



REPORT ON THE 2021 COMMUNITY GAME RANCHING AND PRIVATE WILDLIFE ESTATE WEBINAR SERIES

INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

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Report on the 2021 Community Game Ranching and Private Wildlife Estate Webinar Series

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CGR	Community Game Ranch
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRB	Community Resource Board
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
GMA	Game Management Area
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
PWE	Private Wildlife Estate
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WPAZ	Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) program organized a series of webinars on community forestry, women's land rights, and private wildlife estates and community game ranching from May to September 2021. The webinar series replaced in-person research symposiums held in previous years; the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic necessitated the shift to webinars. The goal of the webinar series was to provide a platform to share research and field experience from the land and natural resource governance sector in Zambia, bringing together academics, practitioners, civil society, traditional leaders, community organizations, government officials, and students from different sectors and geographical locations.

Sessions on community game ranching and private wildlife estates were held in June 2021. The objectives of the sessions were to:

- Develop an understanding of the current states of private wildlife estates (PWEs) and community game ranches (CGRs) in Zambia;
- Provide a venue for stakeholders, including communities, the private sector, and government, to share their experiences with CGRs and PWEs;
- Give insights on the challenges and opportunities for CGRs and PWEs in Zambia; and
- Provide an opportunity for practical commitments to promote CGRs and PWEs.

The Zoom webinar sessions were well-attended, with an average of 60 participants at each session. Each session included three to four presentations of 15 to 20 minutes, followed by a discussion period for participants and presenters to follow up on the content of the presentations.

This report summarizes the presentations and discussion from the two sessions on PWEs and CGRs. Full recordings of the sessions can be found on [YouTube](#).

2.0 SUMMARY OF PRIVATE WILDLIFE ESTATES SESSION

The session on PWEs was held on June 3, 2021, and included four presentations:

- Status and Policy of PWEs – Ms. Susan Siamundele, Senior Conservation Officer, Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW);
- PWEs in Zambia: Lessons Learned – Ms. Chanda Mwale, Operations Manager, Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ);
- WPAZ Database – Ms. Choolwe Luwanya, Community Engagement Officer, WPAZ; and
- PWE Case Study: Experiences from Kushiya Farm – Ian Robinzon, Chairperson, WPAZ, and game rancher.

2.1 STATUS AND POLICY OF PRIVATE WILDLIFE ESTATES – SUSAN SIAMUNDELE, SENIOR CONSERVATION OFFICER, DNPW

Ms. Siamundele noted that PWEs were first implemented through a statutory instrument in 1983 and have evolved from an initially Eurocentric approach to wildlife conservation to a partially Afrocentric approach. She added that the driving factors in introducing PWEs were increasing competition in the consumptive utilization of wild animals and a desire to remove pressure from game management areas (GMAs), where hunting is permissible. PWEs were used as a conservation strategy for species whose populations were threatened by poaching.

Driven by challenges in cattle ranching resulting from foot and mouth disease and climate change-related issues such as drought, the pioneers of PWE were cattle ranchers in Central and Southern Provinces. They shifted to game ranching as wild animals provided more value than cattle, from game viewing, live sales, and sale of meat and trophies. PWEs offer independence in wildlife utilization and allow wildlife ownership and user rights.

The Wildlife Act and Statutory Instruments support PWEs, and DNPW offers administrative guidance on their establishment while maintaining the regulatory role in the management of wild animals. PWEs can be either commercial or ornamental and exist in two states: closed estates are fenced while open estates are unfenced or partially fenced. Currently, Zambia has 133 active PWEs with game, and demand for their establishment is growing each year.

2.2 PRIVATE WILDLIFE ESTATES IN ZAMBIA: LESSONS LEARNED – CHANDA MWALE, OPERATIONS MANAGER, WPAZ

Ms. Mwale gave a presentation on WPAZ, which is a membership-based association that fosters the growth of community and private wildlife estates. WPAZ's core goals are to stimulate the interest of all Zambians in sustainable wildlife production; centralize industry information and statistics; provide technical information and advice to members; inform members on laws, procedures, and government practices; and represent and defend the interests of its members.

