



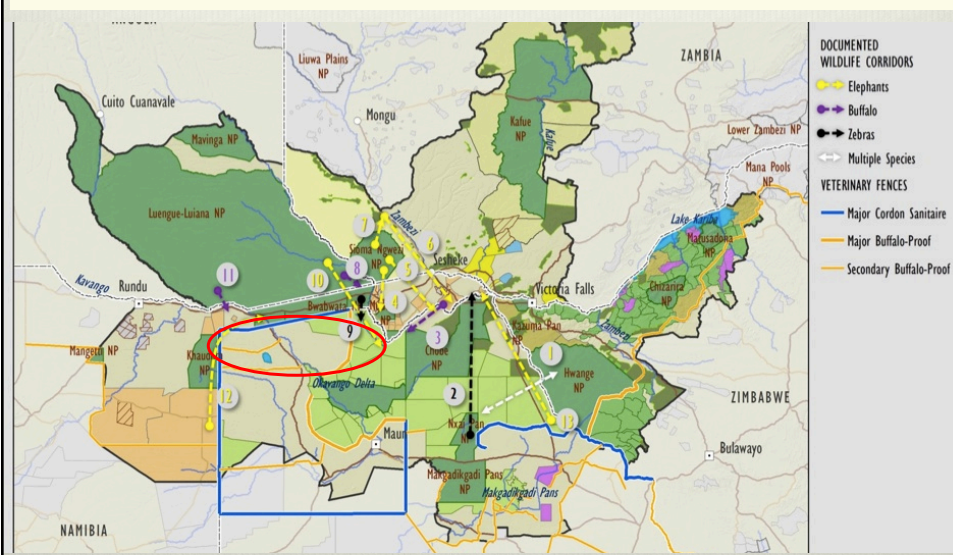
# Potential Impacts of Strategic Fencing Realignments for Reducing Human-Elephant Conflict and Enhancing Conservation Success

*Wildlife-Friendly Beef:  
Working towards a Win-Win Solution for Livestock Agriculture & Wildlife  
Conservation in Ngamiland*

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## KAZA Kwando and Khaudom-Okavango WDAs

