

LUP RESOLUTIONS AS REVIEWED BY THE CRB

CHILUMBA VAG

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The headquarters of both the ZAWA and the CRB at the unit level are at Manga Wildlife Camp in Manga Sub center (there are two sub-centers in Chilumba VAG and these are Manga and Mangwere). The other institutions in Chilumba are, the CTC local depot, Manga Basic School, Mangwere Basic School, the Local Court, Police Post, the clinic and the Chief's Palace.

Maize and rice are the major crops grown in the VAG. In the year 2003 CTC managed to buy ----- tones of rice from its producer groups (Find out about the tonnage and the amount of maize produced from Ronald and Mr. Tembo). The land in the VAG is however fertile and thus conducive to the production of many types of crops.

The major human-wildlife conflicts in the area are encroachment and water poisoning. In an area called Lupwizizi people have encroached in a wildlife potential area where there are wildlife species like the roan, impalas, buffaloes and heartbeasts. Waterholes that suffer from poisoning are Lwambulu and waterholes along the Lunzi River that are called Lunzi Waterholes.

<p>Encroachment at Gilawe, Maunda and Kaulindo</p>	<p>Shifting cultivation, poachers wanting to live near animals, disputes and population growth.</p>	<p>Crop damage, food insecurity, wildlife disturbances and conflicts with the Safari hunters.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Traditional leaders should demarcate land for human settlements and wildlife habitation the CRB should facilitate the portioning of land by June 20042. CRB in conjunction with CTC should intensify conservation farming program in this area starting from June 20043. the CRB should have three family planing peer educators to educate people in this VAG
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<p>Deforestation</p>	<p>Late burning, wood fuel consumption, shifting cultivation and honey gathering</p>	<p>Animals migrating to other places, soil erosion, floods and food insecurity</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The RMC committee with the assistance of the community Coordinator should carry out an early burning campaign and educating people the importance of early burning by May 2004 2. the CRB through the Community Coordinator and the RMC chairperson to encourage more people to start beekeeping by April 2004 3. Introduction of fuel-efficient stoves by CTC through the CRB Liaison Officer. Trainers will be trained how to make these stoves by December 2003. right away the trainers will start training members of producer groups how to make the fuel efficient stoves 4. The CRB in conjunction with should start a conservation-farming program that will involve more people than there are this year. the exercise should start by May 2004
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LILUNDI VAG

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Lilundi VAG is the largest VAG in the Chikwa Chiefdom. In spite of its size the VAG has a very small population compared to its size. The largest settlements in the VAG are Pondo, Mwila and Fulaza. The major institutions found in the VAG are Pondo and Fulaza Clinics, Pondo, Luvila and Mwila Schools and Tambatamba and Fulaza Wildlife Camps. The other very important institution in the VAG is the safari camp belonging to the Wildcat Safaris LTD.

The staple food crops in the VAG are sorghum and finger millet and this one of the reasons why these two are the major crops being grown in the VAG. Both sorghum and finger millet are drought resistant crops and this makes them suitable for the soil of Lilundi VAG. The soil found in the VAG is clay soil. Due to its hardness, clay soil has a poor water capillarity that makes it prone to faster loss of water due to water vapor and this makes the soil dry up very quickly. Groundnuts being another drought resistant crop have been adopted by the community as a cash crop. In spite of its ability to produce groundnuts as a cash crop there is no market for the product. This is the reason why the community has resolved to ask CTC to introduce a sub-depot in this VAG (see threat analysis and solutions for Lilundi VAG). Lilundi like Kanga has more wild animal species that are in larger numbers than the rest of the VAGs in the Unit. This makes the VAGs the most potential hunting areas in the Chikwa Hunting Block. This wildlife abundance has also prompted the CRB to construct a bush camp in the VAG at a place called Kamimbili Wa Matu.

THREAT ANALYSIS AND SOLUTIONS

THREAT	CAUSE	EFFECT	SOLUTION
Crop damage	Animal abundance, encroachment, food shortages for animals (animals go near human settlements where there may be abundant forage)	Migration, food insecurity and high child mortality caused by malnutrition	1. the CRB should buy 25 shotgun bullets which should be used by scouts to control problem animals while the CRB will be pursuing ZAWA to allow the CRB to employ the transformed hunters to

			<p>do the same work</p> <p>2. CRB to pursued ZAWA to lower the price of the bush pigs for non-residents and to start extending the hunting period to June as a way of reducing the number of the specie which is believed to have increased and very difficult to hunt</p> <p>3. the CRB should ask for assistance from its partner, WCS to elect a solar fence round crop fields in Pondo and Fulaza between May 2004 and November 2004</p>
<p>People share water with animals</p>	<p>The area does not have enough wells. Even the wells which exist are not functioning because they have not been rehabilitated for a very long time</p>	<p>People share water at the same water holes the animals drink. some of the water hole are in potential safari hunting areas and often there are conflicts between the safari operator and the people in these affected areas</p>	<p>The CRB should persuade the council to assist it to construct five wells in Pondo and fulaza</p>
<p>Encroachment along the Luangwa River</p>	<p>1. Disputes resulting from leadership conflicts and beliefs of witchcraft</p> <p>2. poachers feel safe from being arrested by scouts when they isolate themselves from large communities</p>	<p>Crop damage, safari hunting disturbance, poaching food insecurity</p>	<p>1. Scouts should monitor encroached areas very strictly</p> <p>2. the CRB should start negotiations with the Chief to convince people to move out of the encroached area and settle in another area</p>

KANGA VAG

Kanga has one clinic and a school called Chigoma. There is also Kanga Wildlife Camp, CTC sub-depot and the agriculture camp. Maize is the food crop grown in Kanga and the major cash crop grown here is cotton.

