

Enhancing sustainable livelihoods through cross-sectoral integration. Wildlife, livestock and the promise of KAZA: the Caprivi experience

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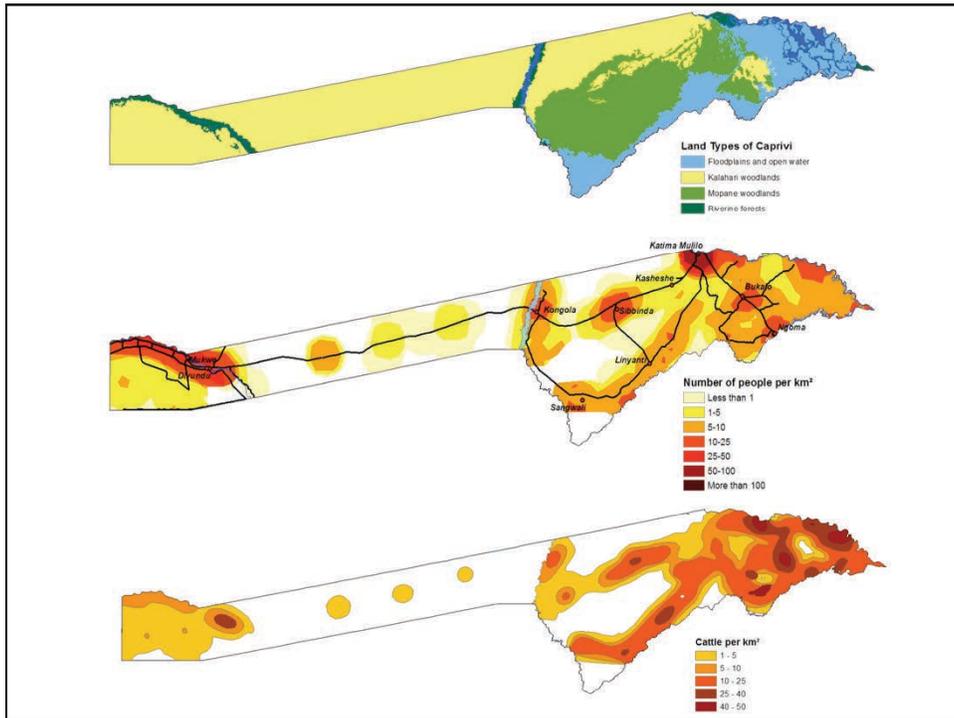
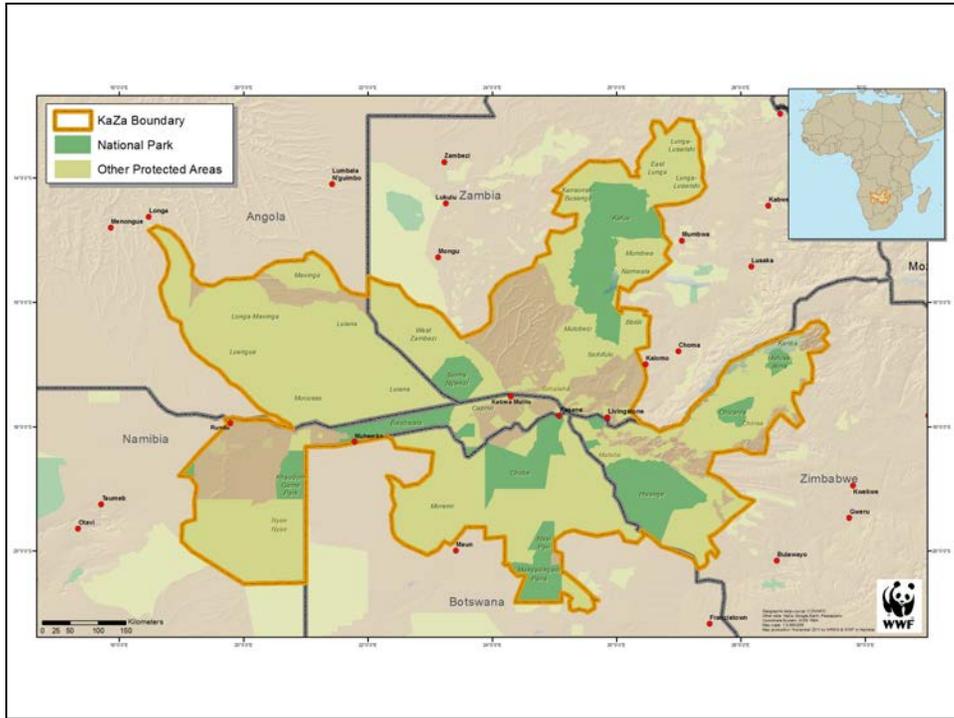
SADC Scientific Session on TADS
Workshop on Reconciling Livestock Health and Wildlife
Conservation Goals in Southern Africa
13-16 November Gaborone, Botswana

