Livestock or wildlife in western Ngamiland, Botswana



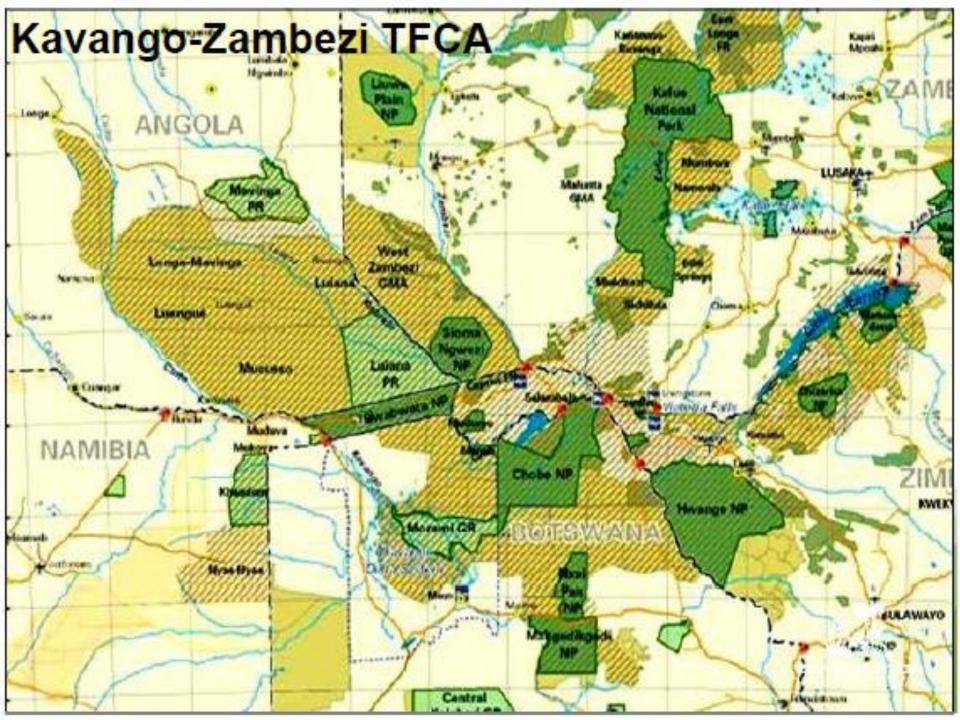
A Case of Who Dares Wins

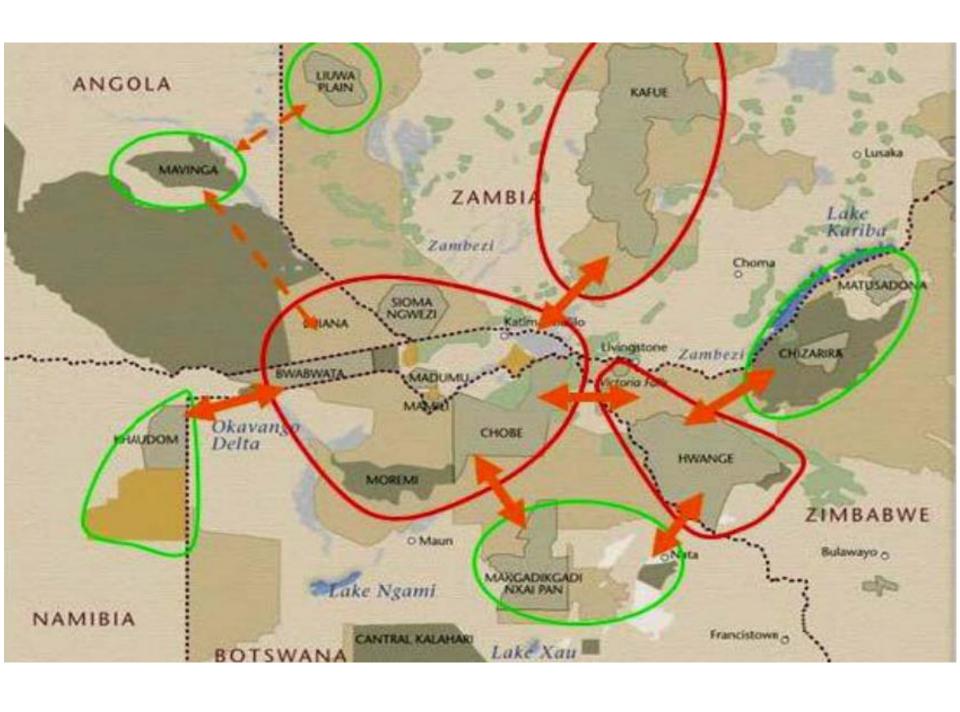
Perkins, J.S., Brooks, C., Bourquin, S. and J. Bradley

