



Conservation and Development: The example of Namibia and the KAZA TFCA

Russell Taylor
WWF in Namibia

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Presentation Content



- **The Namibian success story**
- **Scaling up to opportunities and constraints across the KAZA landscape**
- **Institutional change and natural resource stewardship**

Community Conservation in Namibia

- **Three pillars of the Namibia CBNRM Program:**
 - ✓ **Natural Resources Management**
 - ✓ **Institutional Development & Governance**
 - ✓ **Business, Enterprises, & Livelihoods**



Wildlife Population Trends



Elephant

- **1995: 14,000**
- **2016: >22,000**



Black Rhino

- **1980: Near extinct**
- **2016: Population increase of more than five-fold**

Institutional Development & Governance

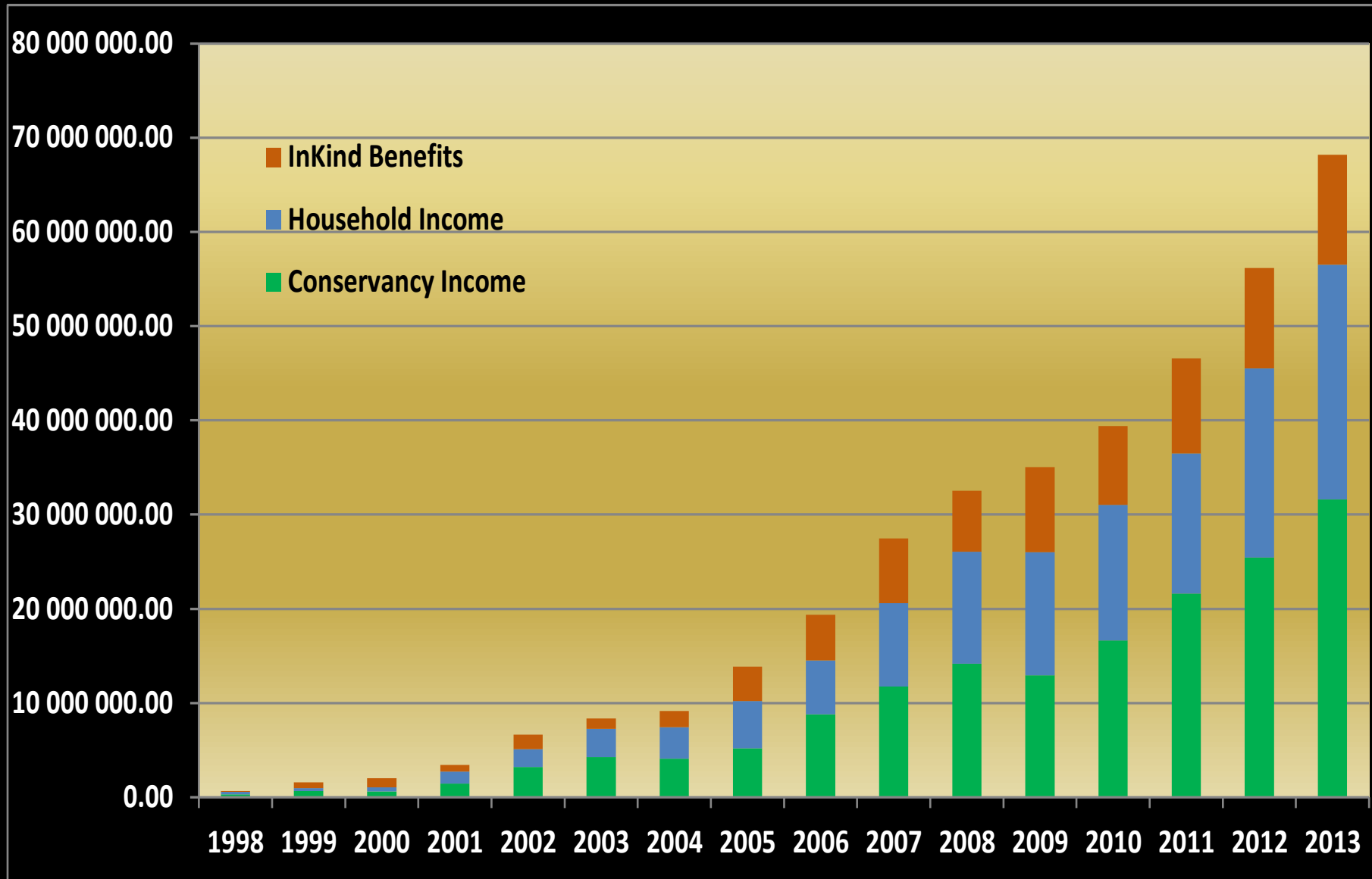


- **82 Elected Governance Structures**
- **Represents 1 of every 11 Namibian Citizens**
- **Strong Gender Empowerment**
- **Creation of a voice!**

