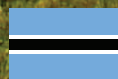




# MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY CONSERVATION

for Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier  
Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA)

2024 - 2029





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# Acronyms

<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
<b>CWG</b>	Conservation Working Group
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FSWG</b>	Forestry Sub-working group
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>INL</b>	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Agency, USA
<b>KAZA TFCA</b>	Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area
<b>LEAP</b>	Law enforcement and anti-poaching
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NDF</b>	Non-Detriment Findings
<b>NTPF</b>	Non-timber Forest Products
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SSWG</b>	Safety and Security Working Group
<b>TFCA</b>	Transfrontier Conservation Area
<b>USFS</b>	United States Forest Service



# Executive Summary

The Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) is an initiative of the governments of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The TFCA was formalised under a Treaty in 2011 and is situated in the Okavango and Zambezi River basins where the borders of the five countries converge.

Forest Reserves and general forested areas in the KAZA Landscape form an integral part of the TFCA's conservation and development goals at national and transboundary level. They are part of KAZA's biodiversity and important for various biodiversity goods and services as well as the socio-ecological functions they play in turn. The KAZA TFCA is guided by the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Forestry (2002) in developing and implementing sustainable management measures within the Partner States.

During the August 2019 meeting of the KAZA Conservation Working Group (CWG) held in Livingstone, it was noted that issues of transboundary forestry management were not included in the agenda, yet forests constitute important habitation for wildlife and are a significant source of livelihood for KAZA TFCA residents. In response, the KAZA TFCA convened a forestry meeting in Calai, Angola in February 2020. This meeting explored, among others, Partner States' interest in developing a formal, forestry specialist working group to discuss issues of trans-boundary forestry management and conservation; developed Terms of Reference for the Forestry Sub-Working Group (FSWG); and formalized the FSWG for endorsement by the CWG and the Joint Management Committee.

This document describes the Management Strategy for Forestry Conservation in the KAZA TFCA. It maps out a programme of work to address forestry priorities and interventions, over the short-, medium-, and long-term, and to identify resources to be mobilised towards achieving the overarching goal of the KAZA TFCA to 'sustainably manage the Kavango Zambezi ecosystem, its heritage and cultural resources based on best conservation and tourism models for the socio-economic wellbeing of the communities and other stakeholders in and around the eco-region through harmonisation of policies, strategies and practices.' This management strategy has five objectives:

- Objective 1:** Develop management strategies to promote transboundary forest health
- Objective 2:** Combat illegal logging and trafficking of timber products
- Objective 3:** Implement collaborative efforts to manage charcoal production and trade across international boundaries
- Objective 4:** Combat illegal harvesting of key protected trees species and illegal trade in non-timber forest products
- Objective 5:** Facilitate capacity development and the sharing of transboundary information and tools between the forest sectors of Partner States

For each objective, the approach and key interventions for achieving the objective are described. The last section of this document is an implementation framework which will guide the activities of the FSWG.