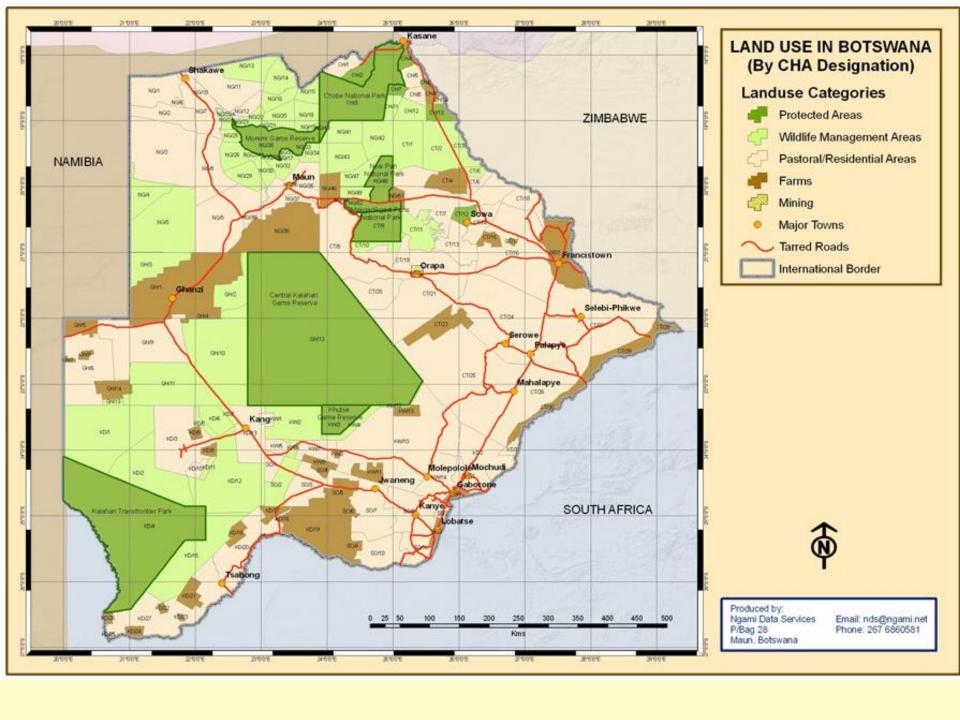
Sept 13th, 2016

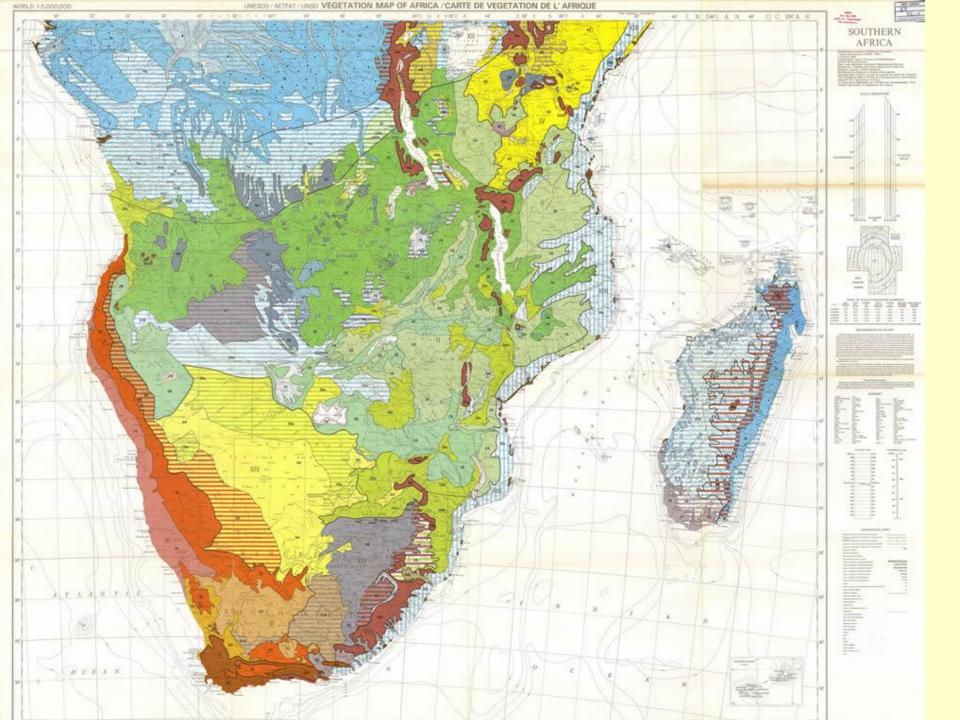
Key Points

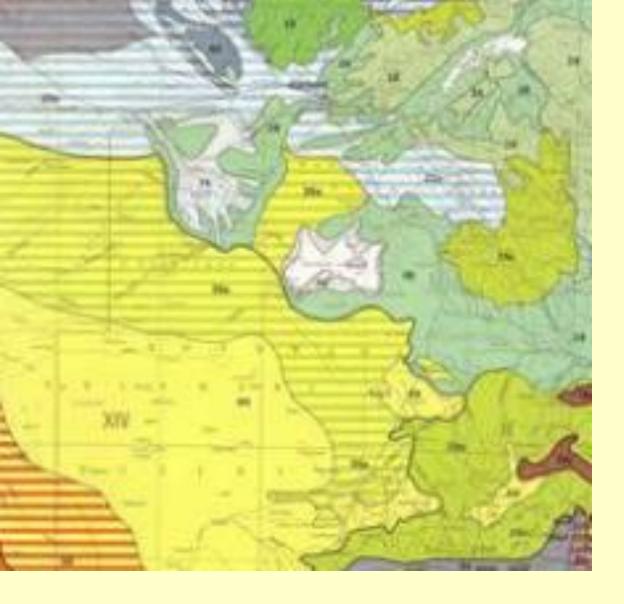
- Landscape Level Management
- Co-existence of free ranging wildlife and livestock
- Fragmentation and Enclosure or wildlife corridors and multiple Use
- Game ranches strategic use











Zambezian
Plants 8,500
Mammals 55
Birds 650

Ecosystem Connectivity

Kalahari/Highveld Plants 2,000 Mammals 32 Birds 172

Constraints – NW Botswana

- Groundwater most boreholes in the sandveld are low yielding and saline
- Disease outbreaks (for example foot and mouth, anthrax, CBPP, blackleg)
- Mogau (Dichapetalum cymosum) is the most significant poisonous plant
- Depredation and HEC
- Conflict with arable land areas and clearance of riparian vegetation