Business, Enterprises & Livelihoods



Conservancy and CBNRM Benefits (Namibian Dollars): 1998-2013

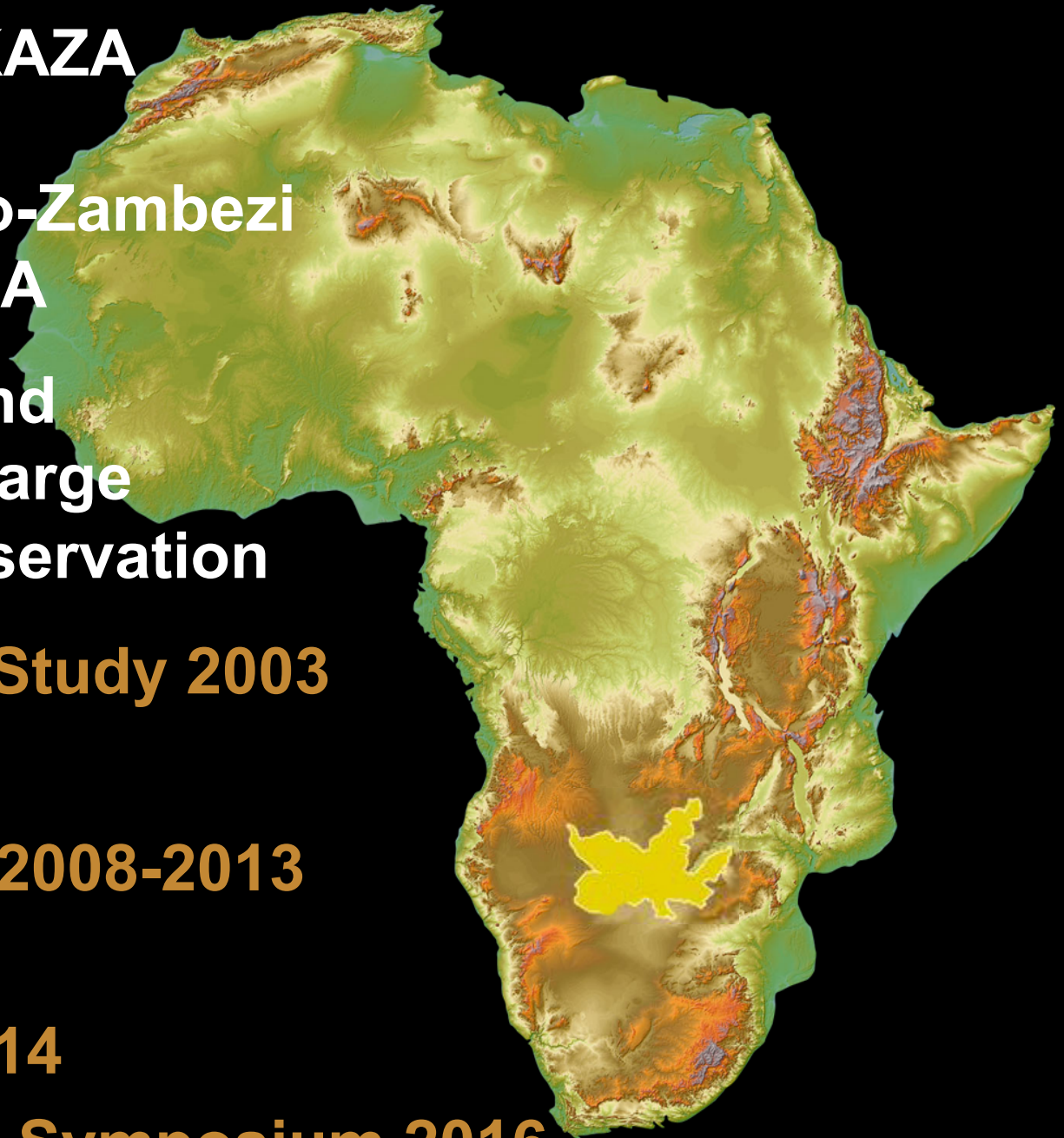


Scaling up to KAZA

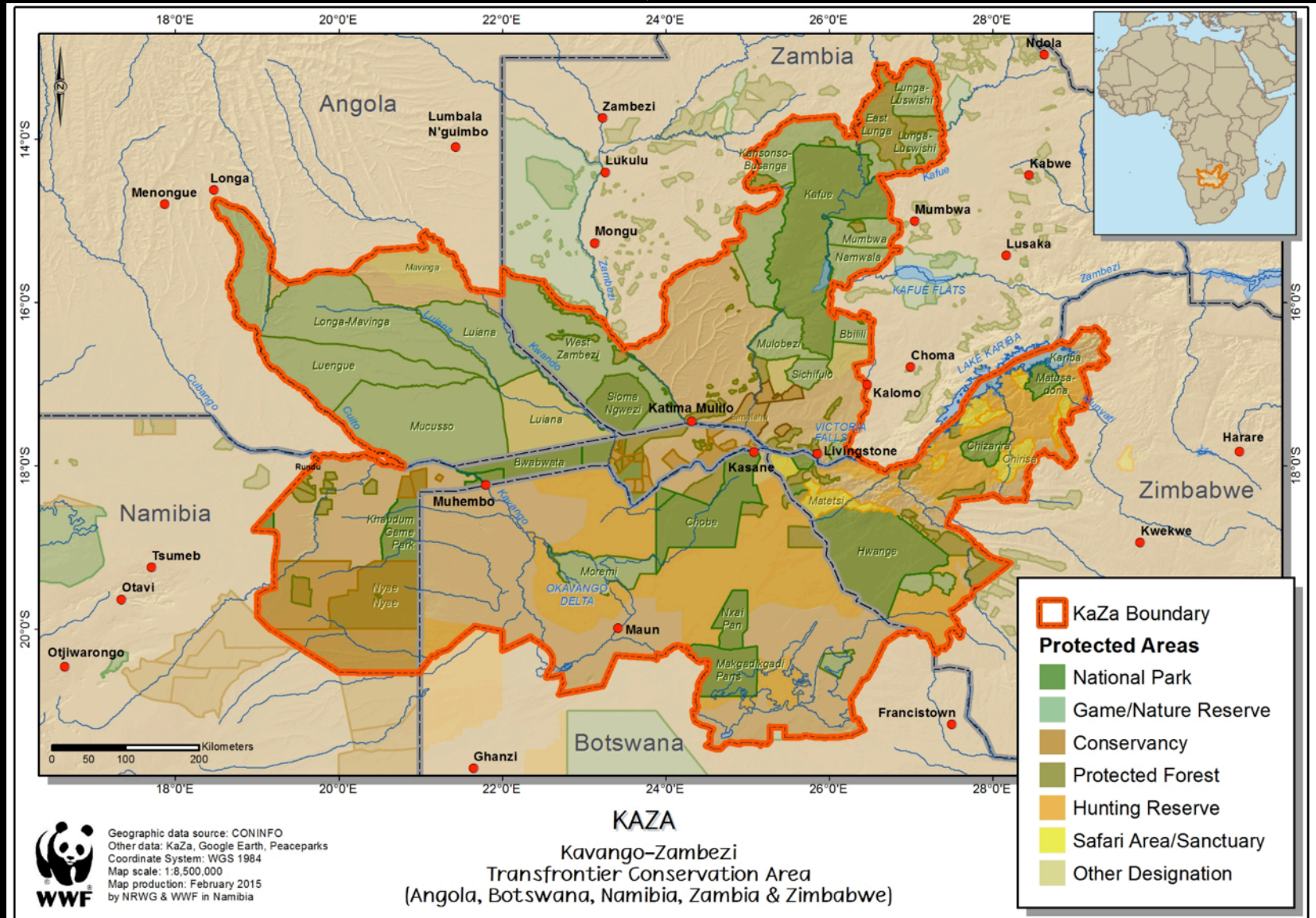
The Kavango-Zambezi TFCA

Opportunities and Constraints to Large Landscape Conservation

- **Prefeasibility Study 2003**
- **MOU 2006**
- **Country IDPs 2008-2013**
- **Treaty 2011**
- **Master IDP 2014**
- **State of KAZA Symposium 2016**



NOT A NATIONAL PARK, NOT A SINGLE ENTITY



The Vision of KAZA



A world-class transfrontier
conservation area and tourism destination

in the

Okavango and Zambezi river basin regions
within the context of sustainable development

