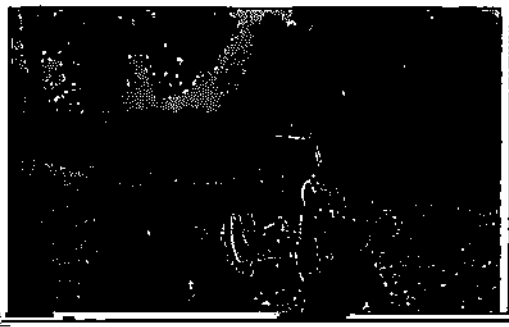

A History of Wildlife Conservation and Management
in the mid-Luangwa Valley, Zambia

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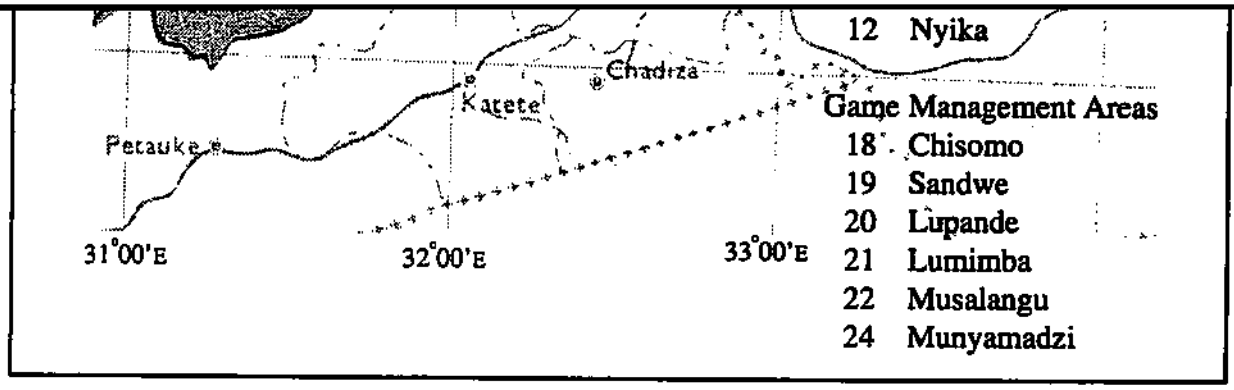
Chadiza
Katete
Petauke
31°00'E
32°00'E
33°00'E
12 Nyika
Game Management Areas
18 Chisomo
19 Sandwe
20 Lupande
21 Lumimba
22 Musalangu
24 Munyamadzi

Preface

I had my first glimpse of the Luangwa Valley in 1959 when I was a newly arrived officer in the Ministry of African Agriculture. In 1965 I transferred to the Department of Game and Fisheries as a Biologist

expansion of facilities for tourism are described in sections 7-8 together with research programmes designed to solve the problems. The account closes with a brief summary of the history of land use planning in the Valley, the work of an international conservation and development project imple-

Glossary

ADMADE Administrative Management Design for Game Mamagement Areas, an aid project.
AR Annual Report of the Department responsible for wildlife; the exact name of this Department changed over the years as follows

1942-1958 Department of Game and Tsetse Control

Council, in accordance with Section 3, Chapter 106 of the Laws. In a National Park the interests of wildlife preservation and management will take precedence over other interests. A Game Reserve is an area declared as such by the Governor in Council in accordance with Section 3 of Chapter 241 of

Chronology

15th century, Portuguese establish trade routes along the course of the Zambezi river, their main settlement was Tete with minor stations at Zumbo and Feira.
1796 A trade caravan went from Tete to Chief Kazembe's on Lake Mweru, this crossed the mid-Luangwa valley from the east.
1798 F.J. de Lacerda e Almeida led an official Portuguese expedition from Tete to Kazembe's. This crossed the Luangwa river north of the Munyamadzi confluence on 25th August; Lacerda died at Kazembe's. On the return journey the expedition reached the above crossing point on 10th October 1799 but travelled down the west bank of the Luangwa river.
1827 A short lived Portuguese trading post was established to the north of present day Mwanya.
1830s (a) The Ngoni, having invaded from the south, settle on the eastern plateau.
(b) The Kundu invade the Valley from the west and settle within it.
(c) Arab slavers establish a route across the valley, the village of Kambwili's on the lower Lukuzye becomes a centre for these traders.
1831 A second Portuguese expedition was sent from Tete to Kazembe's, this reached the trading post in September but found it abandoned. The expedition returned from Kazembe's in the following year, crossing the Luangwa near the Lukwesa confluence.

[redacted]

1865 (approximately)-1890s, Portuguese traders and hunters dominate the Valley, the main one being 'Matakenya'.
1866 David Livingstone crossed the Luangwa from the east in December on his third and last expedition.
1889 The British South Africa Company was granted a Charter over 'British Central Africa'. This area was later administered as three territories, North Eastern Rhodesia and North Western Rhodesia, each under Company administration, and Nyasaland, an Imperial Protectorate.
1890 (a) The leader of the third and last Portuguese expedition, Carl Wiese, visited the mid-valley chiefs to solicite 'concessions', he described the riverine area of the Luangwa from Mfuwe to Luamfwa and the numerous hunting parties he encountered.
(b) BSA Co sent A.Sharpe and J.Thomson on separate expeditions across the Valley to seek 'concessions'.
1890s (a) Rinderpest outbreaks repeatedly occur in Central Africa.
(b) Accounts of the Valley by travellers, hunters and concession seekers.
1891 The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty settled the boundaries between Mozambique and British Central Africa.
1895 Area of North Eastern Rhodesia defined, at first this was administered from Blantyre and administration confined to two Districts adjacent to Lake Mweru and Lake Tangyanika.
1897 Rhodesian Concessions Expedition was active in the valley.

1906 Hippo protected in the Luangwa river between the Mwaleshi and Munyamadzi rivers.
1911(a) A Commission was established to investigate the reasons for outbreaks of sleeping sickness. The Commission was based at Nabwalya from June 1911 to April 1912 under A.Kinghorn of Liverpool University.

(b) The Administrations of NE Rhodesia and NW Rhodesia merge to form Northern Rhodesia with its administrative centre at Livingstone.

1912-1925 Large areas of the Valley declared 'sleeping sickness areas' and hunting within them by non-residents was forbidden.
1913 Luangwa Game Reserve regulations withdrawn and the Reserve reverted.
1920s Experienced hunters employed locally by the Administration to shoot those animals responsible for damage to crops, initially these hunters were engaged on short term contracts.
1924 The administration of N.Rhodesia taken over by Britain as a Protectorate.
1925 A Game Ordinance proclaimed, this was amended in 1926 and 1930.
1929 The British conservation society the 'Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire' engaged R.W.G.Hingston to investigate the status of wildlife in East and Central Africa. His report prompted a call for a more detailed study.
1930 (a) The 1930 amendments to the Game Ordinance provided for the appointment of Game Wardens within the Provincial Administration.

(b) Game Reserves established, they were: Victoria Falls, Kafue Gorge, Mweru Marsh, Kafue, and David Livingstone Memorial.

1931-1932 C.R.S.Pitman, Game Warden of Uganda, seconded to make a detailed survey of the wildlife and to suggest schemes for its conservation, utilisation and control.
1932 Pitman recommended the establishment of a Game Department, the formation of an organization to protect crops, and made suggestions on how wildlife could be conserved and utilized for the benefit of the local people.
1935 The post of Elephant Control Officer was created in the Administration and three officers employed.
1936 Pitman's other proposals were broadly accepted by Government. A District Officer, T.G.C. Vaughan-Jones, was seconded as Acting Game Warden and charged with the tasks of co-ordinating the work of the Elephant Control officers and with proposals being put forward for the establishment of Game Reserves.
1932-38 Discussions between the Administration and the local Chiefs on the feasability of Pitman's proposals for Game Reserves.
1938 The Luangwa Valley Game Reserve, Southern Section was gazetted on 27th May. The Luangwa river east Bank protection area and the Machinja protection area both declared for a period of one year, later extended for 6 months, these were inhabited areas adjoining the Reserve.
1939 A.E.P.Schultz appointed Game Ranger Fort Jameson in 1939 and remained with sole responsibility for the Valley until 1946.
1940 T.G.L.Vaughan-Jones appointed Officer-in-charge of Game

1949 A camp for game viewing visitors opened at Nsefu in the Kunda Controlled Area. This was instigated by the District Commissioner, Lundazi.

1950 Government organized a Conducted Hunting Scheme in the Eastern Province.

1951 (a) Game Reserve regulations applied for three years to an area excised from the Kunda Controlled Area, this excised area was called the Nsefu Game Reserve as it was was controlled by the Kunda Native Authority and operated by the Department for the benefit of that Authority.

(b) Nsefu visitors camp was re-sited downstream from north of the Chicele stream.

1954 (a) Fauna Conservation Ordinance approved, gazetted in 1957. Existing Controlled areas redefined as First or Second Class Hunting Aras, and a category of Private Game Area defined. The hunting quotas for residents within a First Class CHA was now controlled by the Department.

(b) The application of Nsefu Game Reserve regulations extended for 10 years

(c) Chilongozi camp opened, for the first year only the revenue from this was paid to the Kunda Native Treasury.

1955 A Luangwa Valley Development Unit formed under the command of Ranger W.E.Poles. A seasonal pontoon crossing built across the Luangwa at Chibembe to permit access from the east. Lion Camp and viewing tracks built.

1956 A second Luangwa pontoon installed near the Lusangazi river and access tracks built.

1957 Big Lagoon and Chilongzi camps opened, the latter replacing a temporary camp.

1958 (a) A seasonal pontoon installed at Kakumbi.

(b) Staff retrenchments because of financial stringencies.

1959 The track from Jumbe to Kakumbi upgraded.

1960 (a) The Luangwa Development Unit disbanded.

(b) A unified Luangwa Command formed under a Warden, replacing the Provincial based administration.

(c) Old Mfuwe camp opened.

1961 (a) A Ranger's camp built on the lip of the Muching's east of Kanona and occupied until 1963.

(b) An air-strip built in the reserve on the left bank of the Mushilashi river.

(c) Lion camp leased to 'Luangwa Safaris', a director of this company was N.J.Carr; from this camp 'Wilderness Trails' were pioneered by Carr as a type of tourism.

1962 (a) The Conducted Hunting Scheme abolished and a concession granted to the private company, 'Luangwa Safaris'.

