

STATE OF LIVESTOCK IN KAZA TFCA.

11 JUNE 2024

Dr J van Rooyen

Project of :



Funded by :



Lead by :



PROJECT OVERVIEW

- This project was conceived in 2023 at the annual meeting of the Animal Health Sub-Working Group (AHSWG) of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA)
- Identified the need to have a sound understanding of livestock, primarily cattle and sheep numbers and distribution, across the TFCA to compliment information gathered on the population numbers, distribution and movement of wildlife. Livestock, particularly cattle and goats, are crucial for livelihoods in the KAZA TFCA landscape, alongside other activities such as cropping and biodiversity conservation.
- The KAZA TFCA promotes livelihood diversification in ways that align with biodiversity conservation efforts = remove barriers between livestock development and biodiversity conservation and associated tourism development
- Importance of Integrated co-existence models (rangeland, animal health, production) & Commodity-based trade promotion = H4H model
- A recent KAZA elephant survey estimated a wildlife:livestock ratio of 1.16:1 in KAZA, highlighting the near equal split in density and their equal importance to the people and environment of the KAZA TFCA.
- To ensure developmental objectives and strategies of both wildlife and livestock are balanced and fully aligned within the KAZA TFCA, adequate information on the relative distribution of both wildlife and livestock at a fine scale is crucial. In addition, the distribution and availability of livestock, livestock trade and disease control infrastructure and support facilities and capacity should be understood in relation to wildlife and tourism development objectives.
- Gradients of natural resource availability across landscapes will further highlight areas where competition for resources could bring additional land use conflict. This information at a fine scale is considered of utmost importance for developing strategies to reduce wildlife-livestock conflict and to manage wildlife dispersal areas as effectively as possible. It is equally important for developing the most effective animal disease control and risk mitigation strategies in ways that benefit both biodiversity conservation and rural development, especially in priority wildlife dispersal areas (WDAs).

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Determine and map the distribution and density of livestock (cattle mainly, but shoats also) at as fine a scale as possible by using all available data sources and collecting data where needed to fill gaps in priority areas to provide a robust, integrated source of livestock numbers and distribution, alongside that of wildlife throughout the KAZA TFCA.

The aim is for such information to **inform and guide the development of specific strategies and activities within KAZA**, most notably that of human-wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation, wildlife dispersal area (WDA) development, disease control, livelihood development, enterprise development, landscape restoration and climate change adaptation in line with the KAZA TFCA Treaty.

Determine and map natural resource quality and availability gradients on the interface between wildlife and livestock systems to highlight areas of environmental degradation and where competition for grazing and water resources could bring about land use tension. where restoration should be prioritized.

The Project will be conducted in a **Phased approach** with Phase I having been funded and launched in June 2024 finishing February 2025.



