

Enhanced livelihoods and natural resource management under accelerated climate change

- ◆ Address the human-wildlife conflict and failing conservation and development objectives in KAZA (Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area)
- ◆ Assess and analyse the social metabolism of its study sites, conduct vegetation surveys on standardized BIOTA observatories, and produce derived products from EO data to provide insight into vegetation phenology, rainfall season and fire frequencies

Coordinator

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Countries involved

Angola, Botswana, Namibia & Zambia

Other partners involved

Copperbelt University, National University of Science and Technology, ACADIR

Scope

ELNAC explores how communities can benefit from conservation and moreover addresses human wildlife conflict (HWC) and how it is failing conservation and development objectives in KAZA.

Conservation efforts have been seen to be more successful if there is associated economic value of a natural resource. Hence, the community has to recognize and benefit from the value of wildlife, and moreover, have decision making rights on resource use .

The project assumes the conflict caused by the conservation paradigm of state-run conservation. It argues that communities must not be kept separate from conservation and from decisions regarding their land. The project therefore draws on the Elinor Ostrom's theory, for which Ms Ostrom won the Nobel Prize in 2009.

In this line, the goal of this project is to develop more successful conservation models.

Capacity Development

- 15 Master thesis' and training for communities

Products and Services

- Processed Landsat and Sentinel frames from 1984 to date
- Derived products, such as phenology data and fire frequency mapping