(b) Mfuwe camp leased to 'Luangwa Safaris'.

1962-63 Trials began on meat production from wildlife. Buffalo, hippo and elephant were culled in different areas in the Eastern Province.

1964 (a) National Independence achieved.

(b) Meat production trials in the Reserve.

(c) Concern expressed about habitat degradation in the Reserve, the causes for habitat changes became a source of controversy

1965 (a) Nsefu Camp taken over by Government.

(b) The Warden's rest house, the 'Mushroom', began to be used as a Presidential camp.

(c) Surveys commenced on habitat types within the Reserve and on the status of large mammal populations

(d) Elephant, buffalo, hippo culled in the Reserve, meat processed through an abattoir, built at Kakumbi, and trucked to the Copperbelt.

1966 (a) Nsefu Reserve declared a Game Reserve, this legalised its status.

(b) Zambia Airways commence schedule flights to the South Reserve airstrip.

(c) Mfuwe Lodge opened and leased by Luangwa safaris, Mfuwe camp taken over as a staff complex by the Department. Lion camp taken over and run by Government.

1967 (a) Luamfwa camp opened, initially as a non-catering camp until 1971.

(b) Proposals made for an aid project which became known as the Luangwa Valley Conservation and Development Project.

1968 (a) Mfuwe Lodge and Luamfwa Lodge taken over by ZNTB.

(b) Chibembe camp opened by Luangwa safaris.

(c) The FAO implemented the 'Luangwa Valley Conservation and Development Project'.

(d) National Parks and Wildlife Act passed by Parliament.

1970 a) A net work of viewing and access tracks surveyed and designed with the intention of constructing a new airstrip inside the Reserve and a new Lodge on President Hill. This scheme was abandoned in 1972.

(b) Management tracks and firebreaks constructed throughout the Reserve.

1971 (a) The National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1968 came into effect; the former system of Controlled areas superseded by a system of Game Management Areas; the Reserve now enlarged by the inclusion of Nsefu Game Reserve and Chifungwe Plain and renamed the South Luangwa National Park.

(b) The Department's complex at Chinzombo opened.

1972 (a) Chibala Lodge built on a Game Management Area [illegible]

Acknowledgements

Information was provided by the following people, some of whom have commented on the draft manuscript. Especially noteworthy was the assistance of P.S.M.Berry, formerly Chief Ranger, who not only devoted a great deal of time to answering my many questions but has also generously given of his vast knowledge of the National Park, of wildlife legislation and of administration of the Department 1960-1973. I accept full and sole responsibility for the final text, however.

I Former officers of the Department:
The late W.F.H.Ansell, Deputy Director.
J.E.Clarke, Director.
L.D.C.Allen, Warden.
The late J.L.Birch, Warden.
The late N.J.Carr, Warden.
L.B.Shenton, Warden.

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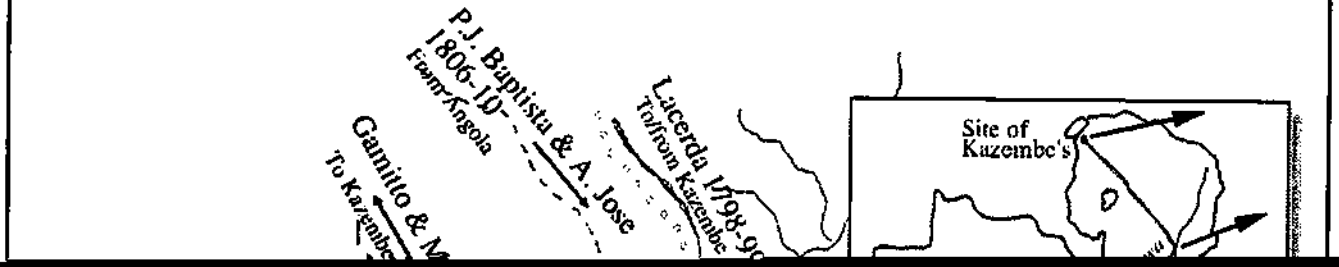
Introduction

The Luangwa river is a major tributary of the Zambezi river and flows south-west from its sources in the Mafingi hills at an altitude of around 2133m to its confluence with the Zambezi at 326m. The

MAP 1.

Explorers Routes

(After Federal Atlas 8, 1964)



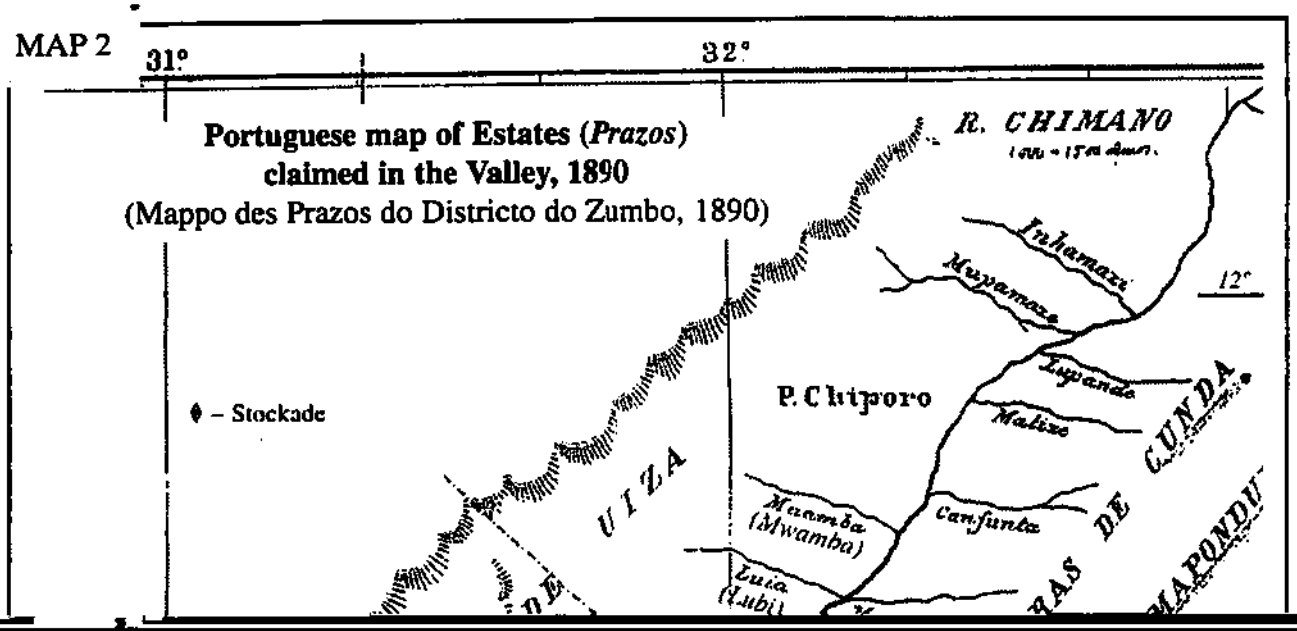
1 Portuguese expeditions and settlement, Livingstone, 1796-1864

[redacted]

MAP 2

Portuguese map of Estates (*Prazos*) claimed in the Valley, 1890

(Mappo des Prazos do Districto do Zumbo, 1890)



♦ – Stockade

then headed northwards. (The Lundazi District map, date 1937, indicates the crossing point as approximately 5km south of the Lukusuzi confluence, on sheet 1232C1 the grid reference is 981912 or 32° 04' E 12° 44' S [Macrae 1937]). On the 17th the party struck the Mupamadzi, which it found to be in flood and so they walked up the right hand bank: "*I heard hippopotami in it (Mupamadzi). Game is abundant but wild, we shot two poku, antelopes which drew a hunter to us who consented*

Travels of C.D.Hoste and J.Thomson
(From Geographical Journal VII 1898)

MAP 3a

Katanga; Thomson and Sharpe, neither aware of the appointment of the other, met for the first time in the Protectorate when, discovering they had been given the same mission, Thomson arranged to try the northern route, west from Kotakota (Hanna 1956). His expedition crossed the Luangwa at the Lukuzye confluence, en route to Chitala's village he recorded herds of zebra and antelope in the alluvial plains adjacent to the Luangwa and plenty of game tracks elsewhere. He saw no other animals