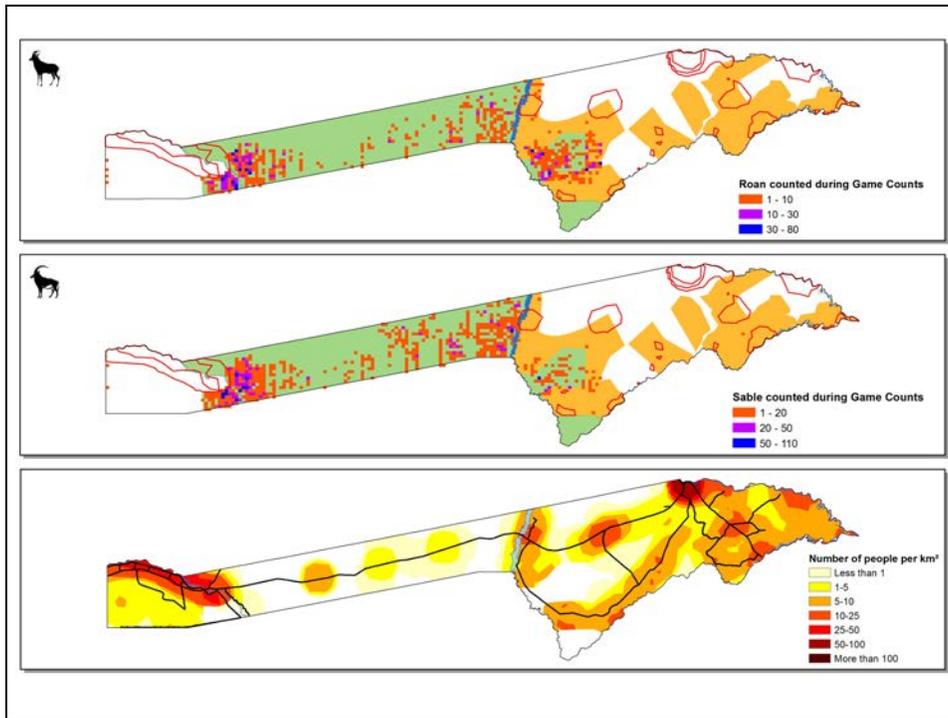


TFCAs

- A transboundary or transfrontier conservation area that straddles international boundaries and is managed collaboratively by two or more partner countries
- Economies of scale can generate more efficient protection and better use of scarce resources for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functioning
- Transboundary conservation can lead to and provide a wide range of political, social and economic benefits



