

A Brief History of Kafue National Park, Zambia.

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This paper presents the first documentation of the history of Zambia's oldest and largest national park: Kafue National Park. The movement of people out of the park is systematically presented. Furthermore, access and resource use and exploitation rights granted to people who lived inside the park are summarised. The paper looks at park administration, wildlife management, tourism and briefly presents areas for future studies.

Key words: Kafue National Park, human settlement, resource use and exploitation rights, Zambia

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Introduction

Kafue National Park (KNP) is the oldest and largest national park in Zambia covering an area of about 22 400 km² which is about 35 % of the country's total national park estate. The park is rich in animal and natural diversity and forms one of the most important terrestrial ecosystems in Africa. Although the park's historical path included human settlements and associated land uses, its abundant and varied natural attributes and character remain fairly unspoilt. A general management plan has been prepared to guide future management of the park's resources and tourism development.

Location and natural attributes

The Kafue National Park is located in the south-central part of Zambia (Fig. 1) between latitude 14°03'S–16°43'S and longitude 25°13'E–26°46'E. Two distinct seasons characterise the climate of KNP: the wet season which extends from October to April and the dry season which extends from April/May to September/October. July is usually the coldest month with mean maximum temperature ranging between 22 °C and 28 °C and mean minimum temperature ranging between 5 °C and 7 °C. October is usual-

ly the hottest month with mean maximum temperature ranging between 31 °C and 35 °C and mean minimum temperature ranging between 15 °C and 18 °C. The mean annual rainfall is in the range of 600 mm to 1200 mm and is lowest in the south and highest in the north (NPWS/JICA 1999).

The Kafue River is the major drainage system and forms one of the major features of the park. Other rivers, such as the Lunga, Mushingashi, Lufupa, Shishamba, Musa, Nkala, Nanzhila and a number of annual tributaries flow through the KNP into the Kafue River.



Fig. 1. Location of Kafue National Park.

Proclamation of the park

In the early 1920s, the Kafue Game Reserve was formed in an effort to control the progressive attrition of wildlife populations (Fig. 2). At that time, there was no infrastructure or conservation agency to administer the area in terms of wildlife management and law enforcement. The objective of controlling the attrition of wildlife populations was therefore, not achieved.

In pursuance of the obligations under the 1933 International Convention on the Protection of Fauna and Flora, proposals for the establishment of a national park were brought under discussion in 1948 (Vaughan-Jones 1949). The areas under consideration

were Kafue Game Reserve and the Cordon Controlled Area covering about 14 500 km² and 12 690 km² respectively. After consultations with the provincial administrators of Western, Central and Southern provinces, the native authorities and district commissioners of Mankoya (now called Kaoma), Kasempa, Mumbwa and Namwala Districts, the boundaries of the proposed national park were adjusted in 1949. This adjustment included most of the Kafue Game Reserve and the Southern Province portion of the Cordon Controlled Area (Fig. 3). On 20 April 1950, the proposed national park was formally proclaimed as Kafue National Park (Fig. 4). The park was appropriately named because it lies within the Kafue Basin. The management

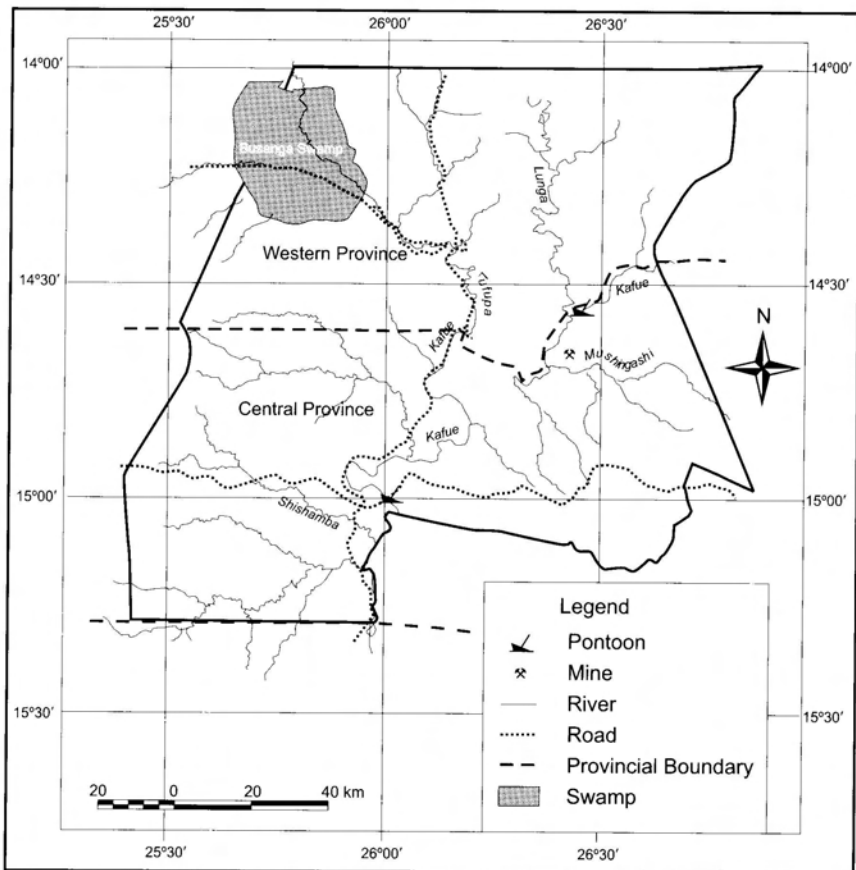


Fig. 2. Kafue Game Reserve.