Major biodiversity hotspot

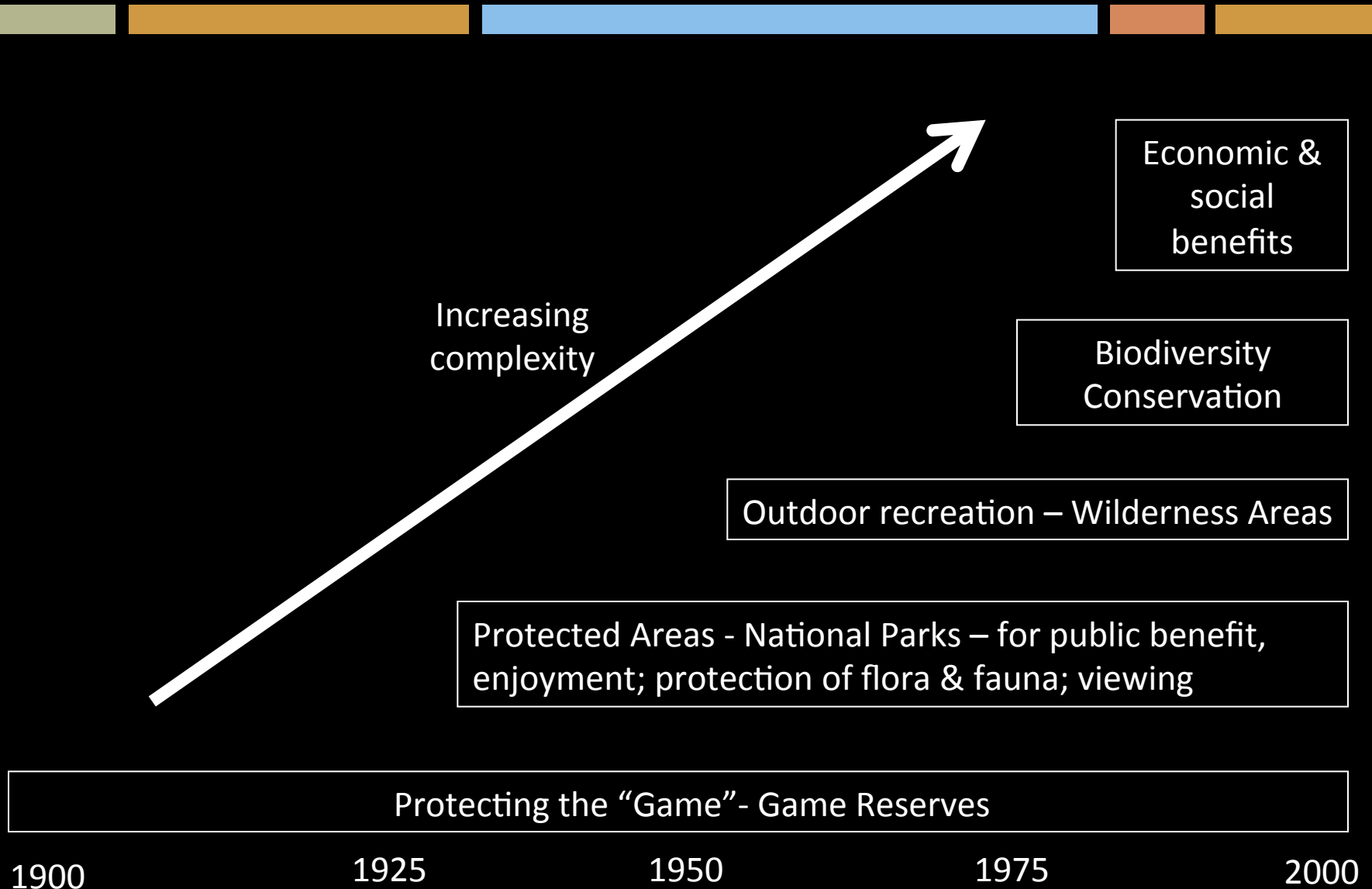
Centred on the Kavango-Zambezi system

- 197 mammal species, with major populations of key species including Elephant, Lion, Rhino, Buffalo, Leopard
- Highly diverse habitats include savanna, grasslands, woodlands, very rare dry forests and wetlands with 2,645 species listed
- World's largest inland delta and Ramsar site: Okavango Delta in Botswana, 15,000 km² in extent

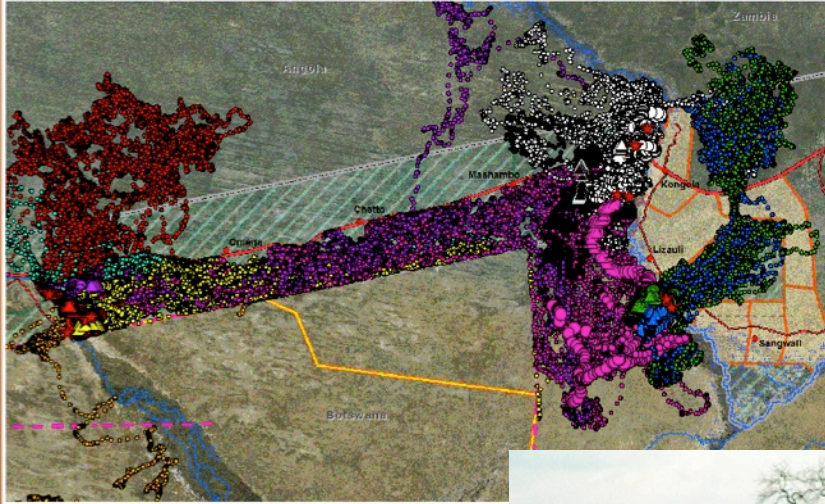
World Class Tourism Attractions



Evolving conservation paradigms (after Cumming 2004)