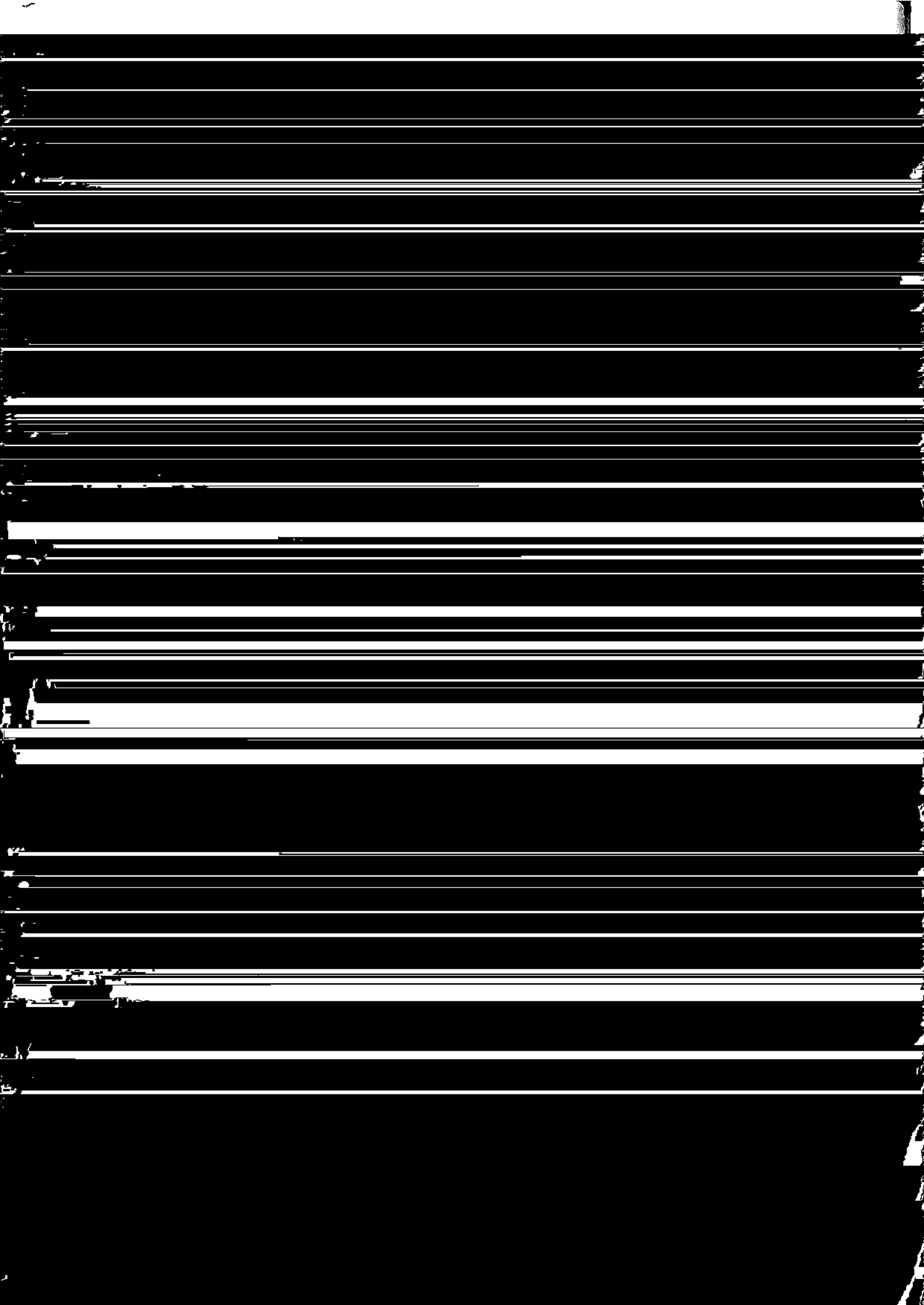
MAP 3b

Travels of C.Wiese

(From Buletim da Sociedode de Geographia de Lisboa XI [1892])

31°

other water can be found from the Luangwa to Chief Lundu." (Langworthy 1983). I believe that



2.2 *Official reports and British South Africa Company Reports, 1889-1903*

The first official report of the administration of *British Central Africa,* covering both the eastern portion of the 'sphere of influence', which became North Eastern Rhodesia, and the Protectorate, which became Malawi, was that by its Commissioner H.H.Johnston for the three years ending March 1894 (Johnston 1894). During this period there were only two administered Districts in the 'sphere of influence, these were Mweru District and Tanganyika District, map 4.

Johnston's report includes a summary account of the fauna and an assessment of its economic value. For the year 1893 Johston reported that 17782 kg of elephant ivory was exported from the area of present day NE Zambia and Malawi. Johnston estimated that this amount represented about 50% of the total of ivory exports, the balance being illegally exported by Arab traders. Another official publication stated that 19520 kg of ivory was exported from Zomba in 1893 and 6598kg in 1894. The large amount in 1893 included a consignment which originated in Tangyanika. However it was also stated in this report that in both years large amounts of ivory were exported through unoop

Table 1 Exports from N.E.Rhodesia, amount and value:

	1901–02	1902–03
Ivory	5164kg	4728kg
	£2844	£2604
Rhino horn	285kg	108kg
	£15.7	£3
Hippo teeth	436kg	272kg
	£1.7	£10
Hippo hides	73kg	258kg
	£4.05	£9.5

note:-

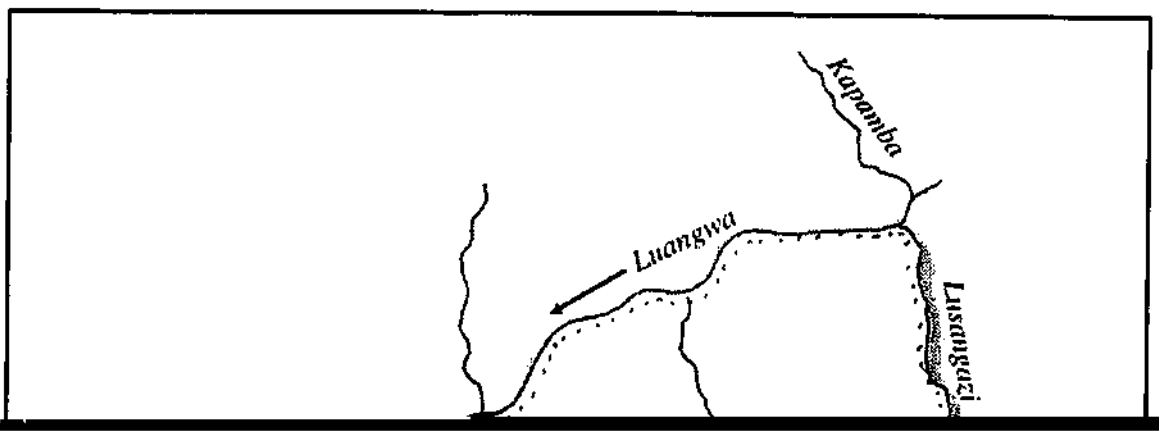
preservation of Game issued by the Administrator of North Eastern Rhodesia on 1st December 1900. Provision was made for the issue of two types of game licence, one costing £25 for elephant, rhino,

MAP 5

The Luangwa Game Reserve

Proclaimed 31/12/1904, reverted in 1913.

(Also known as the Mukuzia Reserve)



The importation of arms and ammunition was controlled in 1901 (GN 3), and restrictions were applied to the ownership of arms by Natives and Asiatics by GN 4 of 1901. In 1903 in an attempt to control the number of guns Native hoes were offered in exchange for them, but there are no records of number of guns collected (ZNA 1).

There were reservations in some quarters about the emphasis placed on the preservation of game. The Secretary of the BSA Co wrote to the Administrator in July 1904:

"The Board is strongly of the opinion that the preservation of game should not be allowed to interfere with the development and prospects of the country. If you therefore consider that the Game has unduly increased and is doing any serious damage to the crops of Natives or Europeans or is aiding the increase of tsetse fly the Board authorises you to carry out immediately your suggestion to amend or relax the application of the Game Laws." (ZNA 1)

buffalo, wildebeest, hartebeest, reedbuck, and kudu. He noted the *'presence'* of giraffe.

Other accounts were written by J.E.Hughes, an official stationed at various times from 1901 at Mpika, Nabwalya and Serenje, and by Dunbar Bruton (Hughes 1933; Dunbar Bruton 1909, Dunbar Bruton 1912). The latter author wrote little on the Valley but Hughes' book contains two short sections on the Valley which he described as a *'hunters paradise'* (Hughes 1933). Most of the Officials of the Administration took out game licences, two even fell foul of their own Regulations and were prosecuted (ZNA 10; ZNA 15).

In October 1908 a visitor, Mrs Colville, passed through Nabwalya, but she makes no mention of game other than impala between there and the Luangwa. In the foothills of the escarpment she found signs of elephant, kudu, rhino, eland, and shot two roan, an impala and a bushbuck (Colville 1911).

Parties of expatriate hunters are recorded in the Mpika and Serenje District Notebooks, but it is not recorded whether they hunted in the Valley. Between 1903-1908 eleven hunters plus four *'par-*
ties of hunters' were recorded in the Mpika District Note Book.

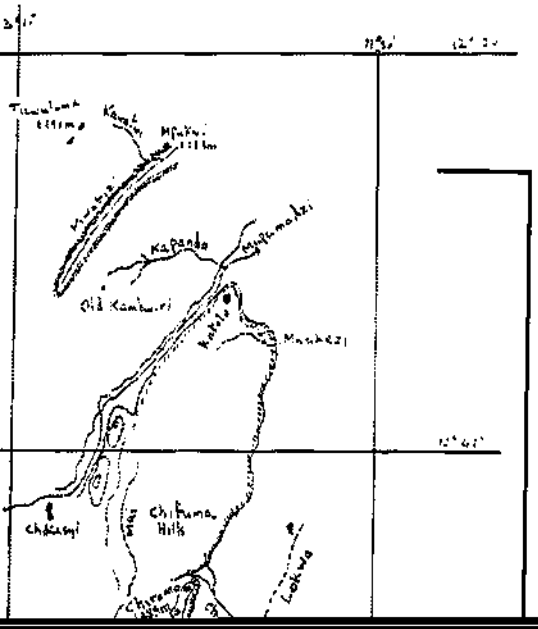
much as one third is lost each year owing to elephants. Guns became common many years ago but elephant are now more common than at any time in living memory.". Elephant were hunted using a poisoned arrow or spear, antelope were snared or caught in game pits. The elephant hunters were mainly but not exclusively 'Chikunda', formerly mercenaries and hunters from the Zambezi, who hunted under contract to the local Chief. Crops were also severely damaged by wild pig, monkeys and baboons and various birds (Ogilvie 1934; Poole 1934; Cartmel-Robinson 1934).

Other than the official Tour Reports, there is little information on wildlife in the Valley for the period 1914 to 1933, although some officials who were responsible for the Valley in that period have published brief accounts. E.K.Jordan published notes on the abundance of wildlife in valley areas of some Districts (Jordan 1951a; Jordan 1951b; Jordan 1964; Jordan 1965). He also wrote that

MAP 6

From a manuscript map of Serenje Division of N.E. Rhodesia by H. Croad 1914

(Source British Museum, London)



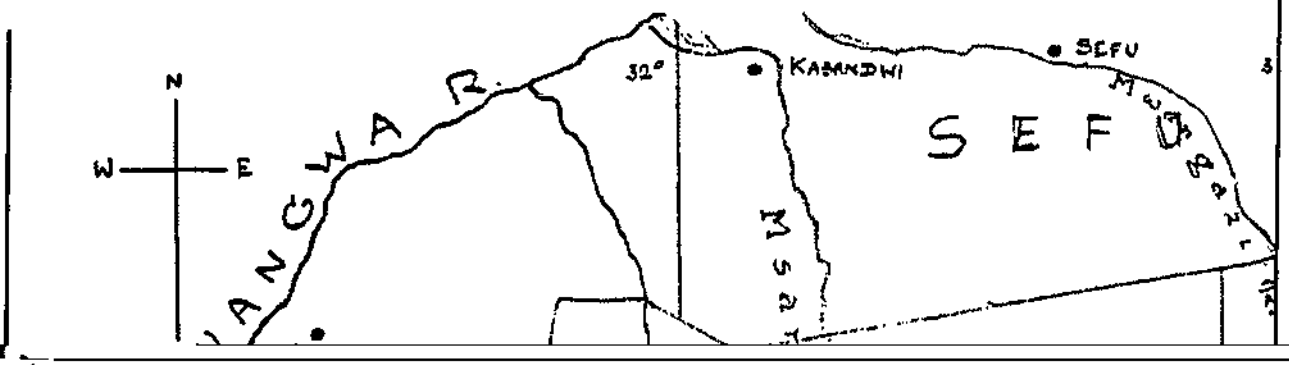
2.7 Development in the Valley 1900-1950

In September 1899 the European population of NE Rhodesia was 89, the number engaged in 'Commerce', 28, being almost the same as that in the service of 'Christianity' as missionaries for the London Missionary Society, Catholic Orders, and the Dutch Reformed Church; the same total was registered in East Luangwa District in 1913, but the number of both missionaries and traders had declined to 11, whereas farmers and ranchers had increased to 36. The native population in 1914 in East Luangwa and Serenje was estimated as 3750 Ambo, Kunda as 10 250, Bisa as 10 000.