and law-enforcement responsibility of the park was entrusted to the Department of Game and Tsetse Control in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Department of Game and Tsetse Control was constituted on 1 January 1940. In 1959, the department's two main functions were split with *tsetse control* going to the veteri-

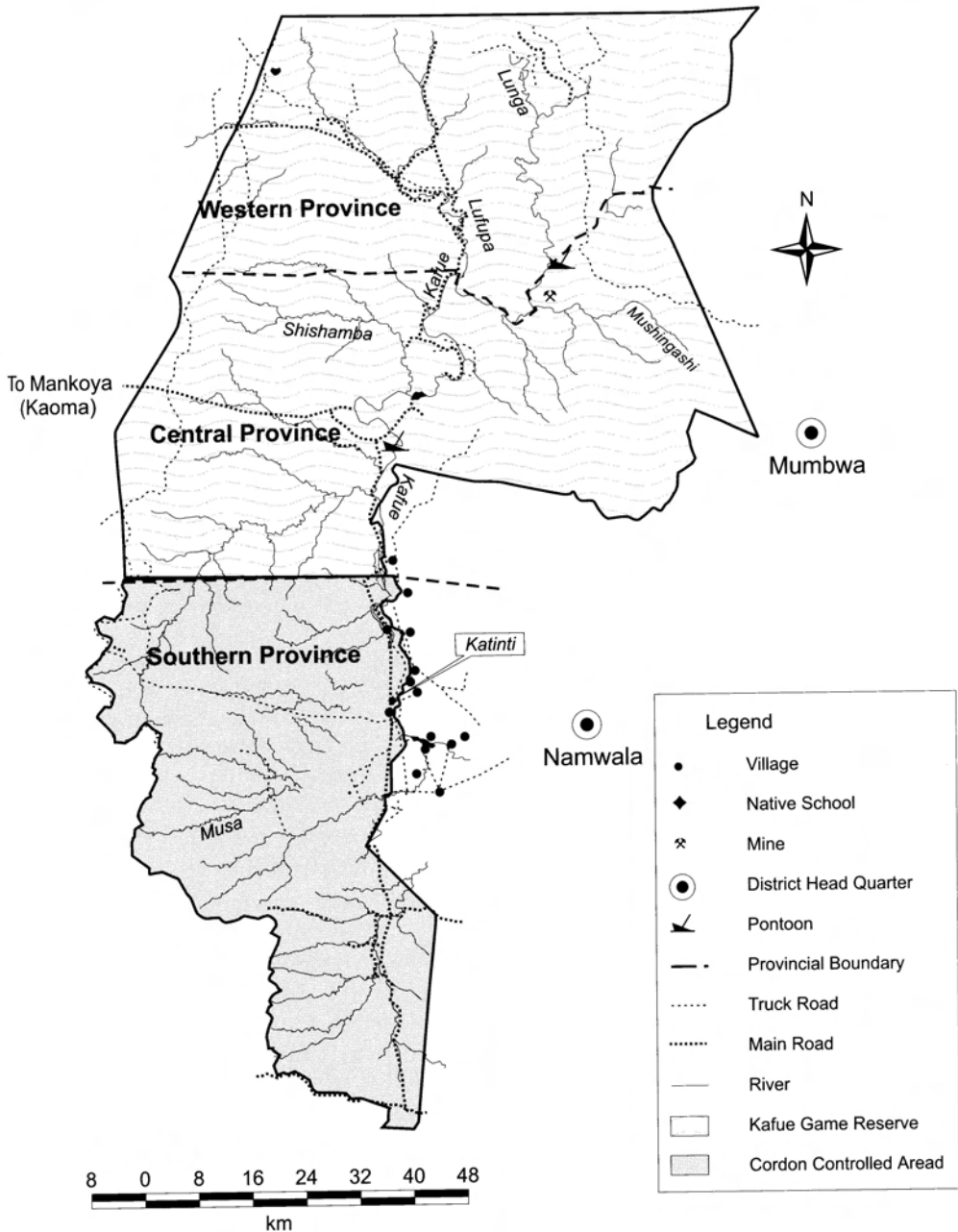


Fig. 3. Kafue Game Reserve and Cordon Controlled Area.

nary component of Agriculture, and *game* becoming the Game and Fisheries Department under the Ministry of Native Affairs. The Game and Fisheries Department had two separate services (Fisheries; and National Parks and Wildlife) each headed by a Deputy Director. The department was once again reorganised in 1969 and changed its name to Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and National Parks (Vaughan-Jones 1944; Clarke 1972). In 1974, the two services were upgraded into two departments: the Department of Fisheries, and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Service. In 1999, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Service was restructured and reorganised into the Zambia Wildlife Authority.

In proclaiming the park, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia was known by then) invoked the powers conferred on him by section 5 (1) (e) of the Native Trust Land Order in Council which read — in part:

“Subject to the general or special directions of the Secretary of State, the Governor may, when it appears to him to be in the general interests of the community as a whole — (e) set aside in Native Trust Land, forest or game reserves and take such measures as may be necessary for the development and control of such reserves..”

Native Trust Land was defined as: “... land set apart ... for the sole use and benefit, direct or indirect, of the natives of Northern Rhodesia.” Some doubt was expressed following the proclamation of KNP as to whether the wording of the clause (e) permitted the Governor to set aside a “National Park.” However, it was later accepted that the term “game reserve” was used in its generic sense embracing both forms of game sanctuary. Details of some important historical events just before and after proclamation of KNP are included in Table 1.

