



KAVANGO-ZAMBEZI TFCA

Policy and Process Observations from a One Health Perspective



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Animal & Human Health for the Environment And Development (AHEAD)



14 Southern African TFPs & TFCAs

AIS/Richtersveld TFP

Kgalagadi TFP

Greater Mapungubwe TFCA

Great Limpopo TFCA

Lubombo TFCA

Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA

Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA

Liuwa Plain-Mussuma TFCA

Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA

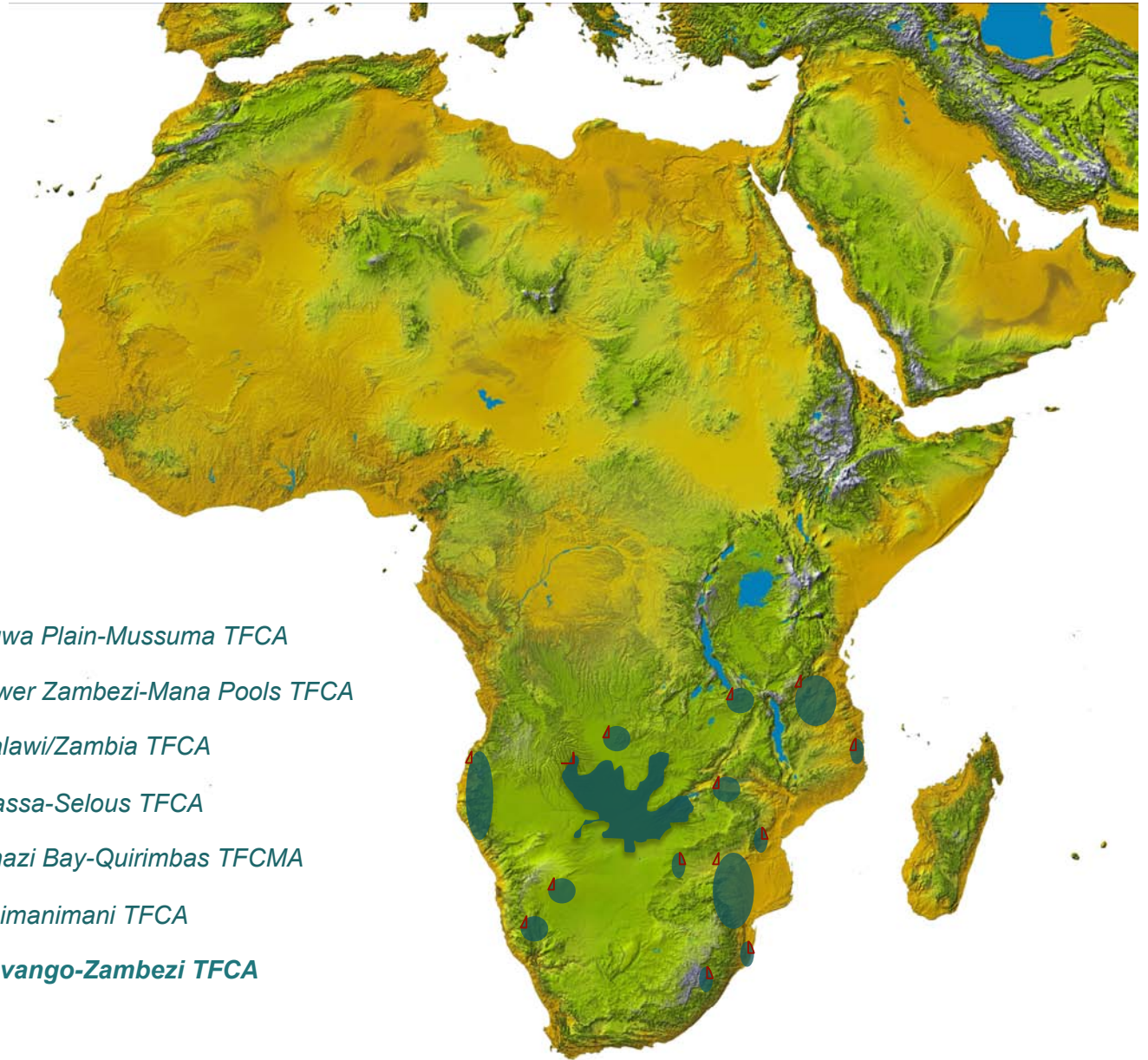
Malawi/Zambia TFCA

Niassa-Selous TFCA

Mnazi Bay-Quirimbas TFCMA

Chimanimani TFCA

Kavango-Zambezi TFCA

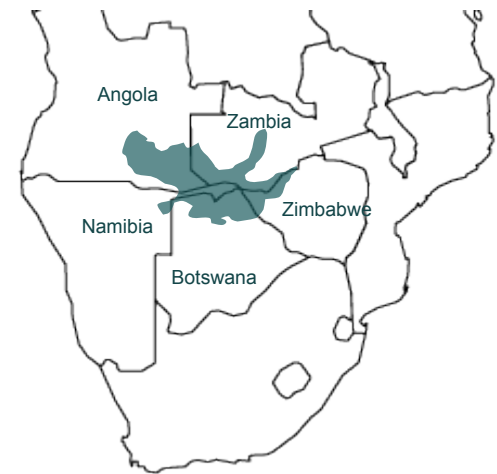




'KAZA TFCA'

Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA)

- 400,000 km²
- 5 countries
- 70+ protected areas
- 230,000 elephants
- 1.5 million people & their livestock