PROJECT PHASES

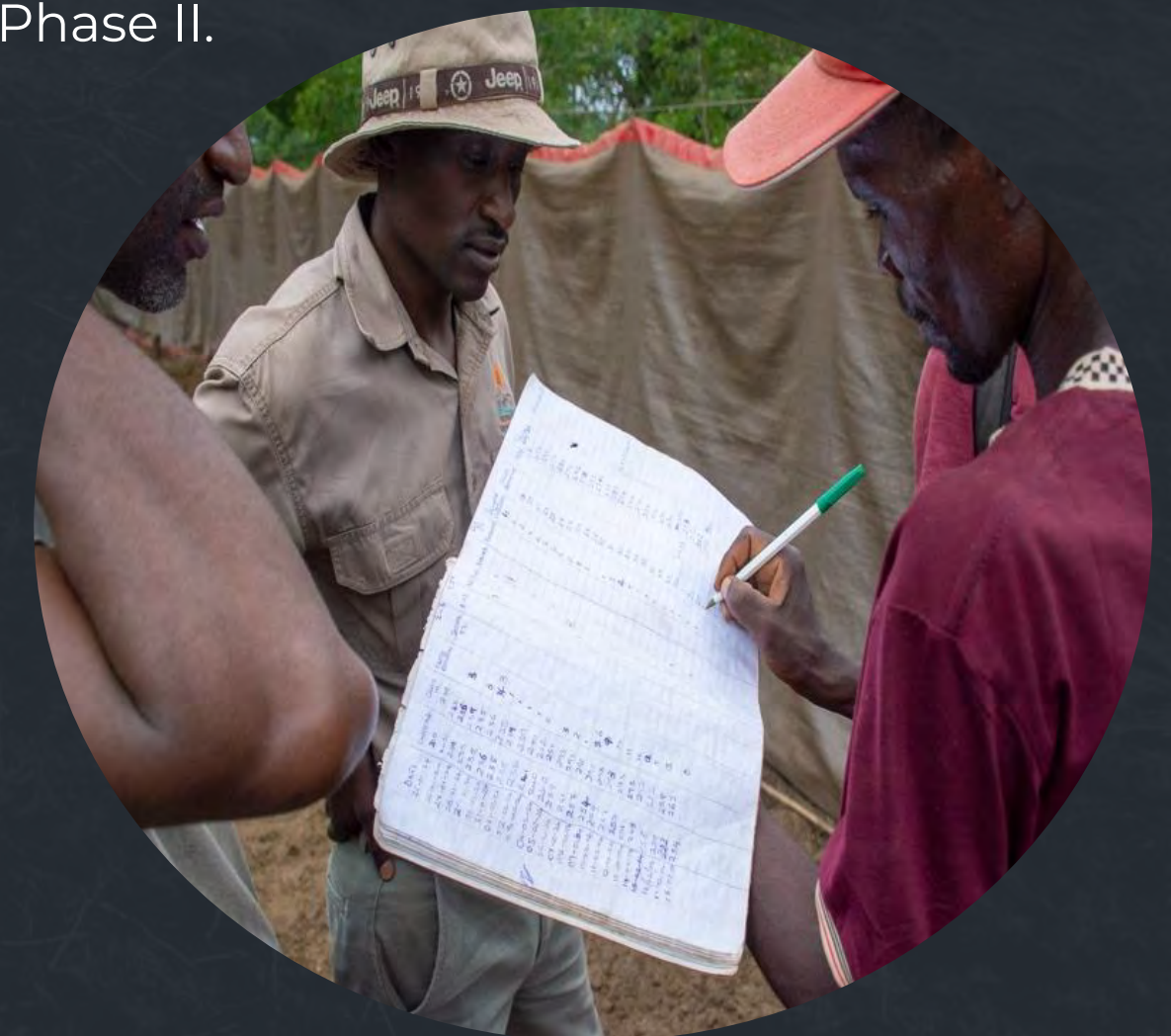


PHASE I | GAP ANALYSIS

Assess, collate and map all available data sources pertaining to livestock numbers, presence, and distribution, and support services and infrastructure. Review consistency, frequency, and data availability across all 5 countries to identify the level to which the existing data and data sources can effectively inform planning according to the KAZA TFCA strategic objectives. The outcomes of Phase I will inform the strategy, activities, budget, and partners for Phase II.