Human Settlement

There were some human settlements scattered around prior to the proclamation of KNP. The Busanga group of villages and thir-

ty other villages under Chief Kasonso occupied the north-western part of the park. Chief Kabulwebulwe’s villages were located close to the western boundary within the Central Province while Chief Kaingu’s villages were located north of Ngoma at an area called Katinti which has now been submerged by the Itezhi-tezhi lake. Katobo groups of villages were located to the south of Chief Kabulwebulwe’s villages along the western boundary. The villages under Chiefs Musungwa and Shezongo were located between Ngoma and Nanzhila Plains.

The colonial government made consultations with the respective native authorities for the villagers to move out of the proposed national park prior to proclaiming it. In 1945, for instance, it was agreed at a meeting between the District Commissioner of Kasempa and Chief Kasonso and some of his inhabitants from the Kasonso and Busanga group of villages to move out of the Kafue Game Reserve to an area in the north. It was further agreed that the boundary of the reserve would be adjusted to release a large area of suitable agricultural land for this settlement. The clause in the agreement with regard to the Busanga villages read: “The Busanga group of villages which had always earned a living by catching and drying fish during certain months of the year in the swamp (which lies within the Reserve) will be allowed to continue under proper control” (Anon. 1950). Similar traditional fishing rights were granted for some villages within Shezongo and Kaingu chiefdoms.

Most villagers moved out of the park before its proclamation except for a few Kasonso villagers, inhabitants of Chief Kabulwebulwe’s villages and 2000 villagers of Chief Kaingu based in 33 Katinti and 6 Katobo villages. The original intention of the government of the day was “to control movement of villages within the park and to leave these native villages in the park (because) their labour will be invaluable to the park itself.” (Beckett 1949). However, the government’s intentions changed from controlling “movement of villages within the park” to moving villages out of the park.

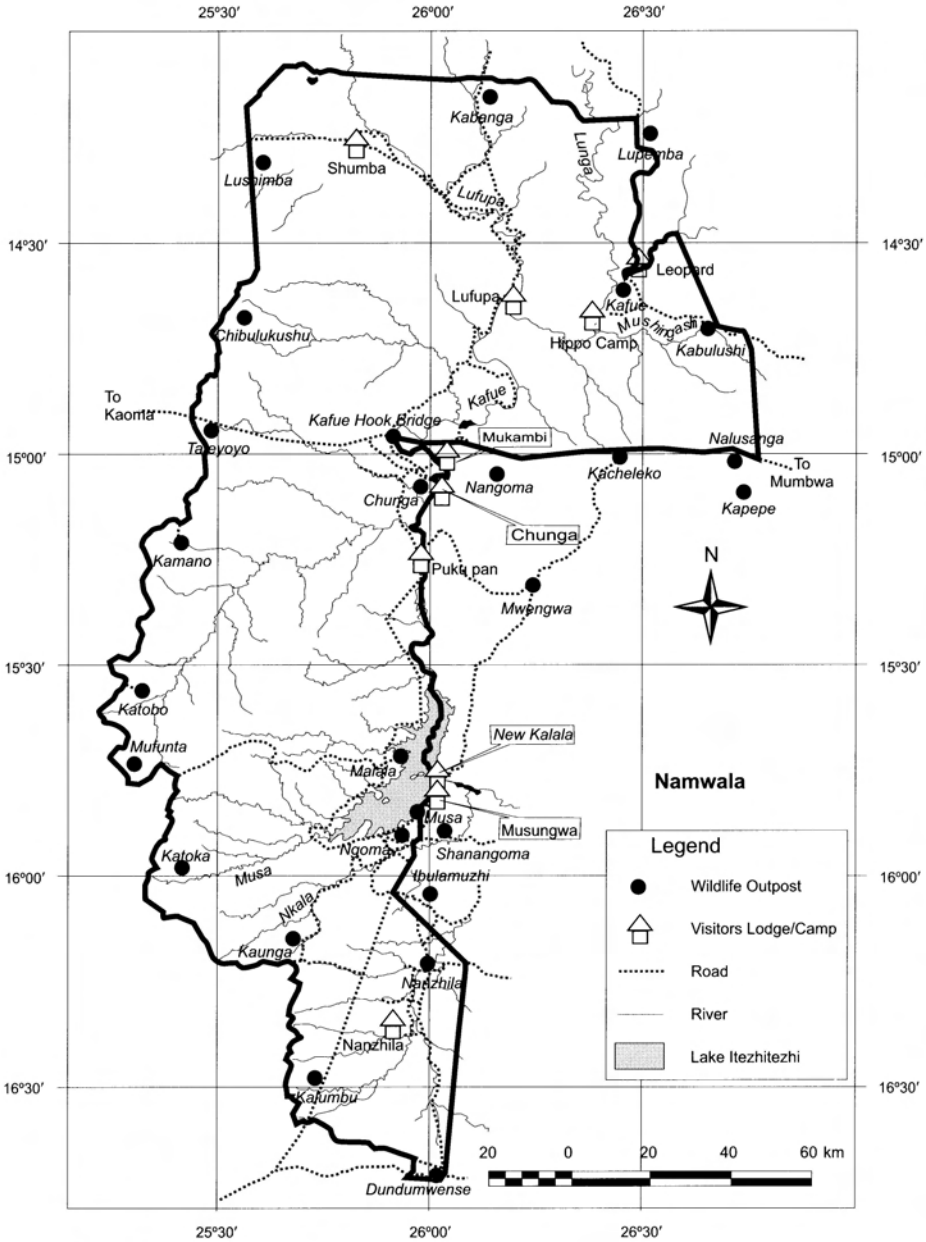


Fig. 4. Kafue National Park.