Dichapetalun cymosum

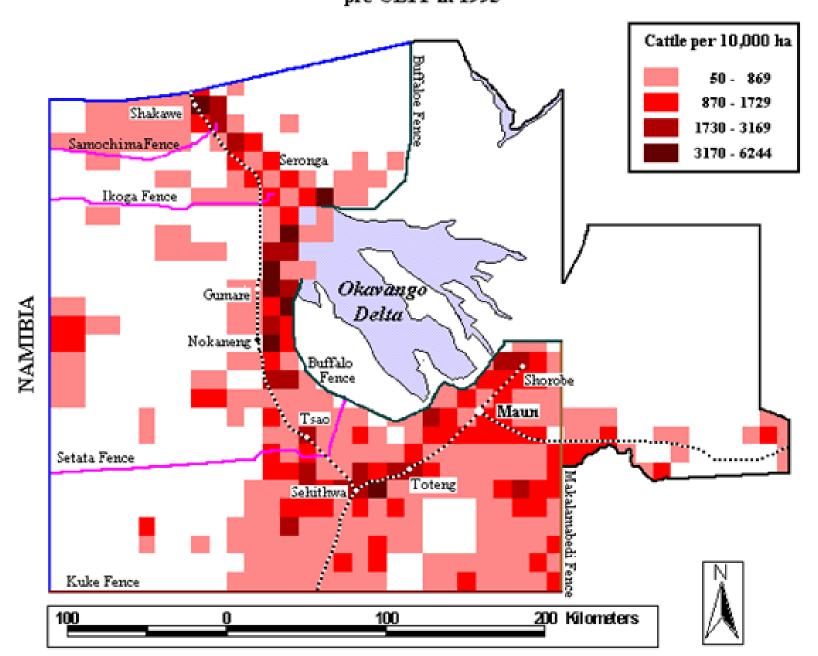
Mogau

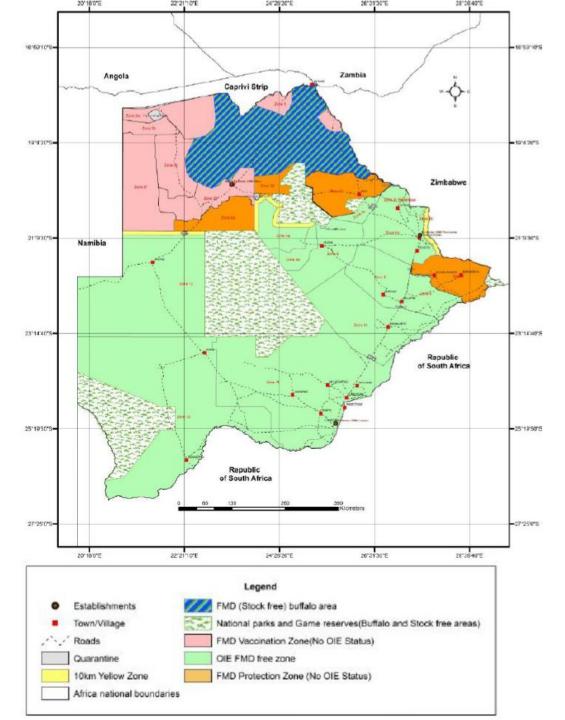


Livestock Numbers and Distribution

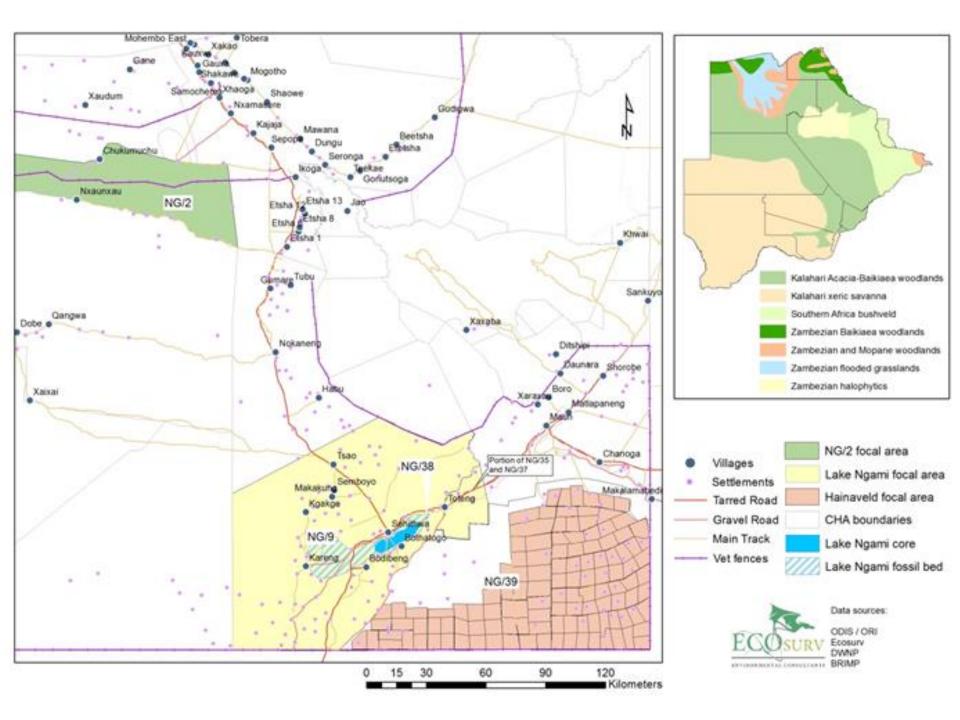
- 1996 320,000 livestock (1993 217,000 goats)
- 2012 370,639 livestock
- - no figures available for individual ranches
- - smallstock population (78,938) appears low