In 2020, the WPAZ Secretariat set out to work on updating information on the status of PWEs in Zambia. They collected primary data through regional meetings and questionnaires and secondary data

from annual game ranch return forms. The statistical analysis drew on information from 102 game ranches, and WPAZ created a database to update and process this data annually.

The main findings from this research were that seven out of 10 provinces have PWEs. Forty-nine percent of the ranches were less than 500 hectares, and 28 percent were between 1,001 and 5,000 hectares. Lusaka Province has the highest number of PWEs, most of which are ornamental; Southern Province has the next highest number.

Province	Size of game ranches (Hectares)						Number of game ranches per province
	<500	500-1000	1001-5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	> 15000	
Central	8	4	5	2	0	0	19
Copperbelt	1	1	4	1	0	0	7
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lusaka	27	3	11	0	0	0	41
Muchinga	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
North-western	1		1	2	1	0	5
Southern	13	4	8	1	1	0	27
	50	12	29	7	2	2	102

The 102 game ranches studied cover just over 203,000 hectares, varying in size from 3 ha to 25,000 ha, and hold approximately 58,000 animals. These ranches produced over 103,000 kgs of legally harvested game meat. Further, the estimated economic value of trade on the ranches through live sales, trophy hunting, game meat cropping, culling, and wildlife by-products is over US\$3 million, while the economic impact of poaching is a loss of US\$1.3 million per year.

Based on this research and previous experiences, Ms. Mwale concluded that the main threats to the growth of PWEs are regulatory ambiguities, overregulation, poaching, illegal wildlife trade, and a lack of full ownership of animals. To overcome these obstacles, she emphasized the need for a systematic and independent review of the industry that can adequately capture both the ecological and economic contributions of the industry, as well as a survey of all known game farms and ranches in Zambia to gather key information. Finally, she stressed the need for a clearer definition of wildlife estates, as currently it remains ambiguous.

2.3 WPAZ DATABASE – CHOLWE LUWAMYA, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT OFFICER, WPAZ

Ms. Luwamya followed with a presentation on the WPAZ database, a wildlife management tool developed by WPAZ to provide information on stocking and economic assessment and game ranch management on private and community wildlife estates. The DNPW annual game ranch return was used as a basic tool to analyze various estimates. The analysis from the database can help illustrate issues like how poaching is affecting the industry, and help guide government decision-making. Ms. Luwamya then demonstrated how the database works and the information available, such as game ranch details, opening balances and returns, benchmarks, and key performance indicators (KPIs). The KPIs produced include registered game ranches, estimated legal game meat produced, observed stocking rates, and estimated economic values.

Ms. Luwamya concluded with a call for a standard annual game return for both WPAZ members and non-members, capacity building on how to use the WPAZ database, and an update of the market data.

2.4 PWE CASE STUDY: EXPERIENCES FROM KUSHIYA FARM – IAN ROBINSON, CHAIRPERSON, WPAZ, AND GAME RANCHER

The final presentation from the first webinar was a case study of Kushiya Farm, underscoring the potential for game ranching in Zambia with the proper policy support and business environment. Kushiya is a mixed farming operation, including crops and cattle, that established a game ranch in 2002. Sitting on 3,000 hectares and with 12 permanent scouts, the game ranch has 14 different species and 1,200 heads of game. The main sources of income for Kushiya are resident hunting (for the local game meat industry) and safari hunting.

The management of game is done to maintain an offtake of about 250 – 300 animals per year. Game animals undergo supplementary feeding, and the breeding rate across species is about 30 percent. Value-add activities include a café, skins, and the sale of legal game meat. Twenty years since the establishment of the game ranch, game now brings about two-thirds of the farm's earnings.

Kushiya maximized the opportunities within the value chain by including game meat, resident hunting, and safari hunting. Income from the farm's cattle ranching operations was used as start-up capital for the game ranch. Diversification of income streams and value-add activities has allowed the game ranch to optimized production of game stock.

