



“What does the Non-Geographic Approach to FMD Management mean for Conservation Success in KAZA?”

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*Ensure sustainable natural resource
management and wildlife conservation
and protection*

**CONSERVATION
& PROTECTION
OF RESOURCES**

*Develop alternative models for people
to increase their income, while
managing resources sustainably*

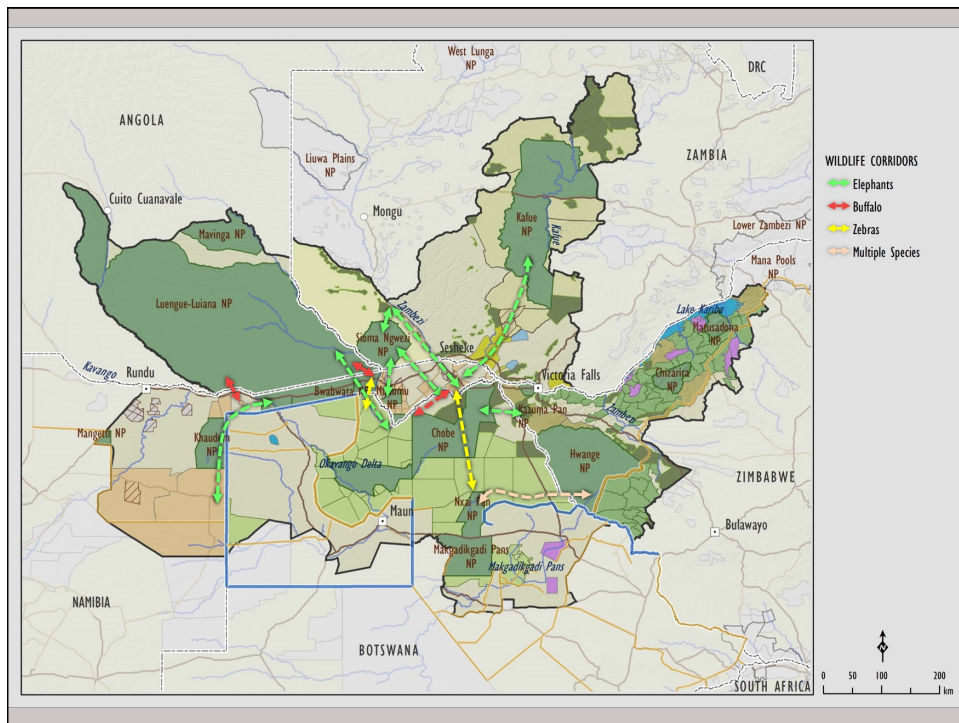
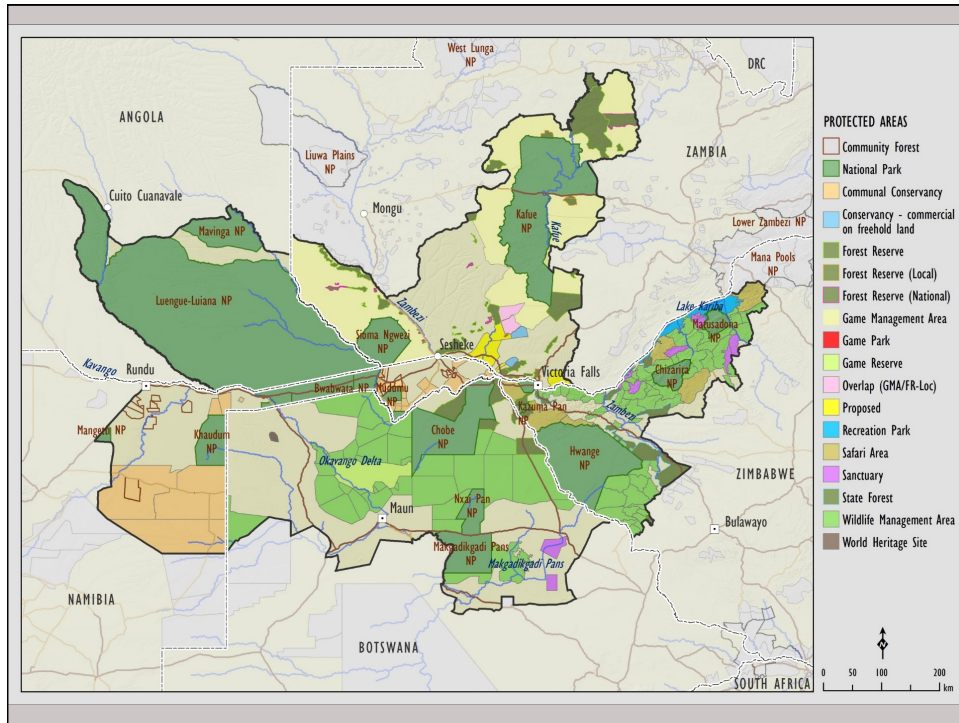
**BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT**

