



A word cloud covering the outcome of the open question “What do you not like in the National Park?” Developed by Josef Štemberk



A completely full car park at Modrava. © Josef Štemberk

some limitations; however, they evaluated them in a positive manner. Almost 90% of respondents assessed the number of visitors' facilities and the number of tourist trails/visitor paths as an ideal condition. At the same time, over 90% of respondents said they were very satisfied or satisfied with their visit. In terms of quality, trails/paths signage and marking, visitor centres, and information boards scored best. On the other hand, the quality of public toilets, mass public transport, and catering were ranked as the worst. Overnight guests were significantly more satisfied than locals, weekend house/cottage owners, and day-visitors. The open question "what the visitor likes in the National Park" mostly received the following spontaneous answers: "nature", "quite settings", and "the landscape". More than a third of respondents said: "I like everything" when asked "what visitors don't like". Others replied: "people" followed by "rubbish", "visitor behaviour", "construction activity", "no entry", and "asphalt roads".

Over 90% of the visitors surveyed agreed that National Parks protect and conserve rare species, that they consider declaring National Parks makes sense, and that the task of National Parks is to protect the natural landscape in its most original form possible. In contrast, only 54% of respondents agreed that the existence of dry trees with young thriving trees below them was an attractive phenomenon in the Šumava/Bohemian Forest Mts. National Park, and 49.5% agreed that dead wood was a National Park's attraction with rich forest vegetation. The compa-

risson with the Bayerischer Wald/Bavarian Forest Mts. National Park is presented in Table 1.

Looking ahead

The data gathered show the importance of the Šumava/Bohemian Forest Mts. National Park for the public. For the first time, the territory-wide number of visitors to the National Park was quantified, with a figure of 1,840,000 visitors per year, namely from December 2017 to November 2018. In addition, the monitoring scheme provided also data on intensity of using the National Park by tourists and their spatial distribution as well as on their structure. The main motivation for the visit was shown to be having experience of the natural world. The vast majority of visitors were satisfied with their visit as well as with the tourist activities offered. Visitors agreed that nature conservation should take precedence over other uses in the Šumava/Bohemian Forest Mts. National Park, and that restrictions on recreational use for conservation reasons can be accepted.

At the same time, however, the data collected showed that about half of the visitors do not agree that dead wood is an attractive phenomenon for a national park. It was precisely the aim to better understand the attitude of visitors (as well as the local population) toward decaying wood which was behind the questions asked in the other thematic modules of our project. Whether it is a lack of knowledge of the decaying wood functions and roles in natural forests, on which (as we have known from studies) more than a third of the living organisms depend, or

an emotional rejection of something new that a person in Central Europe could only know from a few small remnants of well-preserved primary or old-growth forests before the onset of the European spruce bark beetle (*Ips typographus*) outbreak in commercial forests that arrived more recently in to the Czech Republic. All of this is subject to further data evaluation.

Introduction of the transboundary socio-economic monitoring scheme in the Šumava/Bohemian Forest Mts. National Park has not only brought a number of new findings and the data collected according to a methodology identical for the Czech and Bavarian sides of border. The objective of the now completed project is also to establish a permanent system of feedback on the Šumava/Bohemian Forest Mts. National Park Administration functioning and performance. The Administration will be able to incorporate the findings and lessons learned in its daily activities as well as in communication with, information of and raising awareness among the general public, marketing and public relations. Therefore, the scheme on interviewing and monitoring visitors in both neighbouring National Parks will continue and be further developed.

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Cíl EÚS
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A Feasibility Study on:

„Improvement of Local Economic Prosperity and of Nature Conservation in Zambia supported by the Czech Development Agency“