Map 1: Cattle Distribution in Ngamiland pre CBPP in 1995









NG2



NG2



NG2



Lake Ngami



Lake Ngami



Lake Ngami



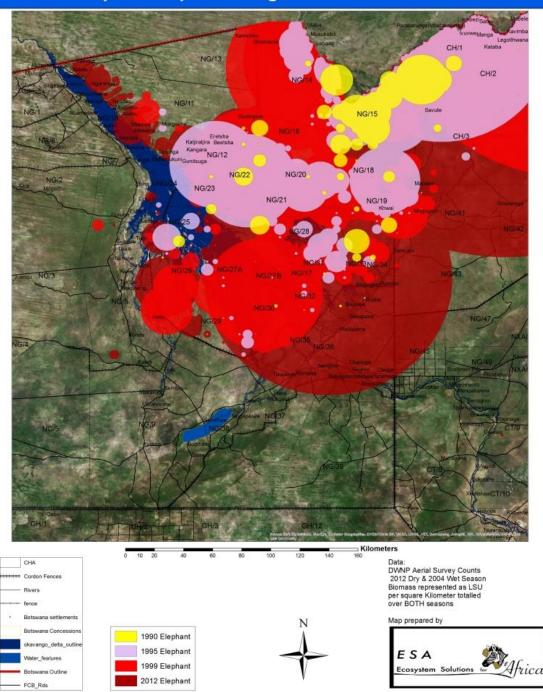
Hainaveld Farms



Hainaveld Farms



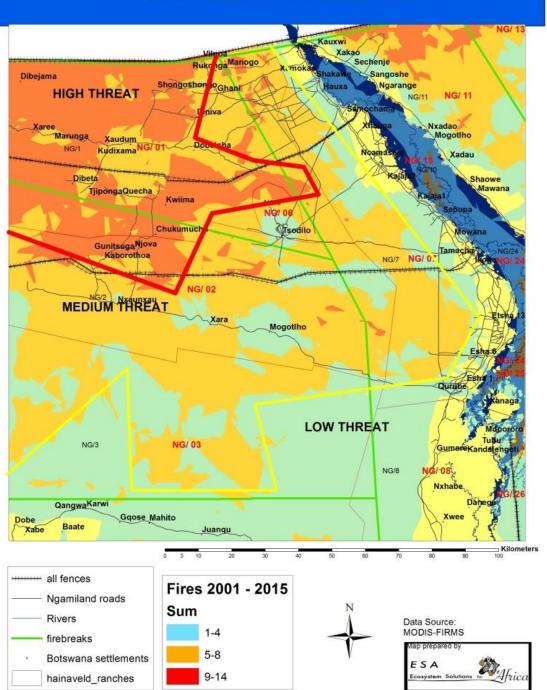
Elephant Expansion Ngamiland 1990 - 2012