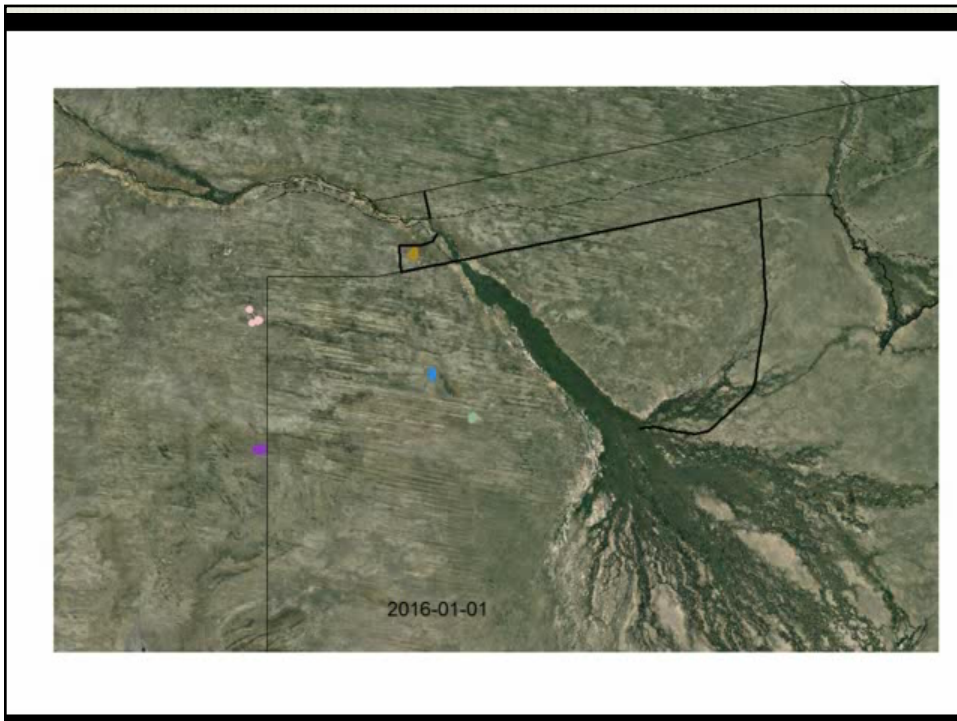


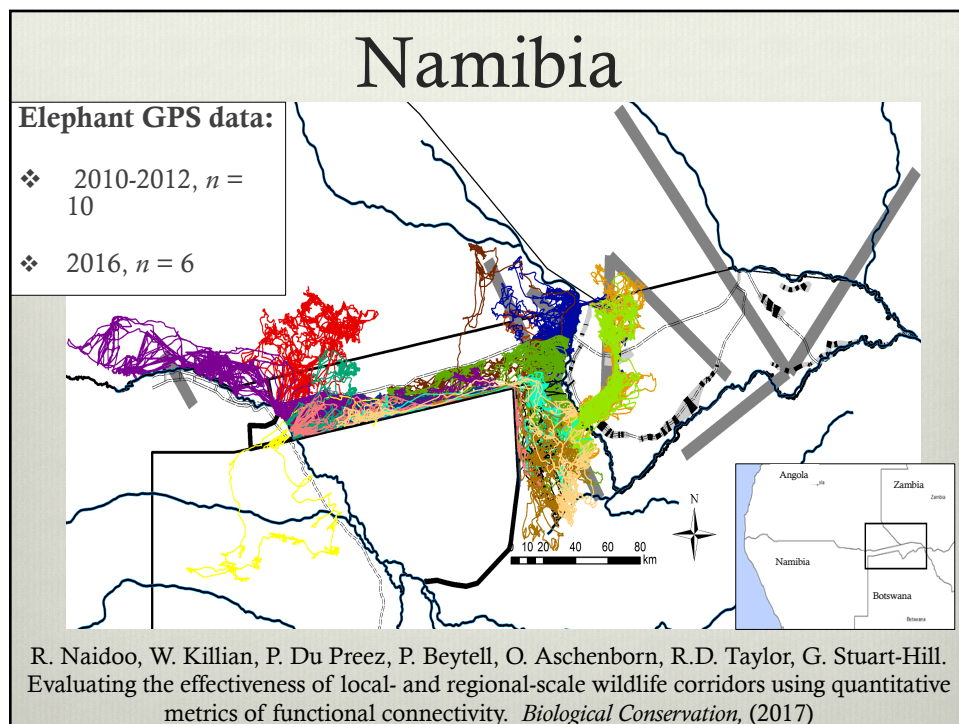