# 1. Introduction and Background

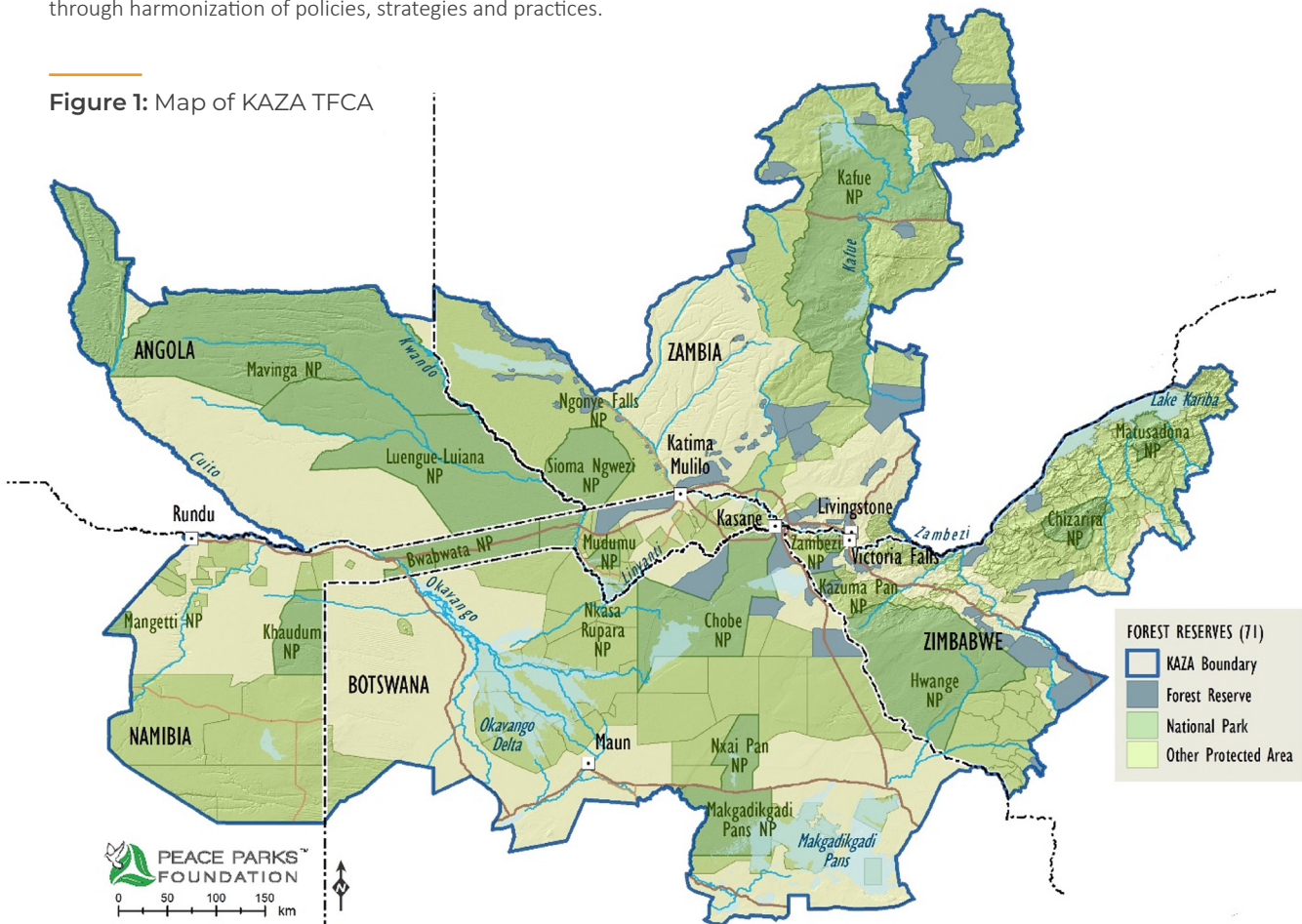
The Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) is an initiative of the governments of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The TFCA was formalised under a Treaty in 2011 and is situated in the Okavango and Zambezi River basins where the borders of the five countries converge.

The vision of KAZA TFCA is to establish a world-class transfrontier conservation and tourism destination area in the Okavango and Zambezi River Basin regions of the KAZA Partner States within the context of sustainable development. The mission of KAZA TFCA is to sustainably manage the Kavango Zambezi ecosystem, its heritage and cultural resources based on best conservation and tourism models for the socio-economic wellbeing of the communities and other stakeholders in and around the eco-region through harmonization of policies, strategies and practices.

Covering nearly 520,000km<sup>2</sup>, KAZA TFCA is the largest terrestrial transfrontier conservation area in the world. KAZA TFCA's total human population is estimated at 2.5 to 3 million people, and comprises 19 National Parks, 60 Forest Reserves, 47 Communal Conservancies and Forests and 110 Game or Wildlife Management Areas<sup>1</sup>. This gives a total area of 520,000 km<sup>2</sup> under some form of wildlife management. The region is home to a population of approximately 2.5 to 3 million people, including rural communities, indigenous groups and urban residents.

Forest Reserves and general forested areas in the KAZA Landscape form an integral part of the TFCA's conservation and development goals at national and transboundary level. They are part of KAZA's biodiversity and important for various biodiversity goods and services as well as the socio-ecological functions they play in turn. Forests provide much needed resources for community livelihoods development and are habitat for the shared migratory wildlife resources.

Figure 1: Map of KAZA TFCA



<sup>1</sup> Bussiere, EMS and Potgieter, D (2023). KAZA Elephant Survey 2022, KAZA TFCA Secretariat, Kasane, Botswana.

They are key components of collaborative regional natural resources conservation, particularly for the migratory wildlife species and the general ecosystem integrity. Forest areas in the landscape are an important component of the existence of key habitats and tourist attractions such as the Okavango Delta in Botswana, the Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe, and several other wetlands, downstream ecosystem functions and attractions. It is therefore a mandate of KAZA TFCA, as a collective, to ensure measures are put in place for sustainable management of forest resources across the KAZA landscape. The KAZA TFCA is guided by the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Forestry (2002)<sup>2</sup> in developing and implementing sustainable management measures within the Partner States.

