



LAND-USE PARADIGMS, WILDLIFE & LIVESTOCK

Challenges, Choices & Potential Ways Forward



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Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA)



Part of a larger ecoregion straddling the border between two or more countries, encompassing one or more protected areas & multiple-resource areas for the use of communities & private landholders, managed for the sustainable use of natural resources

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)



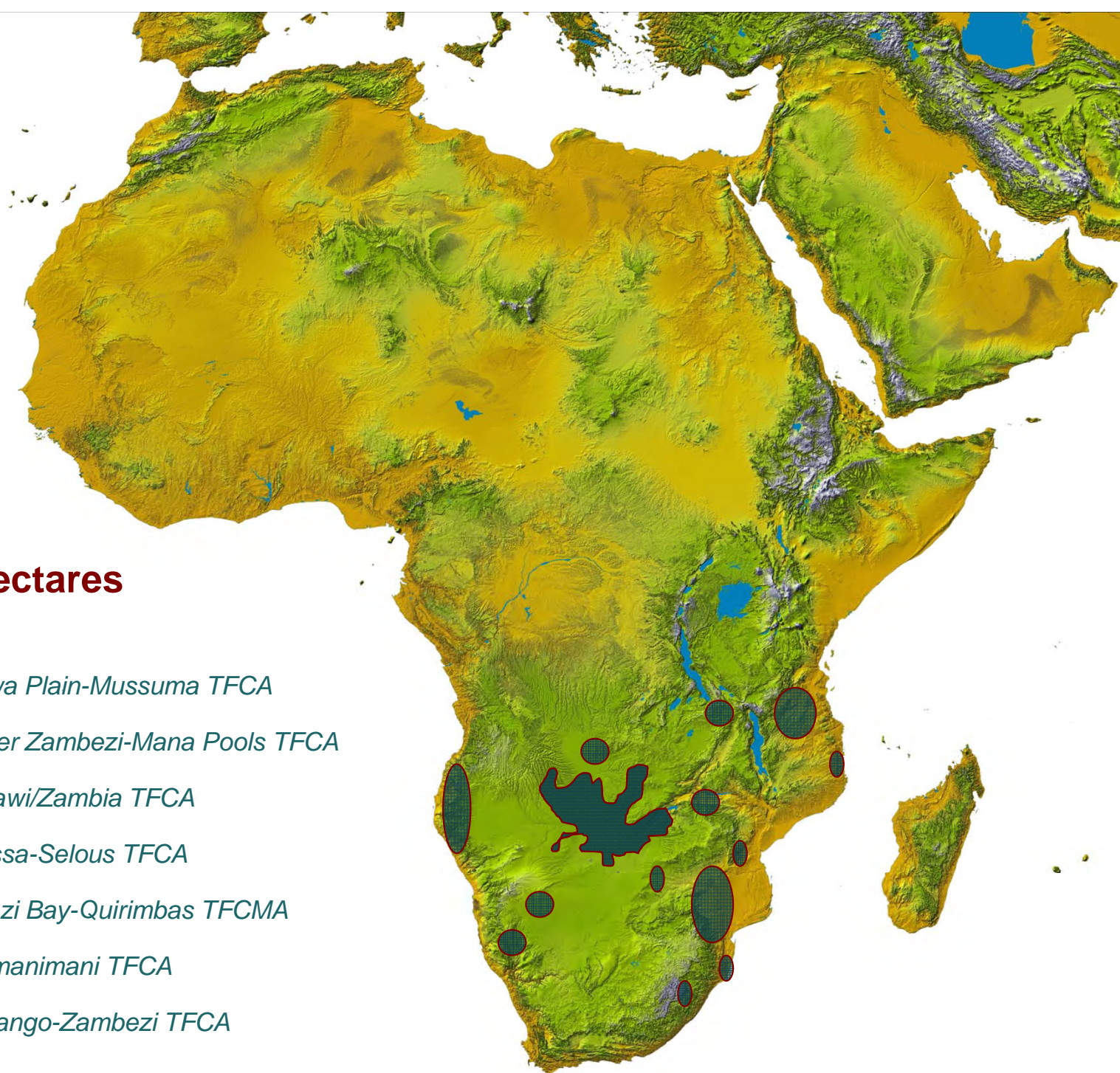


14 Southern African TFCAS

Wildlife to be primary land-use on 120 million hectares

- 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*



Land-use policy issues

- 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

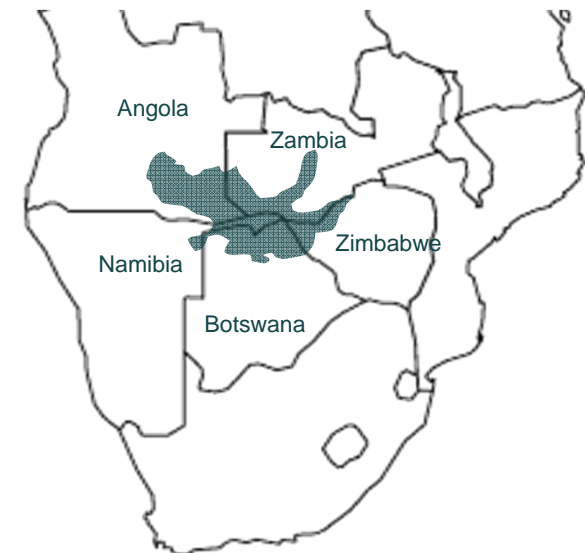
- The TFCA concept promotes **free movement** of wildlife over large geographic areas
- The present approach to control of high impact Transboundary Animal Diseases – TADs - is to **prevent movement** of susceptible animals between areas where TADs occur and where they do not (& similarly restrict trade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



‘KAZA TFCA’

Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA)

