



Scaling up Conservation Success with SCAPES

A Program of the Wildlife Conservation Society
Supported by the USAID/ EGAT SCAPES Program

Beyond Fences: Policy Options for Biodiversity, Livelihoods and Transboundary Disease Management in Southern Africa

Implementation Plan FY 2010
October 2009 – September 2010

By necessity, this Year 1 Implementation Plan for USAID review must be recognized as a living document, as we envision being able to utilize Year 1 of USAID support to more thoroughly consult regional experts in an iterative, adaptive management fashion. We would want any regional stakeholders who review this Year 1 Implementation Plan to know that we know it has not yet benefited from a thorough regional vetting, and is thus subject to modification.

A. Overview

The principal goal of the WCS SCAPES program is to conserve biodiversity and to secure the livelihoods of the rural poor through targeted site-based and policy initiatives at globally important sites for biodiversity conservation. WCS is building on USAID's Global Conservation Program (GCP) decade-long tenure which enabled partners to explore landscape-scale conservation approaches that consider complex and integrated social, economic and ecological factors.

SCAPES support enables us to adapt and extend our efforts to scale-up across boundaries where it makes most sense for wildlife, and to capitalize on our accumulated learning to focus on the interrelated needs to develop and sustain enabling conditions for adequate governance mechanisms, policies in key areas, and efficient markets to finance conservation and facilitate development.

Taking action to abate threats that risk the loss of biodiversity, depletion of ecosystem goods and services and increased impoverishment of marginalized, resource-dependent communities is central to WCS's mission of saving wildlife and wild places. With our new strategic plan, WCS is mobilizing expertise and resources to address four global conservation challenges: adaptation to climate change; sustainable extractive industries; secure human livelihoods; and healthy wildlife and ecosystems. Implementation of our SCAPES activities will help us address many of these challenges, as well as give us the opportunity to extend effective conservation to

new people and places, and their related institutions and organizations, thereby increasing chances of ecological, social and financial sustainability of our conservation actions.

The USAID SCAPES elements – a threats-based approach, sustainability, adaptive management, and scaling-up – are essential, interdependent components of successful conservation efforts. Each is critical to a positive and sustainable long-term impact on biodiversity conservation at a landscape or seascape scale and to secure local livelihoods. These elements are integrated into the activities presented below.

The SCAPES program at WCS is designed to ensure biodiversity conservation in three areas of global importance. We do this by identifying actions to conserve landscape species, and by increasing the capacity of local and national organizations to implement such actions. The three areas of global biodiversity importance for WCS involvement and USAID activity are currently:

- Daurian Steppe (Mongolia, Russia and China)
- Madidi-Tambopata Landscape (Bolivia and Peru)
- Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe)

“Beyond Fences” Project Goal and Approach:

Policy Options for Biodiversity: Livelihoods and Transboundary Disease Management in Southern Africa

The WCS “Beyond Fences” program is focused on threats facing biodiversity conservation and development in large, transboundary landscapes. We view these challenges from the critically important perspective of the linkages among wildlife health, domestic animal health, and human health and livelihoods.

Southern Africa has a disproportionately high fraction of global biodiversity, found across a range of arid and semi-arid ecosystems. More than 40% of species are endemic. Thirteen potential and existing terrestrial Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) have been identified in the SADC region, many encompassing national parks, game reserves, hunting areas, and conservancies embedded within a matrix of land under traditional communal tenure. The existing and proposed TFCAs cover more than 1,200,000 km² (about the size of New York, California and Texas combined) and include within their borders many of sub-Saharan Africa’s highest priority biodiversity conservation areas.

The target area of the SCAPES “Beyond Fences” effort is one of southern Africa’s major transfrontier conservation areas – the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), at the verge of becoming perhaps the world’s largest conservation-oriented landscape. The development of TFCAs to further the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development through the harmonization of transboundary natural resource management is a priority for SADC (the Southern African Development Community) and the five countries that encompass the KAZA TFCA: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and

Zimbabwe. The importance of this TFCA to the region was evidenced by the signing of an international MoU to establish the KAZA TFCA by the five nations in 2006. Agreement has been reached on creating a transfrontier area spanning approximately 400,000 km² (more than 1.5 times the size of Great Britain) and encompassing more than 60 national parks, game reserves, community conservancies and game management areas. The area will include, for example, the Caprivi Strip, Chobe National Park, the Okavango Delta (the largest Ramsar site in the world) and the Victoria Falls (a World Heritage Site).

The KAZA TFCA is home to many of the world's most charismatic mega-vertebrates including the largest contiguous population of elephants (approximately 250,000) on the continent, and comprises a large portion of the WWF Central and Eastern Miombo Woodlands Global Ecoregion. A key economic driver behind TFCAs like KAZA is nature-based tourism that seeks to maximize returns from marginal lands in a sector where southern Africa enjoys a global comparative advantage. According to the 2004 *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*, nature-based tourism (photographic, trophy hunting, etc.) now contributes about as much to the gross domestic product of southern Africa as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries combined – a remarkable and relatively recent development. However, the management of wildlife and livestock diseases (including zoonoses – diseases transmissible between animals and people) within the envisaged larger transboundary landscapes remains unresolved and an emerging policy issue of major concern to livestock production, associated access to export markets, and other sectors, including public health, in the region. Livestock farming is, of course, an important traditional way for communities in sub-Saharan Africa to build and maintain wealth, and help attain food security.

The TFCA concept and current internationally accepted approaches to the management of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) are largely incompatible. The TFCA concept promotes free movement of wildlife over large geographic areas, whereas the present approach to the control of TADs (especially in respect to directly transmitted infections) is to prevent movement of susceptible animals between areas where TADs occur and areas where they do not, and to similarly restrict trade in commodities derived from animals on the same basis. **In short, the incompatibility between (a) current regulatory approaches for the control of diseases of agro-economic importance and (b) the vision of vast conservation landscapes without major fences represents one of the key threats to transboundary conservation success and the risk-diversification of land-use options and livelihood opportunities.** These represent a suite of issues that WCS has been focusing on through the Animal & Human Health for the Environment and Development (AHEAD) program, which has facilitated transparent, multidisciplinary policy dialogue and planning at various scales in southern Africa since 2003.

The five national governments that have agreed to work together to create the KAZA TFCA will only continue to invest in this complex effort if the economics behind it makes sound development sense. Much of the “Beyond Fences” policy focus relates to that same objective, as we believe there will be no sustainable conservation success without concomitant diversification and improvements of local incomes. This will need to be catalysed by a policy milieu that facilitates enhancement and greater local capture of revenue streams generated

through livestock-based and wildlife-based enterprises, where these are ecologically and socio-culturally appropriate.

