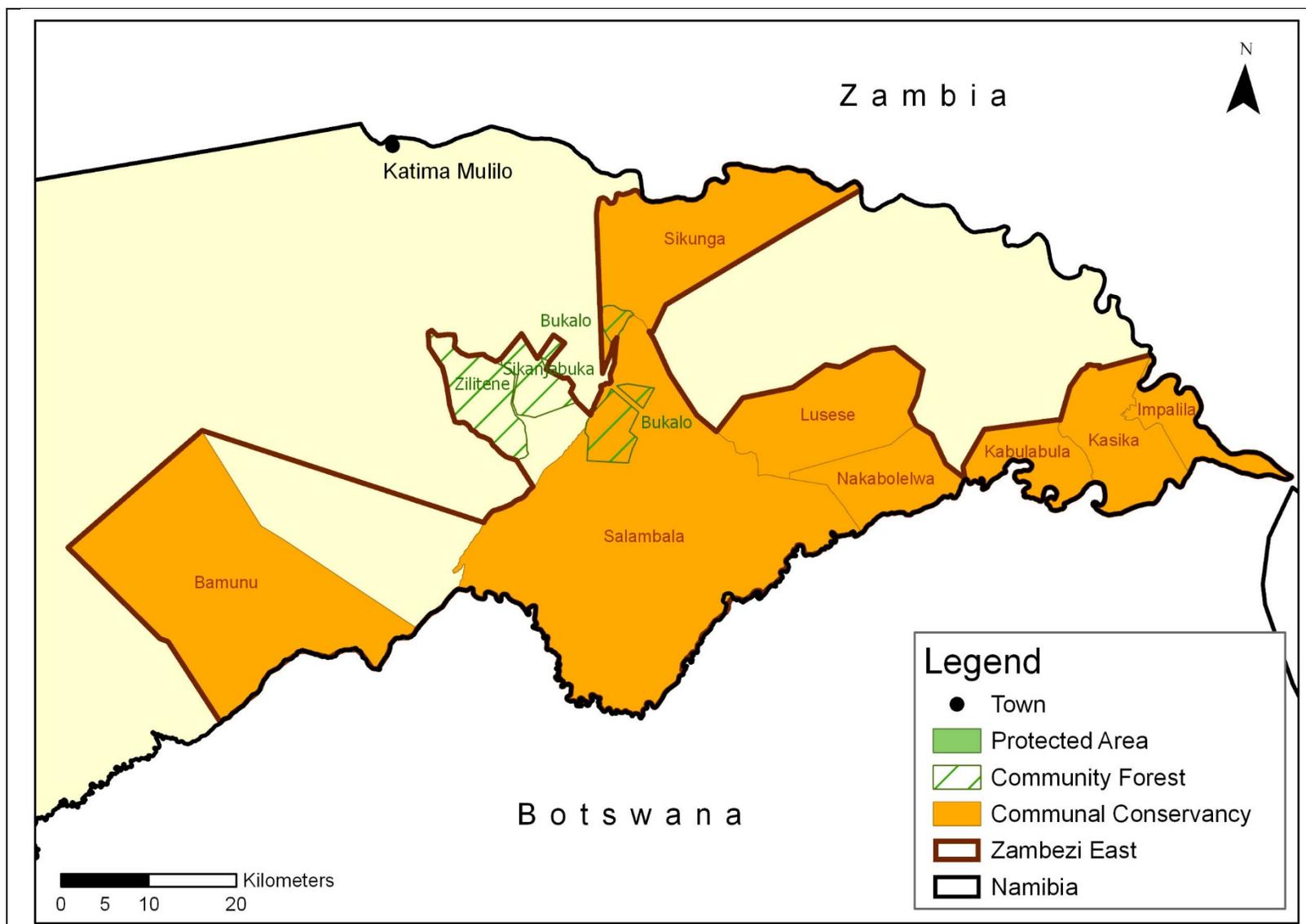


Landscape Name: Zambezi East



<p>Location & size: The total size is 2,869km² and it shares borders with Zambia, Botswana and the Zambezi West Landscape. The landscape covers sections of 4 out of the 8 of the constituencies of the Zambezi Region i.e. Sibbinda, Katima Rural, Kabbe South and Kabbe North. Eight conservancies (Bamunu, Salambala, Nakabolelwa, Lusese, Kabulubula, Kasika and Impalila) and 3 community forests (Bukalo, Zilitene and Sikanjabuka) are found in the landscape. The area is identified as one of the key wildlife corridors and dispersal routes between Botswana, Angola and Zambia and for this purpose, forms part of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area¹ (KAZA TFCA).</p>
<p>Population: Landscape forms part of the Zambezi Region where an estimated 55% of the population is in age group of 15–59 years with 61% of these urbanized. Younger people are urbanized with the elderly remaining/returning to the rural areas to continue with farming activities. (NSA, 2014). There areas is inhabited by Masubia with Lozi, Mafwe, Mayeyi, Hambukushu and Kwe peoples.</p>
<p>Landscape: Soils and topography: Soils are predominantly Kalahari sandveld mainly of Aeolian sand type mantle and tertiary calcretes and sediments. The topography is characterised by extreme flatness. The Zambezi river runs along the northern boundary of the landscape occasionally feeding the inland lake Liambezi with water through the Bukalo channel. The low-lying eastern flood plains are prone to seasonal floods when the Zambezi bursts its banks following good rainfalls in the catchment areas.</p> <p>Rainfall: Annual mean is 348 – 871mm expected 90% of the time while lowest rainfall recorded is 288mm and the highest 1,005mm. Potential evaporation is estimated at >2,500mm per year. The average boreholes depths range between 20-50 meters indicating high water table by Namibian standards. Average yields from boreholes in the study area can be expected to be 4m³/hour at depths ranging from 22m to 61m.</p> <p>Vegetation: Mopane woodlands indespise with <i>Burkea</i>, <i>Aristida</i> and <i>Terminalia</i> combinations. Dominant species include <i>Colophospermum mopane</i>, <i>Burkea Africana</i>, <i>Terminalia sericea</i>, <i>Euclea divinorum</i>, <i>Diospyros lycioides</i>, <i>Ximenia americana</i> and <i>Croton gratissium</i>. Grasses are of variable quality, but are generally of low grazing value. The greatest value of this particular vegetation resource is as a source of durable construction wood and an important source of fuel wood.</p> <p>Wildlife: Wildlife is moves freely across the landscape in the conservancies and also dispersing into the neighbouring Chobe National Park in Botswana. Major species include Cape buffalo, lion, leopard, spotted hyena, cheetah, Cape wild dog, hippopotamus, crocodile, sitatunga, meerkats, red lechwe, sable antelope, eland, giraffe, common impala, Burchell's zebra, wildebeest and spotted-necked otter. Sable antelope, giraffe and eland were re-introduced into the area.</p>
<p>Socio-Economics Profile: The Integrated Regional Land Use plan for Caprivi (now Zambezi) earmarked the area for small-scale commercial farming i.e. dry-land crop production and for mixed subsistence farming and controlled commercial grazing. Two farming units have been allocated to a private company - Namibia Agriculture and Renewables.</p>

