CRIDF
UK AID From the British People

KAZA

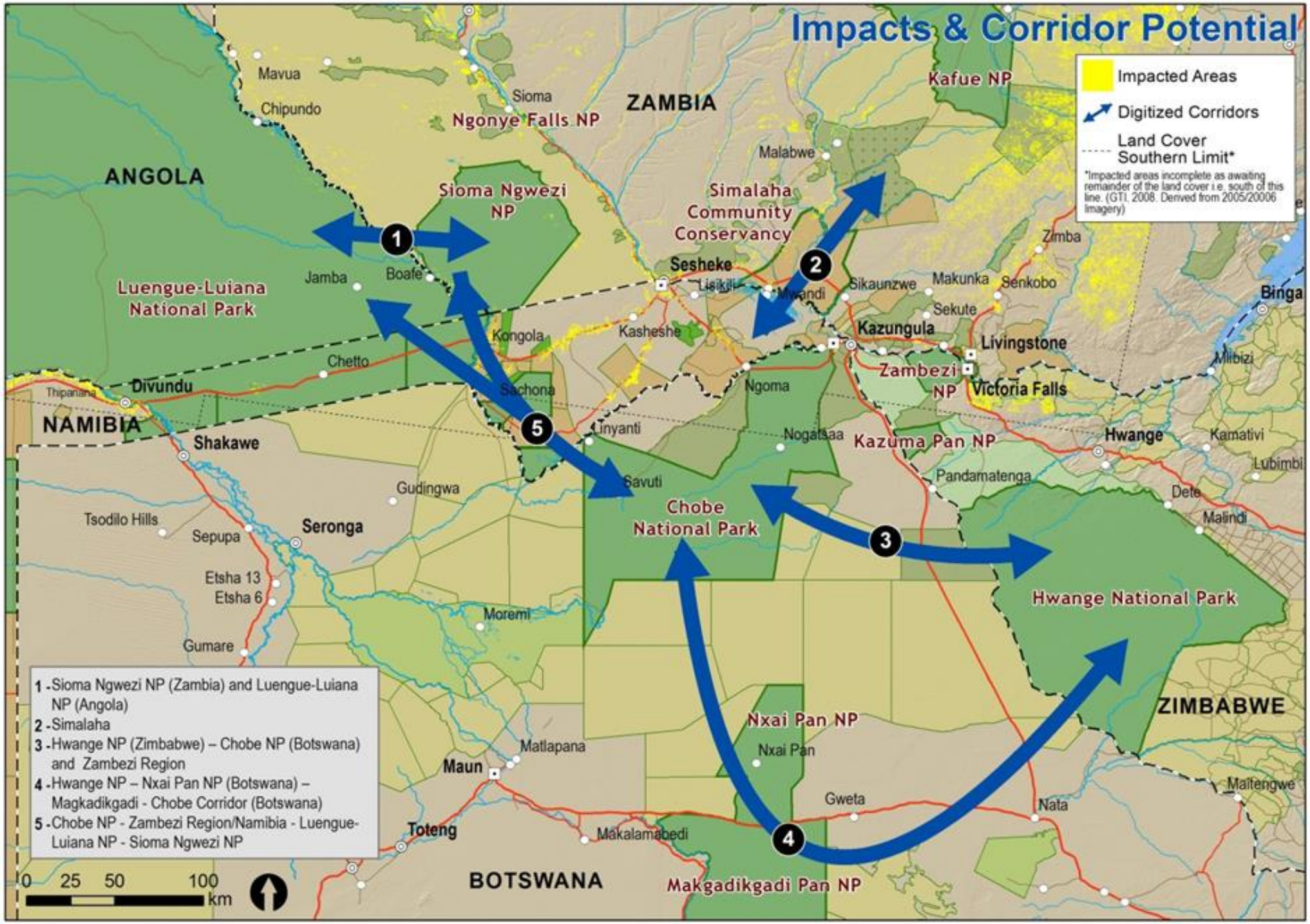
Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