On 20 April 1960, the District Commissioner for Mumbwa and the Wildlife Warden held a meeting with Chief Kabulwebulwe to discuss movement of the latter and his people from the park. In the records following

the meeting, Norman Carr wrote: " These people have promised to move annually for the last 3 or 4 years, but this time it seems more promising as the Chief will only be recognised as such by the Provincial Admin-

Table 1
Summary of some important historical events: 1945 - 1998

Year	Event	Remarks
1945	Meeting between Chief Kasonso and the District Commissioner of Kasempa	Agreement reached for Kasonso and Busanga group of villages to move out of Kafue Game Reserve to an area in the north
1950	(a) Proclamation of Kafue National Park (KNP) on 20 April by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia; (b) Construction of Wildlife Outposts starts; (c) Construction of Dundumwense - Ngoma road starts	(a) Prior to the proclamation, KNP had a number of villages scattered along Kafue river, Busanga Plain; Nanzhila Plain and along the western boundary; (b) Twelve outposts: Ngoma, Musa, Kasha, Shishamba, Lushimba, Lalafuta, Kafue, Masozhi, Kasompe, Ndulumina, Ntemwa and Kalala;
1951	Road / Boundary survey, clearing and infra-structural development	Survey of KNP internal road network; Continue construction of Dundumwense - Ngoma road and development of internal roads in the Northern Sector; Clearing and repair of the old Cor-don road and clearing of the eastern park boundary in the Southern Sector.
1952 - 53	Development of internal roads, park boundary, loops and facilities for visitors	Plans for Ngoma Lodge prepared
1954	(a) Movement of some of Chief Kaingu's inhabitants out of the park; (b) Some pole and grass visitor camps completed	(a) Some of Chief Kaingu's subjects based at Katinti remained inside the park, those who moved out settled on the eastern side of Kafue river; (b) Four visitor camps completed: Lushimba, Kasompe, Moshi and Ntemwa
1955	(a) KNP Advisory Board meeting; (b) Levelling of the airstrip at Lushimba and construction of camps out of more permanent materials	(a) First meeting held at Chilanga on 10 December under the Chairmanship of Mr. F. I. Parnell, Director of the Department of Game and Tsetse Control; (b) Construction of six camps: Lushimba, Kasompe, Moshi, Ntemwa, Ndulumina and Kafue
1956	(a) Movement of some of the remaining vil-lagers out of the park; (b) Construction of Ngoma Lodge starts and work to survey and beacon the western boundary contracted	(a) The remaining subjects of Chief Kasonso from Busanga Plain and Chief Kabulwebulwe's people from Katobo villages moved out of the park; (b) Collins and Scharer contracted by the Department of Game and Tsetse Control to survey and beacon the western boundary. Western boundary defined as the common boundary between Barotseland and KNP i.e. the watershed between the Zambezi and Kafue rivers from the source of the Machili to the source of the Lalafuta
1957	(a) Movement of some of the remaining vil-lagers out of the park;	(a) Some subjects of Chief Kaingu from Kat-inti villages moved out of the park;

	(b) Appointment of the first Wildlife Warden; (c) Survey of western boundary, continued and development of Ngoma airstrip starts; Construction of visitor accommodation	(b) Norman J. Carr who previously served as an elephant control officer (1934 - 1938 in Malawi and 1939 in Zambia) and Chief Game Ranger (until 1955) was appointed as Wildlife Warden with effect from 9 August; (c) Most of the eleven visitor accommodation completed: Ngoma, Nanzhila, Kalala, Itumbi, Chunga, Mapunga, Lufupa, Moshi, Treetops, Lushimba and Ndulumina
1958	(a) Movement of the remaining villagers out of the park; (b) Official opening of the park by the Governor General; completion of Ngoma Lodge	(a) The remaining villages of Chief Kaingu move out of the park;
1959	Itumbi camp closed because of trypanosomiasis cases	
1960	(a) Movement of the last village out of the park; (b) Appointment of the first Wildlife Biologist	(a) The remaining village of Chief Kabulwebulwe moves out of the park almost at the end of the year; (b) Bill L. Mitchell appointed as Biologist
1963	Translocation of white rhinos	Two white rhinos (male and female) translocated from Umfolozi Game Reserve in South Africa and kept in a 16-acre paddock near Ngoma. Translocation described as a Christmas present to the Kafue Game Park by John Spicer (The Northern News of 8 May, 1964)
1971	Mumbwa - Kaoma road tarred; Kafue Hook Bridge built	The rehabilitation and tarring of the road signalled the beginning of encroachment on the integrity of the park
1972	(a) Construction of the Itezhi-tezhi dam wall begins; (b) Tree clearing and construction of the Nkala Game Fence by the Tsetse Control Services; (c) KNP officially gazetted as a national park on 25 February	(a) - (b) - (c) Gazetment of KNP and 17 other national parks followed a motion that was unanimously passed by the National Assembly on 23 November, 1971
1975	Completion of the construction of the Itezhi-tezhi dam wall and start of construction of replacements for facilities to be inundated by Itezhi-tezhi lake	Construction of Musa Bridge, Malala, Musa and Kayawe camps by Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
1976	(a) First Management Plan completed (b) Open Area south of the Lusaka-Mongu road and west of KNP surveyed with a view to assessing potential for a GMA	(a) - Management Plan compiled by Peter de V. Moss; (b) It was found that the animal population in the area was too scarce to warrant the area to be converted into a GMA
1991	Kafue National Park Command divided into two Commands: KNP - North and KNP - South with Headquarters located at Ngoma and Chunga respectively	Decision made in order to improve staff supervision and effectiveness in the management of wildlife resources
1998	Open Area south of the Lusaka-Mongu road and west of KNP once again surveyed with a view to assessing potential for a GMA	Unlike the situation in 1976, this area was found to be suitable to be gazetted as Mufunta GMA - area no yet gazetted as a GMA

* Source: Clarke (1972); Zyambo (1977); Moss (1976); NPWS Internal Reports; Old newspapers (*The Northern News*; *The Rhodesia Herald* and *The Central African Post* 1955 - 64) cuttings.