There were 15 native policemen at Nabwalya in 1901, 10 at Lundazi, 11 at Mpika, 20 at Serenje, and 38 at Fort Jameson where there were also two machine-guns and one piece of artillery. These low numbers were justified on the grounds that the area was very peaceful and that it was more advisable to spend Company money on Native Administration and welfare (Gell 1901).

Native Commissioners, originally known as Collectors, were appointed in each District following the establishment of North Easte[illegible]

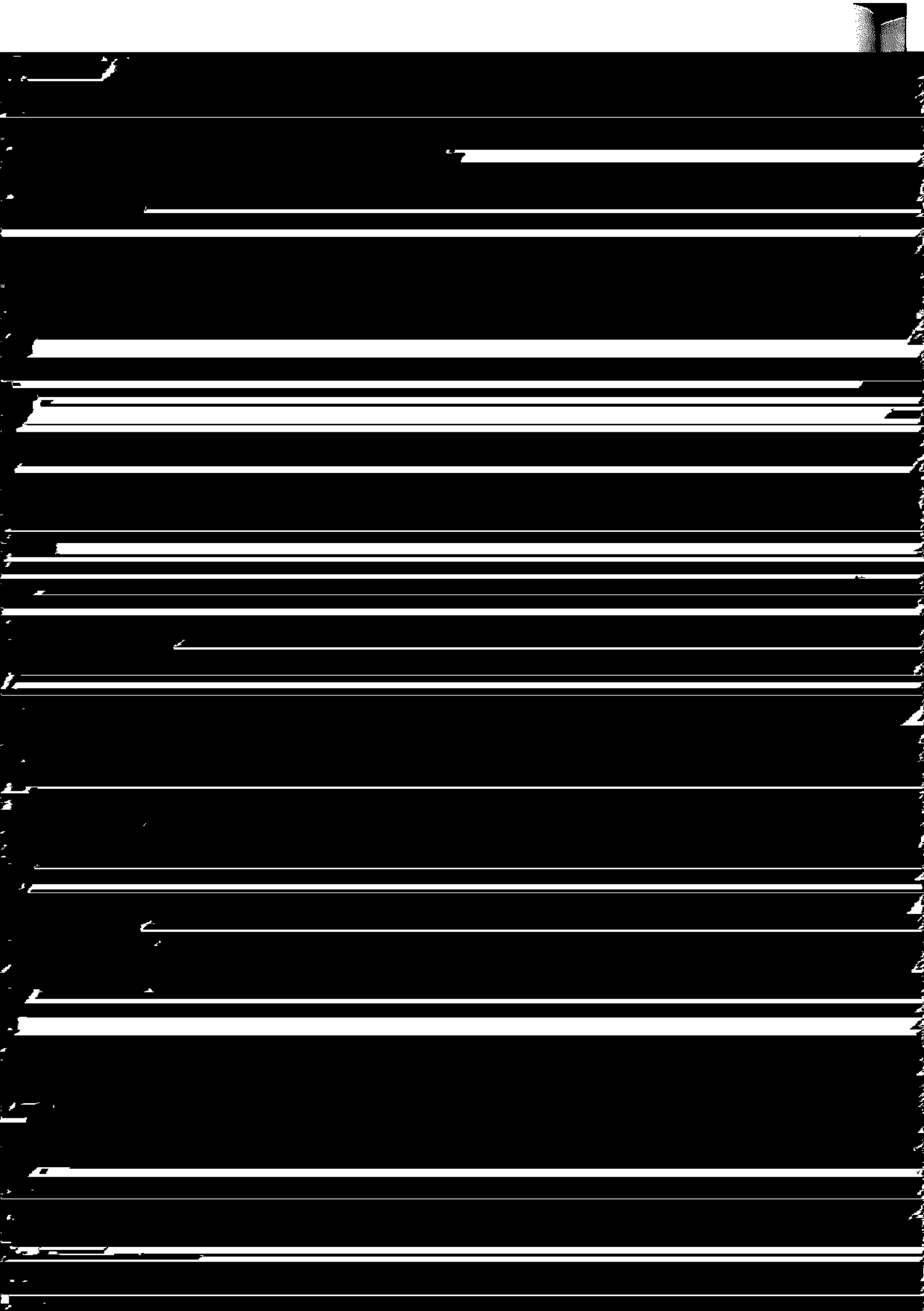
MAP 7



the base of the Muchingas to the settlement and store named *Mzaza*, the local name of the Portuguese Cardoza who had owned it in 1880. J.G.Highfield took over this store and leased 2429 ha of land around it in 1903, subsequently it changed hands several times before being abandoned in 1910 (ZNA 12; ZNA 16; ZNA 19). Substantial ruins of *Mzaza's* remained until at least 1967, but these have now been demolished by vandals, as have the original buildings at Old Serenje Boma. Highfield was arrested on charges of fraud in 1904, according to official records he died in Fort Jameson Prison and was buried but there are accounts that he escaped from the prison and fled (ZNA 11; Hughes 1933).

Land around Fort Jameson (Chipata) was leased by the BSA Co to ranchers and farmers, and the small town was said to be the *'best kept town in Africa'* (Jenkins 1907). This opinion contrasted sharply with that of Henry Rangeley in 1908, section 3.2, who wrote:

"The place was an absolute backwater, some 30 settlers had taken up residence of whom 3 were growing cotton in the Valley but the others were supposed to be making a living cattle ranching...to eke out a living several shot elephants, were traders, had saw-mills or etc. the big company owners of large areas around Fort Jameson have gone into liquidation and the Administrator has taken over their management. It was this company which owned the land held by settlers and nearly all the farms are not fully paid for." (Rangeley 1965a).



animals, with restrictions on the number of elephant–four, eland–four, hippo–four, kudu–two, there were no limits, within the total licence of ten animals, on buffalo, bush pig, hartebeeste, impala, lechwe, and impala. In 1926 the number of native owned firearms in the Protectorate was estimated to be 1099 breech-loading rifles, 1763 shotguns, and 25 619 muzzleloading muskets in a population of slightly over one million (HMSO 1926).

Between 1924 and 1930 there was an annual increase in the exports of wildlife products, especially ivory, rhino horns, and crocodile skins. In these years the average annual value of the exports was £15 800, revenue from licences and export duties averaged £8900. Expenditure on wildlife was very little and consisted of the small amounts paid out in some Provinces for the control of crop

3.2 Elephant Control, 1930-1940

Damage to crops by elephant, buffalo, hippo, bush pigs and baboons had been a nuisance for many years in those areas with large wildlife populations. The BSA Co expressed concern as early as 1904 for they did not want concern over game preservation to hinder development of farming: *"Board is strongly of the opinion that the preservation of game should not be allowed to interfere with the*

3.3 British Conservationists and the Pitman Report, 1929-1933

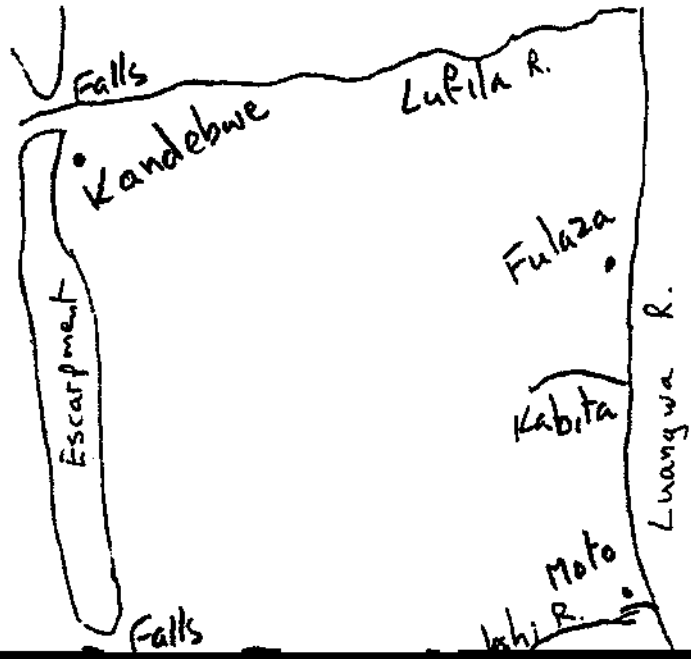
In 1929 the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, in London, sent R.W.G.Hingston to investigate the status of wildlife in East and Central Africa. In his report Hingston advocated the formation of further Game Reserves and National Parks (Hingston 1930).