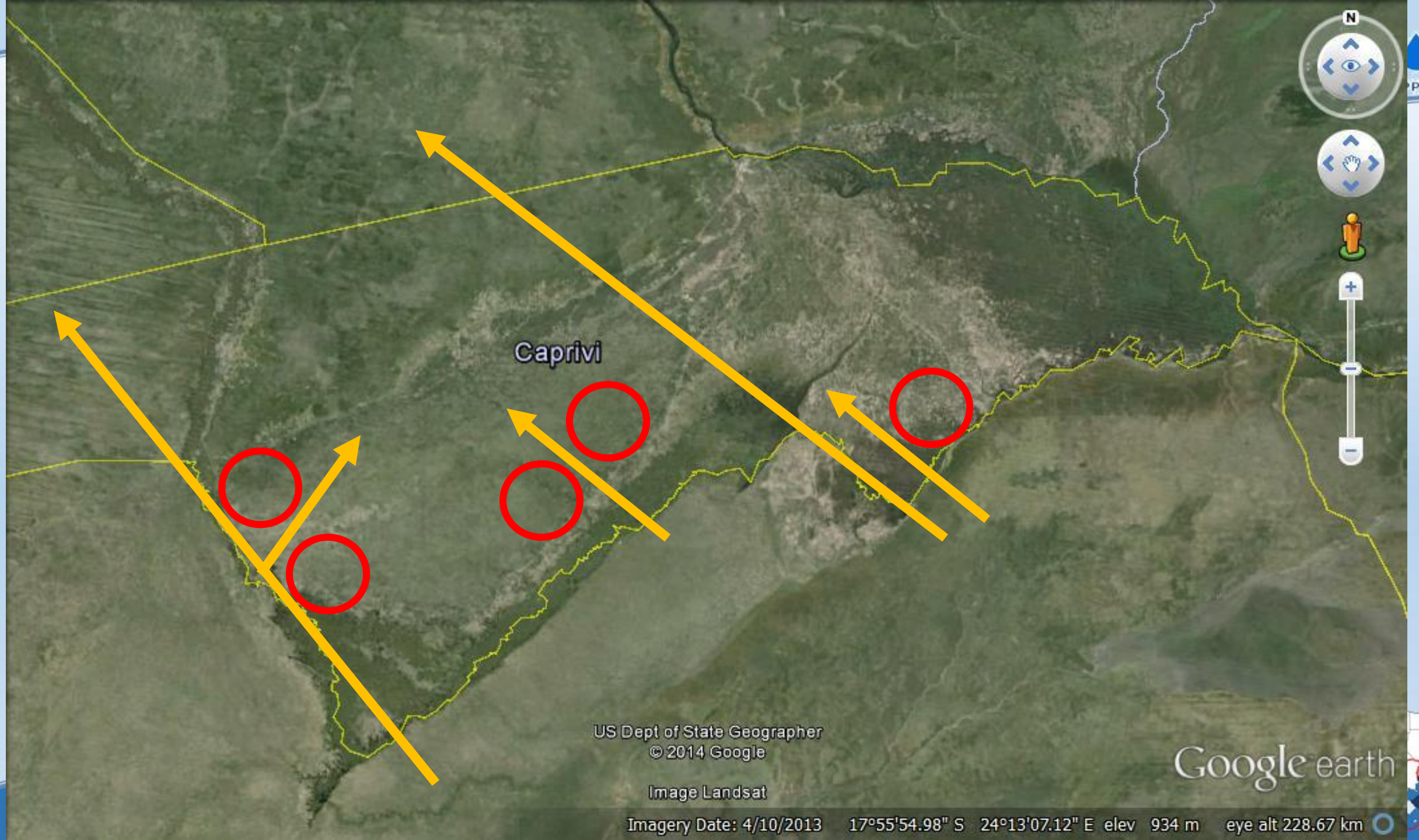
Report back and update

Selected Facts

- Established by international treaty signed by 5 Heads of State, governed by Ministerial summits, SADC aligned
- Major, iconic global tourist attractions - World Heritage and Ramsar sites - 36 protected areas
- 520,000km^2 – somewhere between France and Spain in size
- Population of 2m people, some of the poorest parts of five countries, 'dual speed' formal and informal economies
- ¼ million elephants, 600 bird species, major aquatic, invertebrate and reptile populations

http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2011/08/29/five-african-nations-sign-up-for-conservation-zone-the-size-of-california/kaza-transfrontier-conservation-area-map/