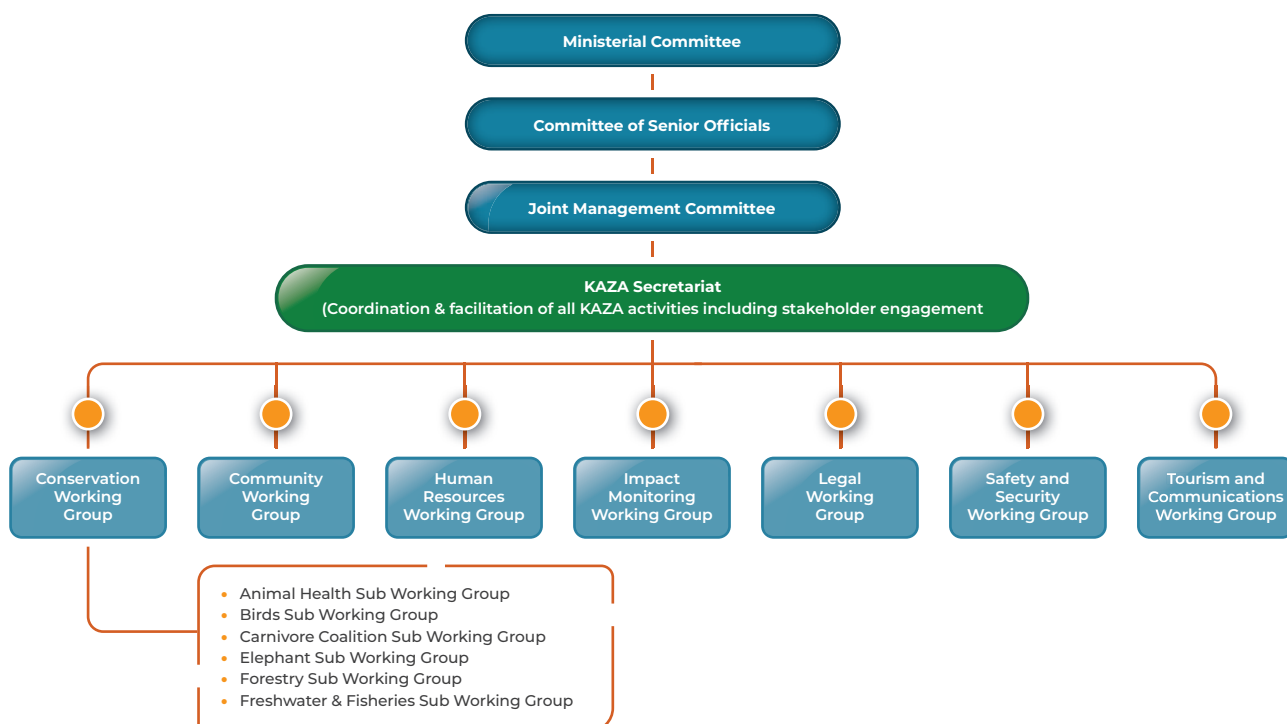
**The KAZA TFCA objectives include:**

- Maintain and manage the shared Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources and biodiversity of the KAZA TFCA to support healthy and viable populations of wildlife.
- To develop and implement programmes that shall enhance the Sustainable Use of Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources to improve the livelihoods of Local Communities within and around the KAZA TFCA and thus contribute towards poverty reduction.

- Share experiences and pool resources and expertise across international borders in areas including indigenous knowledge, tourism management, border control, technology and renewable energy to facilitate development.
- Promote and facilitate the harmonization of relevant legislation, policies and approaches in Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources management across international borders and ensure compliance with international protocols and conventions related to the protection and Sustainable Use of species and ecosystems.
- Promote fundamental and applied scientific and multi-disciplinary research in order to increase the knowledge base for the KAZA TFCA.
- Build capacity for and within the KAZA TFCA through training, enterprise development and mentoring programmes thus increasing the skills and knowledge associated with the management of Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources and facilitate stakeholder participation in the KAZA TFCA planning and development processes.

These diverse activities require specialists in different disciplines and hence the KAZA TFCA structures provide for thematic areas under specified Working Groups and Sub Working Groups as highlighted in Figure 2.

**Figure 2:** Organizational structure of the KAZA TFCA



<sup>2</sup> <https://www.sadc.int/document/protocol-forestry-2002>

## 2. Background to the KAZA Forestry Sub Working Group

During the August 2019 meeting of the KAZA Conservation Working Group (CWG) held in Livingstone, it was noted that issues of transboundary forestry management were not included in the agenda, yet forests constitute important habitation for wildlife and are a significant source of livelihood for KAZA TFCA residents.

In response, the KAZA TFCA convened a forestry meeting in Calai, Angola in February 2020. This meeting was designed to explore, among others, Partner States' interest in developing a formal, forestry specialist working group to discuss issues of transboundary forestry management and conservation; to develop Terms of Reference for the Forestry Sub-Working Group (FSWG); and, to formalize the FSWG and present for endorsement by the CWG and the Joint Management Committee.

The role of the FSWG is to act as a technical advisory body on the transboundary conservation of forest resources (which includes timber and non-timber forest products) and forest linked ecosystems services to the KAZA Structures (refer to Figure 2 above). The four thematic areas identified for the focus of the FSWG discussions and activities are:

- transboundary forest health;
- illegal logging and trafficking of timber products;
- charcoal production and trade across international boundaries;
- key protected trees species and illegal trade in non-timber forest products; and
- sharing of transboundary information and tools between the forest sectors of Partner States.