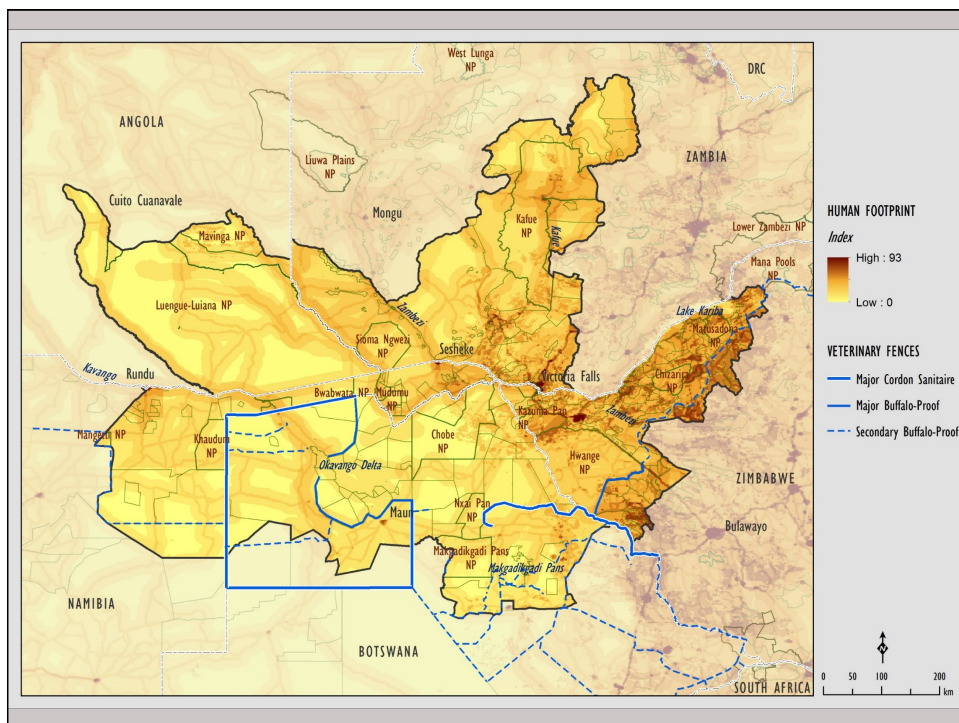
**PROVISION OF
SOCIAL
SERVICES**

*Provide tangible benefits to the
region and its people, in a
sustainable and appropriate
manner*

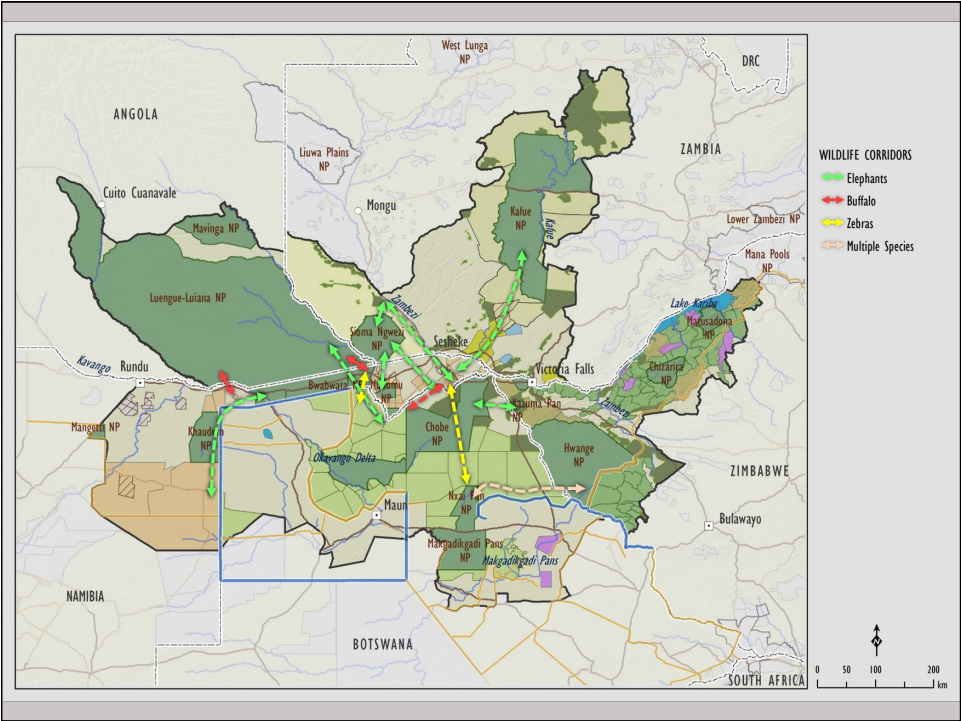
*Establish strong local
leadership and governance*