Impacts & Corridor Potential
Impacted Areas
Digitized Corridors
Land Cover Southern Limit*
*Impacted areas incomplete as awaiting remainder of the land cover i.e. south of this line. (GTI, 2008. Derived from 2005/20006 Imagery)
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
ZIMBABWE
Mavua
Chipundo
Sioma
Ngonye Falls NP
Kafue NP
Malabwe
Sioma Ngwezi NP
Simalaha Community Conservancy
Zimba
Sesheke
Jamba
Boafe
Luengue-Luiana National Park
Lisikili
Mwandi
Sikaunzwe
Makunka
Senkobo
Binga
Sekute
Kongola
Kasheshe
Kazungula
Livingstone
Chetto
Zambezi NP
Victoria Falls
Mlibizi
Thipanana
Divundu
Sachona
Ngoma
Linyanti
Nogatsaa
Kazuma Pan NP
Hwange
Kamativi
Shakawe
Savuti
Pandamatenga
Lubimbi
Gudingwa
Chobe National Park
Dete
Tsodilo Hills
Sepupa
Seronga
Malindi
Etsha 13
Etsha 6
Hwange National Park
Moremi
Gumare
Nxai Pan NP
Nxai Pan
Matlapana
Maun
Maitengwe
Gweta
Nata
Toteng
Makalamabedi
Makgadikgadi Pan NP
1 - Sioma Ngwezi NP (Zambia) and Luengue-Luiana NP (Angola)
2 - Simalaha
3 - Hwange NP (Zimbabwe) – Chobe NP (Botswana) and Zambezi Region
4 - Hwange NP – Nxai Pan NP (Botswana) – Magkadikgadi - Chobe Corridor (Botswana)
5 - Chobe NP - Zambezi Region/Namibia - Luengue-Luiana NP - Sioma Ngwezi NP
0 25 50 100
km


Caprivi
US Dept of State Geographer
© 2014 Google
Image Landsat
Google earth
Imagery Date: 4/10/2013 17°55'54.98" S 24°13'07.12" E elev 934 m eye alt 228.67 km

TASKS		OUTPUTS (orange during CRIDF, yellow beyond CRIDF or by others)	PROJECT OUTCOMES (orange during CRIDF, yellow beyond CRIDF or by others)	CRIDF OUTCOMES (from overall logframe; cannot be changed)

Main tasks- by CRIDF

- 1875 Initial contact with KAZA to examine potential areas of cooperation
- 1929 Follow-up scoping exercise to confirm intervention areas, complete Screen 1 and design future tasks
- Phase one Livelihoods programme - focus on Namibia game corridor water and livelihoods project
- Phase two - Zambia and Zimbabwe Game Corridors Project
- Phase three - Botswana and Angola
- Initiate operation and maintenance training and support
- Initiate and assist in the design of ongoing monitoring of livelihoods progress, water quality and quantity

Main tasks- by KAZA

- Develop a KAZA livelihoods approach to support long term livelihoods activities in KAZA in general and in the game corridors in particular
- Procurement through established channels including delivery of infrastructure using appropriate implementing partners
- Long term M&E of livelihoods components

Output 1: Design and implement water alternative supply options in established game corridors

Output 2: Design and implement small-scale irrigation, food-gardens, livestock watering and fish farming in established game corridors. Special attention to game-proof fencing Phase 1 - Namibia, Phases 2-3 Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Angola

Output 3: Develop long-term business plans including crop, livestock and fish farm options for communities, include capacity building for operations and maintenance

Output 4: Monitor progress against business plans, effectiveness of moving as a human/wildlife conflict mitigation strategy, water quality and quantity trends

Outcome 1 Climate resilience enhanced with the provision of secure water supply and irrigation

Outcome 2 Human-wildlife conflict reduced, livelihoods resilience in KAZA secured for poor rural communities

Outcome 3 benefits of trans-boundary economic benefits (including from tourism) realised by rural communities

Reduced water related climate change vulnerability of women and the poor

Positive benefits of cooperative shared water management realised

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

A). CRIDF and KAZA can negotiate and finalise a suitable MOU that meets both parties standards and enables CRIDF funding to be channelled through existing KAZA procurement and implementation processes