### The Terms of Reference for the FSWG list the following activities:

- (i) Hold meetings at least biannually and more frequently if necessary, to discuss issues of mutual concern;
- (ii) Present critical issues affecting conservation and management of forestry resources to the Technical Committee through the CWG as and when required;
- (iii) Share lessons learnt and experiences on projects and/or interventions that affect (positively or negatively) conservation and management of forest resources;
- (iv) Ensure that the policy and any legal framework is in place and aligned for long term conservation and management of forest resources across the KAZA landscape;
- (v) Provide opportunities and required policies for stakeholder and/or community participation and beneficiation in the management of forest resources;
- (vi) Propose and support capacity development for national authorities and/or communities in the conservation and management of forest resources across the KAZA landscape;
- (vii) Support and facilitate natural capital valuation of forest reserves and forest areas to provide justification for forest areas as a competitive land use options;
- (viii) Review and analyse a needs assessment in terms of skills development equipment and/or infrastructure required to improve the sustainable conservation of forest resources across the KAZA landscape and beyond;
- (ix) Propose areas for the harmonisation and or alignment of various legislation, and management plans to prevent illegal cross border movements of timber and non-timber forest products, and comparable effective management;
- (x) Propose interventions or community projects linked to livelihood development that can empower the communities to benefit more from specific resources harvested in their jurisdictions;
- (xi) Review and improve the guidelines for the FSWG group periodically.
- (xii) Provide information requested by KAZA or any other information that the group may deem relevant for further development of the KAZA Treaty.
- (xiii) Review TORs for all studies to be conducted.
- (xiv) Recommend any major issues of policy, institutional and design in the KAZA area
- (xv) Compile and present reports on the work done by the working group, and Attend to any matter referred to the working group by KAZA or other relevant stakeholders

As a general principal, representatives of KAZA TFCA Working Groups are appointed through the national KAZA Coordinating Ministries and are mandated to consult with their counterparts across international boundaries on issues within areas of their specialization on which they are suitably qualified to provide technical input and advice. The specific activities of the FSWG are closely aligned to the main working group, the CWG. Therefore, through the KAZA Secretariat, the FSWG is privy to the mandate of the CWG to ensure complementarity of the activities of the two working groups.

# 3. Regional Framework for Forestry Collaboration in SADC

The FSWG seeks to contribute to the Partner States' advancement of the ideals of the SADC Protocol on Forestry (2002) which is the overarching policy framework for forestry collaboration amongst Member States.

In the context of wildlife, the Protocol lays out a number of guiding principles on the protection, management and utilisation of all types of forests and trees which in turn benefits wildlife conservation. Legal harvest and trade in forest products serve to alleviate poverty and generate economic opportunities, a key component of community conservation. This further supports the achievement of effective environmental protection, safeguarding the interests of both present and future generations. The objectives of the Protocol are:

- **Objective 1:** Promote the development, conservation, sustainable management and utilisation of all types of forests and trees.
- **Objective 2:** Promote trade in forest products throughout the Region in order to alleviate poverty and generate economic opportunities for the peoples of the Region.
- **Objective 3:** Achieve effective protection of the environment and safeguard the interests of both the present and future generations.

**The SADC Protocol on Forestry further provides guiding principles as well as guidelines for co-operation. Article 14 of the Protocol further states that:**

*State Parties shall, where appropriate, establish programmes and enter into agreements to promote the co-operative and integrated management of transboundary forests and protected areas.*

**Article 15(1) of the Protocol states that:**

*State Parties shall take all necessary legislative, administrative and enforcement measures to address natural and human-induced threats to forests, particularly this that may have transboundary impacts.*

The Forestry Strategy (2010-2020)<sup>3</sup> was approved in 2010 to support implementation of the SADC Protocol on Forestry. The strategy, among other things, aimed at providing a basis for cooperation amongst SADC Member States on matters related to forestry. The first strategy was created to reinforce collective regional commitment by SADC to honour critical international issues on forestry and environmental agreements; to encourage multilateral collaboration to protect and manage shared ecosystems and threats beyond national borders; to promote intra-regional trade in forest products; for Member States to improve their individual forest sectors through learning from each other; and facilitate collective negotiations at international level to enable a strong regional voice.

The SADC Forestry Strategy came to an end in 2020 and as a result, the SADC Secretariat was directed to revise the strategy. This decision was also cognizant of the changing environment on forest management, governance and trade as noted by various developments across the region. For SADC Member States, forests are a resource which provides commercial products, biomass energy and employment, alongside the ecosystem services for which forests are well known. The potential offered by forest resources is however undermined by growing threats across the region that range from human interventions within Member States. The direct threats facing forest resources identified by Member States resembled largely to those spelled out in the previous forestry strategy (2010-2020) and include forest fires; expansion of unsustainable small and large-scale agriculture; unsustainable and illegal harvesting of forest resources for charcoal, timber and fuel wood; pests and diseases and invasive alien species.