Mr. Robinson gave an assessment of the trajectory of the game farming industry in Zambia. While interest in the industry was once limited (and decimated by poaching in the mid-2000s) and the main goal was to achieve conservation objectives, there is new clear value for game and a business case for using game to achieve regional growth. The legal game meat campaign has shown a demand for game meat, the international market for safari hunting has improved, and there are an increased number of specialized providers (e.g., capture and professional harvesting, game feed) to service the sector. There is a clear desire to change policy to help support the industry.

To conclude, Mr. Robinson highlighted the following lessons learned from the Kushiya experience:

- Diversification is key – game ranching in its current form cannot be a primary/sole source of income;
- Game ranching is a complementary land use that helps in arid areas, and can serve as a buffer against climate shocks;
- Game ranching requires technical expertise, and is not an easy industry to enter;
- The regulatory and policy environment could be more streamlined and supportive to help the wildlife economy grow;
- Part or full ownership of game by landowners would revolutionize the industry;
- PWEs can contribute significantly to community natural resource management; and
- There is a need for more specialized service providers and personnel in the industry to make harvesting more effective.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The presentations were followed by a question-and-answer session which covered the questions in the table below.

Question	Answer
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What is the government policy when partners wish to introduce wildlife in open game ranches or conservancies? Does the government allow for shared ownership in such cases?	Wild animals can be introduced in open game ranches and conservancies. Shared ownership is also permitted.
What is the minimum area DNPW considers for a closed PWE?	There is no specific size, but from experience, two hectares, depending on the facilities or other activities on the property. This is usually confirmed through an ecological assessment conducted by an ecologist.
How are local residents treated when their land has been given to individuals for game ranching?	They work in partnership with the respective investors.
What is the government policy on the ownership of mega-herbivores such as elephants, rhino, and hippo? Are there any game ranches that currently own these species? Do the statistics presented include crocodile farms and aviaries?	At the moment, DNPW promotes the keeping of non-dangerous animals, thus excluding rhino, elephants, and hippos. The government is now just considering rhino keeping in game ranches, but that is in its infancy. The statistics did not include crocodile farms and aviaries.
Considering that most of the PWEs are set up for hunting, does the government policy allow the hunting of rhino and elephants on PWE?	No, hunting of rhinos and elephants is not allowed.
Is there any verification done on the WPAZ database?	The database is its infancy, WPAZ and DNPW are in the process of analyzing and validating it.
What is DNPW's recommendation as an ideal area for a closed ranch or an open ranch?	Open ranch is normally closer to an open area. The open area referred to here is the category of protected areas.
Are there any instances where community forest management areas are also operating as game ranches?	One registered in Muchinga Province, Mutinondo Game Ranch. In such cases, the Forestry Department must support the application before DNPW grants authority.
Considering that habitat loss and deforestation is a major threat to GMAs and wildlife in general, do you see game ranching as an option in these vast shared protected areas? Does the policy allow it?	The current policy on game ranching does not support the establishment of the game ranches in GMAs. The justification is that GMAs are already classified as public wildlife estates. However, in the recent past, DNPW has declared a number of GMAs as depleted of wild animals due to loss of habitat and poaching. In the interest of promoting the restoration of wild animals in some depleted GMAs, DNPW uses management plans to allow game ranching in the development zone.
Considering that there is great potential in game farming for economic value addition, is the government also investing in game farming, or is it leaving it more for PWEs while concentrating on ecological value/tourism?	From the inception of enacting and implementing the policy on the establishment of PWEs, government invested in the private sector by providing an enabling environment and actually provided initial seedstock (animal species) for the pioneers. This was done by government on the clear understanding that the private sector would also contribute to overall tourism revenue in various ways. Sensitization on the recent presidential directive on community game ranches was fully funded by government.
What is meant by over-regulation on fenced property?	Over-regulation refers to a scenario where the regulator – in this case, DNPW – literally has to decide what happens to wildlife on the property. However, that is not the status with fenced or closed game ranches. According to the DNPW, the proprietor has 100