Elephant Movement Patterns and Barriers



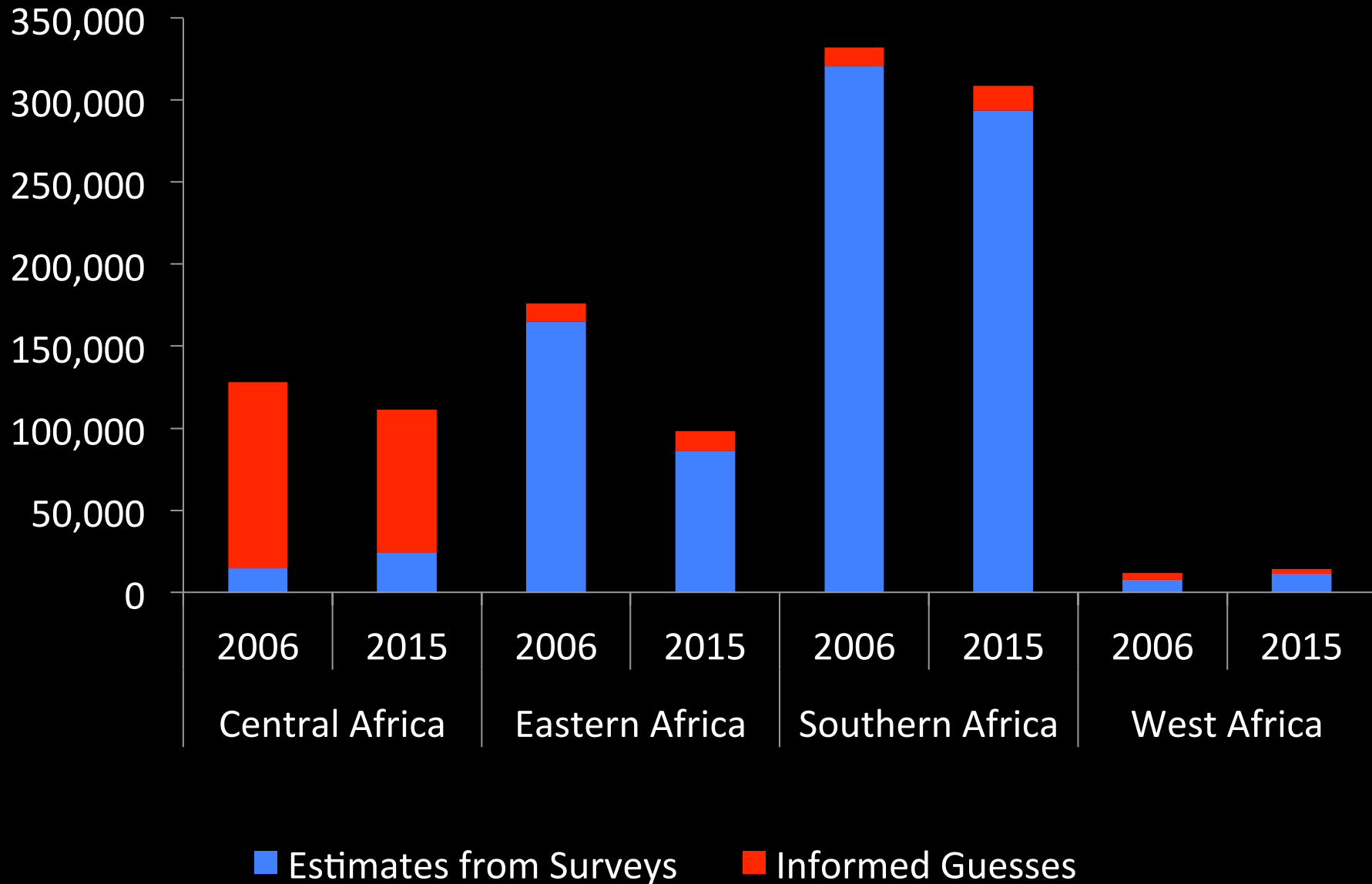
Wildlife Dispersal Areas and Corridors

Wildlife Dispersal Areas

Six key corridors based on existing and historical animal migration routes.