### The strategic areas addressed in the SADC Forestry Strategy are:

- Forest institutional capacity and governance;
- Market and trade in timber and other forest products;
- Financial investments and private sector engagement; and
- Protection, restoration and sustainable management and use of forest production systems.

Interventions to implement Objective 3 of the SADC Protocols on Forestry are guided by the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-poaching Strategy (LEAP)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup>[https://www.sadc.int/sites/default/files/2021-11/SADC\\_Forestry\\_Strategy\\_2010-2020-English.pdf](https://www.sadc.int/sites/default/files/2021-11/SADC_Forestry_Strategy_2010-2020-English.pdf)

<sup>4</sup><https://tfcportal.org/publications?page=1>

## 4. Overview of the KAZA TFCA Forestry Strategy and Implementation Framework

The FSWG group is cognisant of the SADC Forestry Strategy and the SADC LEAP Strategy and within this context has developed this Management Strategy for Forestry Conservation for the KAZA TFCA.

This Management Strategy is fundamental for mapping out a programme of work to address forestry priorities and interventions, over the short-, medium-, and long-term, and to identify resources to be mobilised towards achieving the overarching goal of the KAZA TFCA to ‘sustainably manage the Kavango Zambezi ecosystem, its heritage and cultural resources based on best conservation and tourism models for the socio-economic wellbeing of the communities and other stakeholders in and around the eco-region through harmonisation of policies, strategies and practices.’

## 5. Mission

The KAZA TFCA with a vibrant and sustainable forest sector that is sustainably conserved for present and future generations and contributes significantly to rural development, poverty reduction, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and vital environmental services for the economic development of the KAZA region.

## 6. Vision

To attain sustainable ecosystem integrity through collaborative resource conservation and management in order to support healthy and viable populations of plant and animal species by facilitating cooperation among Partner States to promote the active protection, management and sustainable use of forest resources in order to enjoy the multiple benefits of forests for regional economic development in perpetuity.



# 7. Objectives

Objectives of the Strategy are summarised in the table below.

**Table 1: Objectives of KAZA Management Strategy for Forestry Conservation**

1. Develop management strategies to promote transboundary forest health
2. Combat illegal logging and trafficking of timber products
3. Implement collaborative efforts to manage charcoal production and trade across international boundaries
4. Combat illegal harvesting of key protected trees species and illegal trade in non-timber forest products
5. Facilitate capacity development and the sharing of transboundary information and tools between the forest sectors of Partner States

## Objective 1: Develop management strategies to promote transboundary forest health

### Approach and key interventions

- Collect documentation and compile a summary of ongoing fire management initiatives.
- Compile an overview of the status of fire management, including plans, key drivers of unmanaged cross-border fires in KAZA.
- Access, where applicable, existing agreements and review the extent and success of implementation of fire management actions.
- Determine gaps with regard to both geographic coverage and implementation of fire management policies and processes.
- Support transboundary measures to ensure that regulations are enforced, and management actions are implemented to control pests/disease and non-native invasive plant species.
- Recommend and facilitate determination of priority interventions and focus areas with respect to geographic scope for the management of fire, pests/diseases and invasive plants.
- Facilitate logistical and technical support to identified management actions for fire, pests/disease and invasive plants at transboundary levels by Partner States.
- Integrate a monitoring component into activities to learn and improve learning exchange.

## Objective 2: Combat illegal logging and trafficking of timber products

### Approach and key interventions:

- Facilitate collaboration and implementation on protocols, permits, and SOPs between Partner States.
- Improve communication and information sharing between Partner States.
- Investigate requirements to conclude MoU between Angola, Namibia, and Zambia and facilitate the conclusion of this already drafted agreement.
- Compile a synthesis of Partner State legislation regarding timber and forest product trade with a focus on transboundary trade.
- Set up processes to enhance collaboration between law enforcement agencies at a transboundary level including the development and implementation of cross border, interagency SOPs on forest product trafficking.
- Compile, share and maintain updates on regulations (statutory instruments) and moratoriums.
- Facilitate access to the Timber Permit App and other relevant ICT tools for all KAZA border and law enforcement officers.



- Facilitate capacity building initiatives for timber and non-timber forest resources identification by law enforcement officers.
- Identify non-KAZA states that impact timber management within KAZA and facilitate information exchange with them.
- Identify barriers to successful transboundary law enforcement linked to timber and forest resources and investigate means of removing these.
- Facilitate determination of and training on valuation of timber products.
- Identify strategies to expedite addressing forest offences and evaluate feasibility of implementation of these strategies resources needed.