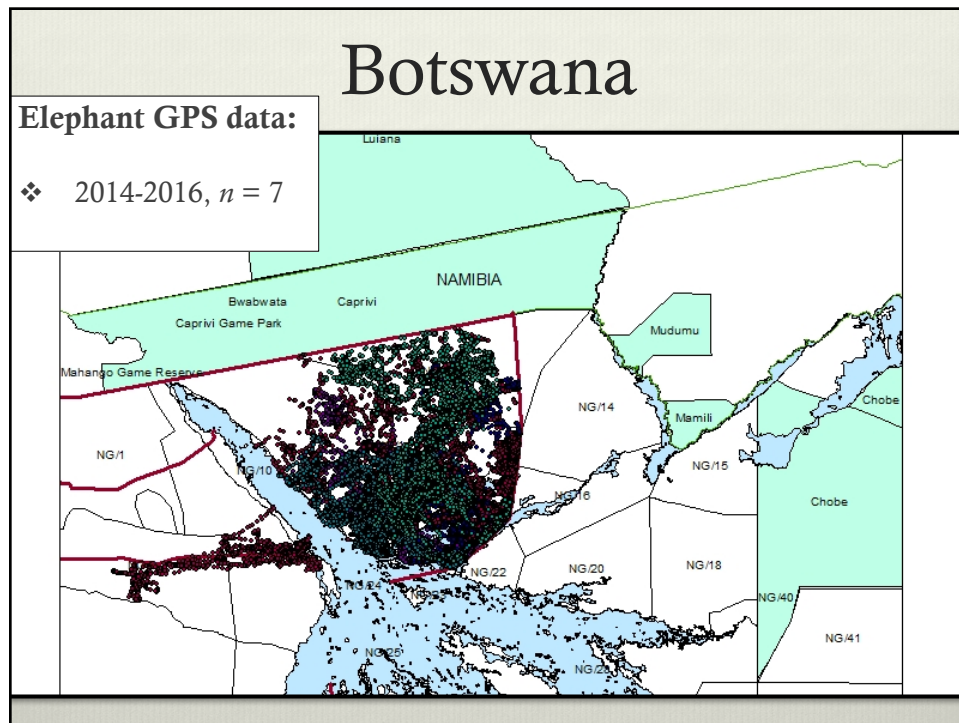
# Connectivity for wildlife