(previous two pages)

istration on condition he settles near the Boma. On this understanding, he has been re-instated as a Chief and is receiving a salary.” (Carr 1960). Chief Kabulwebulwe agreed to move out of the park probably because his recognition depended on the movement from the park and settlement near Mumbwa.

Access and resource use / exploitation rights

Section 5 of The Fauna Conservation Ordinance, which was enacted by the colonial government of Northern Rhodesia in 1954, listed those persons who had automatic right of entry into the park. These were public officers on duty, persons whose ordinary place of residence lay within the park (these included the villagers referred to above), holders of rights over immovable property within the park, *bona fide* prospectors or miners, travellers along public high ways (these were limited to the Mumbwa - Kaoma and Mumbwa - Kasempa roads) and the servants or dependants of the above.

The Kafue National Park was—following its proclamation—superimposed on the Native Trust Land retaining the status of the latter. The proclamation of the KNP conflicted with the general concept of national parks as confirmed by the 1933 International Convention for the Preservation of Fauna and Flora. Therefore, there was a tendency to regard KNP as a native reserve first and a park afterwards. One distinct effect of this tendency was the preservation of various rights including the ones summarised below:

Barotse hunting and fishing rights

The Paramount Chief of the Lozi was granted hunting and fishing rights in accordance

with the provisions of the “Lewanika Treaty.”

Pedestrian traffic

Several footpaths linking the villages and district administrative centres existed through which foot traffic were authorised on a pass system. By 1956, most of the footpaths had been closed except the one that ran from Katobo group of villages in the west through Katinti to Namwala. There were arrangements to seal firearms during the passage, but it is not clear whether the system was implemented or not.

Hunting rights

Only Chief Kaingu’s people living in 33 villages north of Ngoma were allowed to retain hunting rights in an area falling within an 8 km radius of Katinti Native Authority School. Hunting was also allowed in an 8 km wide strip running up the western bank of the Kafue River for approximately 25 kilometres.

Forestry rights

At the time of the proclamation of the park, the right to exploit limited Zambezi teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) and mukwa (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) were reserved to the Forestry Department. The following proviso was recorded: “...the Conservator of Forests with the (Game and Tsetse Control) Director’s approval may cause to be demarcated any forest area within the park dominated by *Baikiaea plurijuga* or containing *Pterocarpus angolensis* and such area may thereupon be declared a forest reserve within the meaning of the Forests Ordinance and shall be subject to the provisions of that Ordinance, always on condition that any plans approved by the Director and executed under the authority of the Conservator of Forests and further that no animal shall be hunted or wilfully molested except under the Director’s general or specific authorisation” (Anon. 1950). In 1955, the National Park Advisory Board recommended that the Chief Conser-

vator of Forests be asked to waive his recorded rights in view of the obligation under the 1933 International Convention to protect and preserve the flora of the Kafue National Park. The Chief Conservator of Forests waived the forestry rights reserved to him in 1956.

Mining Rights

By the time the park was proclaimed, British South Africa Company held prospecting rights in a substantial portion of KNP. Efforts by the National Park Advisory Board failed to convince the company to give up their prospecting rights in 1953. Exclusive prospecting rights were reserved to either the New Discovery Mining Corporation or Chartered Exploration Limited in a portion of the area north of the Mumbwa-Kaoma road and east of Kafue/Lufupa rivers. Kasonso Mine owned by the New Discovery Mining Corporation had prospecting rights over a rectangular area running 16 km east and 16 km west from the Lubungu pontoon and 80 km north. The Kafue Copper Development Company owned Hippo Mine consisting of two "mine farms" (Nos. 710 and 711) covering an area of about 24.5 km². Prospecting and mining rights were honoured even after the proclamation of the park in conformity with the provisions of section 5(d) of the Game Ordinance (Anon 1950).

Traditional fishing rights

When Native Authorities were consulted by the colonial government with regard to the establishment of the KNP, Chiefs Kasempa, Kaingu and Shezongo expressed agreement on the condition that the fishing rights enjoyed by their people in the Lufupa River, Busanga swamp, Kafue, Nanzhila and Nkala rivers should be reserved to them. Details of the traditional fishing rights are summarised in Table 2.

Other rights

In addition to hunting rights, Chief Kaingu's people also claimed rights to collect fruits,

palm leaves, honey and clay for making pots in the right bank of the Kafue River and Kaindabaila Hill (Moss 1976). Chief Kasonso's people had rights to collect salt from Chibemba Salt Pan. It is not very clear when Chief Kaingu's people stopped exercising their rights, but Chief Kasonso's people stopped exercising their rights in 1951.

Administration

After its proclamation, Len Vaughan, the Game Officer based at Namwala was in charge of the Kafue National Park. Len Vaughan was responsible to the Member of Agriculture and Natural Resources. In 1955, a National Park Advisory Board was constituted in order to advise the Member of Agriculture and Natural Resources on the administration of the park. Board members included the Director of Game and Tsetse Control Department who served as the Chairman.