### Objective 3: Implement collaborative efforts to manage charcoal production and trade across international boundaries

#### Approach and key interventions:

- Summarize legal status, regulations and permits pertaining to charcoal production in each of the Partner States.
- Review international policies and conventions applicable to charcoal production.
- Determine key drivers of charcoal production including country specific motivation for allowing charcoal production.
- Determine current status of cross-border charcoal trade.
- Develop processes for certifying country of origin or production.
- Investigate alternative energy sources for cooking and determine the feasibility of the identified alternatives.
- Develop afforestation and reforestation strategies for supply to charcoal production in order to reduce pressure on indigenous forests.

### Objective 4: Combat illegal harvesting of key protected trees species and illegal trade in non-timber forest products

#### Approach and key interventions

- Develop structured process for information sharing (e.g., could include legal status).
- Undertake a desk top review to compile lists of protected species in each of the KAZA Partner States.
- Conduct Non-Detriment Findings (NDF) and quotas for species listed on Appendix I and II of CITES – funding needs to be sourced for the NDFs.
- Strengthen traceability and monitoring of cross border trade in NTFP.
- Enhance stakeholder engagement with regard to protected species and associated products.

### Objective 5: Facilitate capacity development and the sharing of transboundary information and tools between the forest sectors of Partner States

#### Approach and key interventions:

- Document the list of key role players and networks in forest management and the work they are involved in. (Include research networks to exchange science information).
- Determine the status of in-country and transboundary forestry management tools/plans and networks (e.g. transboundary management plans) and share this information.
- Develop outreach and education materials that speak to priorities and needs of the framework of activities (e.g. charcoal, devil's claw).
- Development of capacity, skills, and knowledge to address responses to critical interventions identified.
- Identify gaps with regard to information sharing and capacity building and develop a roadmap of next steps to address the identified gaps.



# 8. Guidelines and Operational Principles

Within guidelines provided by the KAZA Treaty, Article 10 states:

*The Partner States may at their discretion, create additional institutions for the attainment of the KAZA TFCA objectives as deemed necessary.*

Article 13 (3)(f) describes the composition and functions of the Joint Management Committee (JMC) and includes following provision:

The responsibilities of the JMC shall be to establish and oversee the activities of ad hoc Specialist Advisory Groups with terms of reference determined by the JMC which shall include the following:

- i. advise the JMC on issues within areas of their specialization;
- ii. represent the interests of the different sections of society in each Partner State in the planning and development of the KAZA TFCA;
- iii. collect information and prepare specialist reports to facilitate the development of the KAZA TFCA; and
- iv. facilitate exchange of information on matters of mutual interest among the Partner States.

To this end, Working Groups and Sub Working Groups have been established. Implementation of the Management Strategy for Forestry Conservation will be the responsibility of the Partner States guided by the members of the FSWG. The working group comprises:

**8.1 Forestry authorities from the Headquarters**, to represent policy issues, and institutional mandate and decision making.

**8.2 Forestry authorities from the regions** within the KAZA landscape who are familiar with the transboundary forestry issues or regional issues that have a bearing on the ecosystem integrity of the TFCA initiative. Thus, forestry officials from the region are important in providing insight on operational challenges and possible intervention to address cross border challenges and possible areas of collaboration. The Partner States are encouraged to regularly impact skills on fellow colleagues to allow continuity in the event of staff movement which is inevitable; and

The **KAZA Secretariat** shall provide coordination support to both meetings and activities of the Sub Working Group and should be represented in meetings.

With support from the KAZA Secretariat, the FSWG will spearhead the implementation and monitoring of the Management Strategy for Forestry Conservation. Given the relevance and interrelation between objectives of the Safety and Security Working Group (SSWG) and the FSWG, the FSWG should have representation on the SSWG objectives and interventions, and should be brought into other Working Group and Sub Working Group platforms as and where appropriate.