Without successful transboundary conservation efforts and in the absence of a holistic approach to land-use planning, the region's core protected areas face significant ongoing threats from habitat fragmentation. One result of failure to bring relevant sectors (ministries) together to create a 'TFCA enabling environment' will be more and more "island parks" and extinguished migratory routes, putting populations of a wide range of wildlife species, and the livelihoods they support, at increasing risk. In addition to precluding encroachment and the "island park" phenomenon, key in terms of ensuring system resilience in the face of climate change, there is probably no better adaptive strategy for biodiversity conservation in this part of the world than enhancing multi-directional connectivity through the type of informed land-use planning processes that TFCA development requires.

WCS proposes to help create an enabling environment to resolve the conflicts that arise between the creation of very large Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and current approaches to the control of animal diseases within and between countries. In so doing the program will contribute to both conservation success and sustainable improvements in animal and human health in the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA (KAZA TFCA). Present animal disease controls within TFCAs depend in large part on hundreds of miles of game-proof fences and strict regulation of local and export markets for animal products. These disease control fences and the physical and land-use barriers they create pose one of the greatest threats to transboundary connectivity and the vision of vast conservation landscapes that promise both conservation and livelihood benefits in largely semi-arid lands that may be considered marginal for agriculture. This is not to diminish the importance of livestock, but to emphasize a recognition of sectoral land-use conflicts. In fact, livestock agriculture is likely to grow, not diminish, in importance over the next decade.

WCS welcomes the U.S. State Department's renewed emphasis on food security, particularly in Africa, under Secretary Clinton. It is our understanding that livestock agriculture has (quite sensibly) been included under the food security umbrella. Given the anticipated ramping-up of investments related to livestock by USAID, USDA and other parts of the USG (not to mention the Gates Foundation and a range of other donors), we feel the "Beyond Fences" SCAPES initiative simply could not be occurring at a better time. If the biodiversity and other environmental aspects of land-use decision-making are not fully addressed in terms of US foreign assistance at this juncture, the chances of sustainable and balanced livelihood and food security outcomes will likely be greatly diminished. Recent discussions between WCS and both USAID's Africa Bureau and the USDA FAS/OCBD/Trade & Scientific Capacity Building Division confirm that a renewed focus on expanding international trade in livestock-derived products from the SADC region, potentially facilitated through new policy paradigms related to commodity-based trade and other enhanced approaches for ensuring food safety, meeting internationally accepted phytosanitary standards, and increasing value chains, mandates a simultaneous evaluation of the potential for these new pro-trade opportunities to simultaneously make transfrontier conservation both more feasible and more widely acceptable to the range of sectors involved.

The convergence of a **renewed emphasis on food security and enhancement of livestock agriculture** in southern (and East) Africa and **the transfrontier conservation movement** provides a once in a generation opportunity to address land-use conflicts and inefficiencies that have been a barrier to economic development in many SADC countries going back decades. Thoughtful technical and financial support by the USG and partners, in terms of carefully considered foreign assistance that proactively recognizes the policy linkages “Beyond Fences” is designed to focus on, could help catalyze some of the most exciting ‘win-win’ opportunities, in terms of a balance between environment stewardship and economic development, that the SADC region has ever seen.

Our approach is to build on our experience over the last five years in the AHEAD initiative in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (AHEAD-GLTFCA) and to work to foster consensus on policy frameworks across disciplinary and sectoral jurisdictions as part of efforts to ensure a foundation of transparent governance, concurrently addressing local, national, and transboundary policies and practice. A key role that WCS can play is that of an ‘honest broker’ and convener while working in close collaboration with the KAZA Secretariat. To do so, considerable effort will need to be invested during the first year in understanding the institutional dynamics of the TFCA and building networks and trust among important actors in the spheres of conservation and animal and human health in the region. Our experience tackling these sensitive issues in AHEAD has convinced us of the utter necessity of not leaping before we look. Upfront investment in identifying the key actors, and evaluating ways to build consensus as to how best to move forward, are essential to the success of “Beyond Fences” during the life of the program and beyond. Laying this foundation requires considerable effort, an investment that cannot be avoided if the program is to be successful.

Threats and program response

A key strategy for biodiversity conservation in southern African TFCAs is securing biological connectivity across larger landscapes. The region’s core protected areas increasingly are facing the threat of becoming isolated ecological islands in agricultural landscapes, with the loss of connectivity so important to maintaining genetic diversity and the viability of globally endangered wildlife populations (e.g.- African wild dog, black rhino). Enhanced connectivity across large landscapes such as the KAZA TFCA will also be a crucial factor in biological adaptation to climate change in the region – and one of the greatest threats to such connectivity is the disease-control game fencing that criss-crosses much of the envisioned TFCA (Fig. 2). Loss of habitat corridors through land-use restrictions driven by disease control requirements is a further contributing factor to habitat fragmentation and the loss of migratory and dispersal routes. Our experience in this arena is why, we believe, SADC asked WCS / AHEAD to help draft components of the official 2006 *SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy* (<http://www.wcs-ahead.org/sadc.html>).

As previously stated, the key economic driver behind TFCAs is nature-based tourism (including non-consumptive uses such as photographic tourism as well as consumptive uses such as trophy hunting). The five national governments that have agreed to work together to create the KAZA TFCA will only continue to invest in this complex effort if the economics behind it makes sound development sense. Much of the “Beyond Fences” policy focus relates to that same objective, as we believe there will be no sustainable conservation success without

concomitant diversification and improvements of local incomes. This will need to be catalysed by a policy milieu that facilitates enhancement and greater local capture of revenue streams generated through livestock-based and wildlife-based enterprises, where these are ecologically and socio-culturally appropriate.

Table 1. African wildlife species associated with diseases of economic importance in wildlife / livestock systems, and their epidemiological role.

Wild Animals Concerned	Diseases	Epidemiological Role	Predicted Mortality (wildlife)
<i>Ungulates (notable species)</i>			
Kudu, impala	Anthrax	Multiplier epidemic hosts	High
Buffalo	Brucellosis	Epidemic host	Low
Buffalo, kudu	BTB	Epidemic hosts	Moderate
Eland, buffalo, impala	Ticks and TBDs	Multiplier endemic hosts	Low
Grazing ungulates	Internal parasites	Multiplier endemic hosts	Low
Gerenuk, others	Rift Valley fever	Multiplier epidemic hosts	High in epidemics
Buffalo, impala, kudu, wildebeest, sable	FMD	Epidemic hosts	Low
Eland, kudu, giraffe, impala, bushbuck, buffalo	Rinderpest	Epidemic hosts	High
Wild bovine, hippotragine, caprine species	MCF	Epidemic hosts	Negligible
Kudu	Rabies	Epidemic host	High
Eland, springbuck, lechwe, sitatunga	Heartwater	Endemic hosts	None
Bushbuck and others	Trypanosomiasis	Multiplier endemic hosts	None
Gazelles, oryx, ibex	PPR	Epidemic hosts	Moderate
<i>Important species-specific associations</i>			
Buffalo	BTB	Maintenance host	Moderate
	Rinderpest	Multiplier epidemic host	High
	FMD	Maintenance host	Negligible
	Corridor disease	Endemic host	None
Bushbuck	Bovine petechial fever	Endemic host	None
Warthog	ASF	Endemic host	None
Wildebeest	MCF	Endemic host	None