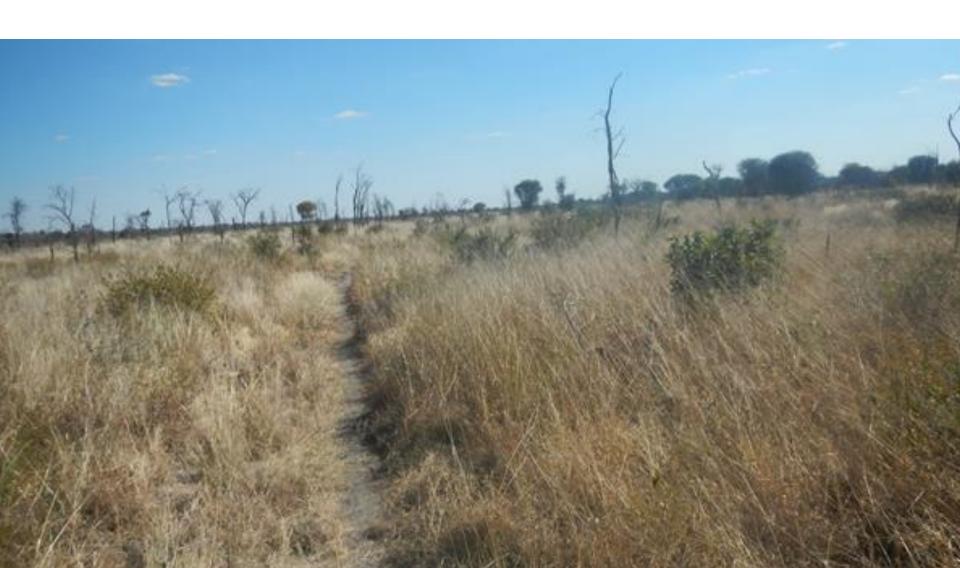




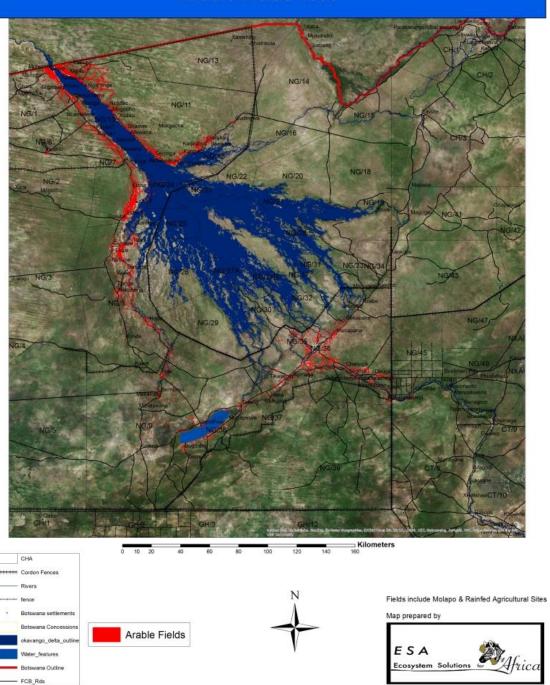
Fire & Fire Breaks in NW Botswana



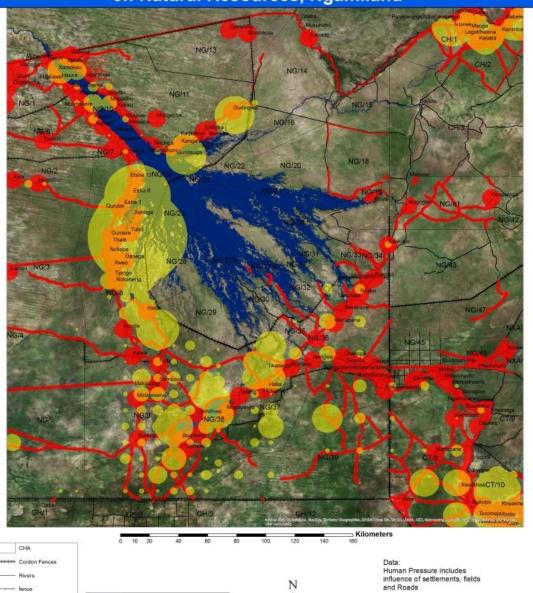
Fire Affected Savannah



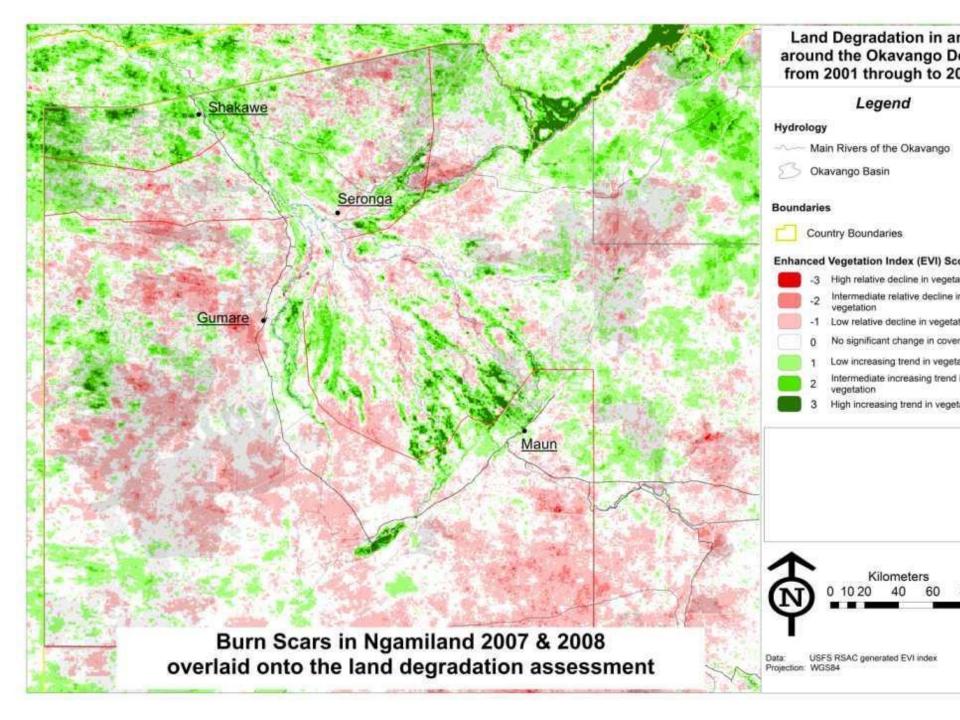