	<p>percent ownership of wild animals, allowing the owner to make decisions over their wild animals in terms of trading either live or slaughtering for meat, conducting safari hunting, permitting ecotourism through game viewing. (The DNPW requires annual registration of animals on the property each year). The role of DNPW is to provide guidance and enlighten proprietors with regulations pertaining to all the related activities. Besides, DNPW supports private sector by advertising their products by clients requested countrywide.</p>
<p>What are the main points of the current discussion around the amendment of the Wildlife Act?</p>	<p>Acquisition of permit to sell for game animals legally owned by ranchers. Consider allowing game ranching in depleted GMAs.</p>
<p>If you have bought the animals, why should you need to re-register them each year or ask permission to trade them? Robust reporting should be all that is necessary, especially if that is being introduced for livestock.</p>	<p>The reason for registering the newly acquiring wild animals annually is to enable the DNPW to issue the certificate of ownership in conformity with the regulations on PWEs. In case of permit to sell game, live or meat, the current legislation demands that anyone selling a game animal must be in possession of the permit to sell. However, it makes sense to exempt game ranch proprietors from acquiring a permit to sell because they own wild animals and are already in possession of the permit and certificate of ownership.</p>

3.0 COMMUNITY GAME RANCHES

The session on CGRs was held on June 10, 2021, with three presentations:

- CGRs: A Strategy to Improve Community Livelihoods, Create Value Chains, and Strengthen Wildlife Conservation – Ms. Susan Siamundele, Senior Conservation Officer, DNPW;
- Ntambu Community Game Reserve: Successes, Challenges, and Lessons Learned – Dr. Bruce Ellender, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Zambia, Dorian Tilbury, West Lunga Conservation Project, and Amon Mwakama, Ntambu Community Game Reserve; and
- Nyalugwe Community Game Ranch: Angel Chishimba Makungu, Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO).

3.1 COMMUNITY GAME RANCHES: A STRATEGY TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, CREATE VALUE CHAINS, AND STRENGTHEN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION – SUSAN SIAMUNDELE, SENIOR CONSERVATION OFFICER, DNPW

The objective of this presentation was to highlight the procedure to establish CGRs and to share the benefits of CGRs. Ms. Siamundele stated that CGRs were established as part of a strategy to improve community livelihoods and strengthen wildlife conservation. CGRs were identified as a key investment in tourism in 2018. The Ministry of Tourism and Arts, through DNPW, was assigned the responsibility for promoting and facilitating the establishment of CGRs in some chiefdoms.

DNPW's implementation plan for CGRs starts with identifying and engaging traditional leadership in ecologically suitable areas. The next step is to conduct ecological assessments of identified areas to ensure suitability. Then, DNPW facilitates mobilization of strategic partners and funding sources, as well as provides extensions services and helps build the capacity of local communities.

The requirements for establishing a CGR include a formal expression of interest and commitment by traditional leadership and communities. The area identified for establishment of the CGR must be unsettled and unproductive, and must not be in a GMA (in the first phase). The proposed CGR area should be preferably be fenced to recognize the maximum benefits of user rights and provide insights for future strategies. In addition to providing expertise to identify suitable areas and conduct ecological assessments, DNPW contributes by providing the initial wildlife species to stock or restock the CGR. DNPW also provides ongoing technical support and extension services to the CGR.

From DNPW's perspective, the expected results of CGRs are enhanced wildlife management with reduced pressure on GMAs; economic diversification for communities through revenue generation and employment creation; provision of legal sources of game meat, trophies, and by-products; and independence in wildlife utilization. To conclude, Ms. Siamundele stated that CGRs have the potential to enhance community livelihoods, create value chains, and strengthen wildlife conservation.