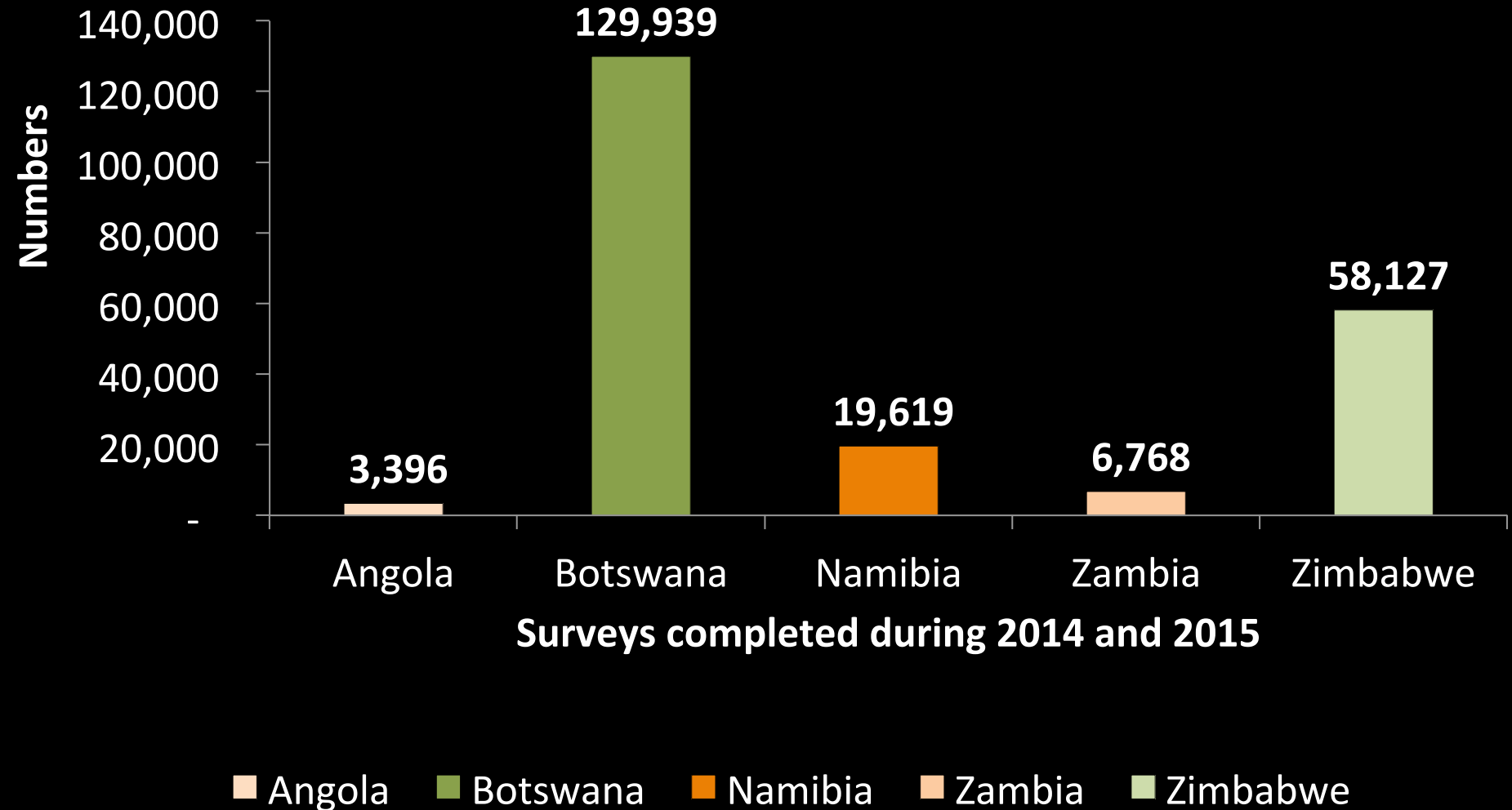


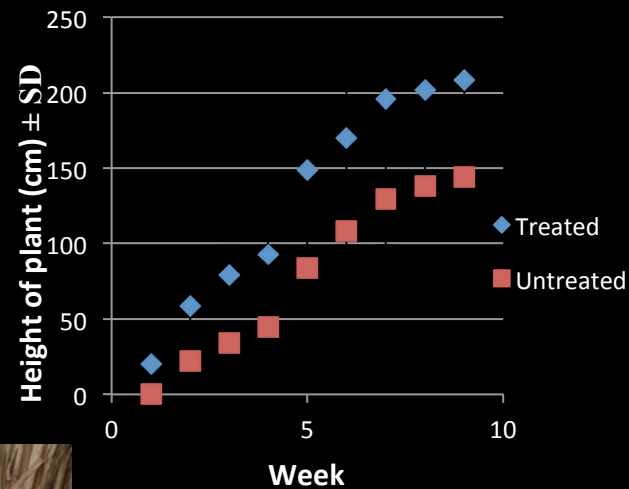
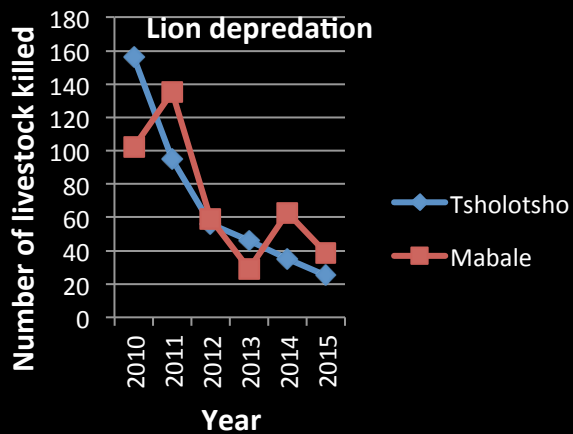
African Elephant Status: Sub Regional Numbers 2006 & 2015



KAZA now supports Africa's largest contiguous elephant population

Estimates of elephant numbers in the
KAZA TFCA for each Partner Country 2014-2015





