Siavonga District Pilot Site

Map showing proposed zones and areas within Siavonga Planning Area.

- Proposed Conservation Area
- Proposed Wilderness Area
- Multi-use/Buffer
- Private Landowners
- Tourism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZONE</th>
<th>HECTARES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Conservation Area</td>
<td>10,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Wilderness Area</td>
<td>17,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-use/Buffer</td>
<td>8,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Landowners</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>2,013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: AWF, WPDA, USGA, Tracks 4-Africa, SRTM-90m

AWF Spatial Analysis Lab, Aug-09

AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®
Threats to Biodiversity Conservation

Deforestation for charcoal

Trees ready for charcoal production

Charcoal ready for the urban market

Primitive charcoal kiln
Threats Cont’d

• Incompatible land uses

• Human Wildlife Conflict esp. with elephants

• Rampant poverty
Why AWF links Agriculture and Conservation?

• Landscape economic and ecological viability achievable when all aspects of the rural livelihoods & economy are strengthened, AND agriculture is a key pillar in the Zambezi case.

• Agriculture offers opportunities to diversify AWF’s traditional enterprise portfolio.

• Intensification of agriculture in appropriate areas helps mitigate human – wildlife conflict, reduces illegal resource extraction, and contributes to ecosystem health.
Key project components

• Training of extension workers & focal farmers
• Supply of input packs
• Monitoring and evaluation
• Field days
• Exchange visits
Crop Variety Categories

- Cereals
- Legumes
- Agroforestry
- Local vegetables
- Chili pepper
Extension team & Crop Fields

Sorghum & a legume – 100% soil cover (soil fertility & fodder)

Guar, Cowpea, Maize

Green gram (soil fertility & food) & pearl millet
Other Complementary FS Strategies

Capture fisheries by formally organized fishing groups – associations or co-operatives

Small livestock production focusing on goats
Key lessons in the Zambezi Case Study

Smart partnerships essential – exemplified by having:

• Golden Valley Agricultural Research Trust (GART)
• Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives (MACO)
• Siavonga District Council
• Local NGOs (Harvest Help, Siavonga Nutrition Group)
• Traditional Authorities
Key lessons & challenges Cont’d

• Inadequate scale, both spatially (no. of hectares) and number of farmers involved

• Multiplicity of support agencies, whose approach and techniques were often disjointed and weak result in weak impacts

• Inadequate appreciation of the link between agriculture and biodiversity conservation

• Prevalent culture of dependence on food-aid relief

• Low crop yields that rendering market linkages unviable

• Farmers with CA experience performed better than new entrants
Key Next Steps for AWF

• Replicate CA techniques among more farmers in appropriate zones within the landscape

• Roll out PLUP in other areas

• Establish and strengthen CBOs

• Inform AWF's Agriculture Strategy from lessons learned in the pilot case studies
THANK YOU

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