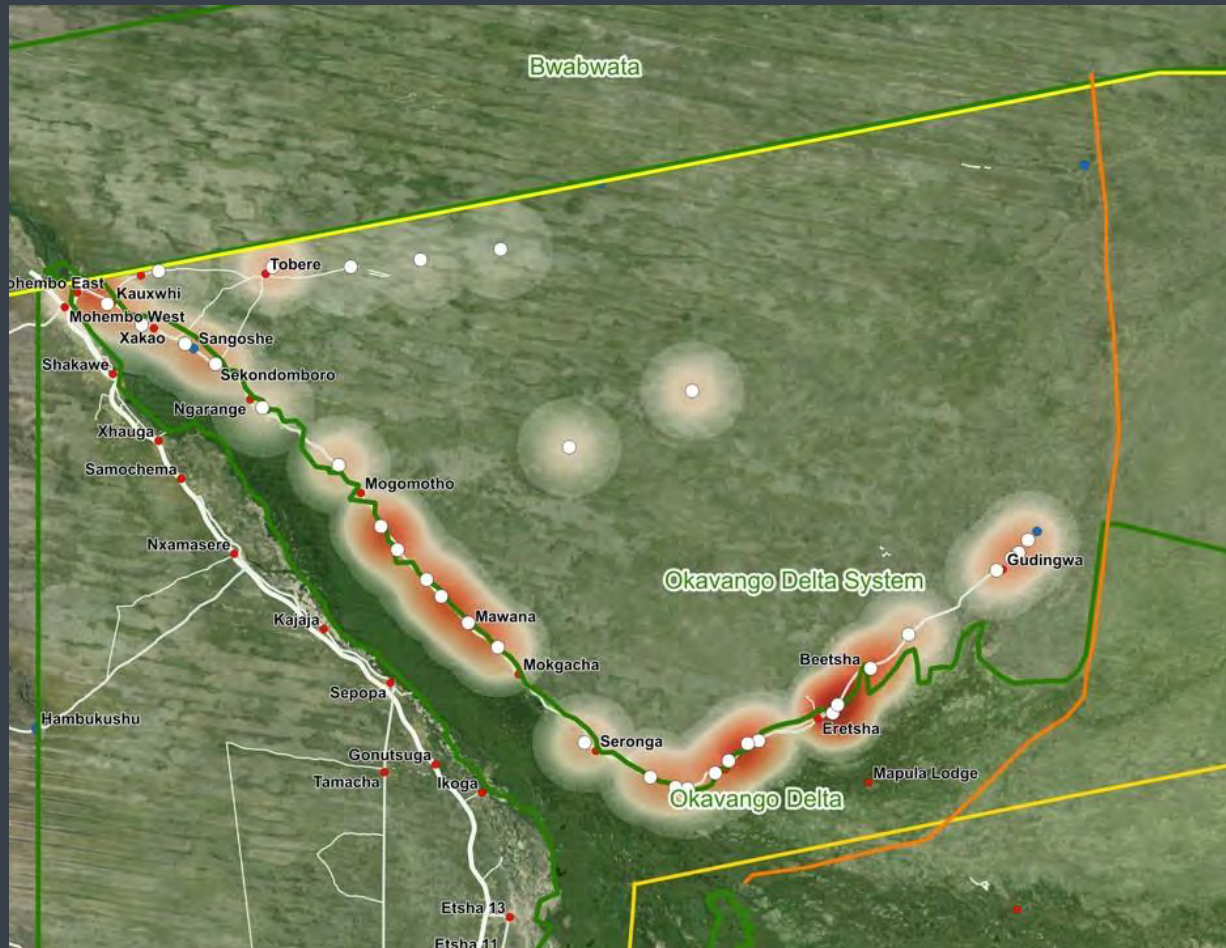
PHASE II | GAP FILL

Phase II will be based on the findings and identified gaps and priorities from Phase I. It will have a strategy to collect data at the required scale if and where necessary in partnership with relevant stakeholders. An integrated data set and data base will be made available for further use with proposed mechanisms for data updating as needed.