Source: Kock, R.A. What Is This Infamous 'Wildlife/Livestock Disease Interface?' A Review of Current Knowledge for the African Continent," pp. 1-13 in Osofsky, S. A. *et al.* (eds.). 2005. Conservation and Development Interventions at the Wildlife/Livestock Interface: Implications for Wildlife, Livestock and Human Health. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, United Kingdom. xxxiii and 220 pp. http://www.wcs-ahead.org/wpc_launch.html

Site Strategy - Overview of Objectives and Activities

Through this policy intervention, WCS will contribute to the overall SCAPES goal to conserve biodiversity and secure the livelihoods of the rural poor through the following objectives:

1. To help create an enabling environment for enhanced cooperation among conservation, agriculture and human health experts and authorities (within and between the KAZA countries), anchored through a series of (informal and formal) consultative meetings;
2. To identify mechanisms for controlling transboundary animal diseases (TADS) without complete reliance on current fencing approaches, using expert groups to analyse potential scenarios involving alternative tools and policies;
3. To inform and influence cross-sectoral and transboundary policy responses which support both TFCAs and control of TADS.

The work will involve reviewing key livestock / wildlife interface issues with an emphasis on management of TADs, particularly zoonoses and those diseases that hinder livestock producers' access to regional and international markets (see Tables 1 and 2). This will enable exploration of new options for resolving the currently conflicting objectives of establishing TFCAs and controlling TADS. Specifically, we will focus on alternatives to reliance on extensive cordon fencing, and new approaches to controlling disease that consider a broader economic development framework.

The success of this approach depends on engagement of multiple experts, sectors and nations. Authorities from the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture are critical, as are those from Public Health, as has been seen within the Great Limpopo TFCA AHEAD process. Local, national and international experts on landscape ecology, fencing, agriculture, veterinary science, public health, and resource economics (for example) will be engaged, as will regional entities, such as the SADC Foot and Mouth Disease Program and the FAO Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (FAO-ECTAD). We will continue to actively engage the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), both of which have a presence in the SADC region and headquarters in Europe (the market for many of southern Africa's exported animal-derived products). Related letters of endorsement were provided as part of the original proposal submission, including one from the KAZA TFCA Secretariat itself.

Table 2. Animal diseases of concern in the KAZA TFCA. The origin of diseases is indicated as either indigenous or introduced (alien).

Mode of Transmission	Disease	Origin	Wildlife	Domestic Animal	Human	
Contagious	Rinderpest (last outbreak in 1896)	Alien	+	+	-	
	Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)	Alien	-	+	-	
	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMDV)	Indigenous	+	+	-	
	Malignant catarrhal fever (MCF)	Indigenous	+	+	-	
	Brucellosis	Alien	+	+	+	
	Bovine tuberculosis (BTb)	Alien	+	+	+	
	Anthrax	Indigenous	+	+	+	
	Rabies (canine and viverrid)	Al & Indig	+	+	+	
	Canine distemper (CDV)	Alien	+	+	-	
	Toxoplasmosis	Indigenous	+	+	+	
	Sarcoptic mange	Indigenous	+	+	+	
	Vector-borne	Trypanosomiasis	Indigenous	+	+	-
		African Swine Fever (ASF)	Indigenous	+	+	-
East Coast Fever (Theileriosis)		Alien	+	+	-	
Heartwater (Cowdriosis)		Indigenous	+	+	-	
Endoparasite	Echinococcosis	Indigenous	+	+	+	
	Cystercercosis	Indigenous	+	+	+	

Source: Cumming, D. H. M., and *AHEAD-GLTFCA Working Group*, 2004. "Sustaining Animal Health and Ecosystem Services in Large Landscapes-2nd draft-Concept for a Programme to Address Wildlife, Livestock and Related Human and Ecosystem Health Issues in the Greater Limpopo Trans-frontier Conservation Area." 24 pp. http://www.wcs-ahead.org/workinggrps_limpopo.html

It is important to emphasize that we have been in contact with the official KAZA Secretariat (now based in Windhoek and representing the five KAZA countries) since we first started developing our proposal. We were honored to receive a letter of support (provided to USAID at the time of proposal submission) from the KAZA Secretariat as well as from key offices within the OIE and FAO. Nevertheless, we anticipate that **Year 1 of our efforts will need to be focused on working with the KAZA Secretariat and the official KAZA Conservation Working Group responsible for overseeing animal health issues to ensure we offer the most targeted support in terms of the needs and goals the KAZA countries themselves have outlined.** At present, it is our understanding that the Conservation Working Group has not yet met, and we are hopeful we will be able to engage both the KAZA Secretariat and the key members of the Conservation Working Group shortly after the approval of this Year 1 Implementation Plan. Fortunately, there is significant overlap between the needs the five countries have articulated and where we feel we can be most effective, as outlined in the animal health section of the official KAZA *Guidelines for the Conservation Working Group*:

iii) Animal Health

The establishment of such a large TFCA will undoubtedly pose health challenges as the interactions between animal health, ecosystem services and human well being, are still poorly understood. The management of animal diseases remains a major cause for concern, for economic and conservation reasons. It is within this broader context of environmental and social impacts that animal health

challenges should be addressed.

Objectives

- To assist in the identification of potential disease risks and associated mitigation measures
- To assist in the efforts to align veterinary services with [those of] human health authorities
- To assist in building the capacity of natural resource managers to understand and monitor wildlife health
- To facilitate improvements in the existing veterinary infrastructure and veterinary services offered within the TFCA

Activities

- Review key livestock and wildlife diseases in the five partner countries providing priorities for surveillance and strategic control/containment, as well as proposed budgets
- Participate in the assessment of existing and proposed fences to control transboundary livestock diseases within the TFCA
- Explore the option of establishing biological bridges through the TFCA [while preventing] any untoward spread of contagious diseases and pathogens within contiguous wildlife populations
- Coordinate the provision of basic training of wildlife health, diseases and their control to TFCA managers, officials and livestock owners
- Guide the establishment of wildlife health databases and sample archiving
- Provide technical advice on proper housing, containment, use, surveillance, environmental enrichment and health care of wildlife
- Provide technical advice in the development of emergency protocols for outbreaks of key diseases
- Participate in the review and assessment of the veterinary infrastructure requirements within the TFCA
- Propose improvements in veterinary services offered in the TFCA

These Objectives and Activities mesh extremely well with those of AHEAD. In fact, AHEAD materials were extensively quoted in both the official 3-volume Final Report: *Pre-Feasibility Study of the Proposed Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area* (2006) as well as the *SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy* (2006), as previously noted. As an NGO program, our role has been a facilitative, supportive one: to help bring resources (technical and financial) to bear on issues for which governments have recognized, ultimate responsibility. As per the AHEAD website:

AHEAD is a convening, facilitative mechanism, working to create enabling environments that allow different and often competing sectors to literally come to the same table and find collaborative ways forward to address challenges at the interface of wildlife health, livestock health, and human health and livelihoods. We convene stakeholders, help delineate conceptual frameworks to underpin planning, management and research, and provide technical support and resources for projects stakeholders identify as priorities. AHEAD recognizes the need to look at health and disease not in isolation but within a given region's socioeconomic and environmental context.