## Fences

- ❖ A major management issue under consideration in KAZA is the position of fences and the impact these may have on wildlife movement and human-wildlife conflicts within WDAs.
- ❖ It is important to ensure that migration routes across these WDAs are left open for dispersal but also to assess the potential impacts of realigning and decommissioning fences.
- ❖ Evidence from elephant movements (a wide ranging species) across fences and international boundaries can contribute to inform such management decisions in the context of KAZA objectives, in particular the viability of WDAs





## Impact of fence?

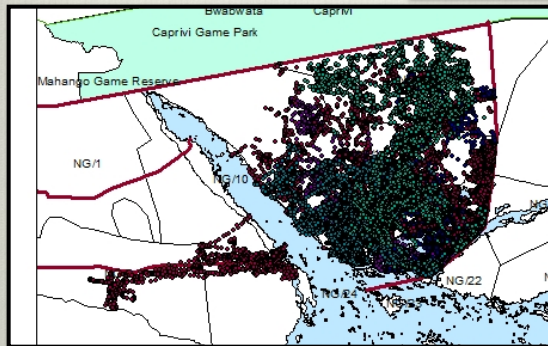
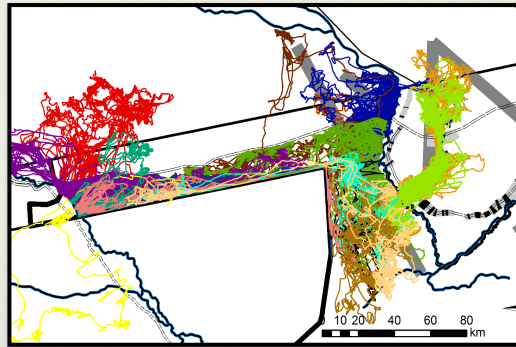
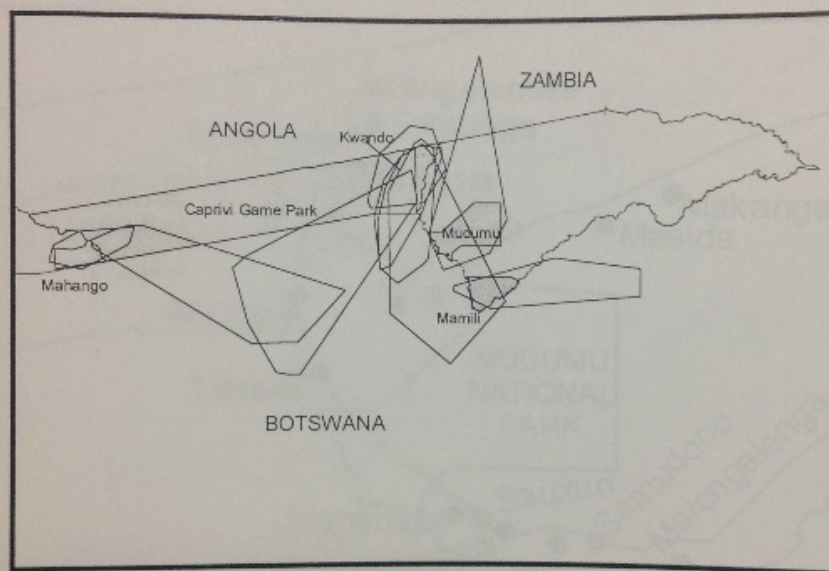