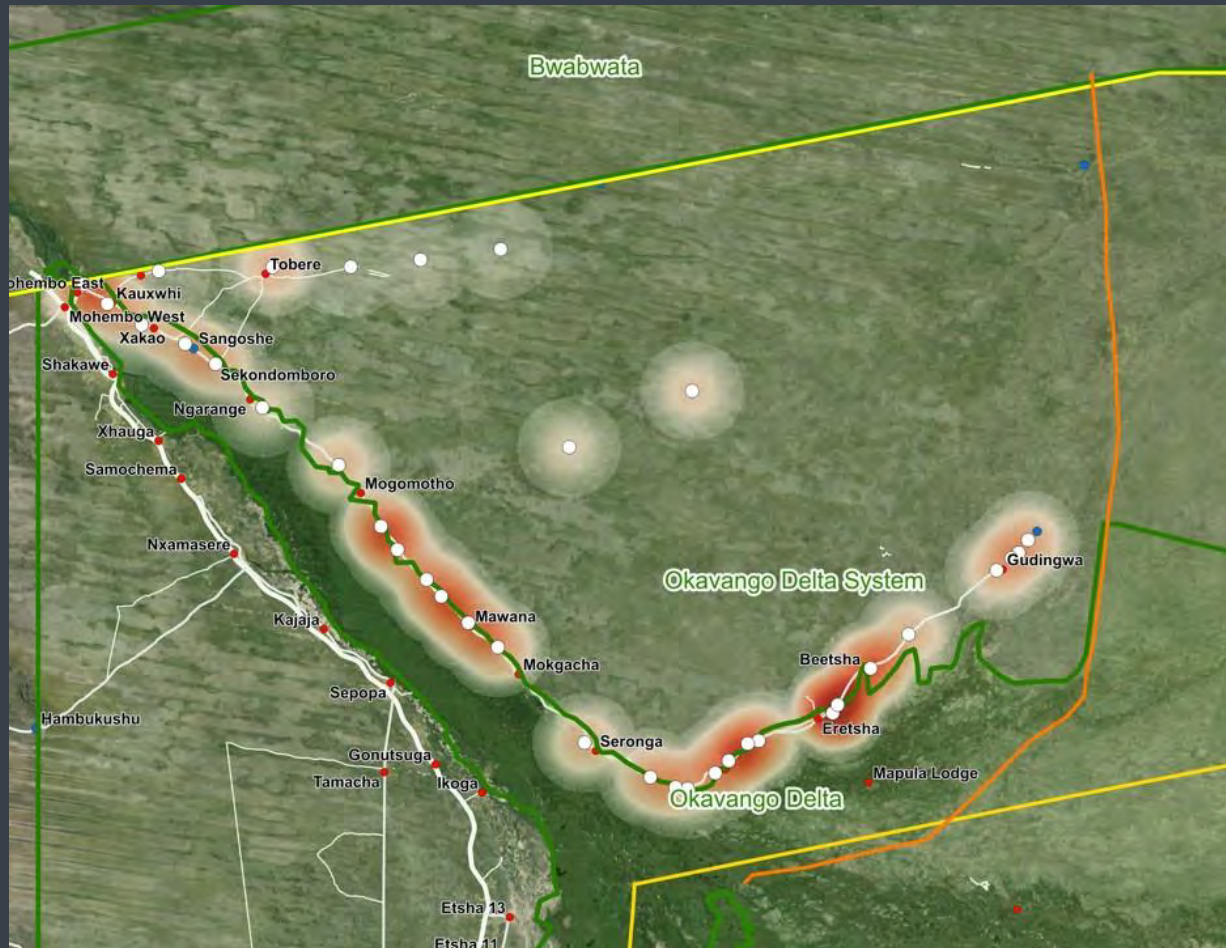
PROJECT PROCESS

1. DATA SOURCE MAPPING: (WHAT IS AVAILABLE?)



- **Work with governments and key stakeholders** to map and assess all available data sources for livestock (cattle and shoats) numbers and distribution. These will include data that can be shared from:
 - annual vaccination campaigns and censuses,
 - aerial or ground-based surveys,
 - recent disease risk assessment for fencing run by the KAZA AHSWG,
 - routine wildlife monitoring and tracking in wildlife areas and conservancies, data from research networks, and
 - Herding 4 Health implementation.