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

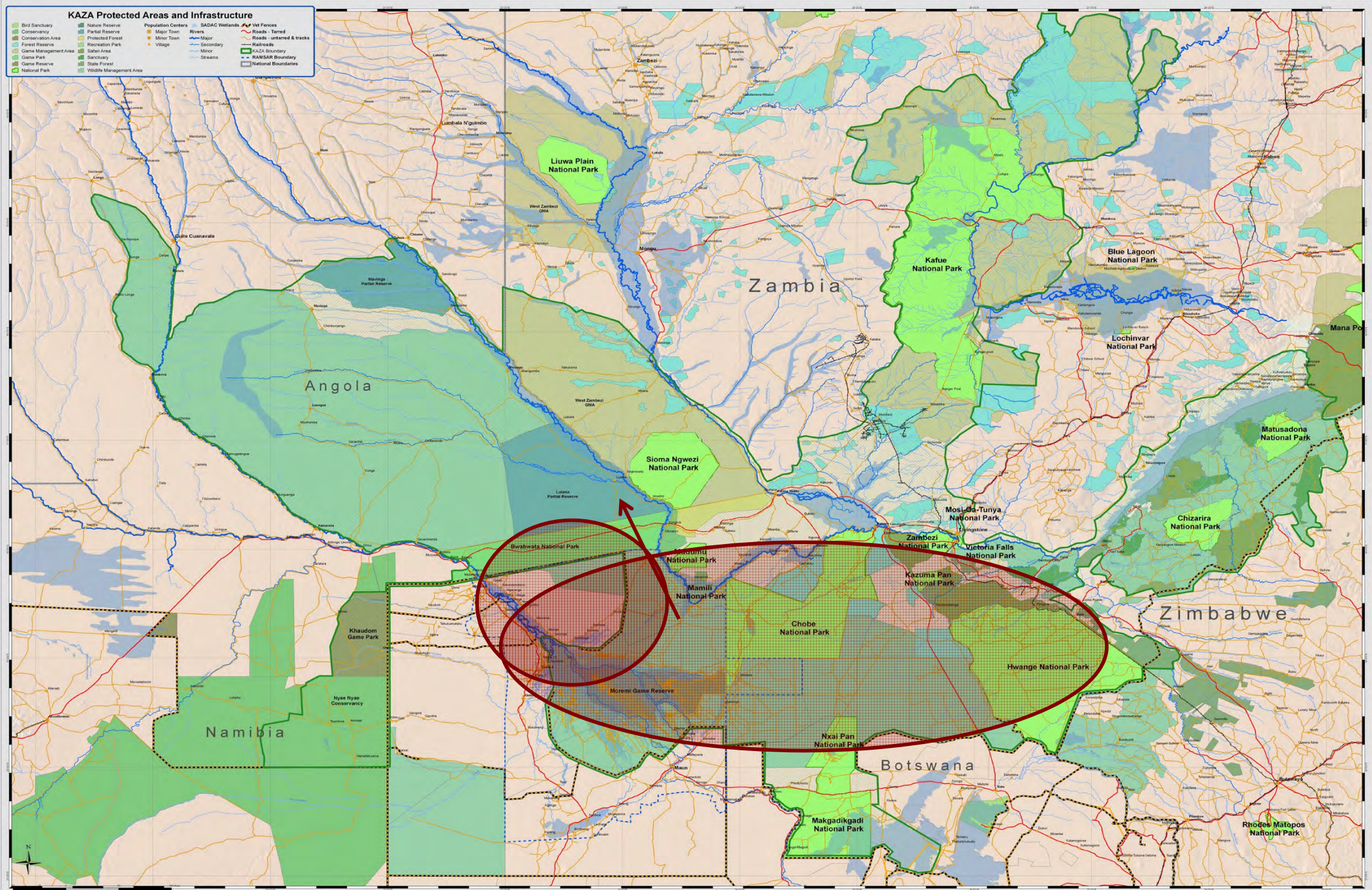


KAZA TFCA

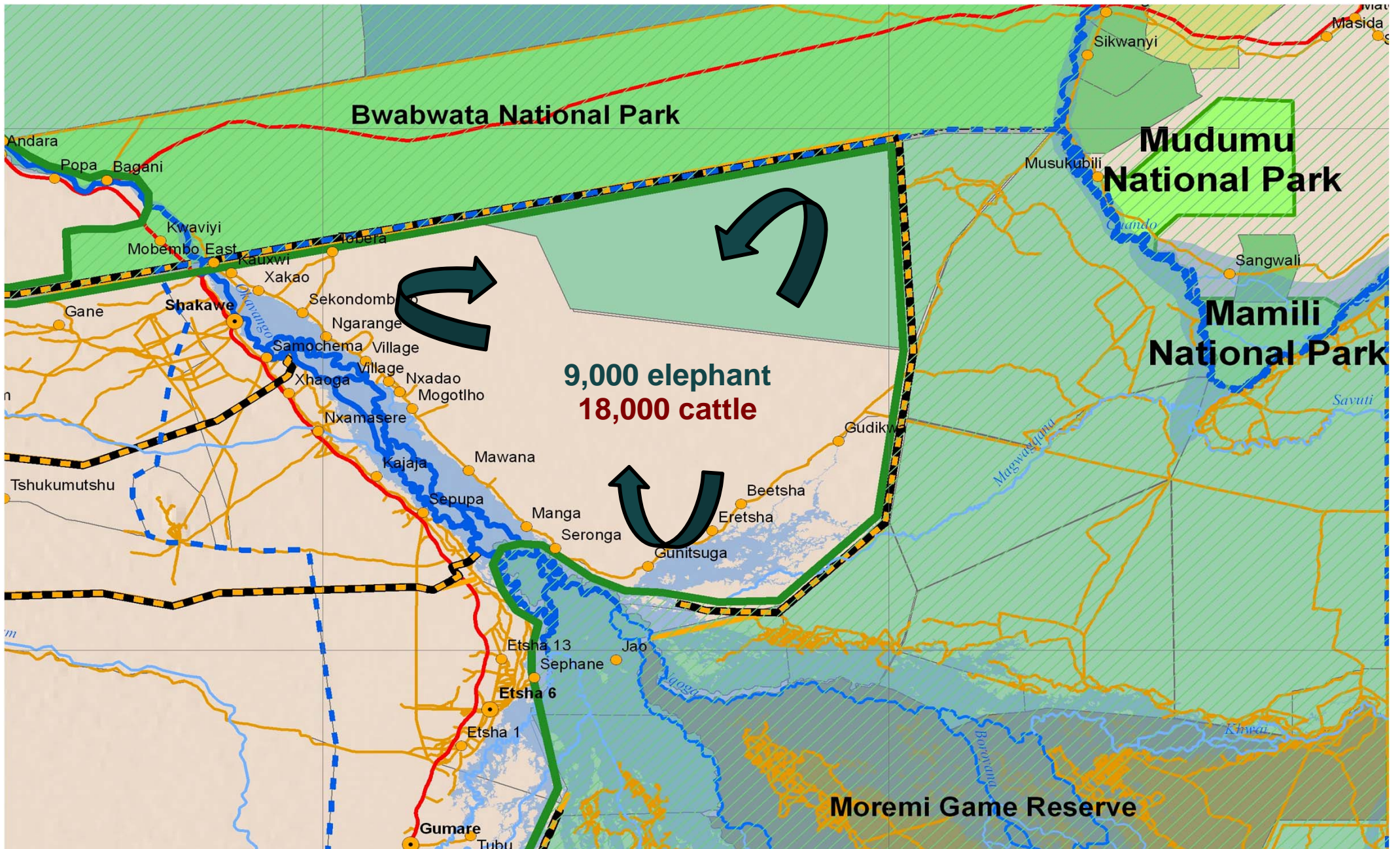
Ecological importance

- 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





KAZA TFCA – Boundaries and Barriers



KAZA TFCA – Boundaries and Barriers

KAZA TFCA

Poverty alleviation & Rural Development

