

ENHANCING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING WITH RELIABLE DATA

This flyer is based on an analysis of information contained in five databases compiled by CRIDF over a period of 12 months. These databases contain information on trade volumes, agricultural production, direct and indirect water consumption by agriculture, the carbon footprint of various agricultural products, and tourism facilities and their consumption within the KAZA TFCA.

CRIDF continues to work with the KAZA Secretariat on implementing the findings of this analysis and on maintaining and updating the databases to support future evidence-based decision-making.



\$64.2 million

The KAZA tourism industry's annual expenditure on agricultural produce – a substantial portion of which is imported. Diverting even a fraction of this expenditure, which is a conservative estimate based on 50% occupancy, to local agricultural enterprises would create an alternative income stream for communities that typically depend on unsustainable subsistence practices for survival.



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PATHWAYS TO CLIMATE RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS IN THE KAZA TFCA



The KAZA TFCA is home to nearly 3 million people.



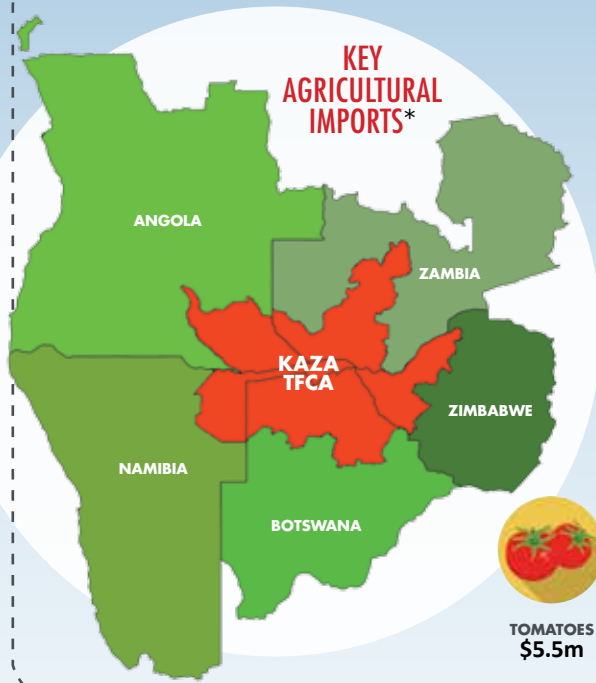
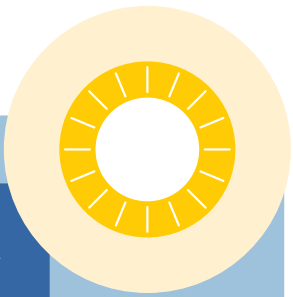
Most of them are poor and engage in environmentally unsustainable subsistence activities for survival.

Human-wildlife conflict is a growing problem.



The KAZA TFCA aims to uplift local communities in a way that is environmentally and economically sustainable. One way to achieve this is to incorporate these communities into the tourism value chain.

KAZA'S TOURISM SECTOR CURRENTLY IMPORTS SEVERAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS THAT COULD BE FARMED AND TRADED WITHIN THE AREA WITHOUT PLACING SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL DEMANDS ON ITS WATER SUPPLIES.



A number of agricultural value-chain products have potential for pilot enterprise-development projects.

Eggs, beef, milk, potatoes, tomatoes and oranges are suitable because they are:

- Ideal for agricultural production in the KAZA TFCA
- Consumed in large quantities by tourists and tourism staff
- Appropriate for small-scale production
- Primarily grown by women in rural communities, creating the opportunity to address gender inequalities
- Economical in terms of direct and indirect water usage (including the water used during transport to market).



TOMATOES \$5.5m



POTATOES \$33.6m



MILK & CHEESE \$80.7m



EGGS \$1.8m



ORANGES \$9.9m



BEEF \$196.8m

WHERE TO FROM HERE?

1 Raise awareness of the benefits for the tourism industry of sourcing local products

These benefits include better relations with neighbours and protecting the area's natural resources by developing alternative livelihoods for communities.

2 Invest in local agricultural enterprises

Identify and develop small enterprises with potential to reliably supply quality produce to the tourism sector.

3 Create a regulatory environment that supports transboundary trade

Consider the utility of current trade tariffs and barriers between KAZA member states.

* Import figures are for KAZA member countries and are not limited to the KAZA conservation area. All values are in US dollars per year.