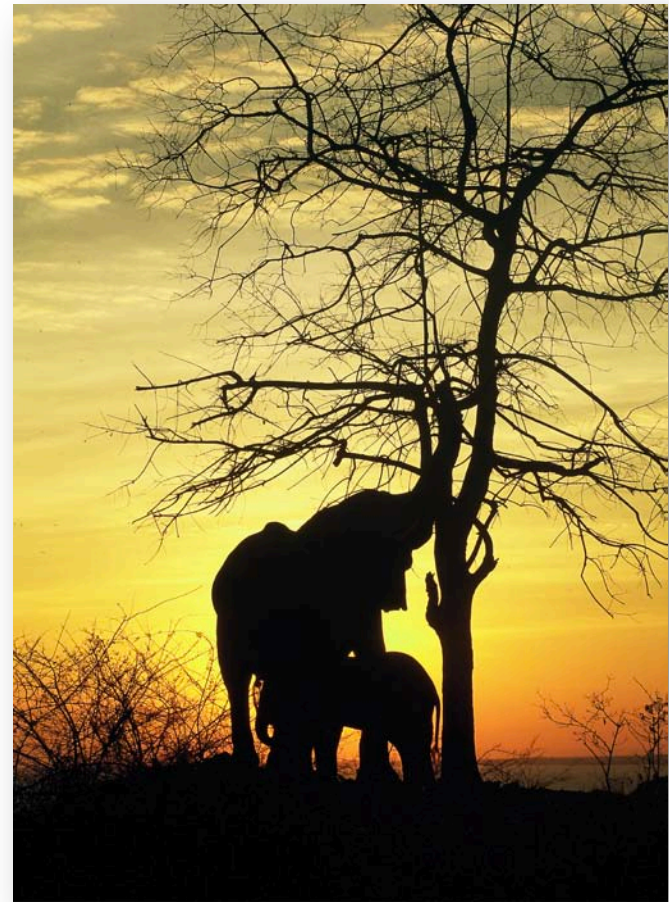




Southern Africa's Advantage

Nature-based Tourism

- Key economic driver for rural development & best option for poverty alleviation in areas considered marginal for agriculture
- Now contributes as much to the economy in southern Africa as fisheries, forestry and agriculture combined
(Millennium Ecosystem Assessment)



KAZA TFCA

Ecological importance

- Consolidate biodiversity assets & provide for climate change adaptation by securing **biological connectivity**
- Facilitate dispersal of elephants
 - > 200,000 south of the Zambezi River; < 30,000 to the north





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Disease Management Concerns

- Management of wildlife & livestock diseases (including zoonoses) within these transboundary landscapes remains unresolved
- Concern to livestock production, associated access to export markets, and other sectors (incl. public health)