Governments simultaneously promoting:

- Nature-based tourism
- Livestock agriculture



The Cattle of KAZA

Historical perspective

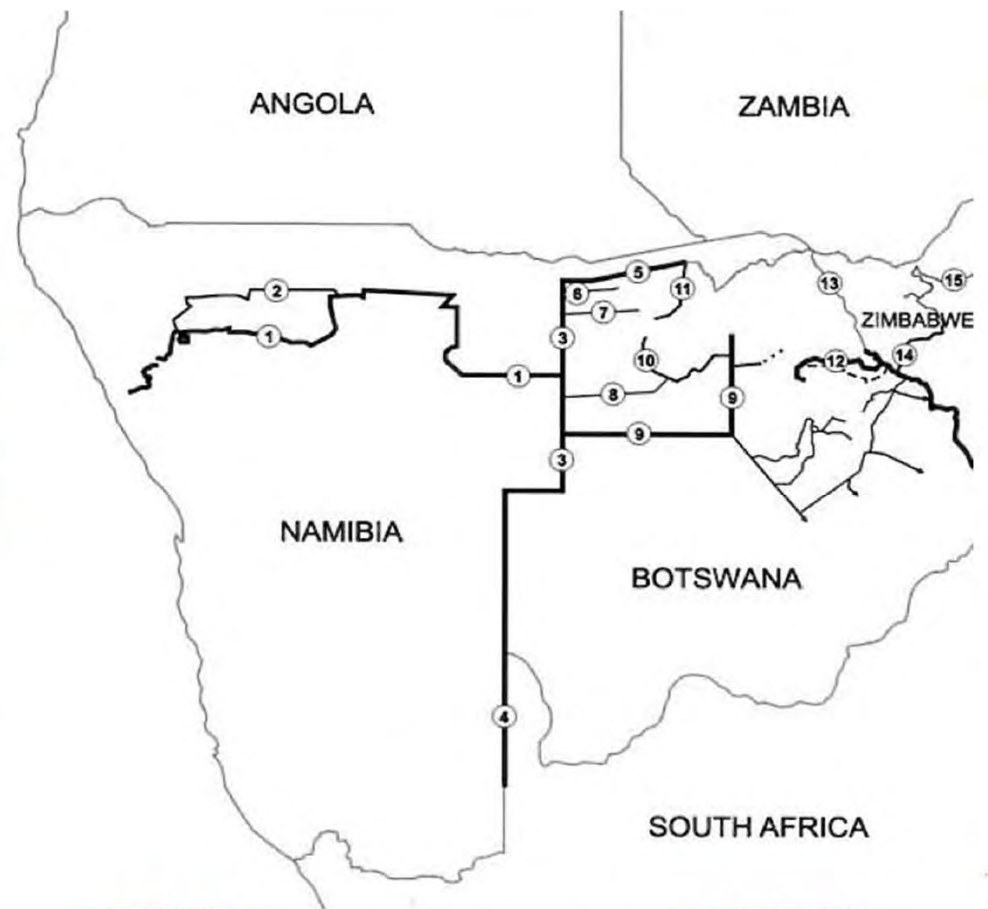
- Cattle an integral component of human society & rural economies in this part of southern Africa for 2,000 years
- Since the colonial period (1960's), significant investments made in support of a commercial livestock sector
- Access to lucrative export markets has dictated land use practices & disease 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 & other TFCAs 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

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





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