3.2 NTAMBU COMMUNITY GAME RESERVE: SUCCESSES, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED – DR. BRUCE ELLENDER, WWF ZAMBIA, DORIAN TILBURY, WEST LUNGA CONSERVATION PROJECT, AND AMON MWAKAMA, NTAMBU COMMUNITY GAME RESERVE

Kalumbila Minerals Limited and Kansanshi Mining fund the West Lunga Conservation Project. In 2014, they began a support program for DNPW and the surrounding community to provide technical,

financial, and managerial support for the West Lunga ecosystem. They have been working closely with Chief Ntambu on different livelihood interventions. Chief Ntambu had always expressed interest in developing a community game reserve and had land for this purpose. In 2018, First Quantum Minerals needed to move some of their animals from their game ranches, and this provided an opportunity for establishing a community game reserve in Ntambu Chiefdom, with the Ntambu Royal Establishment providing 900 hectares for this purpose. This coincided with the government's push for the establishment of game ranches.

DNPW conducted an ecological assessment, and the ranch was fenced in 2019 and 2020. Wildlife monitors were trained in 2020, and impala, bushbuck, reedbuck, common duiker, and puku were introduced to the ranch. Kansanshi has committed to providing between 120 – 150 animals from the small antelope species and waterbuck, hartebeest, eland, and sable.

In 2019, WWF brought in a consultant to develop a beneficiation program and business training for the community game reserve business unit. The Ntambu community elected a committee to represent them, the Ntambu Game Reserve Committee. The reserve was officially opened in 2020, and it is projected that it will start harvesting game meat in 2022.

Representing the Ntambu Game Reserve Committee, Mr. Mwakama said some factors that have contributed to the successful establishment of the reserve include multi-partner collaboration, availability of funding, land allocation from the chief and community, strong and willing traditional leadership, a high political will, and community support and buy-in. However, he also noted some challenges in the process, including an unrealistic ecological assessment, high dependency on the West Lunga Conservation Project for funding, fragmentation within the community game reserve business unit, and a lack of a unified vision for the future. The business unit is still not ready for operation, and the beneficiation model and business plan training were not able to be completed. Lessons learned include realizing that the community needs to interact with wild animals and establishing income-generating activities for the community.

Dr. Ellender concluded the presentation with advice to communities and donors looking to get into community game ranching. First, subsidy timelines are always longer than expected; it takes a long time for community game ranches to become sustainable. Second, it is important to consider economies of scale. Having a large business enterprise inject funding into the project makes it attractive for the community to set land aside. Third, setting realistic expectations is also essential, and they should be aligned between all stakeholders. And finally, community support is key to the success of community game ranches.

3.3 NYALUGWE CGR – ANGEL CHISHIMBA MAKUNGU, COMACO

Mr. Angel Makungu shared experiences from Nyalugwe CGR. He introduced COMACO, which was established in 2003 in the Luangwa Valley. Its objective is to foster conservation through a business approach by training farmers to adopt better farming practices that increase their productivity. In the process of this work, COMACO interacted with farmers and transformed poachers who expressed interest in conserving and owning the rights to the animals in their communities. This led COMACO to help establish a community game ranch in one of the 42 chiefdoms they work in in the Eastern Province. COMACO selected Nyalugwe based on an assessment of which community had transformed more and had good biodiversity. Other deciding factors included Nyalugwe being adjacent to a GMA in an open area and being a community conservation area. It is also big enough for a CGR.

Research and planning for the establishment of Nyalugwe CGR included community meetings (with transformed poachers, traditional leadership, and community members), a wildlife survey (foliage site,

perennial water points, wildlife trails), and an ecological assessment (suitability assessment, baseline survey, settlement and livelihood survey).

The process then moved to sharing the initial vision with the community through public meetings with community members, traditional leaders, and other local stakeholders. An application for registration to engage in game ranching was submitted to DNPW and an application for recognition was submitted to the Forestry Department. Once those applications were approved, the CGR was then unveiled, and local management teams were established (Nyakachifu Cooperative, Mwanasoke CFMG, and Nyalugwe CRB).