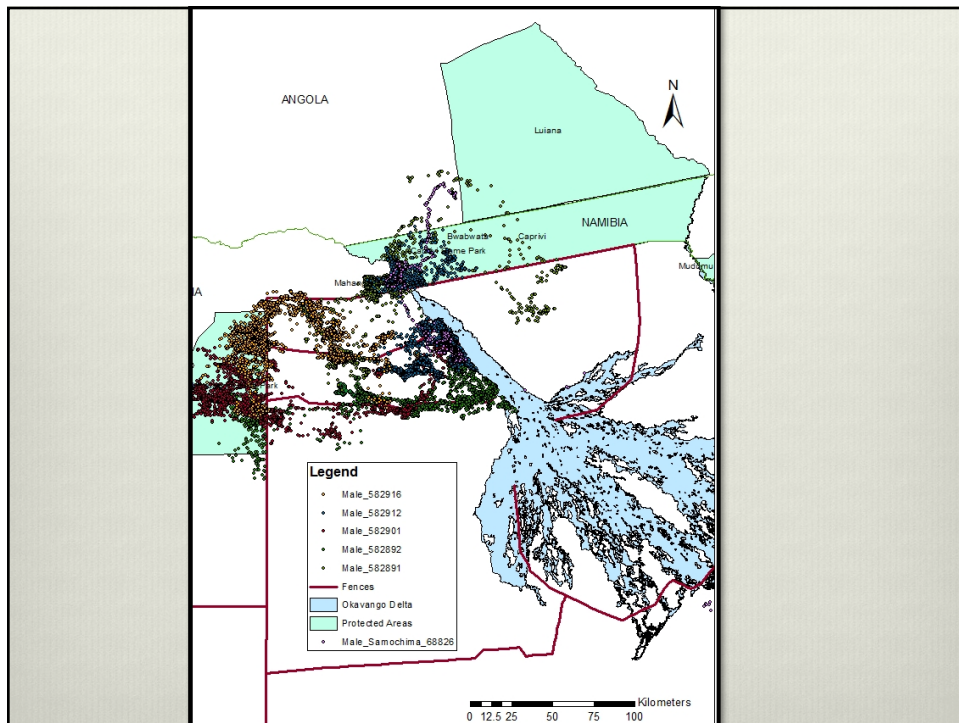
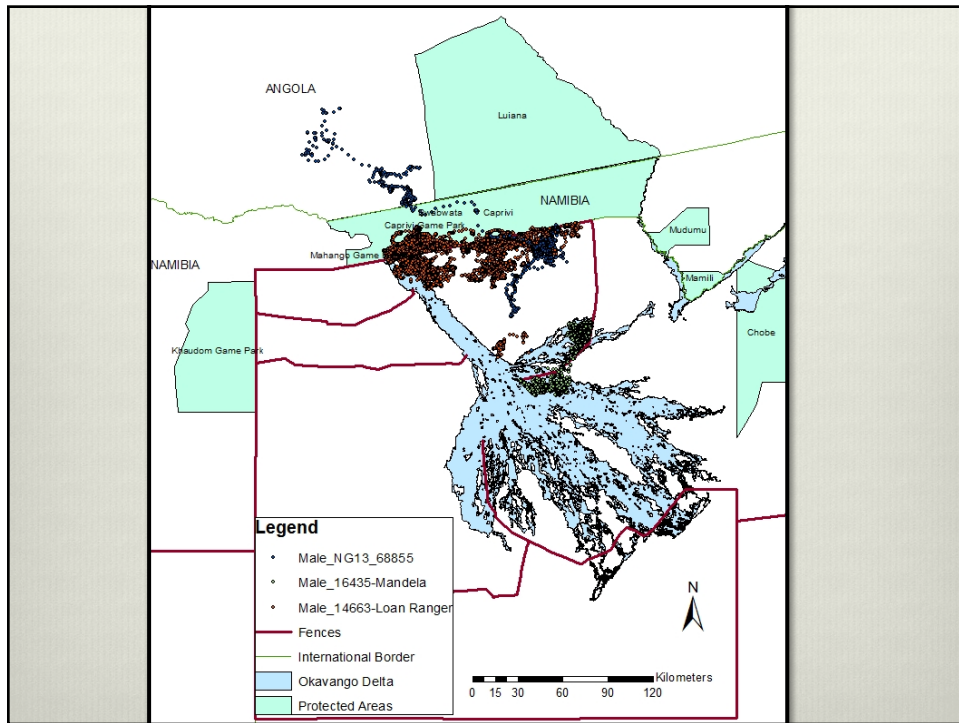
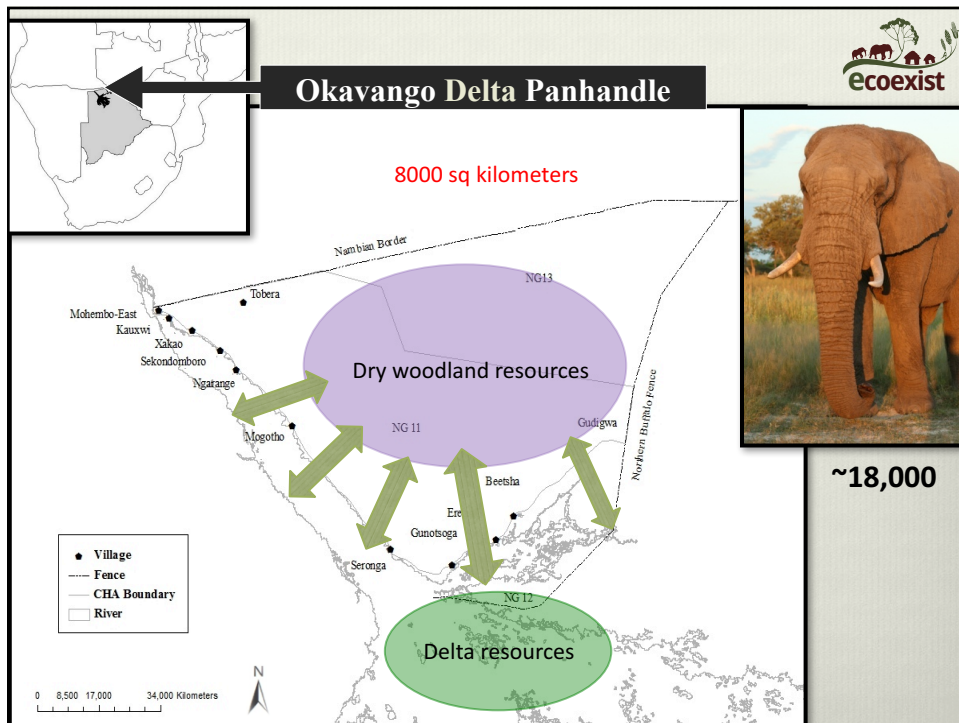
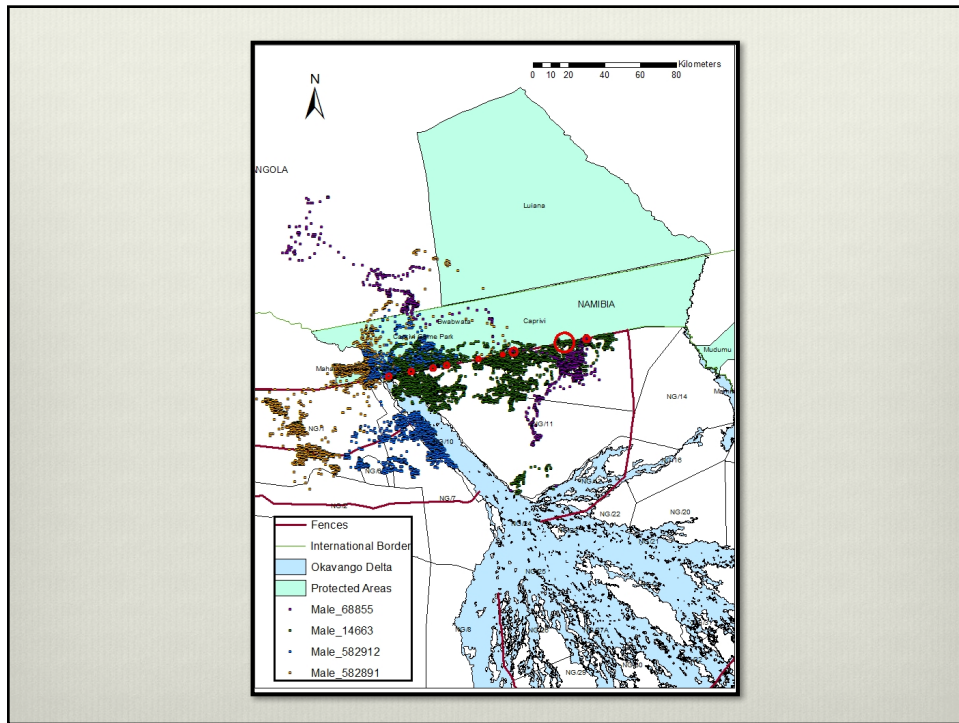
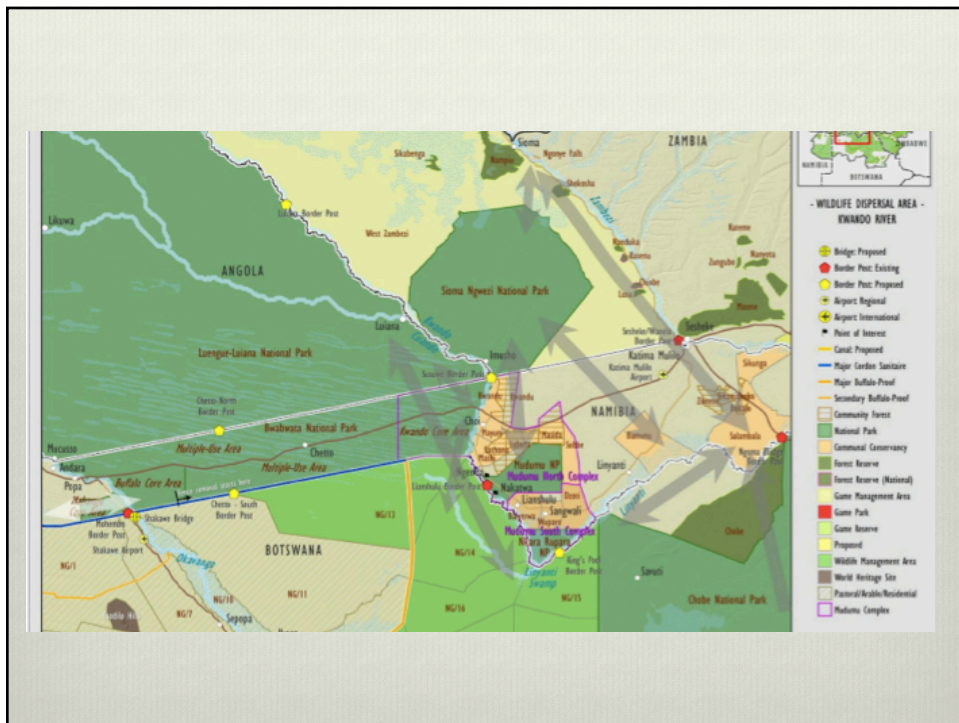
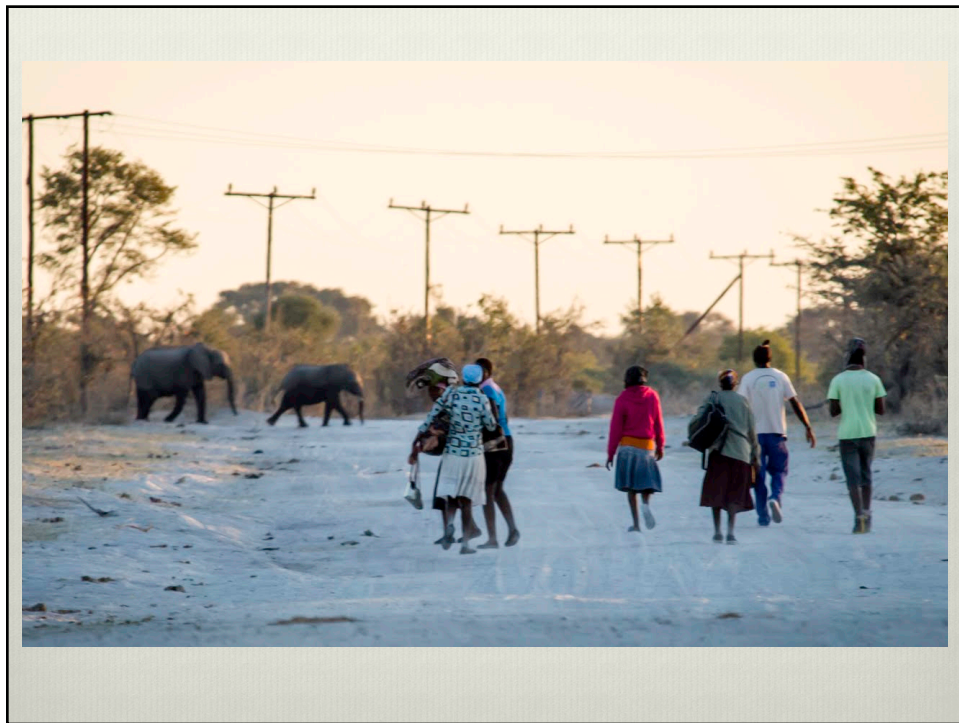


