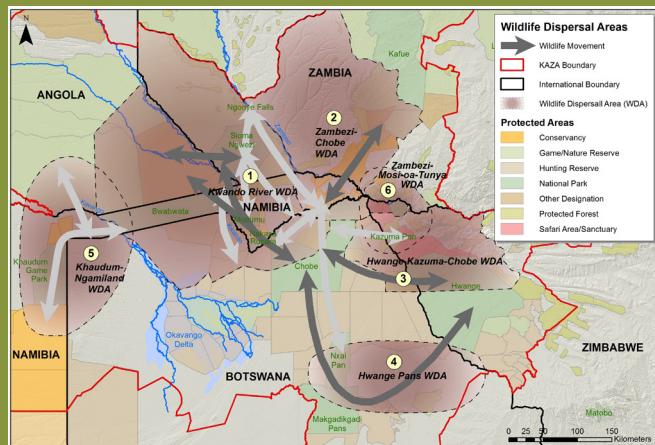


# Securing Wildlife Corridors

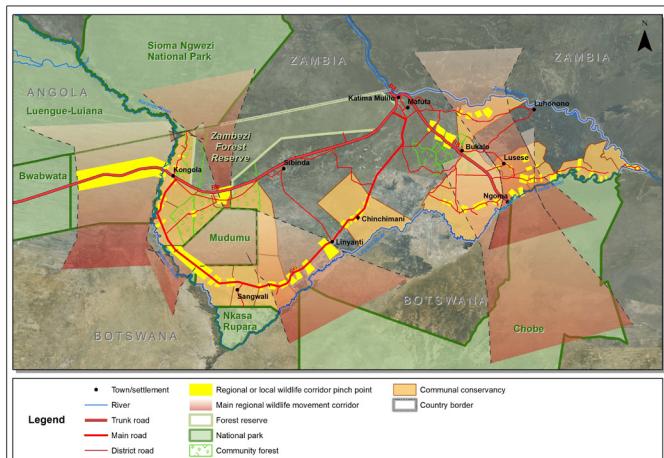
Namibia's Zambezi Region lies at the heart of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA). The success of wildlife conservation in KAZA depends on the willingness of residents of the Zambezi Region to live with, and to allow wildlife to move through their landscape.



Wildlife Dispersal Areas and movement in KAZA, with the Zambezi Region sandwiched in the middle.

## IRDNC

- Works with conservancies and communities in neighbouring countries to maintain wildlife corridors between conservancies, state protected areas and international boundaries.
- Assists conservancies to zone their land areas for different uses; designating areas either as wildlife corridors or exclusive wildlife zones.



Key wildlife movement paths along tar roads in the Zambezi Region.

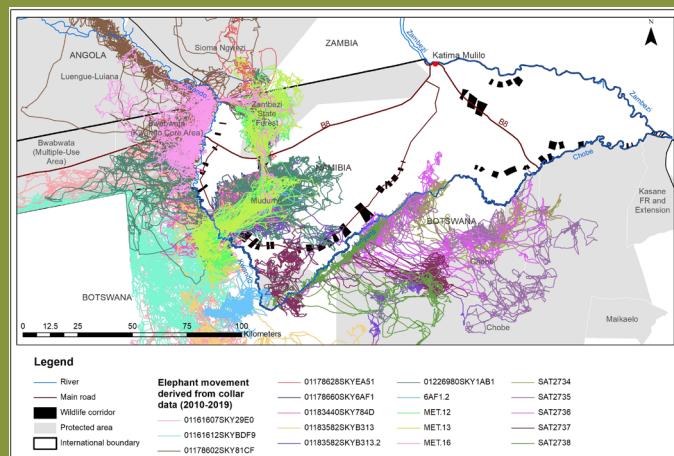
IRDNC's work is not over. Increasing ribbon development and settlements along tar roads threatens to further fragment the landscape and cut off vital movement routes for wild animals. The growing population leads to pressure to allocate customary land rights and to further develop land in the corridors.

Once the routes or corridors are blocked by settlements and other human activities, the wildlife will gradually disappear. There are many places that once had lots of wildlife, but nothing remains today.

Innovative approaches are needed to reduce threats to livelihoods faced by communities living with wildlife. IRDNC is committed to partnering with conservancies and neighbouring communities to find solutions, and together with them to find solutions to protect their wildlife 'highways' so that they preserve the option for their children and grandchildren to benefit from wildlife.

## Wildlife corridors matter because...

- They support a wildlife economy underpinned by tourism and are engines for economic development
- They maintain connectivity between landscapes and preserve ecosystem integrity



Elephant collar data (2010 – 2019). Telemetry data of other species also shows remarkable movement between landscapes.

Together with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and WWF in Namibia, IRDNC works with:

- Six Transboundary Natural Resource Management Forums facilitating collaboration between neighboring countries, and with;
- Seven conservancies (Sobbe, Dzoti, Salambala, Nakabolelwa, Lusese, Sikunga, Mashi), to demarcate corridors, consult with members and their traditional authorities and develop tailor-made guidelines suitable to local conditions to preserve each of their wildlife corridors.