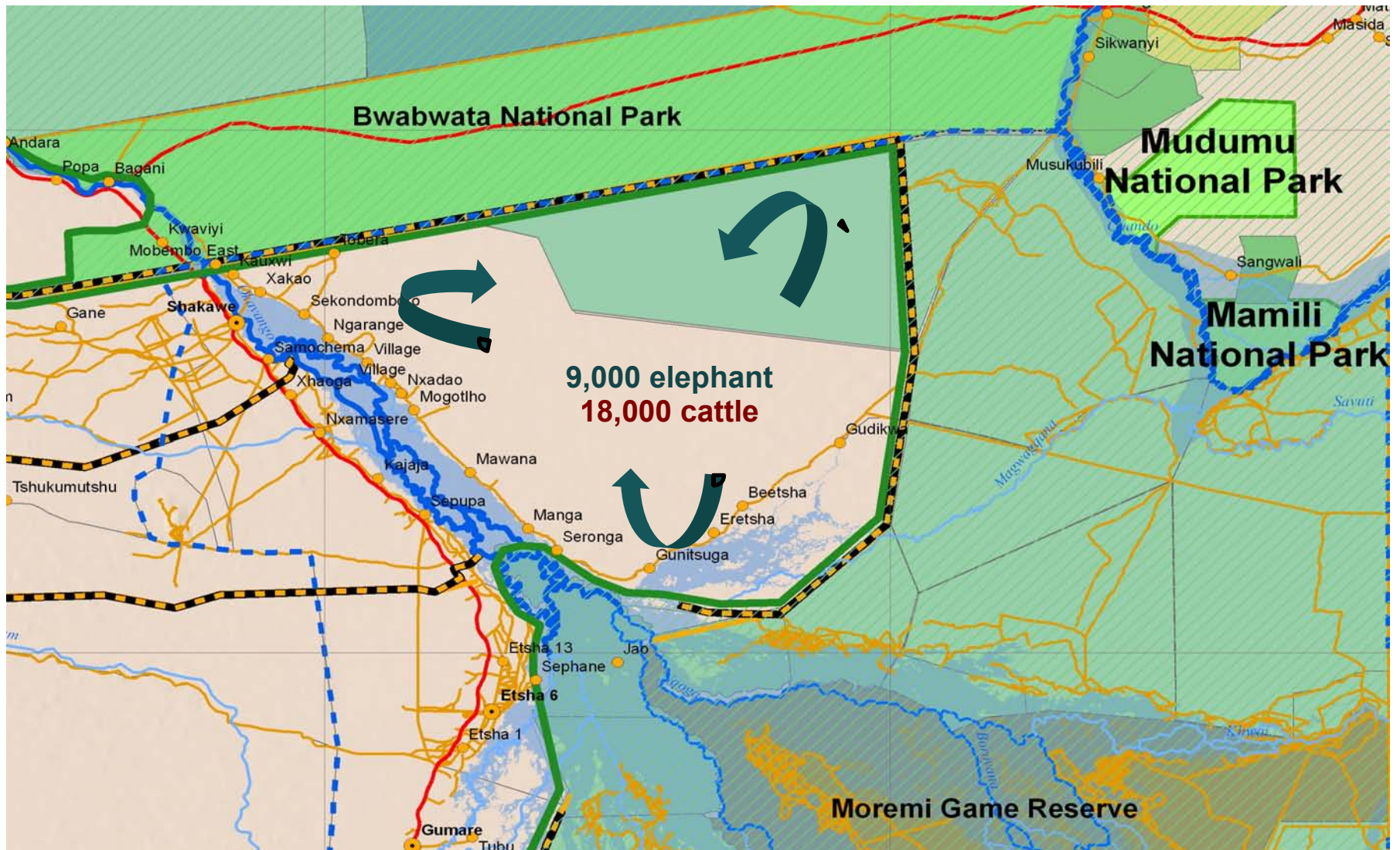
TFCA vision and current, internationally accepted approaches to management of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) are **incompatible**