Arable Fields 1995



Human & Livestock Pressure on Natural Resources, Ngamiland

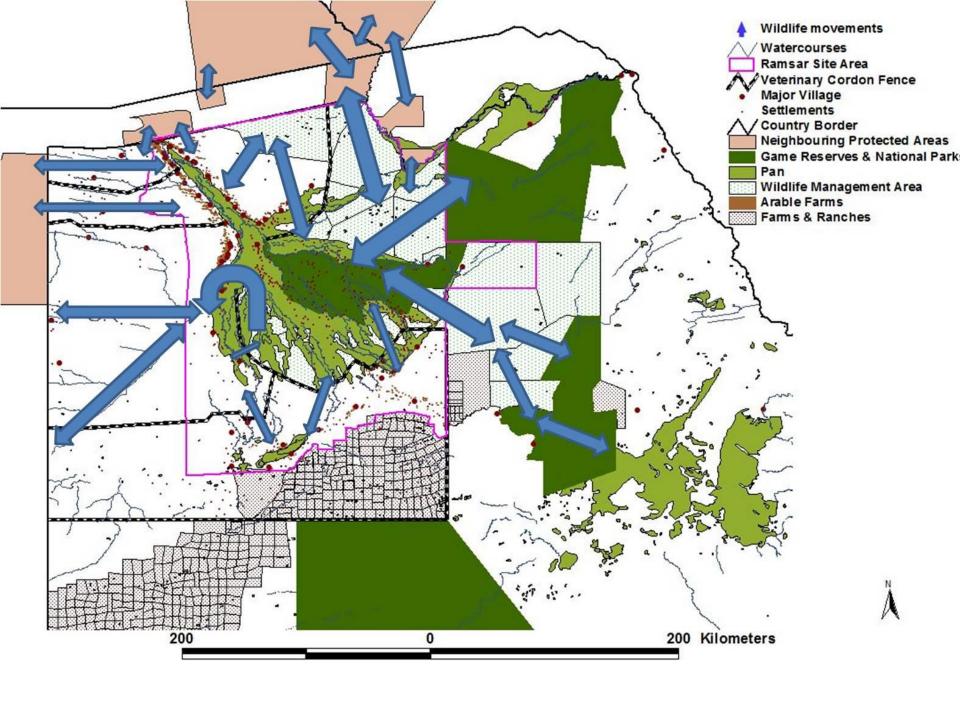




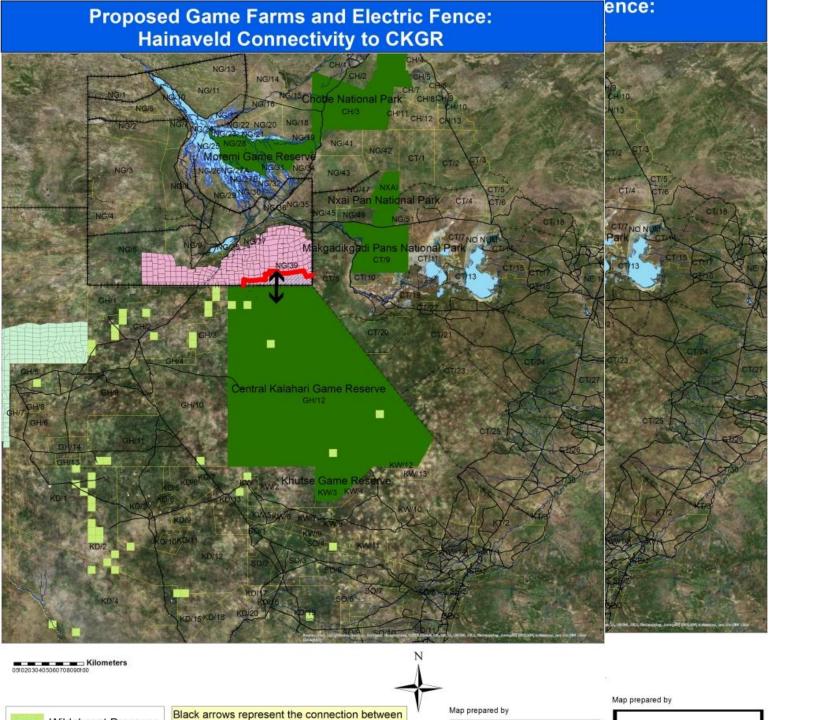


WILDLIFE CONNECTIVITY

- Delineation of wildlife corridors (width location);
- Consolidation of villages (densification) to take advantage of existing infrastructure and services;
- Revitalisation of CBNRM policy;
- Prohibit the development of agriculture (arable and livestock) in the wildlife corridors.