Mr. Makungu underscored the need to define roles and responsibilities and manage expectations. To do this, COMACO facilitated the development of a legal agreement, including validating the draft agreement with traditional leaders, DNPW, and community members. COMACO also helped link to funding sources such as carbon credit, non-timber forest products value chain, bicycle tourism, and donor support. Going forward, COMACO is looking to fence a section of the ranch for the production of wildlife and start safaris. In the meantime, they are still working to establish a shared vision for all stakeholders.

3.4 DISCUSSION

The three presentations were followed by a question and answer period for further discussion. The table below presents the questions raised by participants, along with the answers given.

Question	Answer
How many CGRs are there in Zambia?	There are four operational CGRs.
Given that nearly all of Western Province is technically GMA, is it possible to have community game ranch schemes in Western Province?	With advanced advocacy for policy change, it could be possible.
Herbivores have been introduced into a fenced area. The animals will be sedentary without predators to keep them moving, and vegetation will almost certainly begin to degrade, dragging down the health of the whole ecosystem in time. Sedentary continuous impact will also lead to a build-up of disease and pests. How do you intend on managing this?	In a nutshell, mammals can be kept in captivity or fenced area as long as there is forage or grass they can feed on. That is the reason for demanding an ecological assessment before animals are confined in an area. The number of animals also matters and recommendations are usually provided in the ecological report.
How many ecological studies has DNPW done so far in terms of viability?	Five or six
How large is Ntambo community game reserve?	900 ha
Who foots the cost for ecological suitability assessment, and how costly is this activity?	Usually, the cooperating partners, as they can be costly. DNPW is available for support.
What are you doing to enhance wildlife conflict mitigation in an open area? (Nyalugwe)	Not sure about the Nyalungwe case

<p>Why are CGRs only allowed in open areas? Wouldn't it make more sense to promote them within the GMA outside of the conservation areas? Communities would decide to keep the habitat rather than convert it to charcoal or agriculture.</p>	<p>The main reason of the current legislation which does not support. It must be clear that community game ranch falls in the category of PWEs; as such, they cannot be established in an area already gazetted area as public wildlife estate in category of GMA. However, in the recent past, DNPW has realized that some GMAs are depleted and slowly the land has been transformed in agriculture or other land use not compatible with wildlife conservation. DNPW has already presented concern for policy change.</p>
<p>Have the communities thought of enhancing eco-security by utilizing holistic management practices?</p>	<p>With the assistance of experts in conservation they are adapting some acquired practices.</p>
<p>Have we ever thought of a CGR configuration plan for the nation to guide this to happen?</p>	<p>Yes, DNPW has conducted that survey and potential areas have been identified. In some areas, the traditional leader (chiefs) have been sensitized over the viability.</p>
<p>Isn't it expensive to fence big wildlife like elephants? Or is it reasonable to fence all wildlife?</p>	<p>Fencing is one most important requirement for any closed game ranch. From the analysis, it is the most expensive part of the game ranch project.</p>
<p>Is it possible for any of the presenters or environmental experts to explain how carbon credits are calculated?</p>	<p>It depends on the methodology you adopt to follow in the implementation of your carbon project. In the case of Nyalugwe, we are doing avoided deforestation, which looks at the deforestation rate at project start, then project future deforestation, which is called business as usual. At monitoring, you compare the actual deforestation vs. projected deforestation. The difference is the performance. Then you can convert the reduced deforestation to carbon emission avoided.</p>
<p>Could you please clarify, is the open area in the development zone or away from the GMA?</p>	<p>Open areas are outside of GMAs. GMAs cover over 20 percent of the country in rural and wild areas, limiting communities from managing wildlife.</p>
<p>How will the community benefit from Ntambu community game reserve, it is through sharing the game meat or the income?</p>	<p>Both and in addition, through employment creation for some locals.</p>
<p>Is DNPW pushing policymakers to allow game ranching in GMAs? If not, who else will lobby for this?</p>	<p>Stakeholders are lobbying for an amendment to the act to allow this.</p>
<p>Out of the four CGRs we have in Zambia, what levels of administration do community resources boards (CRBs) have? Do all these three CGRs, apart from Nyalugwe, have other entities as proprietors? How do they synergize with the CRBs in these areas?</p>	<p>Three of these groups are closely aligned with the local CRB. Only one is not. DNPW encourage community game ranches and other resources management initiatives to operate under a CRB to avoid unnecessary conflicts. This is learning from the past.</p>
<p>If a community happens to have hunting as part of their business model in their community game ranch, how will the sharing mechanism be done? Is it going to be a 50-50 like in the GMA, or does it have a different sharing mechanism?</p>	<p>There is no share for government in a closed ranch, only in an open game ranch.</p>