The post of Wildlife Warden was widely advertised in 1955 in East, Central and Southern Africa. No applicants of the calibre necessary for the job were forthcoming by the end of 1956. In response to the National Park Advisory Board's request, the Director and Chief Warden of the Uganda National Parks recommended Captain Poppletone who, at the time, was Warden of Queen Elizabeth National Park in Uganda. Two National Park Advisory Board members (Col. Critchley and Major Grimwood) interviewed Captain Poppletone but did not find him very experienced although he was shortlisted just in case a suitable candidate would not be found. Norman Carr who served as a Game Ranger from 1939 to 1950 and as Chief Game Ranger from 1951 until 1956 when he was invalidated out of service due a back injury, was recommended by the Director of Game and Tsetse Control Department for the post. The National Park Advisory Board approved the recommendation. Norman Carr was appointed KNP's first Wildlife Warden with effect from 9 August, 1957 and was based at Chilanga until 1960 when he was transferred to Luangwa Valley Game Reserve in the same capacity. In 1960, Roelf Attwell

Table 2
Details of the traditional fishing rights granted after proclamation of KNP

Chief	Fishing methods and Dates allowed	Conditions	Recognised villages	Weir No.	River stretch
Kasempa	<i>Red-weirs:-</i> 1st March - 30 June, may extend to 31 July if the rains are heavy or late	* Permits issued by Wildlife Scout at Masozhi Post --Original: Fisherman --Duplicate: Ranger In Charge --Triplicate: Wildlife Warden; * One fisherman and one helper per permit; * Only persons belonging to "recognised" villages and with fishing licences issued from Kasempa Rural Council permitted; * Masozhi Post - only allowed entry and exit point where all fish is checked and weighed; * Each village permitted one weir within a prescribed river stretch	Inamfumu Musele Ngungwa Kashinga	1 2 16 17	Between Moshi and Ntemwa
	<i>Spears / single-hook lines:-</i> 25 October - 30 November		Ntosh Ndulumina Mishengo Kachikula Kachinka Katamisha Shikeku	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Between Ntemwa and Lutwashi stream
			Kafwanda Wahila Kapinduka Njimbo Patisha Kandamo	10 11 12 13 14 15	Above the Lutwashi stream
Kaingu	<i>Traditional pole fences, weirs and baskets:-</i> 1 February - 30 May and 1 August - 30 November	* Permits issued by Wildlife Warden at Ngoma --Original: Fisherman --Duplicate: Ranger In Charge --Triplicate: Wildlife Warden; * Only persons belonging to the villages which were moved out of the park; * All fishermen to report either at Itumbi or Malala	Chivuno Kaya Shamakonde Tumbika Kakumbi Kwandala Mushakabantu Shambwaza Lukobo Chisoko Kaingu Chipelu Shalandwe		Kafue river and mouths of tributaries up to Itumbi
Shezongo		* Permits issued by Wildlife Warden at Ngoma --Original: Fisherman --Duplicate: Ranger In Charge --Triplicate: Wildlife Warden; * Only those persons belonging to the villages of Chief Shezongo which traditionally	Fishing methods and authorised villages <i>Spear fishing</i> Nampande; Chinze; Chyina and Nchelenge		Nanzhila river catchment area

Table 2
(continued)

<p><i>Traditional weirs and reed-screens:-</i> 1 April - 30 May, may extend to 15 June if the rains are heavy or late</p>	<p>fished in the Nanzhila river catchment area; * Kalenje Post - only allowed entry and exit point where all fish is checked and weighed;</p>	<p><i>Drag-net and reed screen</i> Kasompe; Kangashiba; Nakabula; Mpani; Isanzo; Shimukunka; Kalenge; Menzhimabomvu; Mukwenga and Nongompali</p>
<p><i>Spears and Drag-nets:-</i> 1 October - 30 November</p>	<p><i>Weirs</i> Ikomokomo; Bulundo; Nongompali; Kalenge; Menzhimabomvu; Iyunga; Mukwenga; Kanyampa; Molongoma; Muyubiyubi; Monda; Namatelo; Mpumbu; Nampande; Shikashibamulwala; Ibuzu; Namatika; Chyina; Bankombe; Shikatale; Kashiyambongola and Kampengele</p>	

Source: NPWS / JICA (1999)

took over as Wildlife Warden while B.L. Mitchell was appointed as the first Wildlife Biologist for KNP. Details of senior conservation and research staff are indicated in Table 3.

The Kafue National Park was administered as one command with the headquarters at Chilanga (1957 - 1963) and Ngoma (1964 - 1990). In 1991, the KNP was divided into two commands: KNP-North and KNP-South, with the headquarters located at Chunga and Ngoma respectively. There are five sectors under the two commands: four in KNP-North Command (Chunga, Tateyoyo, Nalusanga and Mumbwa) and one in KNP-South Command (Ngoma). Apart from the Command Headquarters, there are 26 wildlife outposts. North-Western Command administers Kabanga wildlife outpost - one of the park entry/exit gates located outside the park close to the northern boundary.

A number of changes have been made to the administration of the park. The present staff establishment is shown in Table 4. Briefly,

each command has a wildlife warden, who is in charge of the park administration, and a wildlife biologist or research officer, who is in charge of research. Technical staff includes: wildlife rangers, assistant wildlife rangers, chief / principal / senior wildlife scouts, wildlife scouts and classified daily employee - scouts who are primarily responsible for law-enforcement. There is also administrative staff such as: executive officers, clerical officers, typists, registry/stores clerks, drivers and mechanics (NPWS/JICA 1999).

Gazettment of the park

Following its formation in 1955, the National Park Advisory Board held a number of meetings and, apart from advising on various matters of internal administration and development for tourism, pressed for the resolution of the duo status of the park (National Park and Native Trust Land). The Board's efforts culminated in the insertion of a clause in the Native Trust Land Order in Council

empowering the Governor to acquire the park for public purposes. However, the Board's efforts did not succeed until seventeen years later when—on 25 February 1972—the KNP was officially gazetted as a national park.