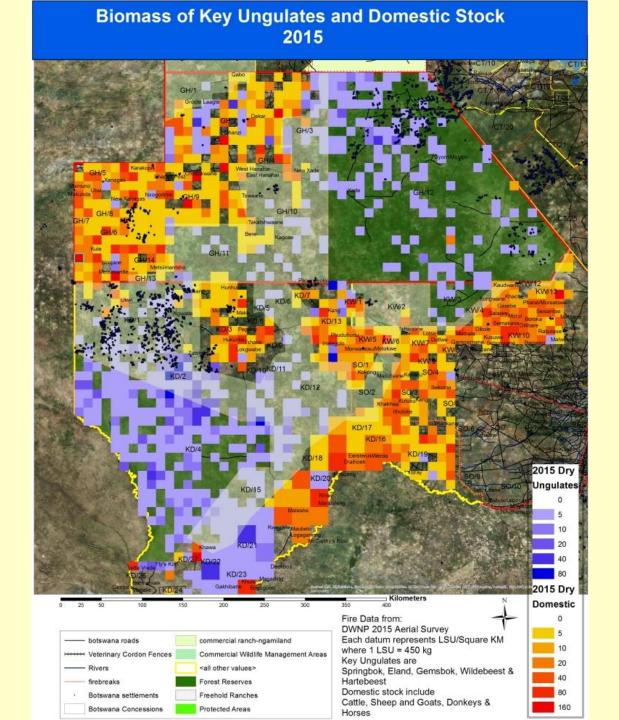


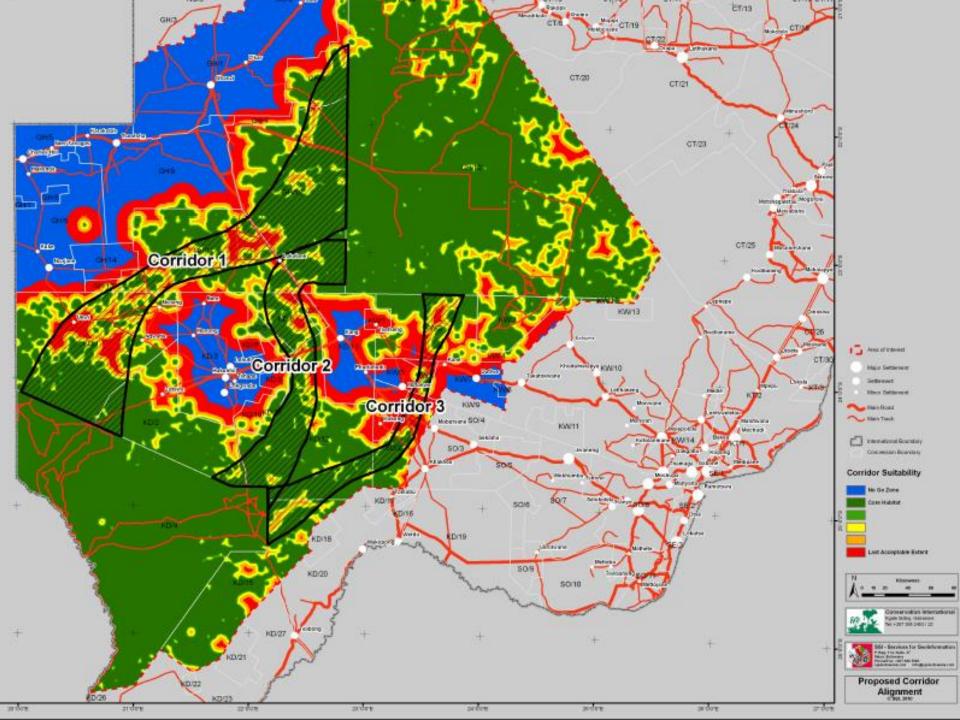
KAZA-TFCA and Linkages with Namibia/Botswana Kwandu Kwandu Caprivi LubutaSobbe Joseph Mbambangandu Bwabwata MashiMasida SachonaMudumu George MukoyaShamungwa Muduva Nyangana Muduva Nyangana Ncumcara Likwaterera Ncamagoro Cuma BalyerwaDzoti Mbeyo Hans Kanying George Mukoya Gcwatjinga langetti Chobe National Pa Khaudum loremi Game Reserv Mkata Na Jagna Nyae Nyae Nyae Nyae kamatipat Eiseb Omuramba Ua Mbinda Central Kalahari Game Reserve Otjombinde Kilometers **Protected Areas** Map prepared by KAZA-TFCA Hainaveld Farms ESA Ecosystem Solutions Proposed Electric Fence



Lessons from the Kalahari System

- Cross-sectoral planning required
- Enclosure through Veterinary cordon fencing for disease control in order to satisfy EU beef export requirements.
- Loss of resilience
- Effective collapse of the Kalahari as a major wild animal system
- Dire livelihood consequences for Kalahari residents who are amongst the poorest in the country





The decline of key Kalahari wildlife populations

Date	Hartebeest	Wildebeest	Eland	Springbok	Gemsbok
1978#	293,462	315,058	18,832	101,408	71,243
1994	44,085	13,598	11,757	87,501	123,110
1996	29,247	13,671	19,027	58,003	117,130
2001	41,408	11,866	23,659	28,118	103,616
2002	24,240	8,278	19,271	25,727	93,246
2003	44,453	12,074	24,024	24,308	89,247
2005	46,182	15,020	41,477	22,457	103,164
2012*	53,603	22,704	32,280	35,101	123,510
2015**	43,526	20,810	74,790	40, 042	121,449

^{**} Includes Ghanzi Farms

^{***} Includes Kweneng and Southern District