Please see **ANNEX 1** for an illustrative list of some of the regional officials to be consulted in person pending approval of the Year 1 Implementation Plan.

B. Objectives and Activities

The overall framework for the project as summarized in the **Objectives Tree (Figure 1.** below) illustrates the Five-year and One-Year goals of the project, its objectives / outputs, and the major activities that will be required to reach those objectives. The activities planned under Objective #1 and Objective #2 form a necessary foundation for the activities that will follow in subsequent years under Objectives #3 and #4. An Activity Schedule (GANNT chart) for Year 1 is provided in **ANNEX 2.** The implementation plan for the first year of this project will necessarily be primarily concerned with initiating the full range of activities identified for Objectives #1 and #2, as per the Objectives Tree. Objective #1 focuses on facilitating an enabling environment within the KAZA TFCA for enhanced participation / cross-sectoral collaboration. As this is a new program in a new region for WCS, Objective #2 deals with the necessary project initiation steps of deploying a coordinator for the initiative, and carrying out the necessary administrative, logistical and baseline technical activities required to achieve an effective catalytic presence, including engaging top quality regional consultants on identified priority issues. Many of the activities related to Objective #2 will thus be completed during Year 1, so they won't all need to be repeated in subsequent years.

We cannot overstate the importance of recognizing that Year 1 is primarily about a process of relationship-building. The success of the “Beyond Fences” policy initiative depends on a recognition that ‘process’ matters, and matters greatly. We see our role as, first and foremost, supportive to official regional mechanisms already in play as identified above. Identifying key actors in this multi-national landscape, and beginning the process of building resilient trusted relationships amongst all parties is time consuming if done well, and is likely to occupy the “Beyond Fences” Senior Policy Advisor for much of Year 1. To be candid, there is a long history of conservation NGO involvement in southern Africa, and not all of it is necessarily positive, partly because of under-investment in building the needed trusting relationships with government, civil society and private sector partners. As a US-based NGO, we are very sensitive to this and will strive to meaningfully engage key decision-makers and other stakeholders from the five countries as the program gets underway. We also anticipate that virtually all technical consultants to be involved in the program will be from the region itself, as is the AHEAD KAZA “Beyond Fences” Senior Policy Advisor. It is important that the time and investment we must make in consultation, and in participatory planning, are perceived as valued deliverables. Given the need to engage key stakeholders in helping to guide “Beyond Fences,” our Implementation Plan in Year 1, by necessity, will be an iterative process that may leave some meetings or workshops or analyses unspecified as of this writing. This iterative planning process at the onset of “Beyond Fences” will help us secure the input of the primary constituents across KAZA to inform how best to mesh our collective goals. While AHEAD has had a presence in southern Africa for six years now, “Beyond Fences” is a new initiative, necessitating substantial investment in building productive and trusting relationships with and among key actors across the landscape in Year 1.

By necessity, this Year 1 Implementation Plan for USAID review must be recognized as a living document, as we envision being able to utilize Year 1 of USAID support to more thoroughly consult regional experts in an iterative, adaptive management fashion. We would want any regional stakeholders who review this Year 1 Implementation Plan to *know that we know* it has not yet benefited from a thorough regional vetting, and is thus subject to change.

Figure 1. Objectives Tree (exclusive of Objective #5: SCAPES Coordination & Support Services)

Five-Year Goal

New approaches for reconciling management of Transboundary Animal Diseases with needs for TFCA connectivity identified, and recommendations for policy modifications developed in collaboration with KAZA partner countries

One-Year Goal

Create an enabling environment to resolve conflicts between the creation of TFCAs and current approaches to the control of transboundary animal diseases

<p>Output/Objective #1: Enabling environment for enhanced cooperation between conservation, agriculture and health experts and agencies in KAZA facilitated</p>	<p>Output/Objective #2: Project management in place and operating</p>	<p>Output/Objective #3: Mechanisms for controlling TADs without complete reliance on cordon fencing are identified and promoted</p>	<p>Output/Objective #4: Cross-sectoral policy responses that support TFCAs while controlling TADs are influenced</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <p>1.1 Conduct an “institutional mapping” study to establish the key actors and agencies involved in (a) development of the TFCA and conservation activities (b) agriculture, livestock development and disease, and (c) human health and livelihoods</p> <p>Work with key actors and stakeholders and solidify a foundation of trust among them, and with the AHEAD program through frequent meetings and information-sharing (incl. through basic e-newsletter)</p> <p>Continue to identify key, influential people and champions of various causes related to TFCA development and the control of TADs, and to explore links with them as potential partners</p> <p>1.2. Assemble the legal and policy frameworks and regulations relating to conservation and diseases and their control within the five countries as well as those relating to international controls of TADs (may extend into Year 2)</p> <p>1.3 Convene multi-disciplinary workshops, colloquia, meetings to explore and define ecological, social and political dynamics and specific ways to address challenges identified at the interface between conservation and TADs; explore linkages with Daurian Steppe SCAPE</p>	<p>Activities:</p> <p>2.1 Deploy AHEAD Sr. Policy Advisor and create support mechanisms</p> <p>2.2 Establish administrative, accounting, reporting and operating procedures for the project (finances and procurement)</p> <p>2.3 Procure required equipment/supplies</p> <p>2.4 Establish consultancies (TORs with timelines)</p>	<p>Activities:</p> <p>3.1 Critically review (using multi-disciplinary teams as necessary) the status of TADs, current control methods, capacity to implement control, environmental impacts, costs and benefits, and sustainability of control methods</p> <p>3.2 Explore alternative options and outcomes for the control of TADs in relation to TFCAs, including those related to commodity-based trade, using scenarios with key stakeholders at regional, national and local levels</p> <p>3.3 Research and analyze key constraints to conservation and development success at the wildlife/livestock/human interface across KAZA; explore linkages with Daurian Steppe SCAPE</p> <p>3.4 Examine likely effects of climate change scenarios on distributions of vectors and diseases in the KAZA TFCA</p> <p>3.5 Support publication / dissemination of results of findings through informal and formal mechanisms (e.g.- newsletters, AHEAD Updates, and peer reviewed journals, etc.)</p>	<p>Activities:</p> <p>4.1 Produce and disseminate policy briefs and reports based on activities carried out under Outputs/Objectives 1 - 3</p> <p>4.2 Establish awareness, visibility and outreach channels (website, news letter, etc.) for the program (initiated via Output/Objective 1)</p> <p>4.3 Attend conferences and meetings and present project ideas, results and approaches to selected audiences</p> <p>4.4 Liaise with appropriate national, regional and international agencies to foster implementation of identified win-win conservation and disease management policy options and opportunities</p>

OBJECTIVE 1: To help facilitate an enabling environment for enhanced cooperation among conservation, agriculture as well as human health experts and authorities (within and between the KAZA countries), anchored through a series of (informal and formal) consultative fora.