GOVERNANCE











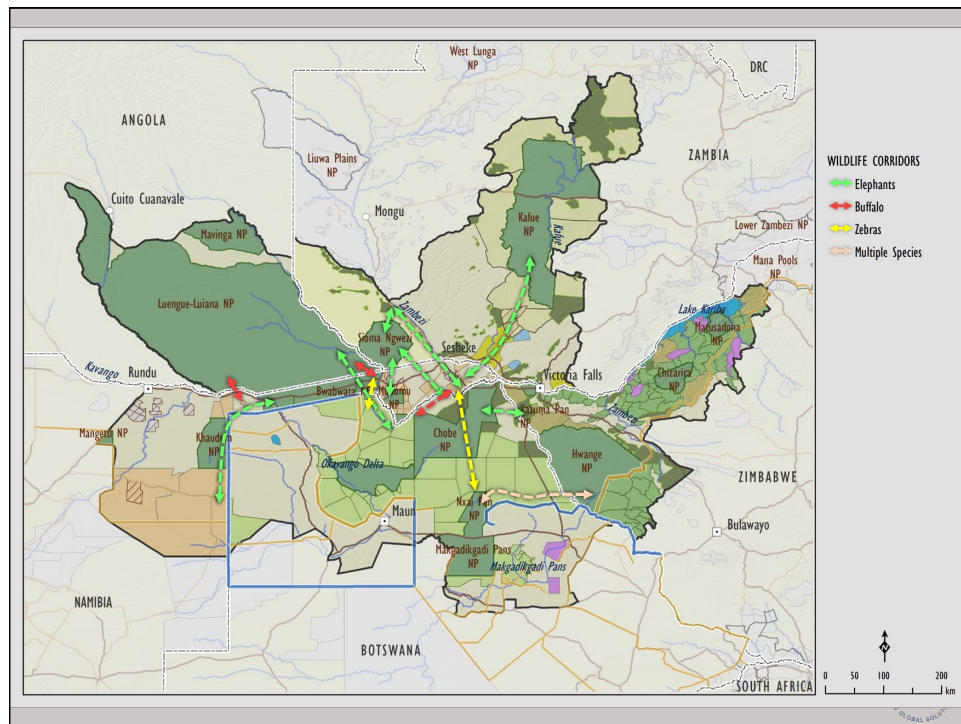
“it is time to re-evaluate how best to manage risks from diseases like foot and mouth in ways that help Africa's pastoralists and farmers, do not threaten free-ranging wildlife, and also provide confidence to beef importing countries that the products they are buying pose minimal threats to their own agricultural sector”

Phakalane Declaration



KAZA partner countries are urged to seize the “*socioeconomic as well as conservation opportunities... by:*

- *strategic alignment and realignment of selected veterinary cordon fences, while*
- *simultaneously expanding access to regional and international markets for animals and animal-derived products via adoption of...*
- *enlightened and practical disease control policies and practices.”*



- Non-geographic approaches to livestock within the KAZA TFCA makes sense, since livestock owners do not get benefit from the livestock at the moment
- This approach would provide a regional benefit and be achievable when compared system based on geographic zoning
- For now, the main beef producers in KAZA are only Botswana and Namibia – yet all others have capacity to do so