1. DATA SOURCE MAPPING: (WHAT IS AVAILABLE?)

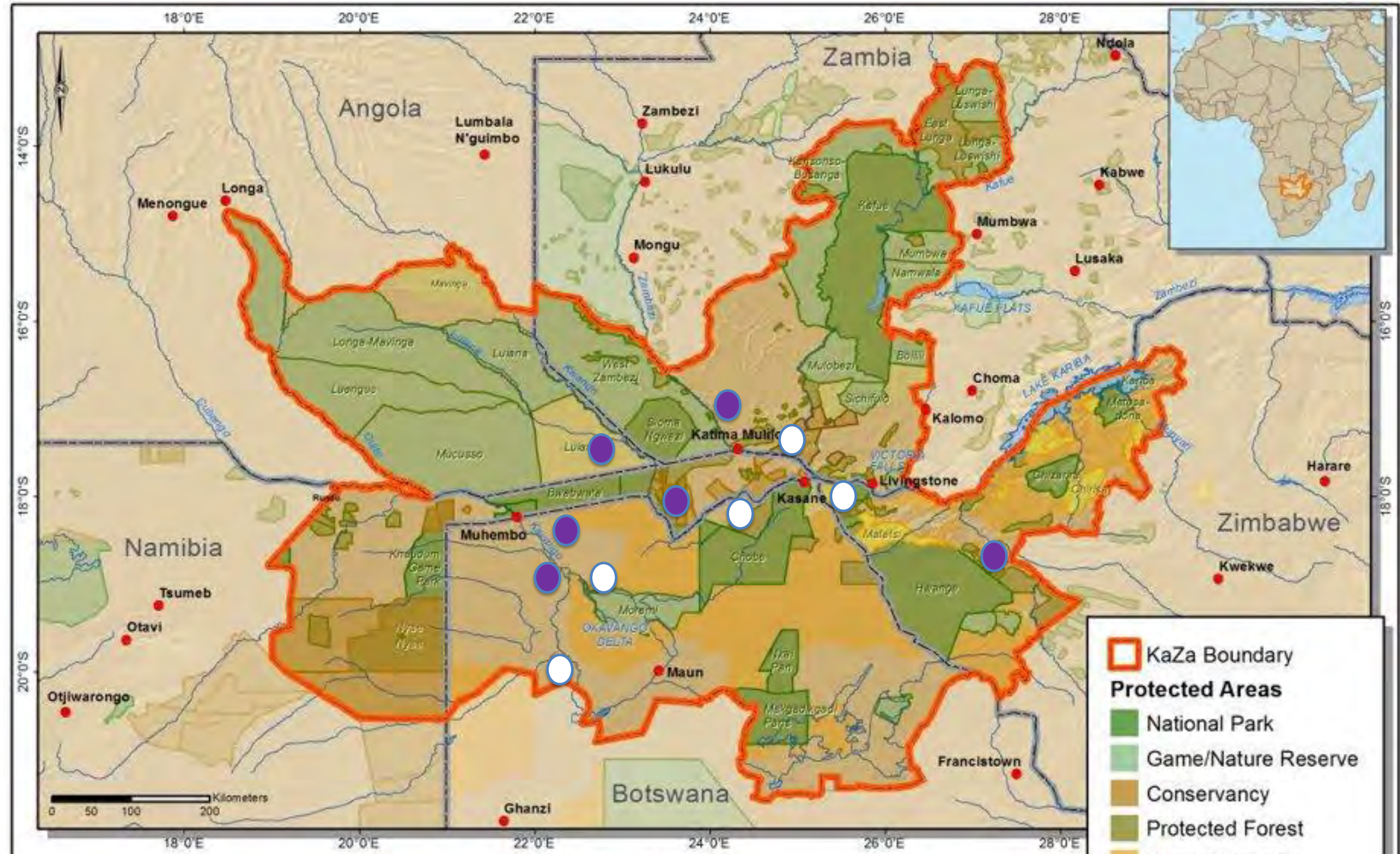


- **Work with governments and key stakeholders** to map and assess:
- Data on **livestock support infrastructure** such as slaughter facilities, quarantine facilities, auction points, inspection and handling points, transport hubs.
- Data on **livestock support services** such as veterinary support, laboratories, traceability systems, cooperatives and sales outlets
- **Remote sensing** and data otherwise available on rangeland condition % degradation, natural and artificial water availability across seasons

H4H Status

○ Active

● Emerging



Legend

- KaZA Boundary
- Protected Areas**
- National Park
- Game/Nature Reserve
- Conservancy
- Protected Forest
- Hunting Reserve
- Safari Area/Sanctuary
- Other Designation