# 9. Implementation Framework

Strategic Objectives	Activities	Approach
<p><b>1. To develop management strategies to promote transboundary forest health</b></p>	<p>1.1 Collect documentation and compile a summary of ongoing fire management initiatives</p> <hr/> <p>1.2 Compile an overview of the status of fire management, including plans, key drivers of unmanaged cross-border fires, in KAZA</p> <hr/> <p>1.3 Access, where applicable, existing agreements and review the extent and success of implementation of fire management actions</p> <hr/> <p>1.4 Determine gaps with regard to both geographic coverage and implementation of fire management policies and processes.</p>	<p>Guidance from FSWG members during meeting proceedings.</p> <p>Engage a suitably qualified expert to lead the process in close collaboration with Partner States</p>
	<p>1.5 Support transboundary measures to ensure that regulations are enforced, and management actions are implemented to control pests/disease and non-native invasive plant species</p> <hr/> <p>1.6 Provide recommendations and facilitate determination of priority interventions and focus areas with respect to geographic scope for the management of fire, pests/diseases and invasive plants.</p> <hr/> <p>1.7 Provide logistical and technical support to identified management actions for fire, pests/disease and invasive plants at transboundary levels by Partner States.</p> <hr/> <p>1.8 Integrate a monitoring component into activities to learn and improve learning exchange.</p>	<p>Inputs to be provided by FSWG during meeting proceedings</p>
<p><b>2. To combat illegal logging and trafficking of timber products</b></p>	<p>2.1 Facilitate collaboration and implementation on protocols, permits, and SOPs between Partner States.</p> <hr/> <p>2.2 Improve communication and information sharing between Partner States.</p> <hr/> <p>2.3 Investigate requirements and support interventions to conclude MoU between Angola, Namibia, and Zambia and facilitate the conclusion of this already drafted agreement.</p> <hr/> <p>2.4 Set up processes to enhance collaboration between law enforcement agencies at a transboundary level including the development and implementation of cross border, interagency SOPs on forest product trafficking.</p> <hr/> <p>2.5 Compile synthesis of Partner State legislation regarding timber and forest product trade with a focus on transboundary trade.</p>	<p>Partner State presentations at the FSWG meetings</p>

	<b>Lead Individual</b>	<b>Supported by:</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Funding Available?</b>
	Expert to be contracted pending securing of resources	KAZA Partner States and Secretariat under auspices of FSWG	Period to be determined by FSWG during meeting proceedings  Fire management work needed urgently	Funding needed for lead consultant to undertake study and package findings and recommendations
	Technical Advisor – Wildlife Crimes (KAZA Secretariat) to facilitate in close coordination with Partner States	Forestry & Range Resources (Botswana) & Forestry Commission (Zimbabwe)	Immediate	Funding required for outreach activities
	FSWG members coordinated by Secretariat	KAZA Secretariat under auspices of FSWG, and in consultation with SSWG as appropriate	Medium term	No funding required
	Expert to be contracted pending securing of resources	KAZA Secretariat under auspices of FSWG, and in consultation with SSWG as appropriate	Period to be determined by FSWG during meeting proceedings and dependent on when funding can be secured.	Activities will require funding and resources.
	FSWG members coordinated by Secretariat.	KAZA Secretariat supported INL consultant	Next FSWG meeting.	Funding under USFS covered 3 meetings.

## 9. Implementation Framework (continued)

Strategic Objectives	Activities	Approach
<p><b>2. To combat illegal logging and trafficking of timber products</b> (continued)</p>	<p>2.6 Compile, share and maintain updates on regulations (statutory instruments) and moratoriums.</p>	<p>Secretariat is compiling regulations for sharing with FSWG.</p>
	<p>2.7 Ensure access to Timber Permit Guide App for all KAZA border and law enforcement officials</p>	<p>Plan and facilitate the role-out of app and associated training</p>
	<p>2.8 Facilitate capacity building initiatives for timber and non-timber forest resources identification by law enforcement officers.</p>	<p>FSWG to provide guidance on mechanism of rollout of distribution and training on identification tools.</p>
	<p>2.9 Identify non-KAZA states that impact timber management within KAZA and facilitate information exchange with them.</p>	<p>FSWG to provide guidance to Secretariat on identification of top 3 forest products and top 3 countries impacting timber management. Initiate information exchange.</p>
	<p>2.10 Identify barriers to successful transboundary law enforcement linked to timber and forest resources and investigate means of removing these.</p>	<p>Partner States to present inputs on barriers and means of removing these.</p>
	<p>2.11 Facilitate determination of and training on valuation of timber products.</p>	<p>Industry experts to be convened to collectively determine baseline values.</p>
	<p>2.12 Identify strategies to expedite addressing forest offences and evaluate feasibility of implementation of these strategies.</p>	<p>Package strategies based on 2.10</p>
<p><b>3. To implement collaborative efforts to manage charcoal production and trade across international boundaries</b></p>	<p>3.1 Summarize legal status, regulations and permits pertaining to charcoal production in each of the Partner States.</p>	<p>Include this component in KAZA INL study on legislation and permits</p>
	<p>3.2 Review international policies and conventions applicable to charcoal production</p>	<p>Undertake a desk-top review of literature and trade data</p>
	<p>3.3 Determine key drivers of charcoal production including country specific motivation for allowing charcoal production.</p>	<p>Engage key partners and stakeholders including but not limited to: SADC Secretariat, FAO. FSWG to provide inputs on key stakeholders to be engaged.</p>
	<p>3.4 Determine current status of cross-border charcoal trade.</p>	
	<p>3.5 Develop processes for certifying country of origin or production.</p>	
	<p>3.6 Investigate alternative energy sources for cooking and determine the feasibility of the identified alternatives.</p>	
	<p>3.7 Develop afforestation and reforestation strategies for supply to charcoal production in order to reduce pressure on indigenous forests.</p>	