Table 3
*KNP Senior Conservation and Research Staff
from 1957 - 1999*

Year	Name	Station
Wildlife Wardens		
1957 - 1960	Norman Carr	Chilanga
1960 - 1962	Roelf Attwell	Chilanga
1962 - 1965	J. B. Shenton	Chilanga/Ngoma
1966 - 1967	W. F. H. Ansell	Ngoma
1968 - 1969	Sydney G. Sempelwe	Ngoma
1970 - 1971	Acme N. Mwenya	Ngoma
1971 - 1974	Clement S. Mukelabai	Ngoma
1974 - 1979	Patrick K. Sichivula	Ngoma
1979 - 1980	Ray M. Mwenifumbo	Ngoma
1981 - 1982	Lewis S. Mwachitete	Ngoma
1982 - 1984	Lewis M. Saiwana	Ngoma
1984 - 1985	Pythias W. Sichone ¹	Ngoma
1985 - 1988	Ray M. Mwenifumbo	Ngoma
1988 - 1991	Henry K. Mwima ²	Ngoma
1992 - 1994	Mutukwa Walusiku	Ngoma
1992 - 1995 / 1996 - 1999	Lackson Mwenya	Chunga
1995 - 1996	Wilbroad Chansa	Chunga
1995 - 1999	Melody M. Zeko	Ngoma
Wildlife Biologists		
1960 - 1965	Bill L. Mitchell	Ngoma
1965 - 1968	John Hanks	Ngoma
1967 - 1968 / 1973 - 1974	Star M. Yamba	Ngoma
1967 - 1969	W. F. H. Ansell	Ngoma
1971 - 1972	Stevan Logsdon	Chunga
1972 - 1974	John D. Bateson	Chunga
1972 - 1974	Ian Swingland	Chunga / Ngoma
1972 - 1976	Peter de V. Moss	Ngoma
1976 - 1979 / 1984 - 1987	Pythias W. Sichone	Ngoma
1982 - 1984	Henry K. Mwima	Ngoma
1983 - 1984	Peter C. Moonga	Chunga
1989 - 1991	Mutukwa Walusiku	Ngoma
1992 - 1998	Paul Zyambo	Chunga
1994 - 1999	Hopeson Simwanza	Ngoma
Volunteer Wildlife Biologists		
1982 - 1985	Fumio Kinoshita	Ngoma
1985 - 1987	Akio Naeshiro	Ngoma
1987 - 1990	Kazuhiro Nitta	Ngoma
1990 - 1994	Fukuo Miyauchi	Ngoma

¹ Also served as Wildlife Biologist until 1986

² Also served as Wildlife Biologist until 1989

Wildlife management and research

The Game and Tsetse Control Department whose constitution took effect on 1st January, 1940 had one basic function: the study and control of all wild fauna in its relation to human needs and the maintenance of a proper balance being necessary and economically desirable. This basic function fell into three main aspects: control and preservation of game, tsetse control, and fauna economics. Furthermore, there were two subsidiary aspects: publicity and science (Vaughan-Jones 1944). From the view point of wildlife management in the KNP, the Game and Tsetse Control Department's basic function and decisions of the National Park Advisory Board moulded the management system although the long line of wildlife wardens, wildlife biologists and wildlife rangers made continuity of management programmes very difficult.

The major wildlife management functions, which the park management had to contend with right from the time of the KNP's proclamation, included the protection, monitoring and control of wild animals, habitat studies and fire management. Estate management had been haphazard until 1976 when an effort was made to prepare a management plan which endeavoured to place all estate management matters into a single integrated programme (Moss 1976). Development of infrastructure including wildlife outposts, roads and bridges, administrative and visitor facilities took precedence. Thereafter, park management efforts were directed at law enforcement and wildlife research.

Law enforcement included training of staff in basic wildlife management, provision of staff requirements, park

Table 4
Staff establishment for KNP as at the end of 1998

Post	KNP	KNP	Total Staff Number
	North Command	South Command	
Wildlife Warden	1	1	2
Wildlife Biologist	1	-	1
Wildlife Research Officer	-	1	1
Wildlife Ranger	1	1	2
Assist. Wildlife Ranger	3	6	9
Executive Officer	-	1	1
Clerical Officer	1	-	1
Chief Wildlife Scout	1	1	2
Principal Wildlife Scout	2	1	3
Senior Wildlife Scout	3	3	6
Wildlife Scouts	88	81	169
Classified Daily Employee - Scout	15	14	29
Driver	2	1	3
Radio Operator	1	-	1
Mechanic	1	2	3
Typist	3	1	4
Office Orderly	2	1	3
General Worker	9	?	9
Total	134	115	249

Source: NPWS / JICA (1999)

boundary demarcation and not the least construction of fireguards. Research was not coordinated to solve specific management problems (Moss 1976). However, important observations and studies have been undertaken on mammals, their population structure, abundance and distribution (Ansell 1960, 1969; Mitchell 1965, 1966; Mitchell *et al.* 1965; Dowsett 1966; Hanks 1967, 1969; Hanks *et al.* 1969; Ansell & Ansell 1969; Wrangham 1969; Grimsdell & Bell 1972; Howard & Chabwela 1985; Naeshiro 1987; Nitta 1989, 1990; Miyauchi 1993, 1994; Yoneda & Mwima 1994, 1995; Miyauchi *et al.* 1997; Zyambo 1997; Simwanza 1999). Other studies have been undertaken on birds (Brooke 1965, 1966; Wright 1966; Ansell 1969; Dowsett 1971); and habitat and vegetation (Mitchell 1963; Fanshawe 1967; Hanks 1969; Mwima 1986; Narita *et al.* 1997, 1998; Narita 1998).