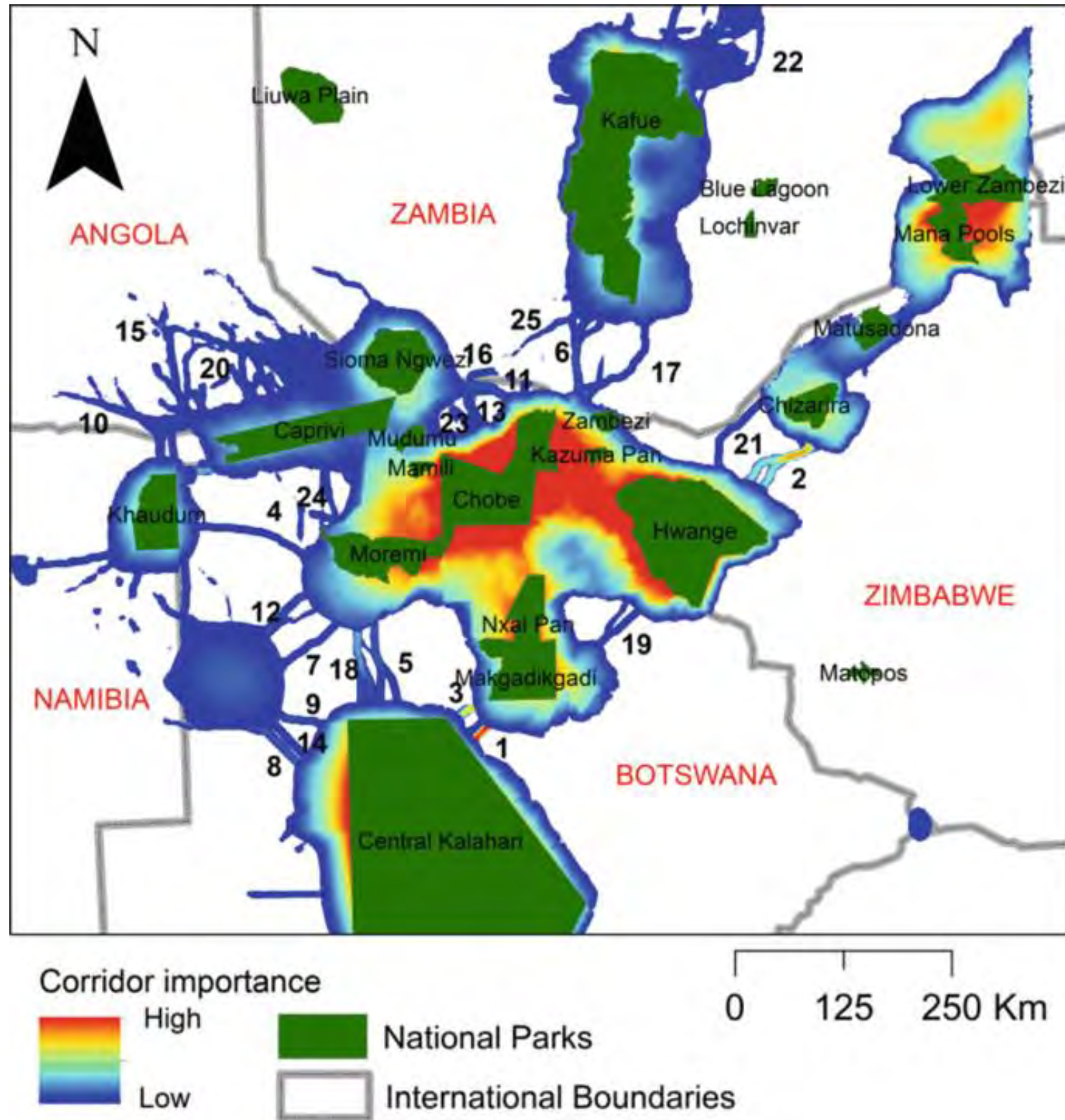


Geographic data source: CONINFO
 Other data: KaZA, Google Earth, Peaceparks
 Coordinate System: WGS 1984
 Map scale: 1:8,500,000
 Map production: February 2015
 by NRW & WWF in Namibia

