

PROGRESS ON THE GREATER LIMPOPO TRANS- FRONTIER
CONSERVATION AREA (GLTFCA) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT & FORESTRY





TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Purpose and Background
- 2. CLUSTERS LOCATED WITHIN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
- 3. WHY THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
- 4. MPUMALANGA AREAS OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
- 5. WORKING GROUPS PROGRESS REPORT TO DATE
- 6. Concessionaires challenges
- 7. OPERATIONS CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONS
- 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

PURPOSE

To present an overview of the Mpumalanga Province (DARDLEA and MTPA) progress report of what has been done to date in the GLTFCA,







BACKGROUND

The Mpumalanga province supported the Minister of Environmental Affairs in 2002 on the establishment of the GLTP,

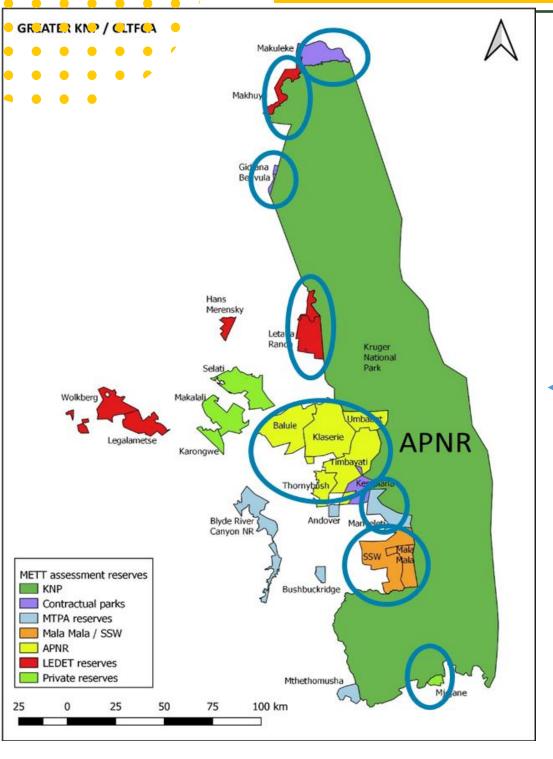
The Province contributed protected areas which forms the buffer zone for the KNP,

The Manyeleti Nature Reserve in Mpumalanga shares fenceless border with the KNP

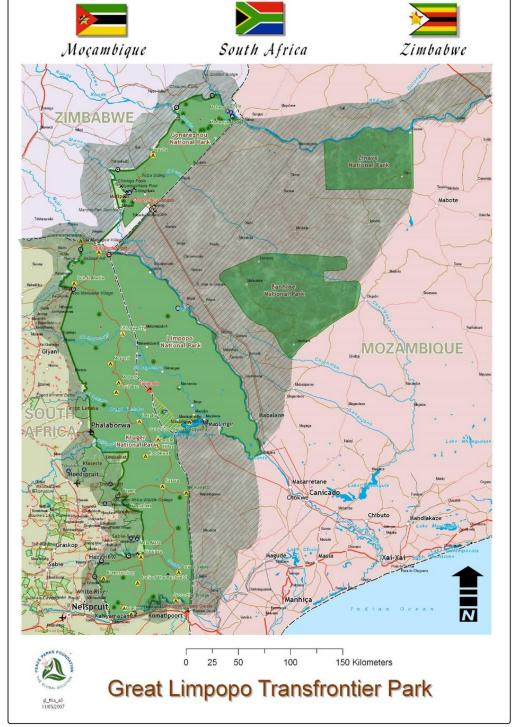




CLUSTERS LOCATED WITHIN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE



Regularise & constitute western boundary of the GLTFCA







Why the Cooperative Agreement

- An International Treaty for the establishment of the Greater Limpopo Trans
 Parks (GLTP), was signed by the Heads of State of Mozambique, South Africa
 and Zimbabwe on 9 December 2002 in Xai-Xai, Mozambique.
- The Treaty provides for the establishment of the Great Limpopo Trans frontier Park as the core area, followed by the establishment of the broader Great Limpopo Trans frontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA), which is defined, as "the area adjacent to the Trans frontier Park, comprising compatible conservation areas but not lending itself to formal integration with the Trans frontier Park, shall be managed as a Trans frontier Conservation Area".
- This process was initiated in 2017 with the establishment of the Greater Libombos Conservancy, which is the first privately managed area that has been formally added to the GLTFCA by the Government of Mozambique in terms of the Treaty signed by the Heads of State in 2002.







MPUMALANGA AREAS FOR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Protected areas open to the KNP

- State owned areas
- ✓ Manyeleti Game Reserve (22 523ha & 100% claimed)
- Private land owners protected areas
- ✓ Sabie Sand
- ✓ MalaMala
- ✓ Mdhluli
- ✓ Mjejane





WORKING GROUPS PROGRESS TO DATE

Governance	 Manyeleti Game Reserve is managed in term of NEMPAA Act 57 of 2003 Draft co-management developed with the rightful land owners
Conservation management & Land use	 The Integrated Management Plan (IMP) and Tourism Master Plan (TMP) developed and approved by the MEC:DARDLEA Sustainable tourism and land use activities are guided by the approved IMP and TMP
Safety and Security	 The GLTFCA partners work together to protect the biodiversity (fauna and flora) within the GLTFCA space. Partners work together to fight against rhino poaching and other wildlife crime activities to maintain the territorial integrity of the GLTFCA, Partners work together and share human resources and scarce capital assets for emergencies and critical operations as required.
Socio-economic transformation	The GLTFCA partners established the best practice guidelines for the economic activities within the GLTFCA for resource use and responsible tourism development guidelines to ensure the socio-economic benefit for local communities





CONCESSIONS CHALLENGES

Concessions:

• Out of the 5 (five) concessions at Manyeleti Nature Reserve, four of them were inherited from Limpopo Economic Development Environment and Tourism.

Two Expired Contracts:

Some of the concession contracts have expired (Tintswalo and Honeyguide).

- <u>Tintswalo</u>: The entity could not renew Tintswalo's contracts due to unresolved legal matters that are still pending / ongoing.
- <u>Honeyguide</u>: The CPA and RLCC made a request for the entity not to enter into long-term agreements until the co-management agreement with the land owners is in place, hence this agreement has not been renewed.

One Concessionaire operating without a contract:

• There is one concession which was inherited from the Limpopo government, that has been operating in the reserve without a contract, and that is **Pungwe**. They refused to sign a concession agreement with the MTPA from the onset. The matter was escalated to MTPA legal services unit for an eviction order.





OPERATIONS CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONS

Inadequate budget allocation	 Government to prioritize biodiversity conservation mandate funding allocation in provinces, Explore alternative means for resource mobilization to supplement biodiversity conservation funding.
High Vacancy Rate	Prioritize filling of critical vacant positions.
Land Claim Settlement Process	Collaboration with RLCC to speed up the process of land claim settlement.
Wildlife Crime/Poaching	 Build capacity to combat wildlife crime, Collaboration with other law enforcement agencies.
Dilapidated Infrastructure-Fences and Tourism Attractions	Prioritize funding for protected areas infrastructure development, maintenance and upgrades.





Implementation recommendation







8 11