	<b>Lead Individual</b>	<b>Supported by:</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Funding Available?</b>
	Secretariat to disseminate regulations to FSWG.	KAZA Secretariat	Immediate	n/a
	US Forest Service in collaboration with KAZA Secretariat	US Forest Service Consultant and the KAZA Secretariat	Immediate	Resources to be secured for rollout of the app
	INL Consultant supported by KAZA Secretariat	Peace Parks Foundation	Immediate	INL Joint Law Enforcement Project
	FSWG facilitated by the KAZA Secretariat	Affected KAZA Partner States supported by KAZA Secretariat	Immediate.	Depending on needs communicated by Partner States.
	Partner States with facilitation from the KAZA Secretariat	KAZA Secretariat	Medium term	US Forest Service
	KAZA Secretariat	KAZA Secretariat and donor/ implementing partner to be identified	Immediate	Resources needed
	KAZA Secretariat to compile strategies based on inputs from Partner States.	KAZA Secretariat	Medium term	Resources needed
	KAZA INL Project Consultant	KAZA Secretariat	Short term	Yes – INL Joint Law Enforcement Project
	KAZA INL Project Consultant	To be determined.	Immediate	Yes – INL Joint Law Enforcement Project
	KAZA Secretariat in collaboration with FSWG	To be determined.	Long term	To be determined
	KAZA Secretariat in collaboration with FSWG		Long term	To be determined

## 9. Implementation Framework (continued)

Strategic Objectives	Activities	Approach
<p><b>4. To combat illegal harvesting of key protected trees species and illegal trade in non-timber forest products</b></p>	<p>4.1 Develop structured process for information sharing (e.g. could include legal status).</p>	<p>FSWG to provide guidance to Secretariat</p>
	<p>4.2 Undertake a desk top review to compile lists of protected species in each of the KAZA Partner States.</p>	
	<p>4.3 Conduct Non-Detriment Findings (NDF) and determine quotas for species listed on Appendix I and II of CITES.</p>	<p>Engage academic institution so secure Master’s Student-level interns to undertake components of this work with support from KAZA state forestry staff to ensure accuracy</p>
	<p>4.4 Strengthen traceability and monitoring of cross border trade in NTFP.</p>	
	<p>4.5 Enhance stakeholder engagement with regard to protected species and associated products.</p>	<p>Integrate outcome of 4.2 into training events and cross border meetings</p>
<p><b>5. To facilitate capacity development and the sharing of transboundary information and tools between the forestry sectors of Partner States.</b></p>	<p>5.1 Document the list of key role players and networks in forest management and the work they are involved in. (Include research networks to exchange science information).</p>	<p>Inputs from FSWG during meeting proceedings and additions to Dropbox.</p>
	<p>5.2 Determine the status of in-country and transboundary forestry management tools/plans and networks (e.g. transboundary management plans) and share this information.</p>	<p>FSWG members to submit existing transboundary management plans to the Dropbox.</p>
	<p>5.3 Identify gaps with regard to information sharing and capacity building and develop a roadmap of next steps to address the identified gaps.</p>	
	<p>5.4 Develop outreach and education materials that speak to priorities and needs of the framework of activities (e.g. charcoal, devil’s claw).</p>	<p>FSWG to identify needs and priorities meetings</p>
	<p>5.5 Develop capacity, skills, and knowledge to address responses to critical interventions identified.</p>	<p>FSWG to identify needs and priorities as the framework progresses</p>

	<b>Lead Individual</b>	<b>Supported by:</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Funding Available?</b>
	Partner States	KAZA Secretariat	Medium term	To be determined
	KAZA Secretariat in collaboration with FSWG	KAZA Secretariat		To be determined
	Academic Institution within one of KAZA Partner States (to be determined)			Funding needed.
	FSWG members coordinated by Secretariat	KAZA Partner States supported by KAZA Secretariat	Medium term	To be determined
	FSWG members coordinated by Secretariat	KAZA Partner States supported by KAZA Secretariat	Immediate	Integrate into INL and USFS funded activities
	Technical Advisor – Wildlife Crimes (KAZA Secretariat)	Project Manager – KAZA Joint Law Enforcement Project (KAZA Secretariat)		Developing trans-boundary management plans will require funding
	Partner States coordinated by the KAZA Secretariat	KAZA Secretariat	Ongoing	Sharing information – funding is not required
	Partner States coordinated by the KAZA Secretariat	KAZA Secretariat	Short term	US Forest Service (additional funding will be needed)
	Partner States coordinated by the KAZA Secretariat	KAZA Secretariat	Ongoing	Some funding available (INL, USFS); additional funding to be motivated.