He selected the areas he recommended on the grounds that the climate should [redacted]

MAP 8

Sketch map by E.K. Jordan Assistant Magistrate, Mpika, Proposed Game Reserve 1926

(from ZNA 23 RC/195 1926)



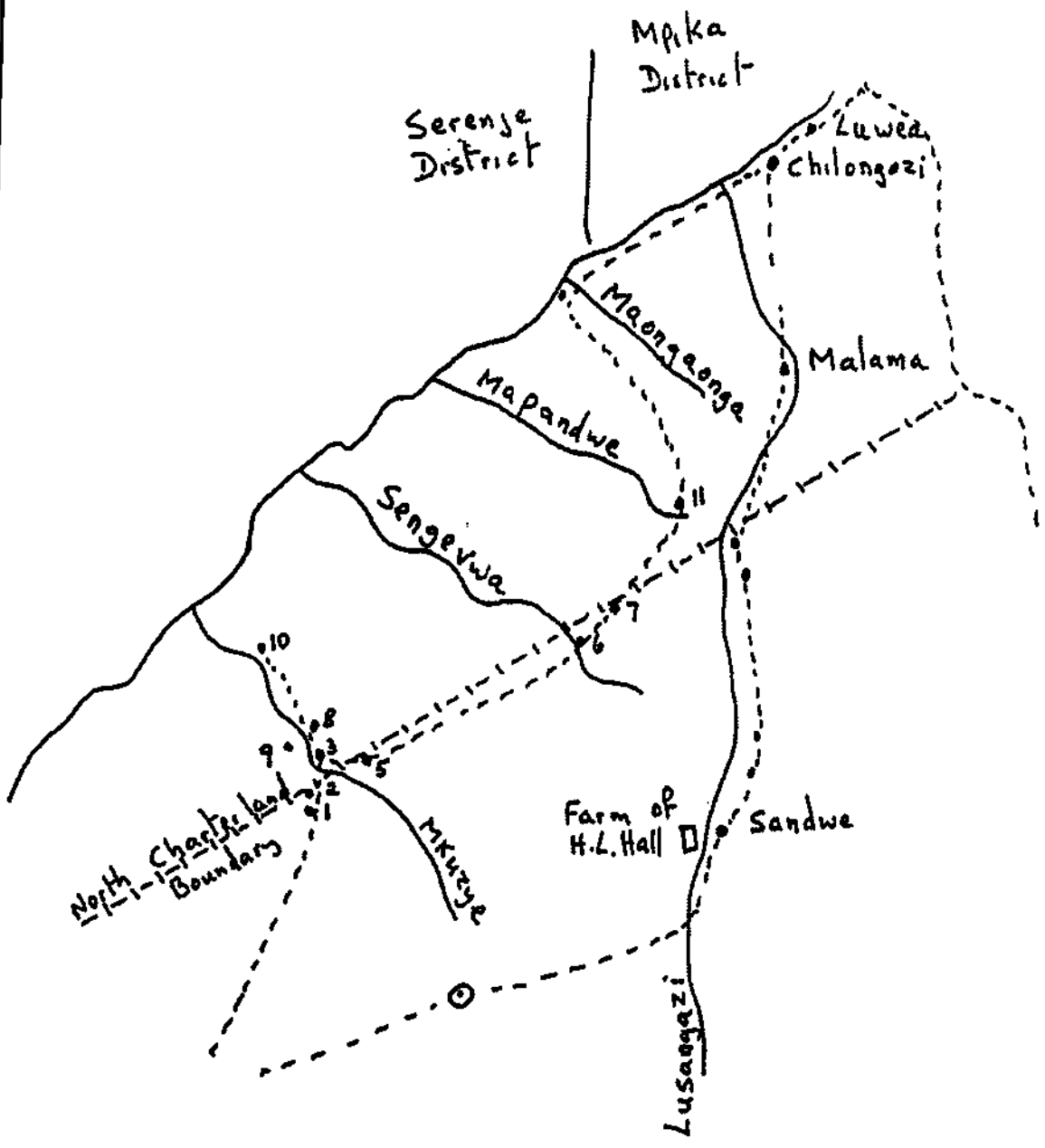
prevention of damage to standing crops by an experienced Game Warden and the information provided will be extremely useful." (ZNA 30). C.R.S.Pitman, then Game Warden, Uganda, was offered the post on secondment from Uganda and he arrived in Livingstone in January 1931.

From January 1931 to August 1932 he covered 8000km by car or lorry, 1900km by air and 2720km on foot during his survey, but met none of the ecologists then working in the Forestry and Agriculture Departments, notably C.G.Trapnell (T[redacted]

MAP 9

Villages in Chilongozi Sector 1932 sketch map

(From Petauke Tour Report 4/32)

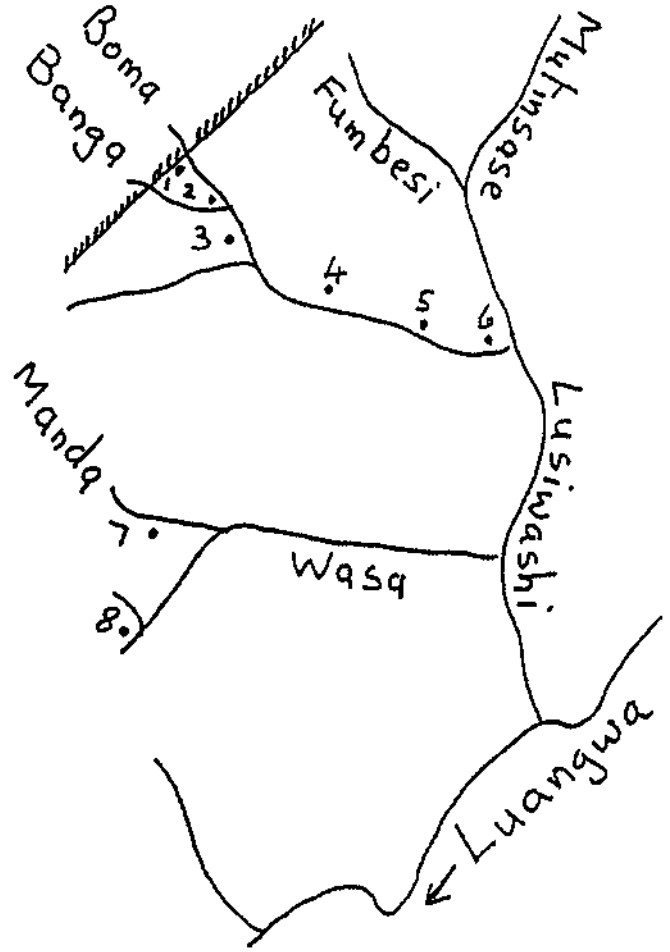


1.	Makale	7.	Mzumba	Taxable Males	287
2.	Sandwe	8.	Sumaili	At work	74
3.	Lundu	9.	Mkupa	At work outside country	5
4.	Chindamba	10.	Muyawala	Seen	163
5.	Mlandwa	11.	Nyakauta		
6.	Fuwe				

The Secretary for Native Affairs evidently had some initial reservations on the Survey, for he wrote to the Chief Secretary in September 1933: *"The preservation of game has recently been very strongly urged upon Government, but in my view the interests and welfare of the Nati*

MAP 10

Villages in Serenje Sector, 1941
(Ref. AEAM B2. 8.8.41)



		Men	Women	Children	
1.	Mateyo	29	41	109	
2.	Kachulu	21	25	42	
3.	Chironga	24	26	42	
4.	Chibulu Tambala	14	22	51	
5.	Dumila	12	17	40	
6.	Mwanachanda	14	21	29	
	Old Sites				
7.	Ndoleshya				
8.	Kalungu				
	Not Shown				
	Saidi	64	92	177	) Both on the Luangwa
	Chibanda	32	39	69	) at Kaulushi confluence

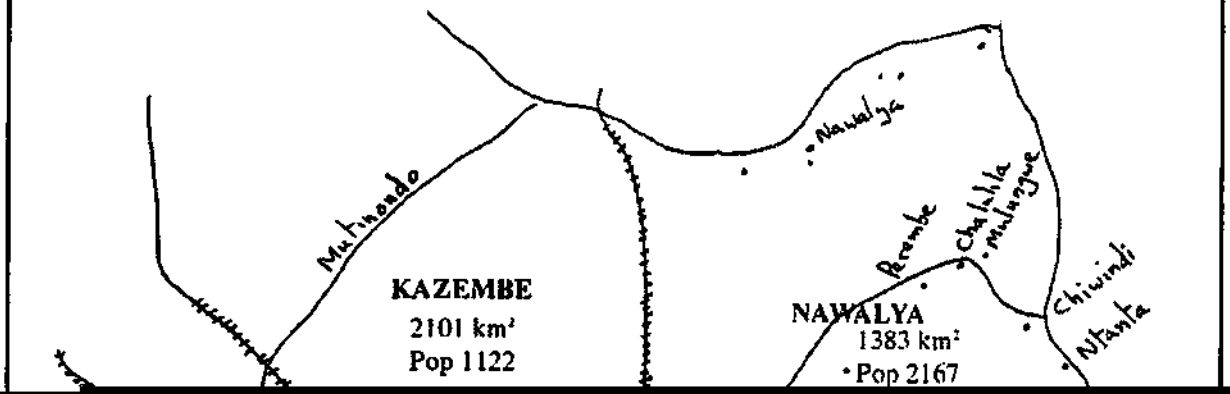
MAP 11

[redacted]

MAP 12

Bisa Chiefdoms in a Proposed Game Reserve

(Mpika District Tour Report 3/33)