WCS has demonstrated the value of health as an entry point for facilitating more transparent and robust cross-sectoral governance and land-use planning. We will build on that experience to support and enhance communication and cooperation among the conservation, veterinary, agriculture and human health authorities within and between countries, as well as between governmental and non-governmental entities within the KAZA region, including universities. Larger meetings with sectoral (wildlife conservation, agriculture, public health) leaders from the five countries, and smaller consultative fora with individual agencies and governments, will be vehicles for facilitating this dialogue. In Year 1, the “Beyond Fences” Senior Policy Advisor will be spending a significant portion of his time meeting informally and formally with key decision-makers and other stakeholders across the region. This is an extremely critical, yet time-consuming, process. Others who have skipped or minimized this step during programs like this have tended to see little if any sustainable progress in influencing key policies.

Activity 1.1: Conduct an “institutional mapping” to establish the key actors and agencies involved in (a) development of the TFCA and conservation activities (b) agriculture, livestock development and disease, and (c) human health and livelihoods. This Activity will also allow us to work with key actors and stakeholders and solidify a foundation of trust among them, and with the AHEAD program through frequent meetings and information-sharing. Finally, this Activity facilitates our ongoing efforts to identify key, influential people and champions of various causes related to TFCA development and the control of TADs, and to explore links with them as potential partners.

The KAZA TFCA officially started with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by the five countries in December 2006 together with the establishment of a Secretariat and joint steering committee to coordinate the ongoing development of the TFCA among Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. WCS engagement with the KAZA TFCA Secretariat has already begun and will be a first port of call by the “Beyond Fences” Senior Policy Advisor to establish further links with the Secretariat (established in Namibia), as well as with the Technical Regional Coordinator for the KAZA TFCA (established in Botswana), with whom we are also already communicating. However, with five countries, each having separate government agencies responsible for conservation, animal health and human health, it will be necessary to establish formal contact with each of these national agencies and sectors and to assess the roles, capacity and influence of each in issues relating to conservation and the management of TADs. In addition to the government agencies, there are several donor agencies and international and local NGOs involved in conservation, rural development, and both human and animal health programs within the KAZA area. This broad initial but in-depth analysis of the actors and agents involved at the interface between conservation and animal and human health in the KAZA TFCA is referred to here as “institutional mapping” and is an important first step towards understanding institutional dynamics in the region and facilitating an enabling environment for enhanced cooperation among stakeholders. The process of building relationships and furthering our understanding of institutional roles and relationships

during Year 1, as described earlier in the Implementation Plan, goes hand in hand with the process needed to carry out a robust institutional mapping exercise.

This work will also help us to continue to identify key, influential people and champions of various issues related to TFCA development and the control of TADs, and to explore links with them as potential partners. In our view, a champion in this context is someone willing to thoughtfully examine and question the status quo, and dedicate themselves to working outside of traditional sectoral boundaries to solve complex, real world problems. A champion is often (but not always) someone in a position of relative authority, who is at a career stage at which they may be less risk averse and thus more likely to ask hard questions of peers, and of higher authorities. New approaches to the management of transboundary animal diseases need to be evaluated in order to help rural communities escape cycles of poverty while at the same time improve stewardship over and benefits from natural resources.

Over a six-year period, the existing AHEAD-GLTFCA initiative has established contacts with a very large number of professionals, from a wide range of disciplines, involved in issues related to the interface between conservation and TADs and a “One Health” paradigm. We will continue to build on this pool of expertise and identify champions who can assist in furthering project objectives in the KAZA TFCA and beyond. This Activity will also explore the potential for forming partnerships to add value to and extend the roots of the effort, as has been achieved, for example, in the AHEAD-GLTFCA initiative with South African National Parks (SANParks). We should also note that we were involved in SADC meetings in 2008 related to resolving conflicts between TFCAs and the regulatory issues surrounding transboundary animal diseases. At that time, WCS began discussions with Scott McCormick (then Chief of Party for the OKACOM-coordinated and USAID-funded Okavango Integrated River Basin Management Project (IRBM) Program). From our point of view, this was time well spent given the overlapping interests of the OKACOM, IRBM and AHEAD programs. Given the USAID SCAPES support, these types of discussions need to be reopened. The “Beyond Fences” initiative can build upon last year’s preliminary discussions to ensure opportunities for regional synergy are optimized. “Beyond Fences” has not yet formally interacted with ZAMCOM, but we would welcome guidance from USAID and other partners in that regard.

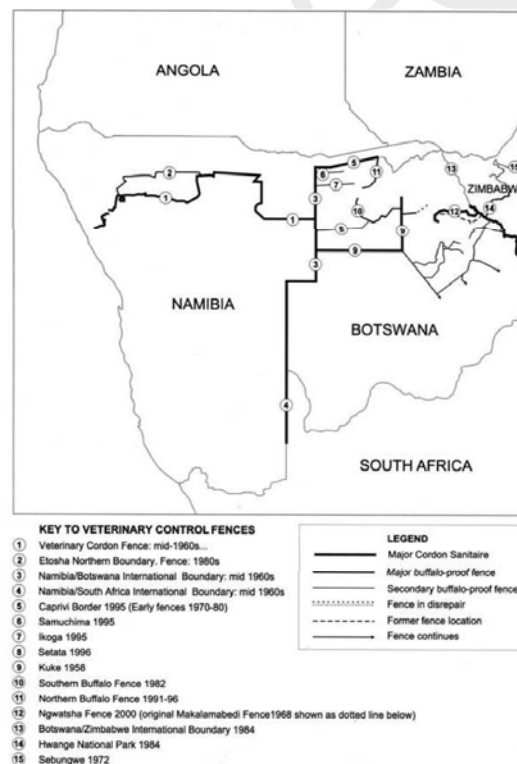
We should note that “Beyond Fences” strives to maintain a balance between “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches. There is some risk associated with too much emphasis on large regional agreements that are often burdened with a level of bureaucracy that makes progress extremely challenging. But of course this type of engagement is part of the AHEAD approach and cannot / should not be avoided. WCS continues to see a need to interact with a range of regional cooperative mechanisms while at the same time working with stakeholders at the grass roots level who can sometimes work extremely effectively within their own national / regional bureaucracies in ways that a US-based NGO alone of course could not do.