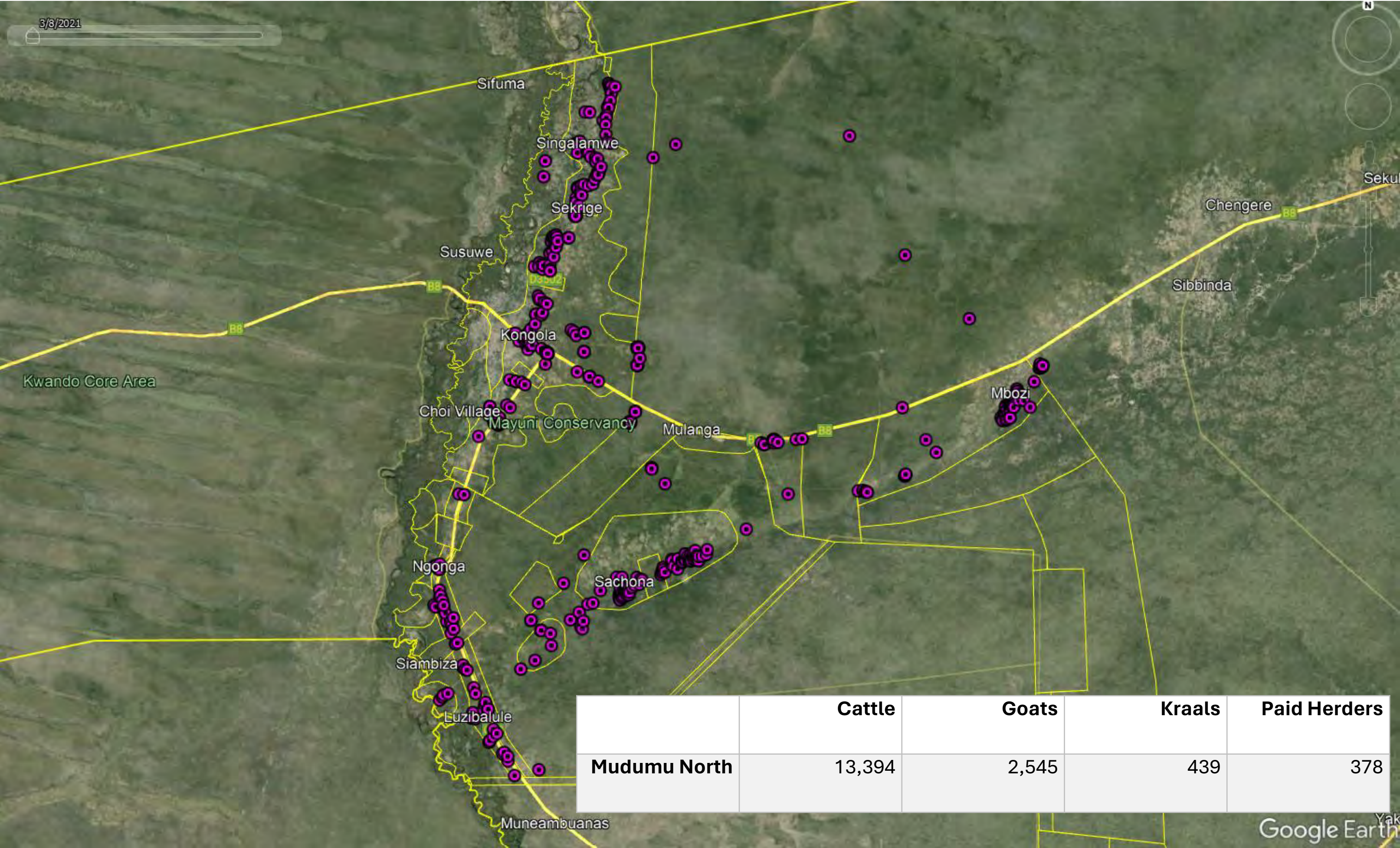
KAZA
 Kavango-Zambezi
 Transfrontier Conservation Area
 (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia & Zimbabwe)