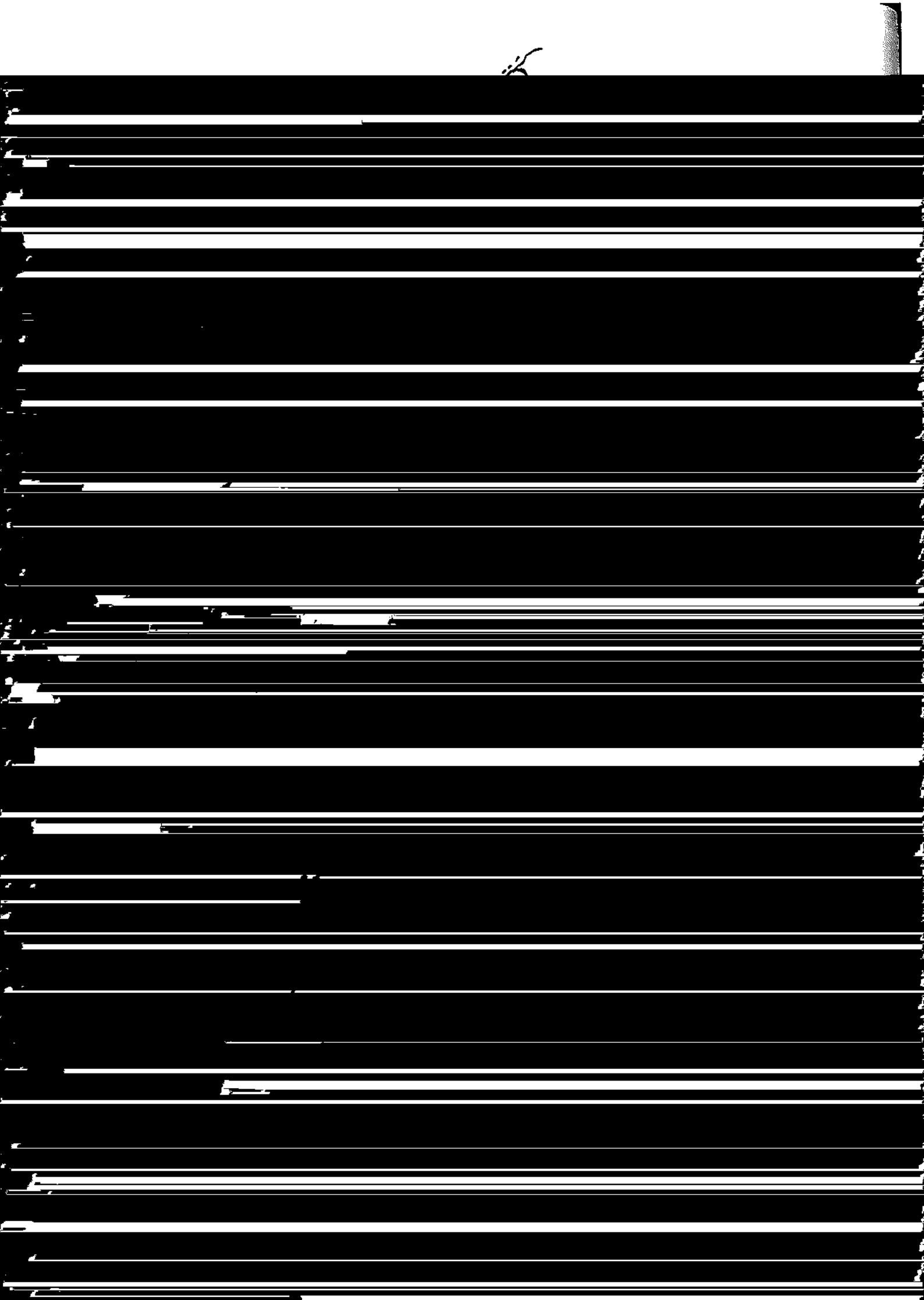


Serenje District

Until 1926, Serenje District had included the Kamwendo group of villages, situated below the escarpment at the mouth of the Kapamba river gorge, and those under Yumba on the mid-Kapamba, boundary revisions at that time transferred all these to Mpika District (Stone 1979a). Yumba only had three small villages with a population of about 300, map 12. This Chief was imprisoned in 1927 for simple larceny and his people left the area of their own accord to settle in the west of the Reserve, (ZNA 15, case 7/1927).

Pitman had recommended that the southern boundary of the Reserve should be the Kapamba river or the Fort Jameson-Serenje track. The former boundary would not have included any part of Serenje District, map 12 shows the proposals made by the District Commissioner. Details of the villages in this area are given in the DC's Tour Report 2/1932. In this he noted that the area had been visited in 1919, 1926, and 1927. The villages were all in good condition, but there was not a strong tribal structure. Sorghum was the main subsistence crop together with a dry season crop of maize which was grown along the rivers, tobacco was grown for sale on the Copperbelt. Elephant did great damage to all crops. The health of the people was generally good, although there had been three recent deaths from sleeping sickness and five cases of leprosy (ZNA 43; ZNA 36). There is no indication in the records as to why the declared Reserve boundary was placed so far south as to include most of the inhabited area. Pitman had recommended the southern sector to be of area 4739km² and the northern 9272km², the reverse of the final scheme. The villages along the Serenje-Fort Jameson track showed no inclination to move. They were allowed to remain within the Reserve, but the inhabitants were warned that they would be offered no protection from garden raiders. There is no evidence that this prospect disturbed them. The DC of Serenje wrote to the Chief Secretary:

"*...in every case it is recommended that no attempt should be made to move the villages unless the occupants so desire, but that it should be made quite clear to them that no hunting of any kind will be permitted within the Reserve and no protection will be given to their*



from this passing across Kapiri Kasweta hill to the junction of the Finkono stream, map 12. This

1951]). In 1952 the Game Department proposed to build a series of wells to assist the villagers but funds were not available (ZNA 46). There were also legal problems over defining the boundary as a river course in a defined year-in this case 1942-because the time must come when this course cannot

[redacted]

Agriculture and politicians, shared the enthusiasm of the Department to maintain large

lively interest and more responsibility in the management of those areas. What has in fact occurred in quite a number of these areas is unfortunately that the NA's, while anxious to have game and keep out hunting parties from outside, have failed to realise that sooner or later some self-denial would be required from their own people if they are to continue to enjoy their local

MAP 14

Game Reserve, buffer strips, controlled areas.
Proposals by T.G.C. Vaughan-Jones 1939

quota determined by the Department. Not more than 5% of licences in a First Class Hunting Area would be issued to non-residents without the approval of the Native Authority. In 1958 in the16 First Class areas 26 non-resident permits were issued and 1798 permits to residents; 62 non-resident permits were issued in Second Class areas. The allocation of the residents' quota would be entirely a matter for the Native Authority; non-residents would pay Hunting Area fees to the NA. Second class areas would be administered along former lines in that residents could hunt on licence alone but non-residents would require permits, limited by quota, to shoot any animal whereas previously the prohibition related only to game animals.

The Department then engaged in long and detailed discussions with the Native Authorities on the classification of their areas and the associated changes in the licence system. In the Valley the Department proposed that the former Kunda Controlled Area, Gazetted in 1945 (GN 260) and amended in 1947 (GN 284) should be reclassified as First Class Hunting Area (ZNA 54 meeting of the eastern Province provincial team 7th August 1953 annex C). However the Kunda Native Authority was reluctant to change, and it proposed its area to be Second Class to maintain control over the issue of permits. In his Tour Report 14 of 1953 the Fort Jameson District Officer wrote:

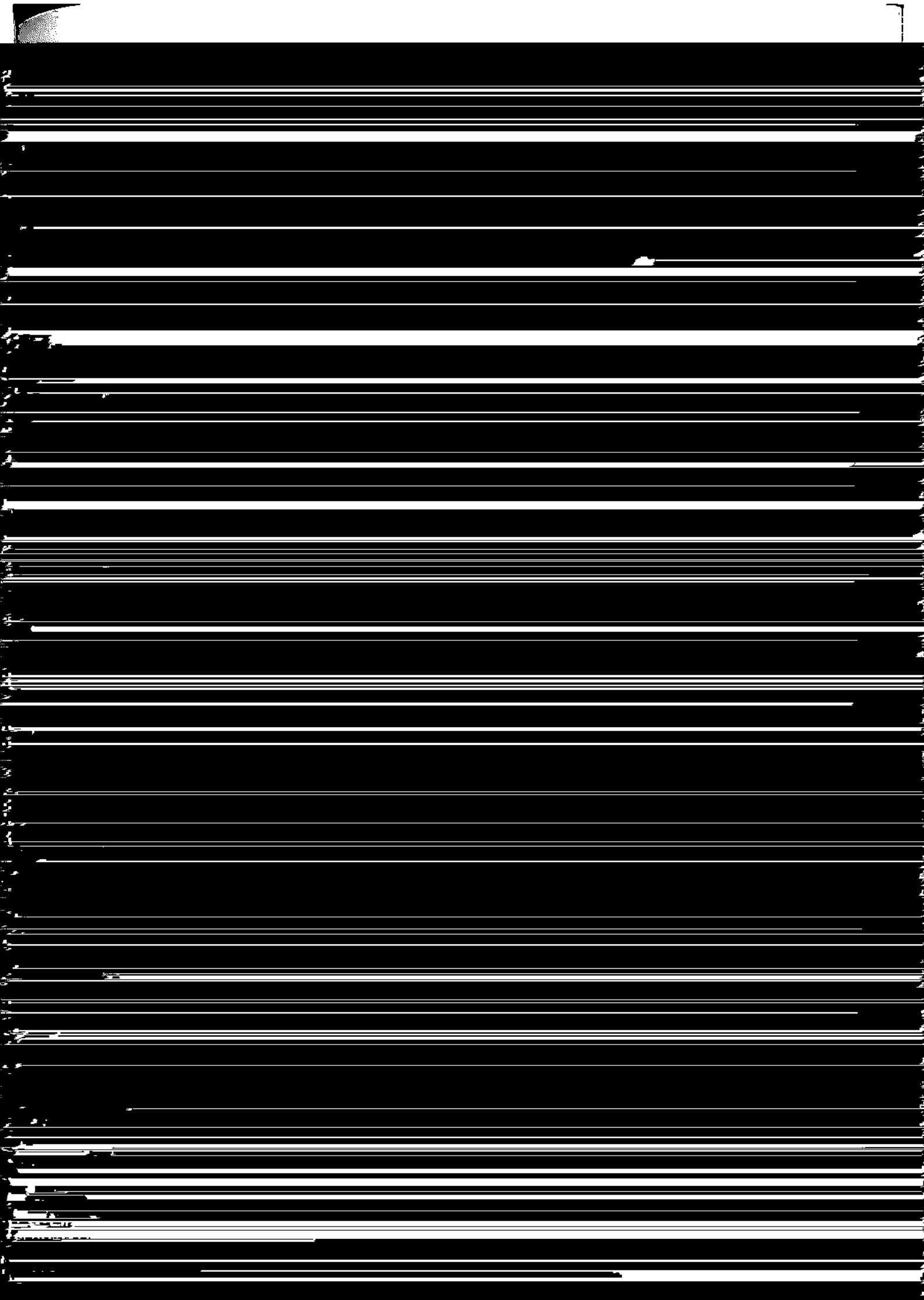
"This system is based on the principle of reserving hunting mainly to residents of selected areas to

Development, his replacement was F.I.Parnell; Senior Ranger A.E.P.Schultz retired in the same year..

MAP 15

KUNDA Controlled Hunting Area, Second Class 1957

Game Reserve regulations applied in the [redacted]



The area to the east of the Luangwa river, which includes the Chilongozi sector of the Reserve, was the responsibility of staff of the Eastern Province. N.J.Carr, W.R.Bullock, J.L.Birch, P.S.Morris were Rangers stationed at Chipata for variable short times prior to 1960, and A.E.P.Schultz for a much longer time; R.I.G.Attwell was the Biologist Eastern Province from 1950 to 1960, C.W.Benson and D.R.M.Stewart for shorter times. Rangers J.B.Shenton, W.R.Bullock, E.O.Charlton, and J.M.Feely were stationed at various times at Lundazi. T.Edelmann was stationed at Lusangazi for a brief period during which time he was also responsible for Lundazi District.