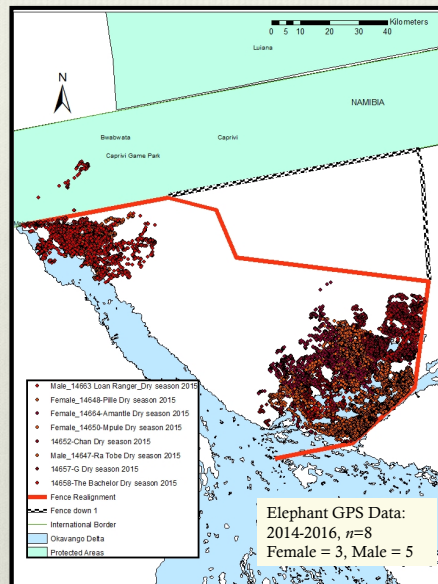
Figure 11: Movements of nine elephants in the Caprivi (Rodwell, 1996)  
Each polygon represents the outer limits of their movements



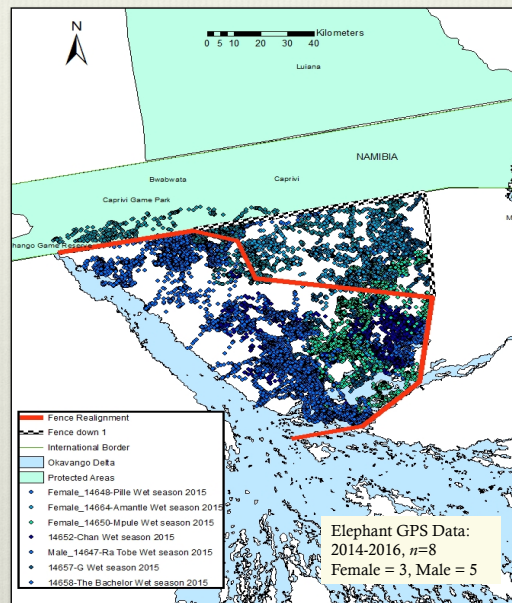








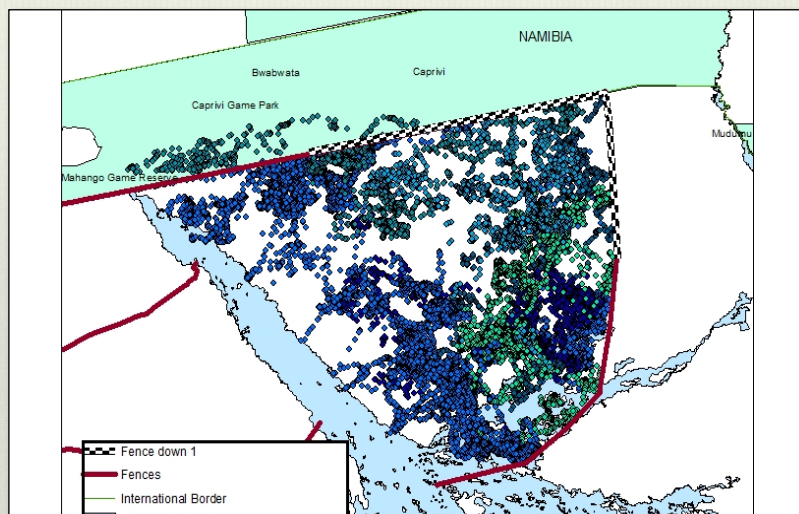
Proposed fence realignment (red line) across dry season elephant range between NG11 and NG13



Proposed fence realignment (red line) across wet season elephant range between NG11 and NG13

## Consequences of Realignment

- a) The fence gets broken repeatedly;
- b) Elephant's may be restricted from moving out of NG11 into NG13, which will affect the natural migration north during the rains and natural alleviation of pressure on resources and people in NG11 during that time;
- c) Higher concentrations of elephants in NG11 year round could exacerbate conflicts between people and elephants.



Proposed section of fence to remove (black and white line), to increase movement of wildlife across the Kwando WDA whilst still restricting movement of cattle.

## Consequences of removing part of fence

### Pros

- ❖ Still separates high density of wildlife on Namibian side with livestock, cropping and settlements on Botswana side
- ❖ Other wildlife in area would benefit
- ❖ Alleviate pressure in eastern panhandle
- ❖ Allows animals to move into unpopulated areas—Angola and Zambia, increases tourism potential
- ❖ Ecological benefits of bigger ranges
- ❖ Tourism potential in NG13 increases and elsewhere – bringing benefits back to communities

## Consequences of removing part of fence

### Cons

- ❖ **Cattle could move into core wildlife area in the Delta**
- ❖ The likely increase in movement of buffalo into community areas i.e. NG10, NG11 and NG12 would obviously warrant adoption of the CBT model to negate associated negative FMD implications.
- ❖ Facilitate access by poachers in Eastern Panhandle
- ❖ Potential increase in HWC in Eastern Panhandle and Zambezi
- ❖ Lack of alternative livelihood options for those losing out to HWC
- ❖ Hunting in Zambezi—will it push elephants south?
- ❖ Cost of taking down the fence

## **Key Messages**

- ❖ Considering wildlife movements and connectivity across landscapes is key to wildlife based tourism economy in Ngamiland
- ❖ Allowing wildlife movement across WDAs has serious implications for human-elephant conflict
- ❖ Simulating different scenarios of fence realignment or decommissioning of sections of fences will allow us to predict the consequences of different management decisions