The National Park Advisory Board recommended right from its inception that no non-endemic animals should be introduced in the

park. The most dramatic deviation from this recommendation was the translocation of white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum*) to Ngoma on 21 December, 1963. There is no positive evidence that white rhinoceros ever existed in the Kafue National Park. However, W.F.H. Ansell, then Biologist in the Luangwa Game Reserve, suggested that they may have occurred even within the historical period between the Mashu and Zambezi rivers in the south-western part of the country (Parnell 1963). It was Ansell's information that led to the National Park Advisory Board's acceptance of the offer of two white rhinoceros from the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board. John Spicer writing for *The Northern News* (8 May 1964) described the translocation as "a Christmas present to the Kafue Game Park".

Tourism

In August 1956, the northern part of the park opened to visitors. Visitors stayed at Ndulmina and Kasompe just outside the northern park boundary while others stayed at Lushimba, Ntemwa and Moshi inside the park. Most of the first visitors to KNP came from the Copperbelt and did their bookings through the Provincial Game Officer (W.F.H. Ansell) in Ndola. Visitors were not allowed to pass through the entrance barriers at any gate unless they produced evidence that they had confirmed bookings. Visitors brought their own food, crockery and cutlery.

In August 1958, the southern part also opened to visitors with accommodation facilities at Ngoma, Nanzhila and Kalala. Ngoma Lodge was the only one that offered full board facilities with 12 self-contained double chalets and only catered for European visitors. By 1959, KNP had 13 visitor camps at Lushimba, Kasompe, Moshi, Ntemwa, Ndulmina, Kafue, Ngoma, Nanzhila, Kalala, Chunga, Onekera, Mapunga, Lufupa and Itumbi with a total visitor capacity of 100. Norman Carr considered the visitor capacity of 100 as ideal for the park and was quoted in *The Central African Post* (12 August 1959) saying: "we will be

Table 5
Visitor accommodation and capacity in and outside KNP

(a) Lodges and Camps						
Accommodation type	Inside the park		Outside the park		Total	
	No. of Lodges / Camps	Visitor capacity (beds)	No. of Lodges / Camps	Visitor capacity (beds)	No. of Lodges / Camps	Visitor capacity (beds)
Safari Lodge	1	40	6	117	7	157
Safari Camp	3	36	2	20	5	56
Bush Camp	1	8	-	-	1	8
Total	5	84	8	137	13	221

(b) Camps and Conservation School						
Accommodation type	Inside the park		Outside the park		Total	
	No. of Camps	Visitor capacity (people)	No. of Camps	Visitor capacity (people)	No. of Camps	Visitor capacity (people)
Fly Camp	4	16	-	-	4	16
Camp Site	1	30	-	-	1	30
Conservation School	1	25	-	-	1	25
Total	6	71	-	-	6	71

improving facilities at present level ... KNP should never be allowed to expand to the extent that other parks and game reserves (probably in reference to Wankie, Livingstone and Victoria Falls) had expanded ... Exclusiveness and peacefulness are the major attractions of this park.”

The Kafue National Park now has 1 lodge and 4 camps with the visitor capacity of 84 beds while six lodges and two camps are located just outside the park with visitor capacity of 137 beds. There are six other camps inside the park with visitor capacity of 71 people (Table 5). One lodge and four camps with visitor capacity of 78 beds have been closed.

In addition to the visitor facilities, the KNP has four airstrips inside the park located at Ngoma, Chunga, Moshi and Hippo Camp and almost 700 km of management and tourist roads. Although accessibility to the park is hampered due to poor park and access

Table 6
Number of visitors to Kafue National Park

Year	Total Number	Source
1958	+1,000	Central African Post, August 12, 1959
1959	1,854	Victoria Falls Trust, 1961
1960	1,453	Victoria Falls Trust, 1961
1961	1,563	Victoria Falls Trust, 1961
1962	2,425	Parnell, 1963
1963	2,318	Steel, 1964
1964	2,053	Moss, 1976
1965	2,171 ¹	Moss, 1976
1966	2,587	Moss, 1976
1967	2,899	Moss, 1976
1968	3,288	Moss, 1976
1969	2,376	Moss, 1976
1970	1,962	Moss, 1976
1971	2,934	Moss, 1976
1972	2,182	Moss, 1976
1973	4,322	Clarke, 1974
1975	4,109 ²	Moss, 1976
1977	7,000	Zyambo, 1978
1986	2,208	Warden's Annual Report, 1986
1994	1,303	NPWS / JICA, 1999
1996	1,709	Warden's Annual Report, 1996
1997	2,133	NPWS / JICA, 1999
1998	2,085	NPWS / JICA, 1999

¹ Visitors reported to be 1,171 in the Game & Fisheries Dept Annual Report, 1965

² Visitors reported to be 6,855 in the National Parks and Wildlife Service Annual Report, 1975

roads, the KNP is one of the important tourist destinations in Zambia. Details of visitor numbers to the KNP at various intervals are shown in Table 6.

Conclusions

The Kafue National Park is an important wildlife estate, but the park's diverse resources remain largely undocumented. In the early years, a lot of efforts were expended on the study of mammals, fish resources, birds and vegetation. In recent years, efforts have been concentrated mainly on vegetation surveys and the monitoring of population levels and abundance and distribution of large mammals. Most of the observations and studies were undertaken in the southern part of the park. It is important to continue these studies and to broaden both the scope and coverage of future studies in order to document the diverse resources of this important national park. This will entail undertaking studies on vegetation/habitat changes over time, soil patterns and associated geological formations, biodiversity inventory, tourism development and, not the least, cultural heritage.

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