WCS is also aware of SAREP and had been anticipating its inception. We can envision joint stakeholder meetings on particular thematic areas of mutual focus, for example, in the interest of enhanced programmatic synergy and efficient management of program resources. AHEAD and SAREP share many goals, yet bring different skill sets and approaches to the table – so the convergence in time of these two initiatives offers many exciting possibilities. Productive

collaboration and open communication between these programs is recognized to be of great importance and we welcome USAID’s assistance in fostering further linkages between WCS, the “Beyond Fences” program and SAREP. Similarly, WCS is committed to exploring potential synergies with the USAID-funded Kazungula SCAPE program as managed by AWF, and we have already contacted AWF in this regard. Of course there are many other key nongovernmental organizations we’ve approached in the hopes of developing productive collaborations, including the Peace Parks Foundation and Conservation International.

WCS plans, of course, to take advantage of existing analyses to inform this Objective. For example, we are aware of (and contributed to) the (2006) 3-volume *Pre-Feasibility Study of the Proposed Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area*, as well as the more recent (2008) CI-supported analysis, *Large Scale Conservation Planning and Priorities for the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area*. In terms of Year 1, early engagement with organizations / stakeholders in Namibia and Botswana is likely to be quite important due to these nations’ central location within KAZA and our understanding that both countries are currently receptive to exploring ways to potentially resolve existing conflicts between TFCA objectives and the management of TADs. From a logistics point of view, the relative LOE for Zambia is slightly elevated in anticipation of intermittent support potentially obtainable from the WCS Country Program Office there. The locations of these countries and the distribution of major cordon fences relative to KAZA is evident in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Distribution of Major Veterinary Control Fences of Relevance to KAZA



Source: Martin, R. B., "The Influence of Veterinary Control Fences on Certain Wild Large Mammal Species in the Caprivi, Namibia," pp. 27-39 in Osofsky, S. A. *et al.* (eds.). 2005. Conservation and Development Interventions at the

Wildlife/Livestock Interface: Implications for Wildlife, Livestock and Human Health. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, United Kingdom. xxxiii and 220 pp. http://www.wcs-ahead.org/wpc_launch.html

Results/Outputs:

- A detailed report of organisations and principal stakeholders and actors involved in the development of the KAZA TFCA and their levels of involvement in (a) development of the TFCA and conservation activities, (b) agriculture, livestock and disease, and (c) human health and livelihoods and their links to the issues at the interface between conservation and the control of transboundary animal diseases. As with most AHEAD products, this compilation will be placed on the AHEAD website (KAZA section), and updated as needed. In addition, hard copies and/or CDs would be provided to members of the KAZA Conservation Working Group and to other officials / institutions identified as having a key role in the objectives of the “Beyond Fences” program and the KAZA TFCA.
- Key influential people and potential “champions” identified.
- Potential partners in further development of the program identified; strategic partnerships expanded.
- In conjunction with these partners, a current map of the KAZA TFCA depicting population centres, national parks and other protected areas, roads and established veterinary cordon fencing will be developed. Future GIS and mapping needs relative to the AHEAD program, including proposed veterinary fences, major livestock operations, tourism development areas, key wildlife populations, known migration routes and potential corridors, and distribution/prevalence of key diseases impacting wildlife, livestock and humans, will be identified.
- Trip reports on visits to each country, including contact details, and relevant information relating to organizations contacted, and people met on these visits. These reports would be primarily for internal planning purposes and can of course be made available to USAID as part of normal technical reporting procedures.
- Development of a concise regional e-newsletter, likely in the form of a KAZA-specific AHEAD Update. (The current overarching AHEAD Update, which has included “Beyond Fences”-related developments, goes out 3-4 times per year to almost 1,500 subscribers, the majority being in Africa.) A KAZA-specific communications initiative will likely only begin in the second half of Year 1.

We should note that **ANNEX 3** of this draft includes an outline of the Year 1 USAID SCAPES budget for AHEAD efforts in support of the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA.

Threats addressed

Experience in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area has revealed that there is often little effective contact between agencies involved in conservation, animal health and production, and human health, and that it is possible, by providing appropriate fora, to bridge these gaps in communications (both within and between countries). Institutional mapping, such as envisaged here, provides a sound basis on which to build a better understanding of institutional dynamics of the region and to plan strategies to help build the interdisciplinary linkages needed to resolve complex policy issues relating to conservation and animal disease control.

We also believe that many development and policy initiatives fail because they lack champions or the involvement of “prime movers” in the system. This activity seeks to address and rectify this issue in the early stages of the program.

Activity 1.2: Assemble the legal and policy frameworks and regulations relating to conservation and diseases and their control within the five countries as well as those relating to international controls of TADs.

The focus of this Activity will be to assemble the legal and policy frameworks and regulations relating to conservation and diseases and their control within the five countries as well as those relating to international controls of TADs. A thorough familiarity with the policy and legal frameworks on the part of the “Beyond Fences” Senior Policy Advisor will be needed in dealing with the range of actors involved in the TFCA. Given its complexity, this analysis may by necessity extend into Year 2.

This activity will entail visits to each of the national capitals to meet with officials heading the ministries and departments involved, and thus will in part be linked with Activity 1.1. It will also involve travel within the TFCA to meet with relevant officials and agencies operating at provincial and district levels and to gain first-hand experience with the situation on the ground within the TFCA. Focused consultancies will also be utilized, as will meetings with regional representatives of FAO, OIE, and other relevant organizations. We are also aware, for example, that CI and AWF have been developing an analysis of legislation and policies relevant to conservation and community access to natural resources in the KAZA TFCA. We will be approaching CI and AWF about this work, but our understanding as of this writing is that the analysis does not extend into the animal health / transboundary animal disease / public health realm, a realm with its own complex legislative and policy milieu. We have also acquired FAO’s *Wildlife Law and the Legal Empowerment of the Poor in Sub-Saharan Africa* (2009), which provides a useful overview of legislation related to natural resources management in the KAZA countries, without focusing on legal issues related to transboundary wildlife health, for example. While useful, this work was not intended to delve into the detailed laws, roles, responsibilities, and jurisdictional issues related to the management of TADs at the wildlife / livestock interface, of which a clear understanding is needed for this project. As Activities 1.1 and 1.2 are undertaken, we will of course be actively seeking out other potential primary and secondary reference sources for this type of information.

Our best available information at this time indicates that a compilation such as the one we hope to undertake here does not exist in the public domain, but we will take advantage of all material we can gather so as to minimize any duplication of effort. As with most AHEAD products, this compilation would be placed on the AHEAD website (KAZA section), and updated as needed. In addition, hard copies and/or CDs would be provided to members of the KAZA Conservation Working Group and to other officials / institutions identified as having a key role in the objectives of the “Beyond Fences” program and the KAZA TFCA.