B) KAZA develops and supports a livelihoods approach to ensure long term sustainability of livelihoods in game corridors

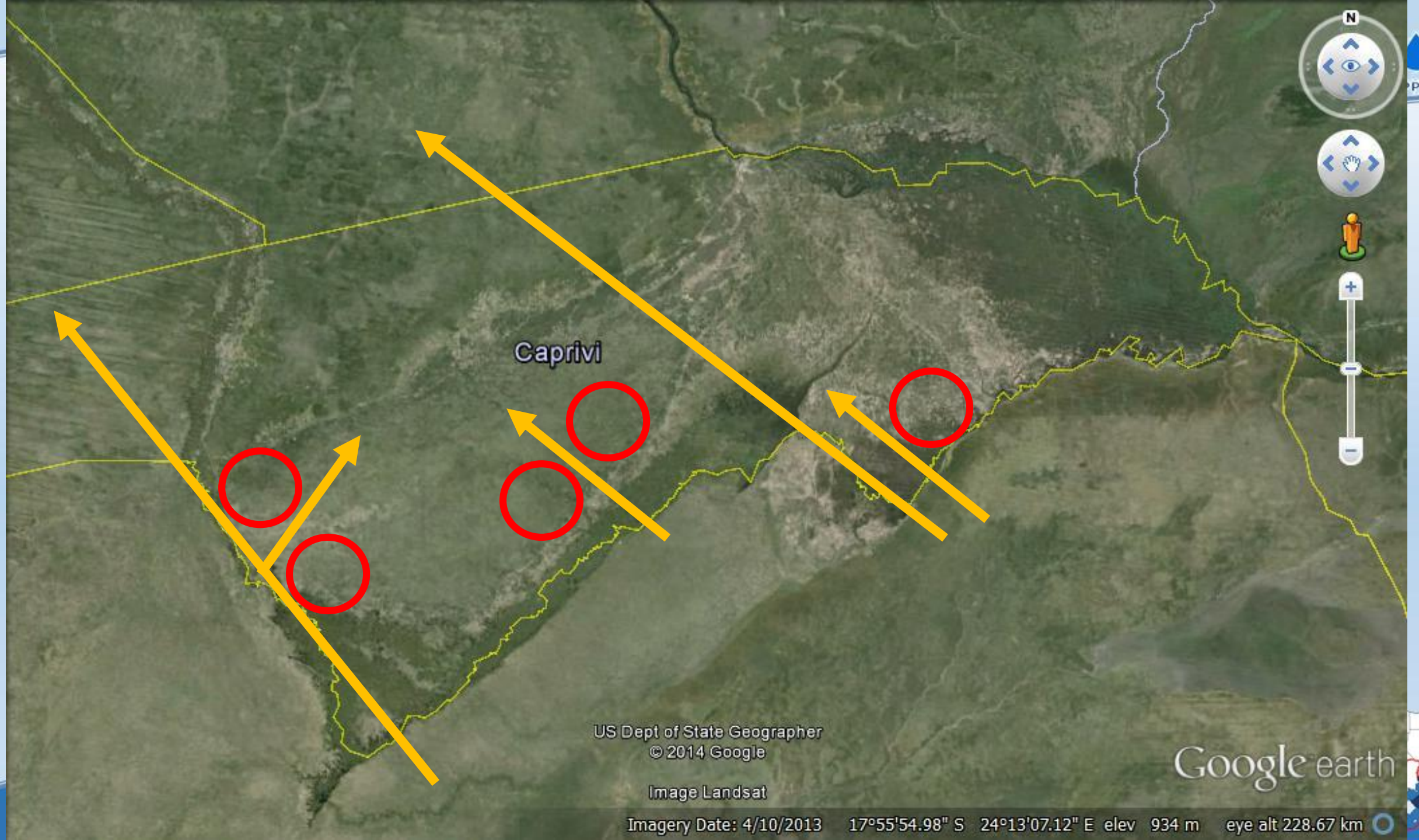
What are we doing?

- Providing permanent, sustainable water for human, livestock and productive uses in ‘upland’ summer residences where communities have agreed to stay
- Potable water for 500+ people, water for cattle watering, small-scale irrigated gardens (including protection from wildlife), fish ranching in seasonal water pans
- Long term support and advice – O&M, production, integration into conservancy and national structures

What's innovative and different?