Conservation Conundrum

- The TFCA concept promotes **free movement** of wildlife over large geographic areas
- The present approach to control of high impact Transboundary Animal Diseases – TADs - is to **prevent movement** of susceptible animals between areas where TADs occur and where they do not (& similarly restrict trade in animal commodities on the same basis)
- A new policy paradigm is needed





KAZA TFCA – Boundaries and Barriers



KAZA TFCA

Poverty alleviation & Rural Development

Governments & development partners simultaneously supporting:

- Nature-based tourism
- Livestock agriculture
- Cropping agriculture





The Cattle of KAZA

Historical perspective

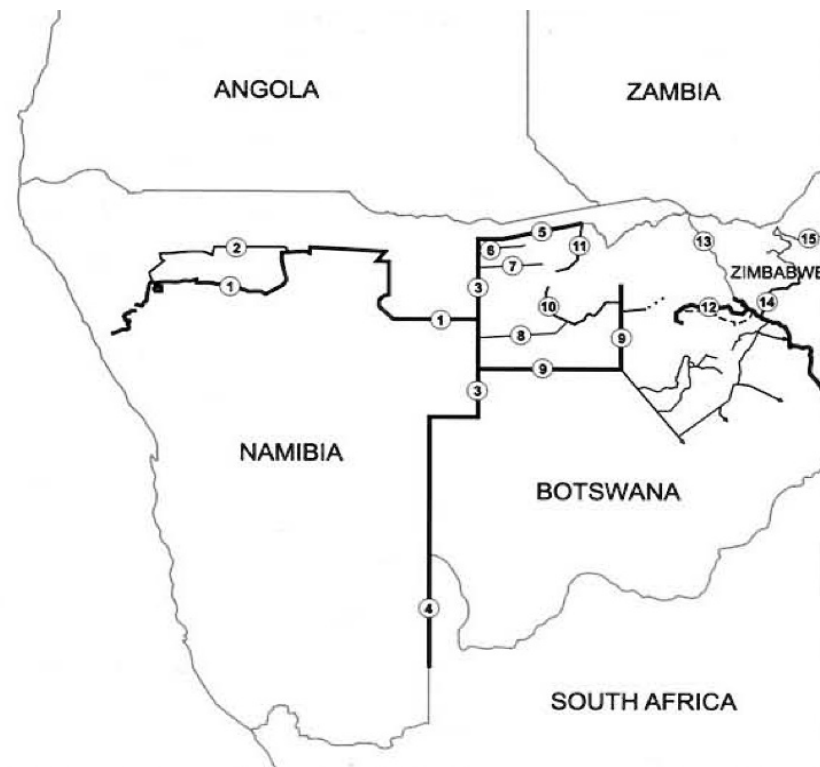
- Cattle an integral component of human society & rural economies in this part of southern Africa for 2,000 years
- Since the colonial period (1960's), significant investments made in support of a commercial livestock sector
- Access to lucrative export markets has dictated land use practices & disease management strategies in region
- Management practices developed for disease eradication in Europe applied to southern Africa; policies remain entrenched