The other major product of Kanga is wildlife, unfortunately, community settlements have highly encroached the wildlife potential areas along the Luangwa River. Kankhomba, Chinyumbu and Mulopwe villages are just 5 km away from the Luangwa River where they draw their water. They also draw there water from a lagoon called Tololo. At the two water sources the communities share water with the wildlife thereby causing enormous wildlife disturbances. These two are the only water sources for the communities living in the three villages mentioned above. The communities here have offered to settle in an area of their choice to end the encroachment here. The offer has a condition attached to it (see the *THREAT ANALYSIS AND SOLUTIONS*).

THREAT ANALYSIS AND SOLUTIONS

THREAT	CAUSE	EFFECT	SOLUTION
Food insecurity	Poverty Poor rainfall crop damage floods poor soil luck of farming inputs the area has no hammermill	Poaching poverty malnutrition People spend a lot of time covering distances to the hammer mills. This shortens their time to be spent on their fields. During the floods the roads to the mills become impassable and people pound their maize in the locally made motors to make maize meal. This method of making maize meal causes a lot of wastage of maize	1. Early planting and using early maturing seeds like Pan-67 and MM-604 2. planting drought resistance crops like cassava and sorghum 3. the CRB should buy 25 shotgun bullets which should be used by scouts to control problem animals while the CRB will be pursuing ZAWA to allow the CRB to employ the transformed hunters to do the same work The CRB should allocate to Kanga VAG one of the hammer mills the safari operator

		<p>because the husks of the maize can not be pounded so they are thrown away making the maize meal less nutritious and reduced in quantity</p> <p>food insecurity</p>	has pledged to the CRB
<p>Poor water source. Sharing water at the same water holes where the animals drink their water</p>	<p>Unplanned settlements, the water table is very low for sinking bore holes and wells</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frequent water borne diseases 2. time for cultivation is reduced because people spend a lot of their time covering long distances to laungwa river to draw their water (luangwa is 5 km away from the settlements) 3. conflicts with wildlife and the safari operator 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CRB should request for surveyors to locate areas where there water can be accessible through the sinking of wells or bore holes by November 2003. The exercise of sinking these wells has to start in May 2004 2. If surveyors will not find water potential, areas for wells or bore holes then people will in consultation with the CRB settle in another area. In such a context, the CRB should provide inputs for the new settlers who will conform to the land use plans of the area. This will have to start in April 2004
<p>Deforestation</p>	<p>Late burning, wood fuel consumption, shifting cultivation and honey gathering</p>	<p>Animals migrating to other places, soil erosion, floods, food insecurity and the water table gets lowered</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The RMC committee with the assistance of the community Coordinator should carry out an early burning campaign and educating people the importance of early burning by May 2004 2. the CRB through the

			<p>Community Coordinator and the RMC chairperson to encourage more people to start beekeeping by April 2004</p> <p>3. Introduction of fuel-efficient stoves by CTC through the CRB Liaison Officer. Trainers will be trained how to make these stoves by December 2003. right away the trainers will start training members of producer groups how to make the fuel efficient stoves</p> <p>4. The CRB in conjunction with the CTC should start a conservation-farming program that will involve more people than there are this year. the exercise should start by May 2004</p>
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LUMEZI VAG

Lumezi VAG has four schools called Chimphanba, Kapichira, Zoole and Chimeto. There is also one clinic and a wildlife camp called Chimphamba. Lumezi VAG is the major producer of the rice crop in the Chikwa unit. The other crop being produced is maize which is a food crop.

The area is facing a problem of encroachment at Mzungwi and Chadongo and this is the reason why crop damage is prevalent. The people have settled at these places because they are following the loam soil there. Mzungwi and Chadongo areas are flat with dambo soils.