- Bringing KAZA out of their 'conservation shell': livelihoods
- Introducing climate change planning via water infrastructure
- Proactively bridging 'first' and 'second' economic models
- Demonstrating how economics underpinning the value of 'use' and 'non-use' can coexist at project and district scales
- Testing 'hydro-centric' led development at a project and district scale
- Replication – X5 – starting in Zimbabwe already……..


BAMURU
CONSERVANCY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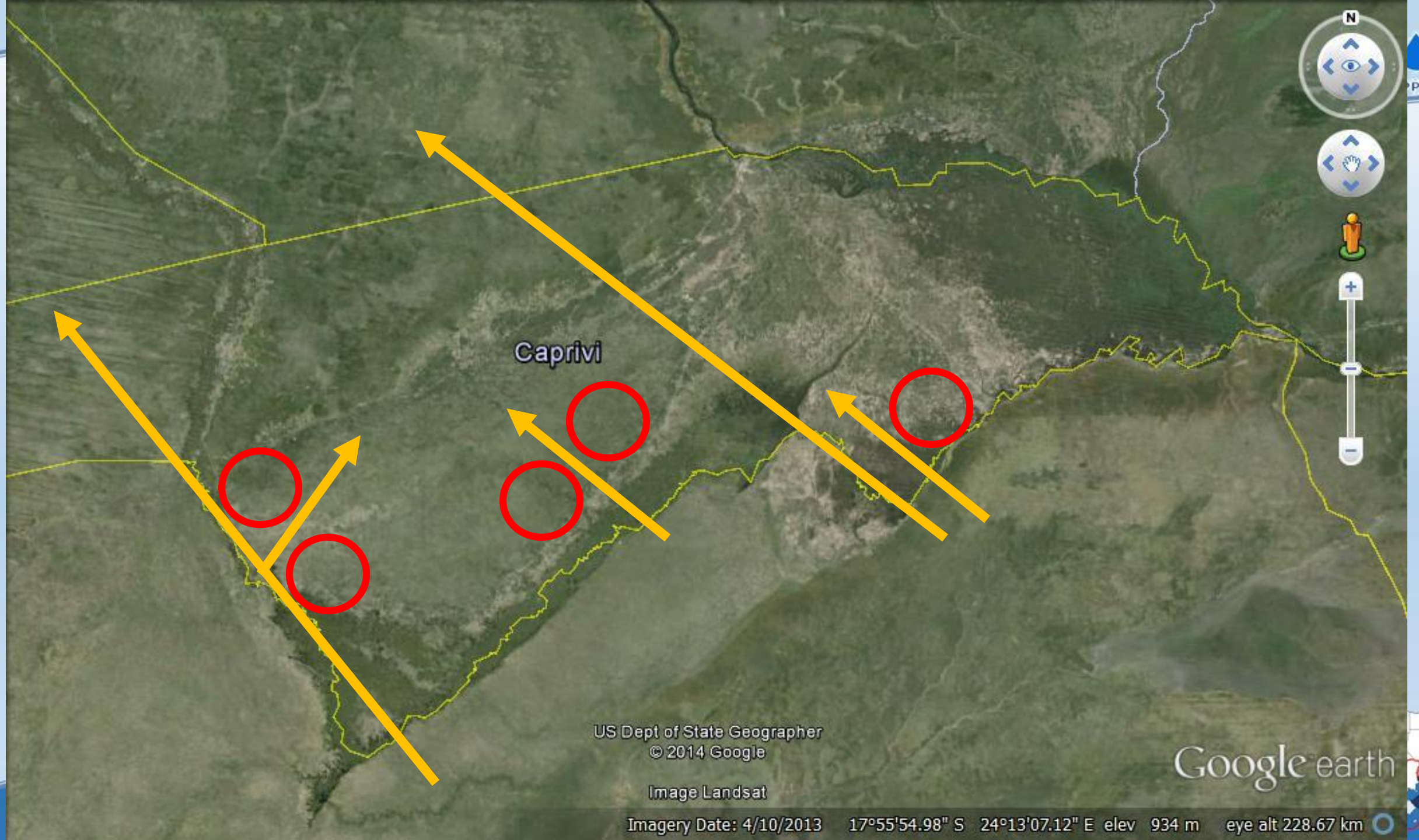
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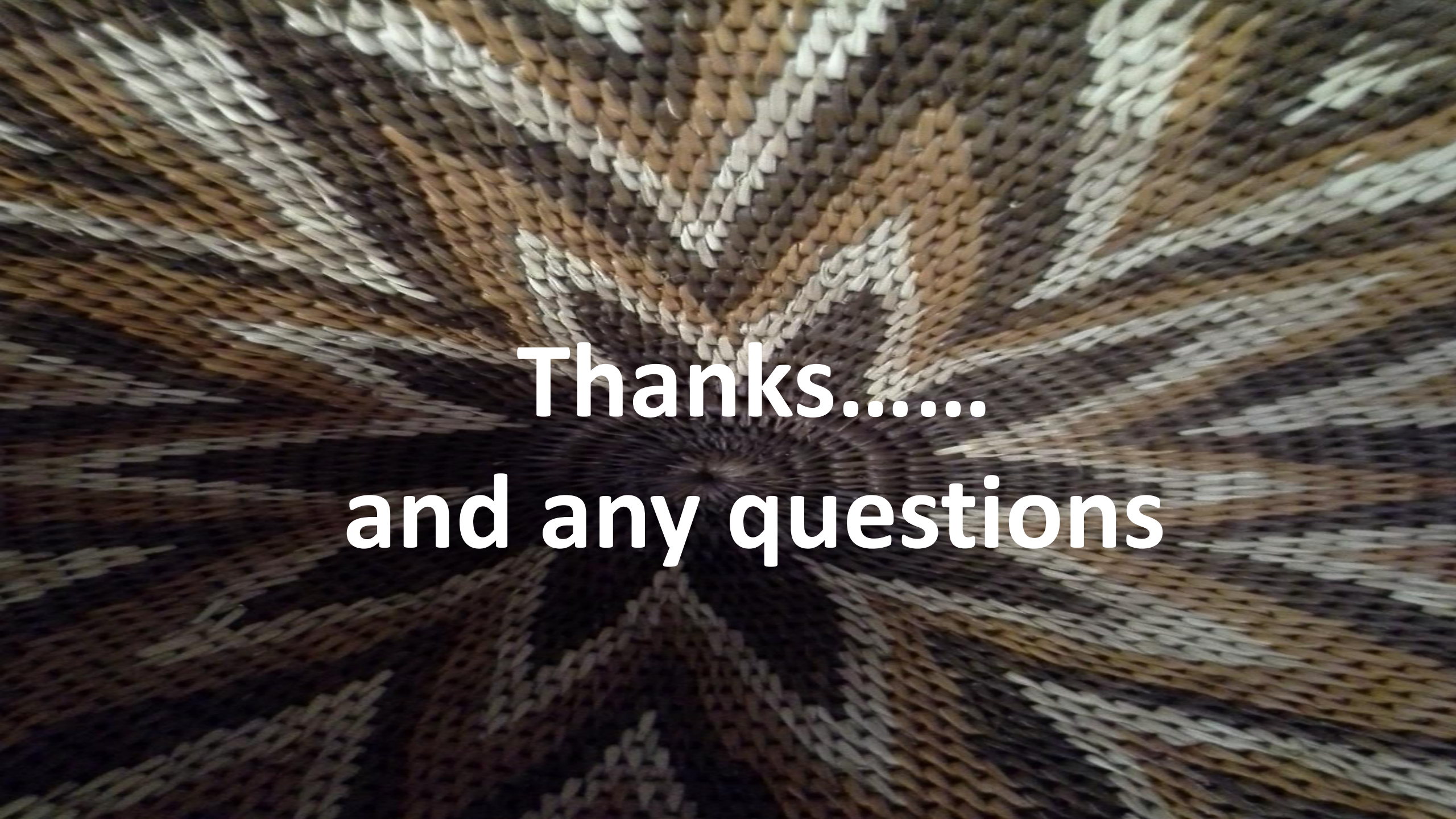
Thanks……
and any questions