¹ KAZA TFCA, is the world's largest conservation area, spanning five southern African countries; Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Land tenure: largely communal land administered by traditional authorities.

Sources of livelihoods: agriculture - approximately 26.3% of the population depends on livestock and 52.9% on crop cultivation (NSA, 2012). Livestock owners in this landscape tend to keep larger herds of cattle compared to the western landscape. Typically, households plant between one and four hectares of mostly mahangu, sorghum and maize through dryland cropping that is dependent on the rainfall for water. Government institutions (schools and clinics), tourism establishments and conservancies provide job opportunities. A regional farmers' association represents the interests of the farmers and is affiliated to the national farmers' union. According to the 2011 Zambezi Regional Profile the main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating for households in the Zambezi Region was from wood, while only 14% made use of grid electricity for cooking purposes. The majority of households (61.5%) utilised candles for lighting purposes.

Wildlife and tourism: Rich wildlife resources, perennial rivers and lush vegetation makes wildlife-viewing tourism, trophy hunting and fishing activities major activities. Community members earn income from sale of crafts, thatching grass and through cultural villages. There are several tourism establishments in the landscape area.

Climate change vulnerabilities: It is expected that flooding will become more, the onset of the rainy season will also become more variable and dry spells more prolonged. These will affect agricultural activities, making it difficult to decide on when to prepare fields and when to plant. Increased flooding will not only have an impact on agriculture production but will also have impacts on settlements, infrastructure provision and health. Increased flooding in the Zambezi Region will lead to more agriculture land being lost for longer periods, growing periods will be shorter and yields will therefore be lower. On the positive side, increased floods will lead to increased fertility of the floodplains as sediments and organic matter are carried by the floods.

Infrastructure:

The Trans-Caprivi Highway links region with the rest of the country as well as with Zambia, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zimbabwe with Ngoma and Wenela border posts serving as major international border facilities. The regional airport, Mpacha, at Katima Mulilo has the international status and handles Air Namibia's scheduled flights from Windhoek to Katima Mulilo four times a week.

The Rural Electrification Programme of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), together with NamPower, has implemented a number of rural electrification projects in the Zambezi Region including in the landscape under discussion. NamWater and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) under the Directorate of Rural Water Supply, are responsible for providing water to rural communities. NamWater supplies water in bulk mostly to urban centres while the MAWF is responsible for rural water supply.