THREAT ANALYSIS AND SOLUTIONS

THREAT	CAUSE	EFFECT	SOLUTION
Encroachment in chadongo and Muzingwigwi areas	Family disputes, population increase and the desire by some poachers to be free from being monitored	1. It is difficult to monitor people in encroached areas because they are isolated.	1. the CRB should facilitate the meeting between the chief and village headmen to convince the people to

	by scouts	<p>2. crop damage is severe in the encroached areas</p> <p>3. poverty because people are far from services like education, health, markets, etc</p>	<p>move to areas where there will be less human/wildlife conflict by January 2004</p> <p>2. the communities in these encroached area will not take part in the benefits of the CTC until they stop encroaching the area.</p> <p>3. The CRB should apply for the construction of a camp at Zoole and Kapichila—Senga. After approval the CRB and ZAWA should start constructing the camps by June 2004</p>
Deforestation	Honey gathering, late bush fires, wood fuel collection and fire is used to cut down the mopane trees	<p>1. Disturbs rainfall pattern, animals migrate to other areas.</p> <p>2. The tree stumps can not make new shoots because the roots are destroyed thus the effected areas become permanently bare.</p>	<p>1. The RMC committee with the assistance of the community Coordinator should carry out an early burning campaign and educating people the importance of early burning by May 2004</p> <p>2. the CRB through the Community Coordinator and the RMC chairperson to encourage more people to start beekeeping by April 2004</p> <p>3. Introduction of fuel-efficient stoves by CTC through the CRB Liaison Officer. Trainers will be trained how to make these stoves by December 2003. right away the trainers will start training members of producer groups how to make the fuel efficient</p>

			<p>stoves</p> <p>4. The CRB in conjunction with the CTC should start a conservation-farming program that will involve more people than there are this year. the exercise should start by May 2004</p>
Food insecurity	<p>Crop damage by wild animals, poor rainfall pattern, floods effecting fields along the Lumezi stream</p>	<p>1. malnutrition is high among children</p> <p>2. poaching increases</p> <p>3. food insecurity which forces people to go into prostitution in exchange for food thus spreading the HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>1. the people should be encouraged to plant early maturing seeds</p> <p>2. The people should be encouraged to practice CF through the formation of more farmer groups.</p>
			<p>the CRB should start explaining the wildlife laws to the people in this area through the Community Coordinator and the RMC</p>
Poor source of water	<p>Shallowness of the stream and no wells</p>	<p>1. People and animals are sharing water from the same water holes</p> <p>2. snaring is very common in this VAG</p> <p>3. dry season farming cannot be done in this VAG thereby making it very difficult for the people to have access to green or fresh vegetables</p>	<p>thirteen water wells to be constructed by the CRB, Chama District Council and the CTC from 2004 to 2005, as long as the people are not in encroached areas.</p>
Poaching	<p>Hunger</p> <p>Crop damage</p> <p>One camp in the area is not enough</p> <p>Lucking sources of protain</p>	<p>This problem has made it difficult for wildlife populations to increase in Lumezi.</p> <p>People contravene the wildlife laws and</p>	<p>Increase food security and income per household through the formation of new farmer groups</p> <p>CTC should raise product-buying price.</p>

	<p>The community is ignorant of the wildlife laws of Zambia</p> <p>The community has no access to the Wildlife Act of Zambia and no one interprets the wildlife laws of Zambia to them</p>	<p>become arrested, a problem which they would have averted if they were aware of the law</p> <p>These arrests cause conflict between the law enforcers and the community</p>	<p>Introduction of culling.</p> <p>the CRB should start explaining the wildlife laws to the people in this area through the Community Coordinator and the RMC</p>
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CHASOTO VAG

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Chasoto VAG has the least human activities and the smallest number of wildlife populations. Settlements in this VAG are near the boundary between Chasoto VAG (chief Chikwa) and Chief Magodi. There is no school but there is a camp called Chasoto wildlife Camp. The major crops grown in the VAG are maize and groundnuts. The VAG is a hilly area and for this reason it has hilly wildlife species like the kudu, roan and other hilly species.

THREAT ANALYSIS AND SOLUTIONS

THREAT	CAUSE	EFFECT	SOLUTION
Food security	<p>The price of farm inputs is so high that farmers fail to buy them.</p> <p>It is very difficult for farmers to benefit from the CTC cheaper farm</p>	<p>Poor yield of food crops and cash crops thereby creating a food insecure situation which leads to destruction of wildlife through poaching by the victims of hunger.</p>	<p>CTC should start a sub-depot in the VAG</p>

	inputs because the local CTC depot is very far from the community in this VAG.		
Poaching	<p>There are no vegetables because there is no good source of water for gardening</p> <p>Poor poultry management</p>	If the problem goes on unchecked the situation will lead to increased poaching.	<p>Cooperating partners of the CRB should assist the community with goat, sheep and poultry management.</p> <p>The resident quota should be sold to the CRB which should harvest the animals and distribute the meat through culling programs</p> <p>With the help of ZAMSIF and Micro-projects the communities in the VAG should make two dams—one on the chasato stream and the other one on the Chankhalamu-Sambazi Streams between 2004 and 2005.</p>
Poaching	Unmonitored settlements near the boundary in ChasatoVAG may be inlets of poachers from Magodi Chiefdom	Failure to maintain or increase the number of wildlife in the VAG	The CRB should ask the Hon. Chief Chikwa to have a meeting with his counterpart (Chief Magodi) to properly define the chiefdom boundary. The Chiefs' meeting should take place in 2004.