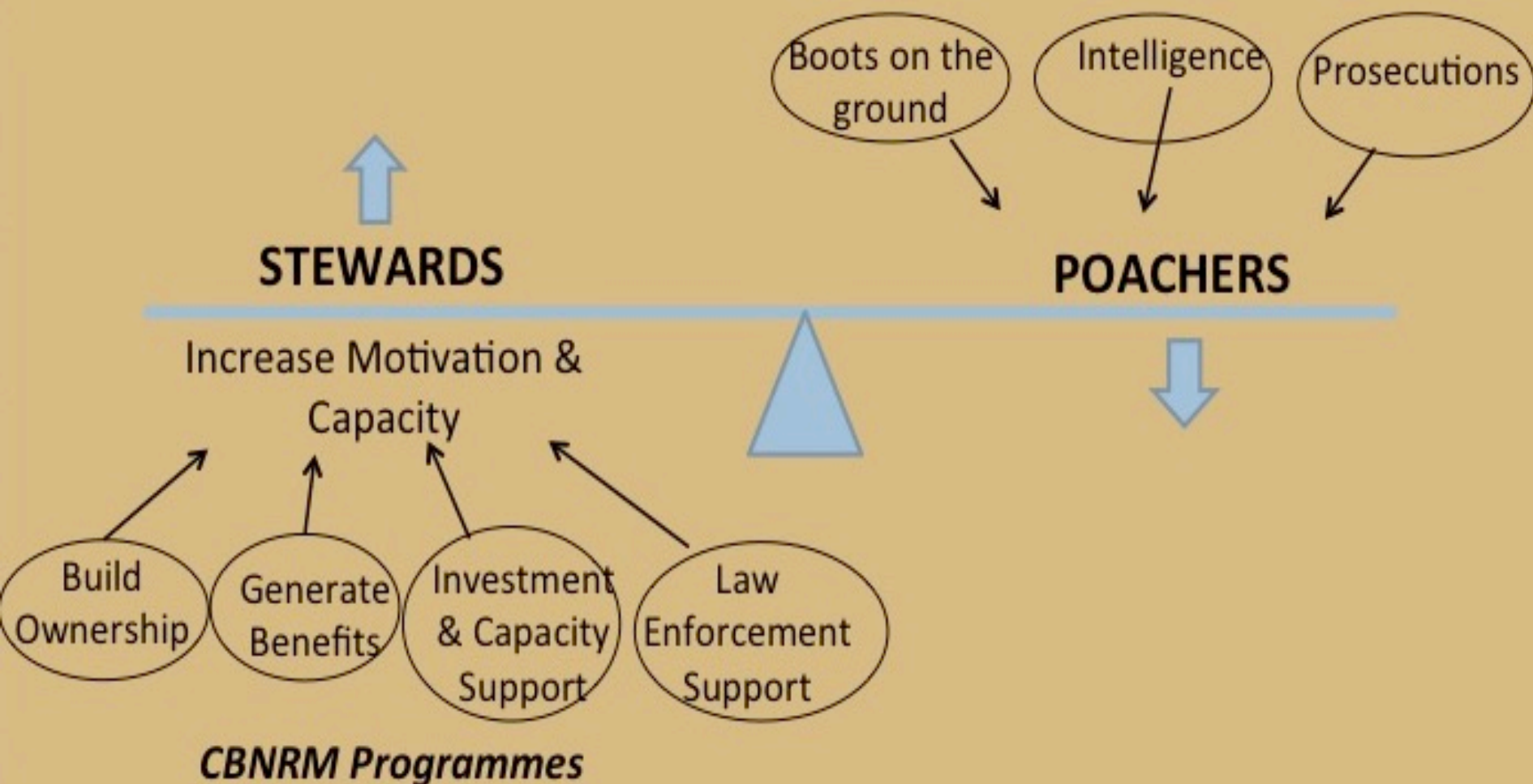
BALANCE

MOTIVATING LAND OWNERS

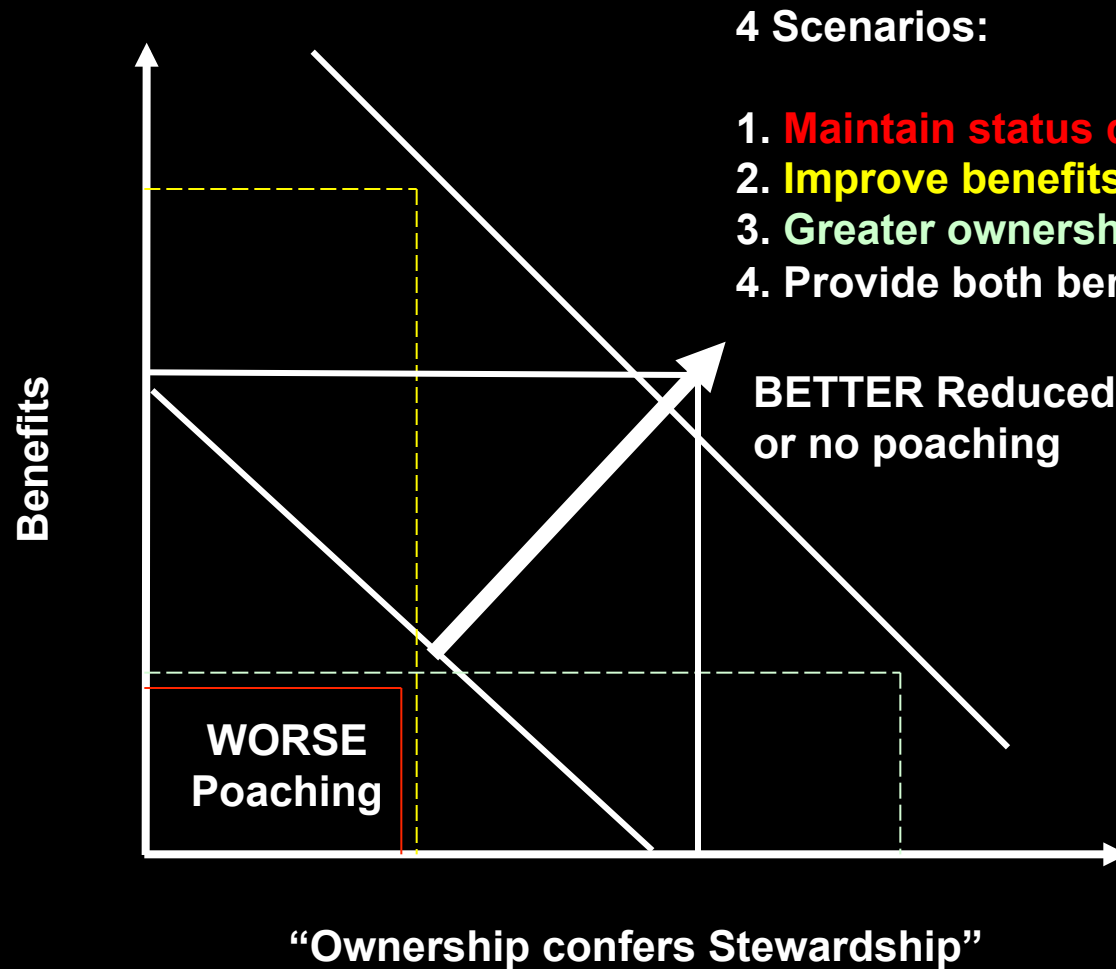
whilst

FIGHTING POACHERS

Wildlife Crime Programmes



Institutional change



4 Scenarios:

1. **Maintain status quo**
2. **Improve benefits but poor ownership**
3. **Greater ownership but benefits remain low**
4. **Provide both benefits & ownership**

Empowerment, Knowledge, Skills, Self-esteem, Pride, Responsibility, Confidence, Motivation

Contributions needed to meet the Goals of KAZA



- Maintaining biodiversity, and its persistence including elephants, and ecologically functional landscapes, and
- Creating the foundation for sustainable rural development through responsible tourism, to ensure
- Wildlife conservation-related net benefits to local communities are improved and sustained

Thank you!