There are few reports of any consequence for the Chilongozi sector prior to the arrival of the Luangwa Development Unit, see section 7.1.

6 Conservation practice in the Eastern Province Controlled Areas and in the Munyamadzi Corridor

6.1 Subsistence Hunting

The Department's policy from the beginning had been to protect wildlife inside Reserves and in the Controlled Areas, which surrounded the Reserves and were often densely populated in localised areas, to utilise it for the economic or cultural benefit of the people. The Controlled areas gazetted in the mid-Luangwa Valley in 1945 were Munyamadzi, Kunda and Lundazi-Chewa; the Petauke Controlled area was gazetted in 1947.

The utilization of wildlife by villagers and its place in local cultures was not studied in the Valley until the mid-sixties, although of course wildlife featured in many anthropological and sociological investigations in other regions of Zambia (Richards 1939;Scudder 1962). It was assumed that hunters would hunt and people eat whatever was their custom.

Marks made a detailed study of the hunting culture of the Valley Bisa in a small area of the Munyamadzi Corridor in 1966-67 (Marks 1976). Later the Department's economist made an assessment of the value of subsistence hunting over a wider area of the Valley, notes 13 and 14 (Stier 1973a). Stier interviewed a total of 198 hunters -100 in 1971 and 98 in 1972-from four GMA's, Lupande, Lumimba, Munyamadzi and Musulangu, frontispiece. The majority, 164, hunted with a muzzle loader, other weapons are listed in note 14. In the two years approximately 70% of the animals killed consisted of three species, buffalo, impala and wart-hog, from the seven permitted in any one year. Trophies and other by-products were rarely utilised except for skins which sometimes were used for a variety of purposes in the village, but were rarely sold.

Stier concluded that most of the hunters were ignorant of the Department's policy regarding

between October 1970 and January 1971. In each village 12 households were sampled, the entire food intake being weighed for all members of each household for

Society' and the influence of hunters within it ceased (N.J.Carr personal communication).

In 1950 a formal Conducted Hunting Scheme was implemented by Government with a capacity for ten hunting parties plus observers (Anon nd c1953; Anon nd c1957a; Rodway 1956). The

6.4 Nsefu Game Reserve, 1946-1964

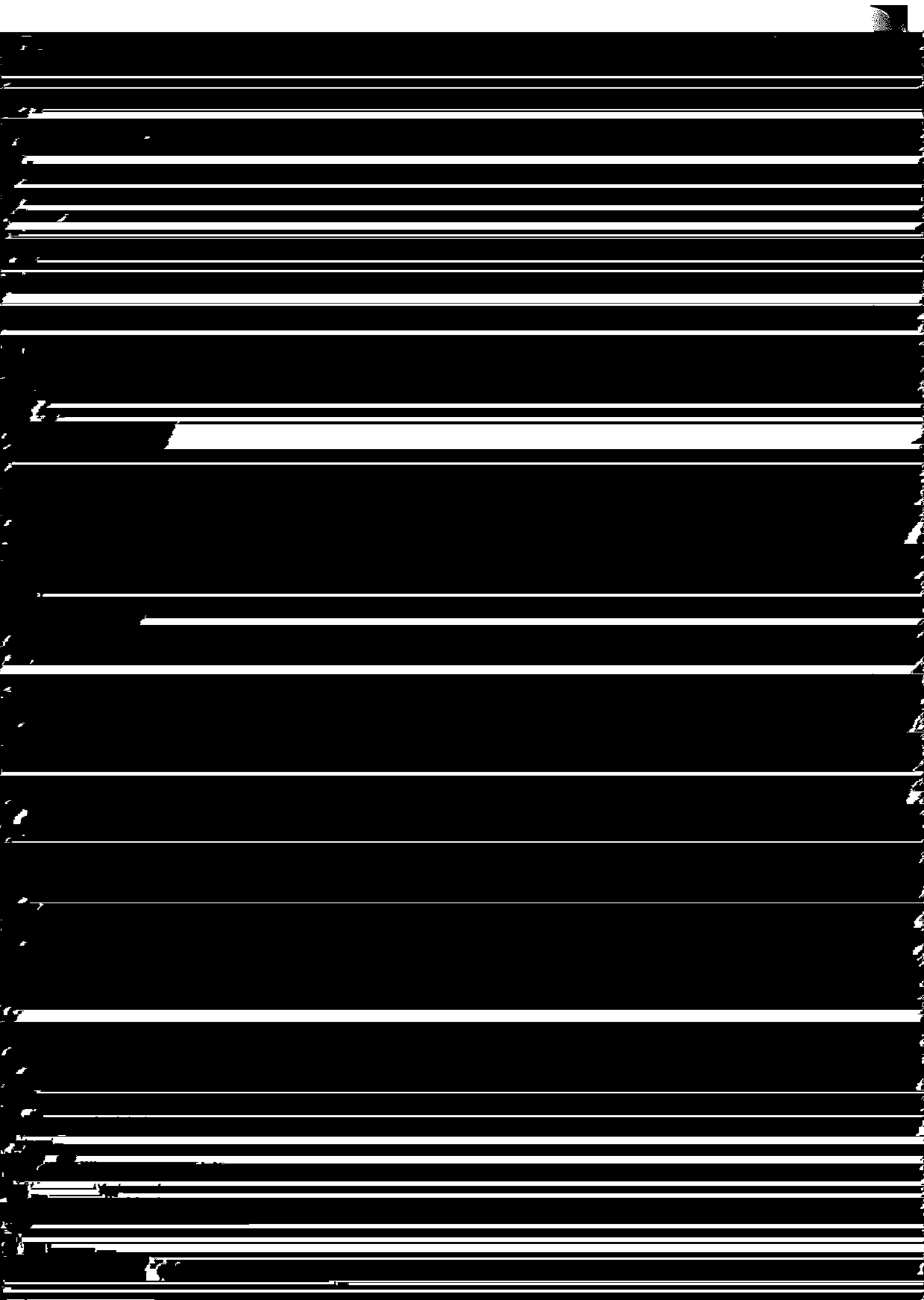
"Paramount Chief Sefu of the Akunda announces that he has constructed, for the benefit of European visitors, a camp on the banks of the Luangwa River in the heart of the best game country in the Territory. Charges ten shillings per person per night. Taxi available locally." (ZNA 55).

So stated a publicity leaflet of about 1950. Nsefu Camp was the first Tourist camp in the Valley to be opened, although it was then not situated in a Game Reserve, and the area it covered straddled two Districts and two Chiefs' areas, Mwanya and Nsefu (ZNA 34). This was an extraordinary development in many ways, not least because there were already in the Province one Game Reserve (Lukusuzi) and part of the South Luangwa Reserve (Chilongozi Sector), and it had been Government's policy to concentrate 'protection' to the west of the Luangwa river and for crop protection or game 'utilization' by different forms of hunting on the east side.To appreciate the deeper contradictions involved in the announcement, however, it is necessary to review the policy of the Government at the time and the history of land occupancy in the region. In 1946 the Eastern Province DCs' Conference had considered the establishment of tourist camps in the Game Reserves, but nothing had come of this, and it is now not clear exactly what was being proposed (ZNA 37, Conference from 1st-4th September 1946). The Department then started to promote non-resident hunting in the Tribal hunting areas as a means of raising revenue for the Native Authority (ZNA 54). This eventually led to some objections on the part of the Administration, notably over the amount of meat exported as biltong by some hunters. Also, some villagers objected to the reservation, by the Native Authority, of some (Luangwa) riverside areas for the exclusive use of outside hunters, note 2. Then in 1949 the District Commissioner at Lundazi, E.L.Button, wrote in the Game Annex of his Tour Report Number 3, May 1949, what appears to have acted as a catalyst, note 3. In this he suggested that the encouragement of tourists rather than hunters would be a more appropriate way of raising revenue in that it would avoid conflict with native hunters. As was the rule at that time, the Tour Report was distributed by the Provincial Commissioner to Heads of Department and submitted to the Secretary of Native Affairs and through him to the Governor. The response of the Director, Vaughan-Jones, was immediate, that of the Governor more delayed but with the same conclusion. Director Vaughan-Jones wrote on 31st May to Ranger Carr, who had returned to join A.E.P.Schultz in Fort Jameson in 1946, instructing him to raise the proposal for the development of tourism in the Tribal area at the next Provincial Development Committee Meeting (Department R22/2). This Committee agreed that a Departmental Camp, that is one built for officials when on duty, Chipera Camp, be modified for tourist use and handed over to Nsefu and hunting prohibited by the Native Authority in its vicinity (ZNA 55).