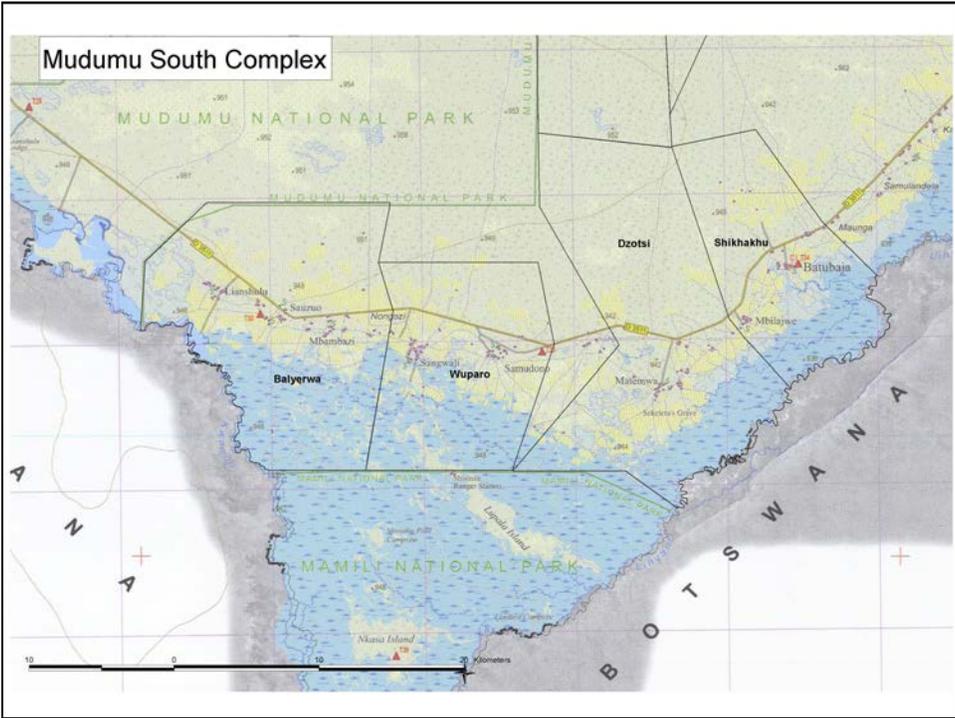
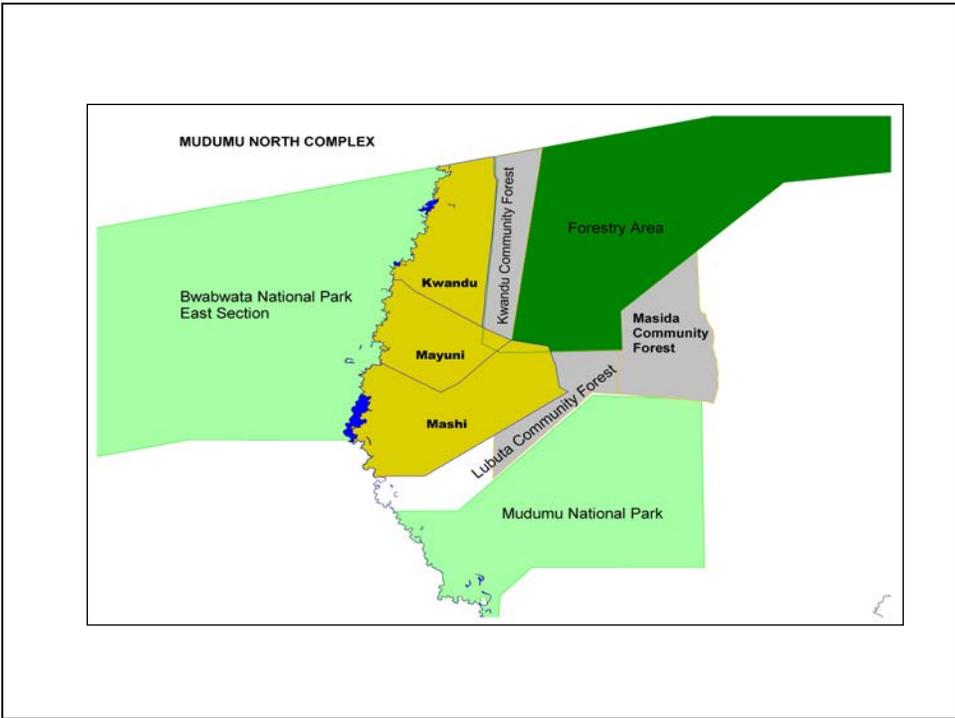




Integrated land management at scale

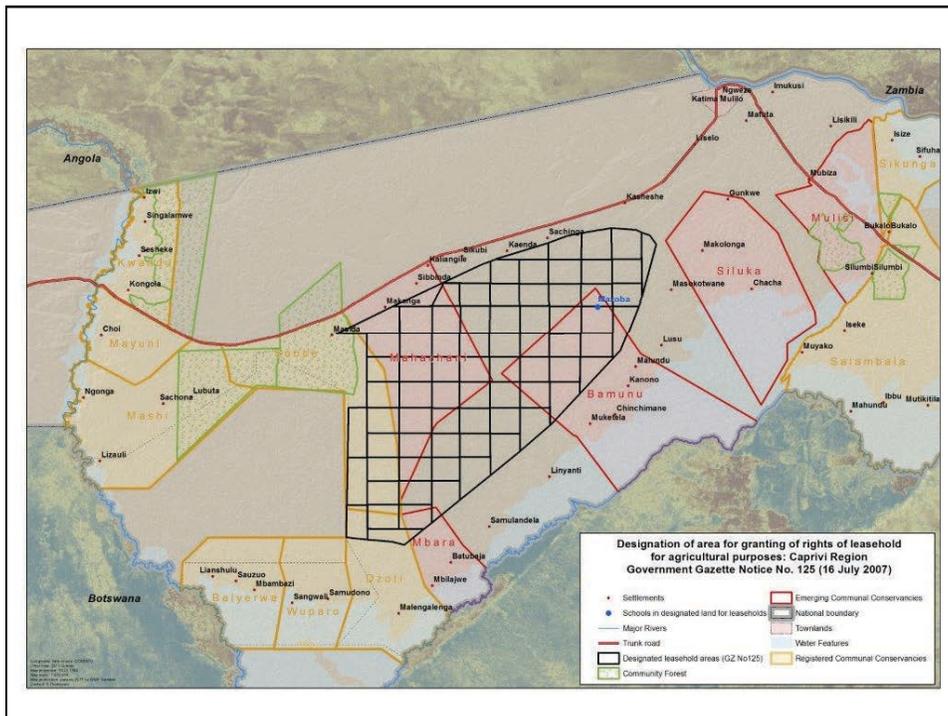
- Caprivi is pivotal to the promise of KAZA in terms of biodiversity connectivity, ecological functionality and environmental support systems for sustaining livelihoods
- Spatial integration of land units at different scales and with linked institutional arrangements provide exciting opportunities for wildlife-based land use and multispecies animal production systems