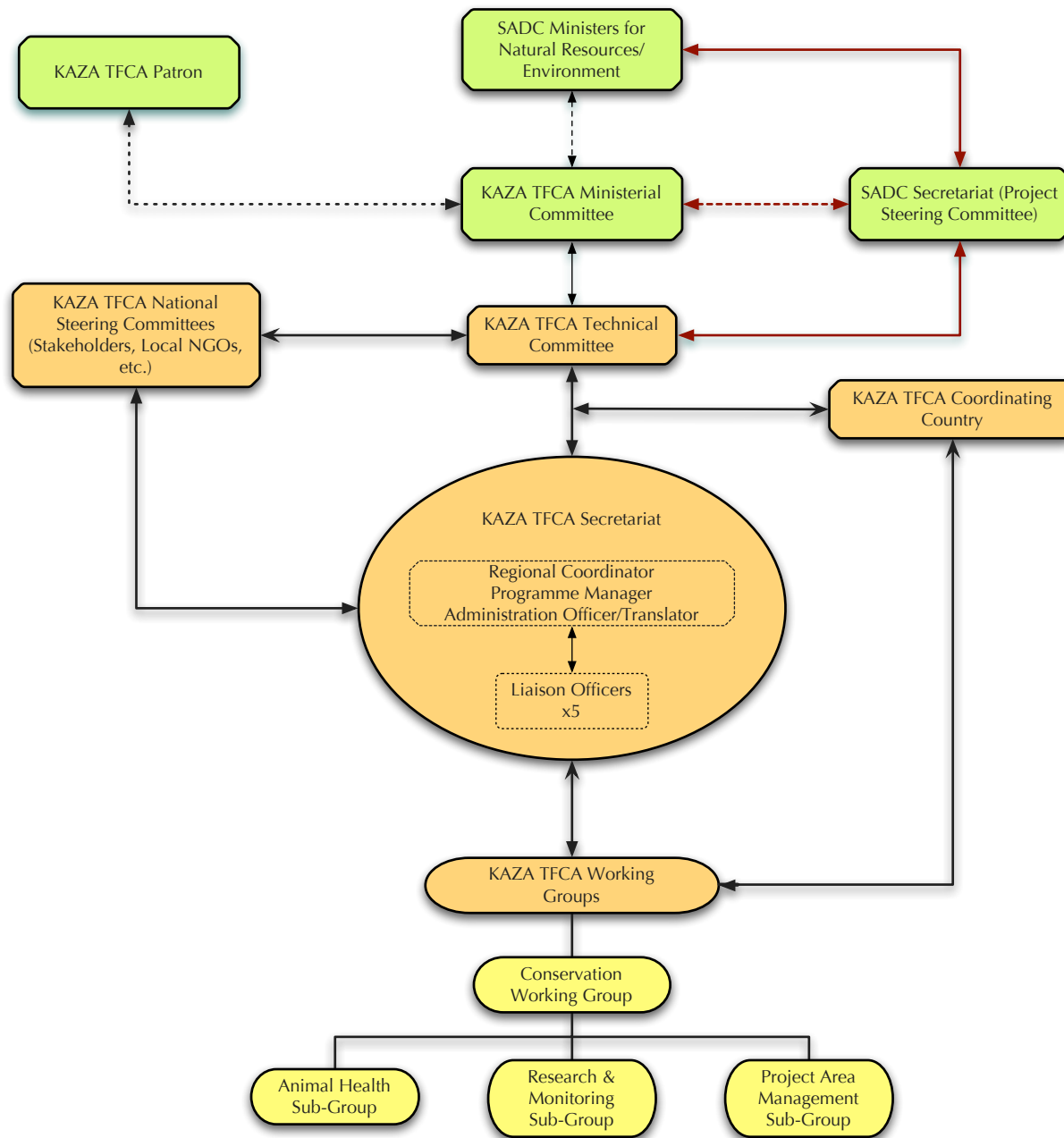


Land Management in KAZA

Seeking geographic freedom from disease

- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) endemic in African buffalo populations
- Veterinary fences built to control FMD by restricting movement of cloven-hoofed animals
- Significant impacts on wildlife & human livelihoods, high costs justified to protect beef export market







Land-Use Planning & Policy

Challenges

- Accommodate both livestock and wildlife systems in TFCAs to benefit rural communities
- Meaningful cross-sectoral dialogue
- KAZA TFCA is building up policy momentum in the absence of appropriate veterinary policy frameworks
- Incorporate human/public health (*incl. zoonoses*), livestock interests & agricultural veterinary concerns into wildlife focused land-use planning



AHEAD

Animal & Human Health for the Environment And Development

- Identify mechanisms for managing TADs without complete reliance on current fencing approaches
- Create enabling environment for enhanced cooperation among conservation, agriculture and human health experts
- Inform cross-sectoral and transboundary policy responses which support both TFCAs and control of TADs





KAZA TFCA

Overcoming the obstacles

- Decision-makers in attendance
 - Sectoral representation
 - Stakeholder involvement
 - Continuity
-
- Critical challenges in KAZA are socio-political rather than ecological in nature
 - Getting the policy 'right' is key to stability and sustainability



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