<p>What are the solutions to the weak sectoral linkages in coordination with other sector policies that directly and indirectly bear on wildlife and tourism sectors?</p>	<p>Identify the weak sectoral linkages in coordination. Review current policies and identify areas for harmonisation and lastly advocate multi sectoral policies</p>
<p>What is the procedure for sourcing wildlife from the state when a community would like to establish community game ranches or conservancies in an area where there is no wildlife?</p>	<p>Open game ranches actually buy the animals from DNPW through a quota provided and approved by DNPW.</p>
<p>How helpful is the House of Chiefs in resolving conflicts?</p>	<p>In CRBs, they are patrons and have been very helpful. DNPW started the process of engaging the House of Chiefs.</p>
<p>Is there a step by step document on how to establish a community game ranch? If yes, is it possible to share the document through the emails provided for all? If no, then is it possible to have one made?</p>	<p>There are some guidelines on the establishment of PWEs that also apply to the establishment of CGRs.</p>

ANNEX I: PRESENTER BIOGRAPHIES

Chanda Mwale is the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia's Operations Manager. In her current role, Chanda oversees the management of WPAZ's first fulltime Secretariat, leading both technical and advocacy work while ensuring increased awareness of the opportunities that lie in the game ranching industry are understood. She is a natural resources management specialist with current focus on private sector involvement in improved resource governance. Chanda has experience in the private and civil society sectors, with expertise in stakeholder engagement, lobby & advocacy, collective action, workshop facilitation and community based natural resources management.

Choolwe Luwamya is the Community Engagement Officer at Wildlife Association of Zambia. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Education from the University of Zambia. She also possesses a certificate in project management and a certificate in monitoring and evaluation. She is an enthusiastic environmental advocate who is passionate about wildlife conservation and environmental protection. She has experience in community engagement, monitoring and evaluation, project and grant management, and social media management.

Susan Siamundele is a Senior Conservation Officer at the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. Ms. Siamundele has 18 years' work experience in field of conservation specifically in resource protection and management, community-based conservation and now management of private wildlife estates operations. Currently, Ms. Siamundele is responsible for the management of private wildlife estates in Zambia. Academically, Ms. Siamundele possesses a Master of Arts in Natural Resources and Peace obtained from the United Nations Mandated University for Peace in San Jose, Costa Rica. While her undergraduate studies are wildlife management attained from African Wildlife Management College in the United Republic of Tanzania. Ms. Siamundele is passionate about issues that arise from conservation and development as they relate human security. This entails that her passion is to contribute to human security and development.

Dr. Bruce Ellender aims to facilitate and contextualise the collection of ecological data relevant for management, conservation, sustainable utilisation and awareness raising on the importance of promoting the value of pristine landscapes to society and the wellbeing of the planet. He holds a PhD in Ichthyology & Fisheries Science.

Amon Mwakama was born and raised in Ntambu and has been a dedicated servant of community health and well-being. He spent many years as an administrator with the Ntambu Mission Hospital and now works as a livelihood field officer for the Ntambu catchment. He coordinates livelihood activities with beekeepers, farmers, fishermen and community members and has been key to the formation of community governance bodies that manage the Community Game Reserve and various stakeholder groups within the chieftdom.

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