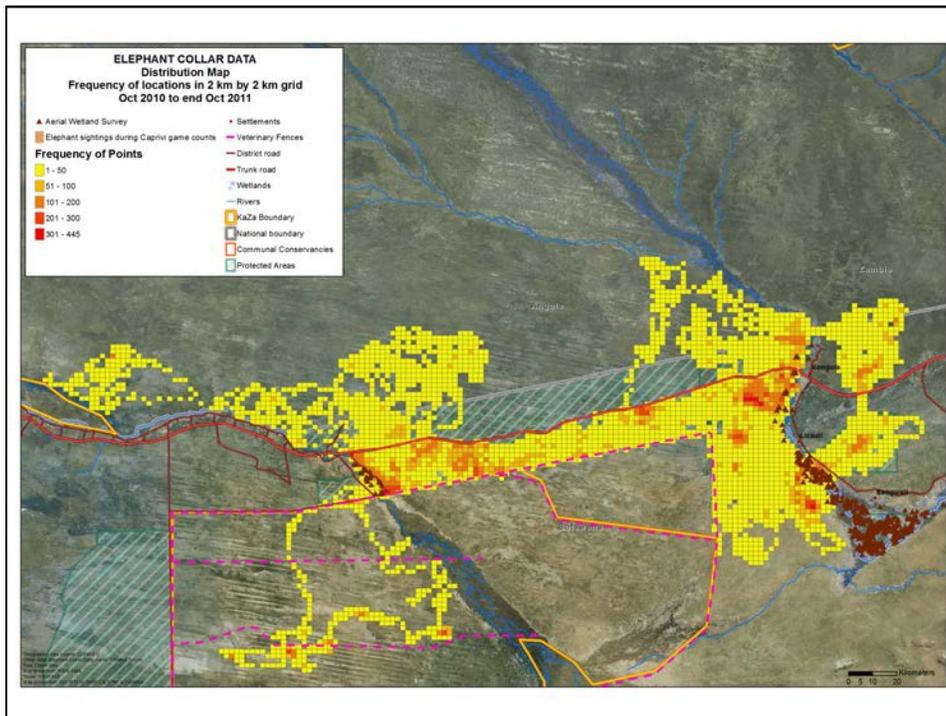
Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)

- Devolved management responsibility, accountability and beneficiation at community level underpins good natural resource stewardship and governance
- Has led to the adoption of collaborative co-management principles and practice amongst the different management regimes in Caprivi, i.e. National Parks, Communal Conservancies, State and Communal Forest Areas
- Greater integration with other communal land still needed



Constraints

- Inter-sectoral policy constraints however, limit the potential of integrated management, and at different scales
- Geographic-based disease control measures at the wildlife-livestock interface present serious challenges to greater wildlife connectivity across boundaries within and between countries
- This approach also limits the opportunity for communal livestock producers to access meat markets more efficiently and effectively, using for example, CBT approaches



Concluding comment

- Policy within and between KAZA countries needs to recognize the comparative economic advantage of wildlife
- Wildlife has the ability to complement and add value to agro-pastoralism across the KAZA landscape
- Ultimately it is those rural citizens who occupy the land that will determine the outcome and impact of KAZA