The Provincial Commissioner had reservations about the area which had been chosen to develop for tourism owing to its past history [redacted]

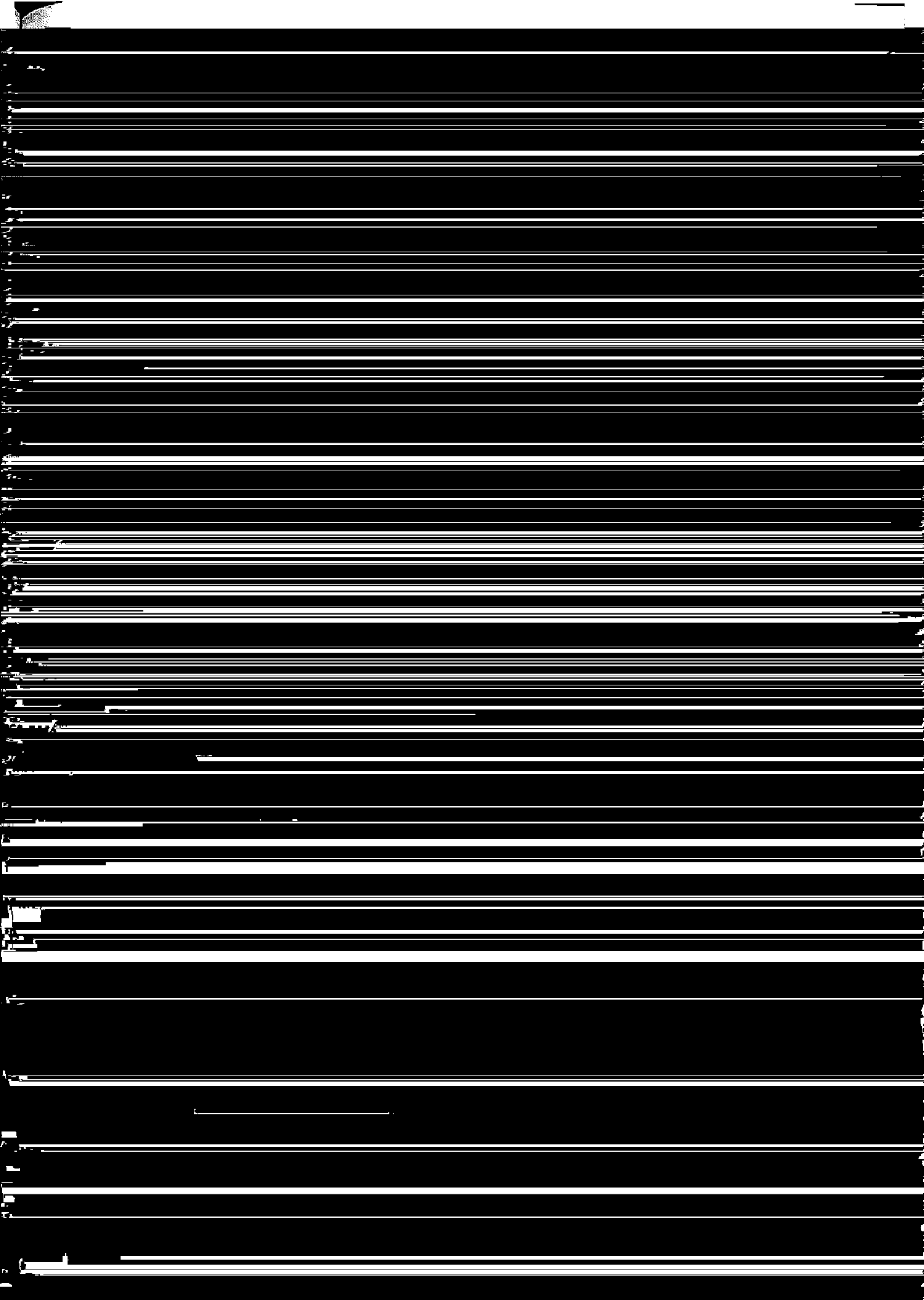
11 of 1922 Kambwili v Nsefu). The new boundary was declared in 1923 (GN 23). Chief Kambwili was eventually deposed by Government for a spectacular series of misdemeanors and his people placed under the Chewa Chief Mwanya (ZNA 42; GN 178 of 1942; ZNA 35).

The main reasons for selecting Nsefu as a Tourism centre, other than the abundant wildlife, were the relatively easy access from Fort Jameson, compared with that to other areas of the Valley where game abounded, along a rough motor track constructed by Ranger A.E.P.Schultz, (in the early 1940s it took a day to reach Kambwili's village from Fort Jameson) and the positive attitude of Senior Chief Nsefu, strongly influenced by Ranger Schultz. It is curious though that Chief [redacted]

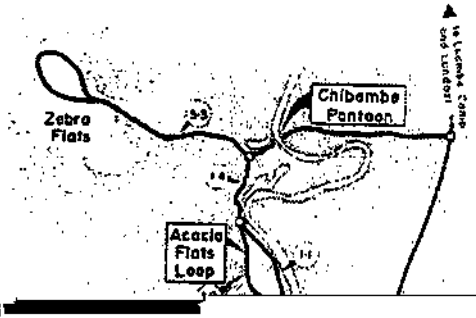


Big Lagoon camp was opened in 1957 together with a permanent camp at Chilongozi to replace the temporary one previously used. In the first season visitors had to remain in their vehicles when viewing game unlike the arrangements at Luambe and Nsefu, but conducted walking parties were eventually permitted at all camps.

In March 1958 Poles wrote from Mpika to the Director saying that the Northern Province Development Commissioner was considering a plan to improve the Mpika-Nabwalya track. If this



MAP 16a



Diagramatic sketch map of Seasonal Tourist roads

preferred to live in a temporary camp. A nearby ranger's office was built in 1964 , 'Old Mfuwe Camp' became, with little modification, the biologist's station from November 1965, relying on the lagoon for its water supply and without electricity. There was associated junior staff housing on two sites at Mfuwe, later building included a ranger's house and station at Lusangazi, and two junior staff houses at three Game Guard camps (Ntunta, Kasweta, Manchesa) in the Reserve, map 18, (Departments Wildlife Conservation and Development Division AR of 1971). Mfuwe and Lusangazi were the only stations in the Reserve linked to the Department's communication network, each with a two-way radio set.

The 'Mushroom' was also used by President Kaunda from 1965 during his periodic visits to the Reserve, and after a few years it was used exclusively as a Presidential Lodge. Four senior staff houses and an office and laboratory were built at Chinzombo in 1971 in accordance with the policy of placing all such infra-structure outside the Reserve, section 7.3. (Despite this policy Chichele Lodge was built on President Hill in 1972).

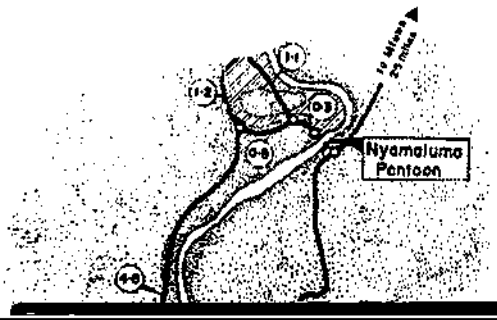
Access to the Park was via the seasonal pontoons at Kakumbi, Chibembe, and Nyamaluma, or

MAP 16b

in 1973 he established tented seasonal camps at Manze, Kapamba, Muwawa and Bakabaka. Muwawa operated for only one season. Mpondoro camp was established in 1975.

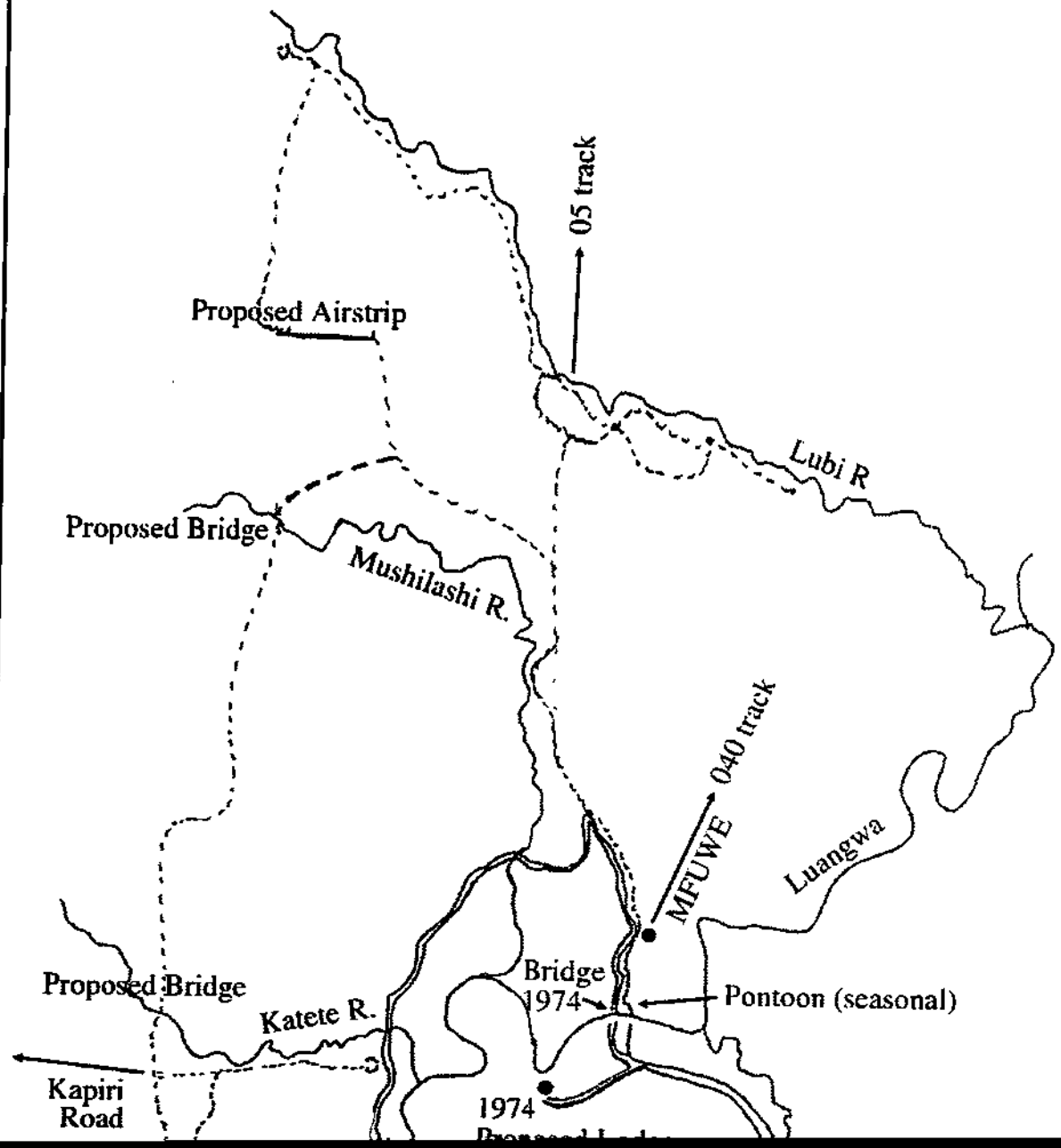
The number of clients on the walking safaris grew from 100 in 1969 to 423 in 1973 and

MAP 16c



MAP 17

The 1970 plan for all weather roads, bridges, new airstrip.
(After Edwards & Burrows, Consulting Engineers)



of the road from the Luangwa Bridge to Chichele was broadly controlled by the bridge sites selected by the engineers to cross the Mushilashi and Katete rivers. The access road was aligned by the Department as far as possible on [redacted]