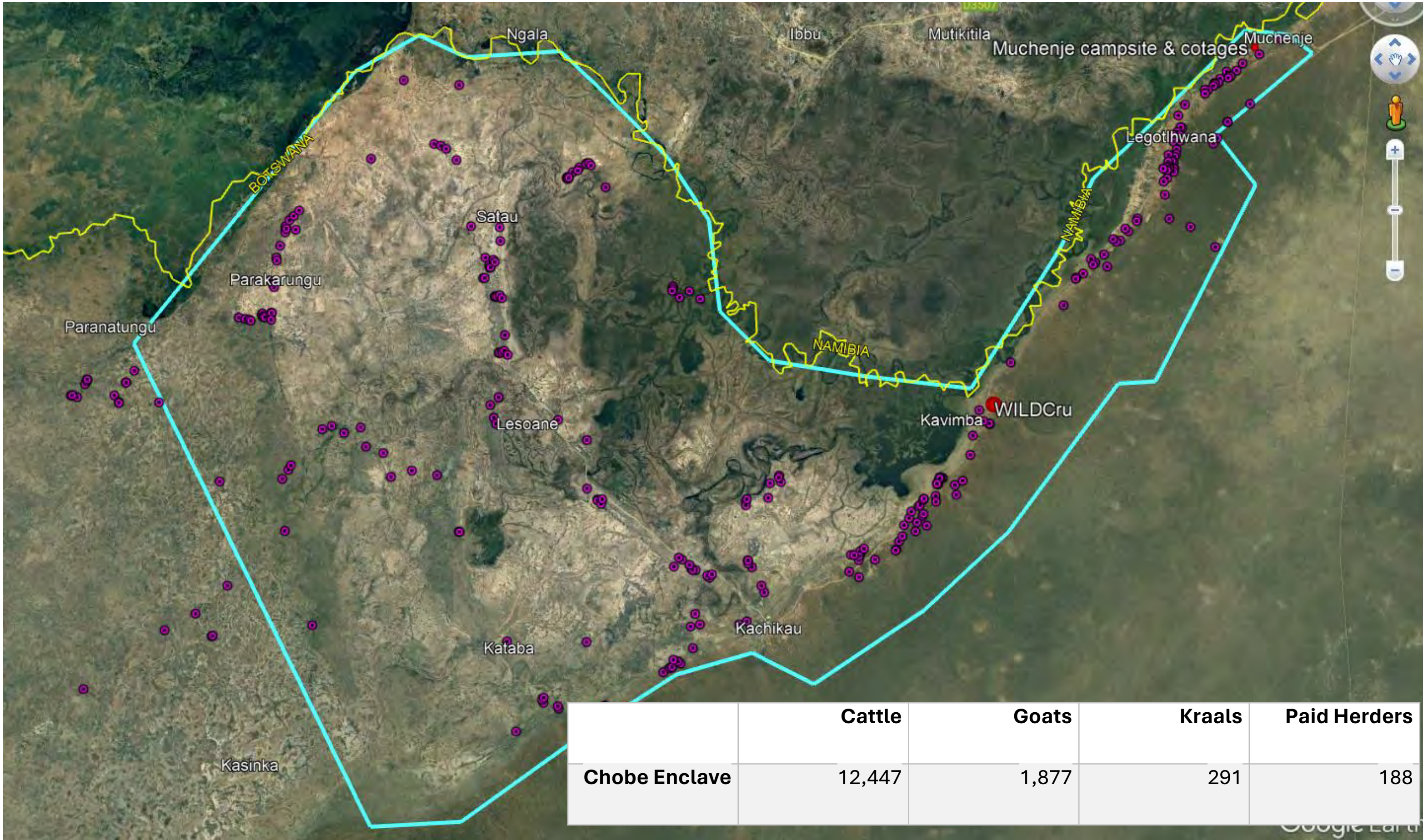
Important Wildlife Dispersal Areas (WDAs) or Wildlife Corridors in the KAZA TFCA



H4Hope Community-led Kraal Survey, Mudumu North Complex, Namibia



H4Hope Community-led Kraal Survey, Chobe Enclave, Botswana



2. DETERMINE PRIORITY NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK AND ASSOCIATED DATA IN THE KAZA (WHAT DO WE NEED IT FOR?)



- **Define all the needs for livestock data across the KAZA** and the scale and frequency of such needs to inform effective strategic planning, development, investment, and risk mitigation.
- **Important considerations:** HWC hotspots, resource competition, degradation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, wildlife dispersal areas, disease control status, trade development opportunities and limitations, fencing and fencing removal considerations, poverty alleviation implications, and wildlife corridor development through integrated land-use planning;

3. ASSESS DATA SUITABILITY AND QUALITY: (IS IT COMPLETE AND SUFFICIENT?)

- Assess the spatial extent, quality, frequency, accuracy, completeness and repeatability of data and data sources with a high emphasis on spatial scale as per priority areas, especially a) WDAs, b) priority fences and boundaries for animal disease control, c) HWC hotspots.

4. STRATEGY FOR PHASE II

- Define the need for Phase II and determine the best ways to fill the information gaps identified in Phase I.
- Phase II strategy development with budget and stakeholder team with which to proceed.



PROJECT EXECUTION (PHASE I)

PROJECT OF THE KAZA ANIMAL HEALTH SUB-WORKING GROUP

PROJECT LEAD: Herding 4 Hope

PROJECT FUNDING: \$119,000 by the Oak Foundation

PROJECT DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT PARTNERS AND PARTICIPANTS: All KAZA partners states and members of the KAZA AHSWG, all relevant KAZA stakeholders, industry and livestock-owning communities



CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS:

1. Launch the project (tonight!!)
2. Point of Contact from Member State Governments (DVS, Livestock Production)
3. Engagement protocol for each member state
4. Communication and Data Sharing Protocol
5. Series of country/stakeholder group working meetings





Thank You