While carrying out the institutional mapping, we will work with key actors and stakeholders to help solidify a foundation of trust among them and with the WCS AHEAD program through frequent meetings and information-sharing, and we will of course continue to work over time with the contacts identified. Much of the follow-up will entail correspondence, telephone calls and additional visits where appropriate. It will also involve sharing information, possibly through the development and circulation of a regular newsletter and of documents (e.g. research papers, recent reports) of interest to a growing network of contacts. The AHEAD website is also available, and a “Beyond Fences” (AHEAD KAZA) section will be established (with links to the SCAPES website) - we plan to have the AHEAD KAZA section of the AHEAD website operational during Year 1.

Results/Outputs:

- An accessible inventory and library, preferably digital, of documents relating to policies, laws, and regulations from each country that relate to conservation and transboundary animal and human diseases as related to natural resource management.
- An improved level of trust and engagement among key actors involved in conservation and control of TADs within the KAZA TFCA; attendance and participation in candid discussions and meetings attended or convened by the AHEAD program. In our experience in many countries around the world, agencies responsible for conservation, agriculture, and public health often have few if any established working relationships. Only over the past few years has this changed within the USG, in large part due to the “One Health” movement and a growing recognition of the intimate relationships between animal health, human health, and environmental stewardship. Within the “Beyond Fences” program, we do not envision a “metric” for evaluating “trust built”- either among agencies within a given country, between countries, or between key individuals and institutions and the AHEAD KAZA program. Instead, we will employ common sense as we gauge the level of transparency and information-sharing over time, as we feel we have been able to do in other, related WCS One World-One Health™ programs around the world.
- Meeting minutes and reports.

Threats addressed

This activity serves to address the need for all involved in transboundary issues to have more ready access to relevant information on policy and legal matters in neighbouring countries – information that is apparently not readily available in the region at present.

The threat of poor communication and lack of trust that can inhibit effective policy development will be dealt with by continuing to foster communication with and among key actors, and by providing opportunities for them to meet and share experience and information needed to resolve complex problems. While the various information-sharing activities described under Objective 1 may sound ‘basic,’ we have found that cross-disciplinary communications channels, even within individual countries (and certainly not just in Africa), are often lacking or poorly supported, making dialogue on defining and addressing complex challenges and exploring policy options extremely inefficient.

Activity 1.3: Convene and attend multi-disciplinary workshops, colloquia, and meetings to explore and define ecological, social, and political dynamics, and specific ways to address the challenges identified at the interface between conservation and TADs.

An important, and ongoing, component of the AHEAD-GLTFCA initiative has been the convening of small working groups of experts from time to time and the holding of an open annual working group meeting (for example, please see the range of materials available via the AHEAD Great Limpopo TFCA Working Group website at http://www.wcs-ahead.org/workinggrps_limpopo.html). These meetings have brought together national and international professionals and graduate students from a wide range of disciplines and organizations to exchange information and build informal networks and relationships. This successful model will be supported in the KAZA TFCA by attending and convening appropriate meetings during the year.

We have informally offered to help convene the first meeting of the Animal Health Subcommittee of the KAZA Conservation Working Group, involving all 5 countries, in Year 1. We would envision that involving up to approximately 40 stakeholders. We hope to soon seek further guidance from the KAZA Secretariat in Namibia and the KAZA Regional Technical Coordinator in Botswana as to their level of interest in our helping to convene such a first meeting of the Animal Health Subcommittee of the KAZA Conservation Working Group, which would likely involve us providing some financial support to add to what the countries themselves would be providing. The idea of helping to convene a working group meeting, of course, is only one component of what needs to be discussed in person in the region once the Year 1 Implementation Plan is approved. Until such regional discussions are concluded, we are anticipating that Windhoek, Namibia would be the likely venue for such an Animal Health Subcommittee meeting, as Namibia is currently slated to function as the KAZA Secretariat country through December 2010. As of this writing, we also cannot predict the outcomes of Namibia's elections (just concluding), and whether or not they will lead to changes in various relevant governmental appointments. We would anticipate many of the agencies represented in **ANNEX 1** would ideally be involved in such a meeting, along with additional technical experts from within and outside of government. Note that WCS has established a system of appropriate safeguards to comply with current Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) regulations related to WCS' activities and Zimbabwe. Other "Beyond Fences" meeting / workshop themes would in large part be driven by the needs of the official Conservation Working Group, noting the overlap between their stated objectives (as quoted above in the "**Site Strategy - Overview of Objectives and Activities**" section of this Implementation Plan) with those of "Beyond Fences." In other words, as outlined in previous activities, the "Beyond Fences" Senior Policy Advisor will seek guidance / input from regional stakeholders in prioritizing the themes for initial colloquia and other meetings. We may find we are in a position to offer tools like conceptual modelling or scenario planning (for example) to the Conservation Working Group, but we will remain flexible as needs and priorities are collaboratively assessed with KAZA stakeholders. As specific working meetings are planned, they will be noted in reports to USAID.

This activity, under the oversight of the "Beyond Fences" Senior Policy Advisor and with technical backstopping by the WCS AHEAD Coordinator, will also involve hiring regional

experts to assemble, review and synthesise information on specific topics and areas (including some enumerated in Activity 1.1) where important gaps in knowledge relating to the interface between conservation and TADs and their control are identified. We may also be able to begin exploring commonalities with approaches to related issues in the Daurian Steppe SCAPE towards the end of Year 1.

Results/Outputs:

- Reports on the proceedings of workshops, colloquia and meetings.
- Keys issues and gaps relating to the interface between conservation and the management of TADs identified.
- Consultancy studies / analyses needed on key issues identified for follow-up (overlap with Activity 1.1).
- Support provided to the KAZA Conservation Working Group Animal Health Subcommittee as requested.
- A firm basis established upon which to prioritize the activities needed for achieving Objectives 3 and 4 in the following years.
- Exchange of experiences on wildlife / livestock health issues with Daurian Steppe SCAPE initiated.

OBJECTIVE 2: Establish a functional and effective presence to manage and implement the project.

As this is a new program in a new region for WCS, this Objective deals with the necessary project initiation steps of deploying a coordinator, and carrying out the necessary administrative, logistical and baseline technical activities required to achieve an effective catalytic presence, including engaging top quality regional consultants on identified priority issues. Many of the activities related to Objective #2 will be completed during Year 1, so level of effort for this Objective will decline in future years.

Activity 2.1 Deploy the AHEAD Senior Policy Advisor and evaluate / develop consultancies for the project.

The Senior Policy Advisor position was widely advertised and WCS, an equal opportunity employer, received a highly encouraging response – 68 applicants. The breakdown in terms of where applicants came from is as follows:

Namibia- 2	Cameroon- 1	Middle East- 1
Botswana- 5	Mozambique- 1	
Zambia- 7	Nigeria- 1	
Zimbabwe- 5	Europe- 13	
South Africa- 16	U.S.- 7	
Kenya- 2	India- 2	
Tanzania- 1	Australia- 2	
Ethiopia- 1	Latin America- 1	

Applicants were screened by the WCS AHEAD Coordinator and Director, Wildlife Health Policy. A group of top candidates was then further evaluated by a committee within WCS, using a semi-quantitative evaluation tool that was specifically developed based on the detailed job description that had been circulated via the AHEAD Update as well as posted on the AHEAD website. Resources available for the next step, formal interviews, were limited. Thus, the top three experienced and suitably qualified applicants were short-listed and were interviewed during October and November 2009. An appointment has been made, with the selected candidate (Atkinson, from Zimbabwe) taking up his position in January 2010. Needs for specific consultancies are being assessed, and these will be further developed and set in motion by the AHEAD Senior Policy Advisor as per the GANTT chart.

Results/Output:

- AHEAD Senior Policy Advisor appointed and working

Activities 2.2 / 2.3 Establish an office, and administrative, accounting, reporting and operating procedures for the project.

On appointment, the AHEAD Senior Policy Advisor will need to be familiar with WCS administration and accounting procedures and this may entail time at WCS headquarters in New York. A computer and other supporting equipment and supplies shall be obtained. After discussions with regional colleagues, we have decided that the AHEAD Senior Policy Advisor will be based in the U.S. for Year 1, with prolonged travel in the region (likely 2-3 months at a time) in between visits back to the U.S. We feel strongly that that sends an important collaborative signal to our regional partners, as part of what we will be determining during Year 1 is where they feel our in-region base of operations would be most helpful. We have already discussed this issue with key KAZA partners, and we have gotten a clear sense that we should indeed use Year 1 in part to evaluate which country would be most suitable for an in-region AHEAD KAZA base – that to immediately move the AHEAD Senior Policy Advisor to any given KAZA country without further regional consultation would, understandably, prove counter-productive. By the end of Year 1, we will have assessed the best regional deployment strategy for the AHEAD Senior Policy Advisor as of Year 2.

Results/Output:

- WCS AHEAD KAZA Office established and functioning (U.S. base in Year 1)
- Stakeholder-informed decision made on the location within the region for the base of “Beyond Fences” operations as of Year 2.

Activity 2.4 Manage consultant contracts (Terms of Reference and timelines)

Once gaps in information required by the program are identified it will, in some cases, be necessary to hire suitably qualified and experienced experts to carry out some of the necessary work to fill these gaps. The AHEAD (“Beyond Fences”) Senior Policy Advisor will be responsible for designing and developing terms of reference for such consultancies and overseeing compliance with the consultancy contracts that may be awarded.

Results/Outputs:

- Appropriate consultant contracts awarded and successfully completed.

OBJECTIVE 3: To identify mechanisms for controlling transboundary animal diseases (TADS) without reliance on current fencing approaches, using expert groups to analyze potential scenarios involving alternative tools and policies.

Activities to achieve this objective will build on work carried out in the first year and will be elaborated in the work plan for the second year. While in Year 1 we do anticipate gathering significant information related to potential alternative approaches for managing TADS that could potentially meet international trade requirements, such as commodity-based trade, the emphasis in Year 1 will be on supporting the creation of the enabling environment required for robust interdisciplinary dialogue and planning over the life of the program (and beyond). (See **Figure 1** above for list of activities.)

OBJECTIVE 4: To inform and influence cross-sectoral policy responses which support both TFCAs and control of TADS.

The incompatibility between (a) *current regulatory approaches for the control of diseases of agro-economic importance* and (b) *the vision of vast conservation landscapes without major fences* represents one of the key threats to transboundary conservation success and thus risk-diversification of land-use options and livelihood opportunities. WCS and partners will continue to focus on these issues throughout the project. Activities to achieve this objective will build on work carried out in the first year and first half of the second year. Thus, work on this objective will likely need to begin in earnest in the second half of the second year, and will be elaborated upon in the work plan for the second year. (See **Figure 1** above for list of activities.)

OBJECTIVE 5 (not captured in Figure 1's Objectives Tree): Assure technical and coordination support services for the program

The New York-based Coordination Unit will serve as a hub for communication regarding the Program among WCS field staff, core sites, current and potential conservation partners and interested members of the general public. The Conservation Support (CS) program director and CS program staff will continue to communicate with the "Beyond Fences" team and WCS Global Health and Africa Programs to discuss the development and sustainability of the program, and further development of tools relevant to the approach.

Activity 5.1 Ensure coordination and communication services for the program

The program director and/or assistant director and other WCS staff members (as necessary) will attend quarterly USAID/EGAT meetings in Washington, DC and will ensure regular reporting and updates to USAID. They will also serve as a support service to the field regarding the proper administration of the SCAPES cooperative agreement. The program director will keep abreast of the progress of field activities across all WCS-SCAPES programs, scheduling site visits as necessary, especially in conjunction with the need for technical support (see activities below).

Results/Outputs:

The NY Coordination Unit will assist field staff in completing annual Implementation Plans, reporting on Performance Monitoring forms, and submitting Financial and Technical Reports.

Activity 5.2 Provide ongoing tool development and technical guidance to the program

Leveraging CS-NY staff members' areas of technical expertise and experiences in conservation planning, GIS, and performance monitoring, CS-NY will provide technical advice on wildlife-focused, landscape-scale conservation planning, process, impact and strategy effectiveness monitoring, and reporting to field-based staff as needed. CS-NY staff will also assist in capturing and sharing lessons learned on conservation planning and progress monitoring tools (including the potential use of Miradi), and effective strategies for landscapes scale conservation. During the start-up year for "Beyond Fences" we do not expect significant demand for technical support from CS-NY in the region, though CS-NY does expect to assist with strategic planning guidance as needed.

Results/Outputs:

Strategic planning, process, impact and strategy effectiveness monitoring, and reporting assistance provided by CS-NY staff as needed. Lessons learned captured and made available within WCS, to our SCAPES partners and to the broader conservation and development communities.

ANNEX 1: Illustrative List of Regional Officials for Initial In-Person Consultation Early in Year 1 of the “Beyond Fences” Implementation Plan. This list does not include all relevant officials by any means, nor does it include USG, NGO, or academic colleagues in the region. It is anticipated that officials initially contacted will help identify other current governmental role players working on relevant animal health issues across KAZA.

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ANNEX 2: SCAPES “Beyond Fences” AHEAD KAZA, Activity Schedule: USAID FY ’10 (Year 1)

Objective / Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep
Objective #1: Enabling Environment												
1.1 Institutional mapping /establish collaborative foundation/identify ‘champions’ and additional partners / info.-sharing												
1.2 Legal and policy frameworks analysis												
1.3 multidisciplinary fora on conservation / TAD mgt. interface												
Objective #2: Management												
2.1 Recruiting staff												
2.2 Admin procedures												
2.3 Procurement												
2.4 Consultant contracts												
Objective #5: SCAPES coordination and support services												
5.1 SCAPES coordination / communication services												
5.2 SCAPES tool development and technical guidance												