František Pelc, Michal Lodin

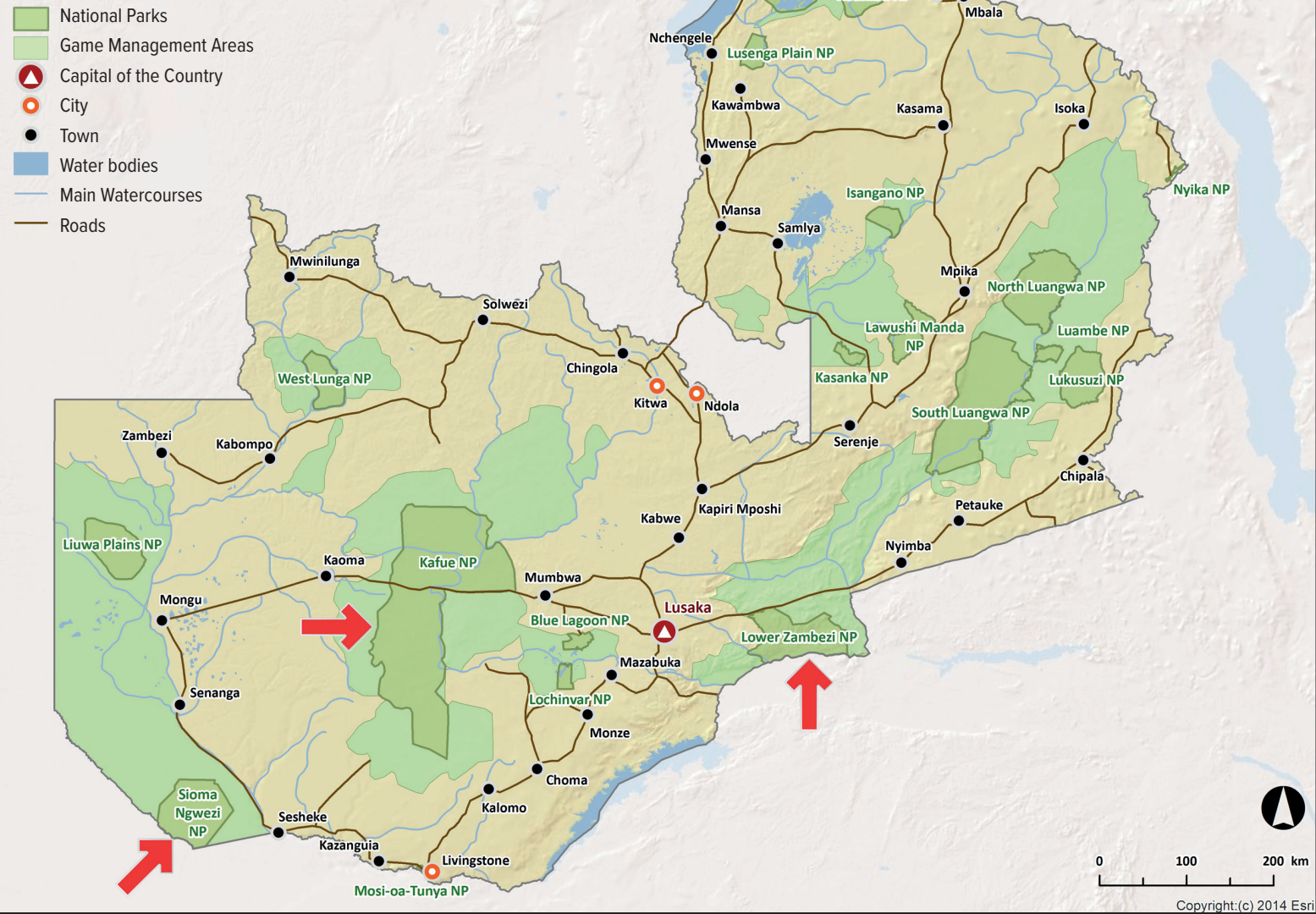
One of the significant preconditions for enhancing and improving nature conservation, biodiversity protection respectively in protected areas is eco-tourism development, undoubtedly strengthening

job opportunity/employment and economic prosperity in the countryside and at the same time also local community involvement in nature conservation (Eagles *et al.* 2002).

In Zambia, there are viable giraffe populations only in the Sioma Ngwezi National Park (the Southern giraffe *G. giraffe*, in total 200 – 300 individuals, pictured) and in the South Luangwa National Park (the Masai giraffe *G. tippelskirchii*, 600 – 700 individuals). © František Pelc



Zambia National Parks



Map showing threes selected National Parks (marked by red arrows). Elaborated by Jan Vrba

One of the significant preconditions for enhancing and improving nature conservation, biodiversity protection respectively in protected areas is ecotourism development, undoubtedly strengthening job opportunity/employment and economic prosperity in the countryside and at the same time also local community involvement in nature conservation (Eagles *et al.* 2002). Despite a lot of fluctuations, the number of foreign visitors has been increasing in recent decades and in 2018, it has reached for the first time one million. Thus, tourism has become one of the Zambian most rapidly growing economic sectors, providing directly or indirectly jobs to roughly 319,000 people, contributing 6.3% of the GDP, and income from foreign tourism representing 8.3% of Zambia's total exports (ACT 2018).

Nevertheless, a more detailed analysis shows that only about one quarter of foreign visitors to Zam-

bia enjoy ecotourism in protected areas, in addition with sharp differences. More than 140,000 tourists visit the Victoria/Mosi-oa-Tunya Falls and about 23,000 of them enter the adjacent small Mosi oa Tunya National Park. The best-known South Luangwa National Park of the same size as Moravia, one of the historical lands in the Czech Republic, has recently hosted more than 40,000 visitors a year. The giant Kafue National Park covering 22,400 km² is visited by approx. 13,000 tourists per year and the Lower Zambezi National Park is a destination of less than 10,000 visitors throughout the year. The other NPs display attendance in hundreds or a few thousands, sometimes only a few hundred: the latter category also includes the Sioma Ngwezu National Park. For comparison, in the Krkonoše/Giant Mts. National Park, the oldest NP in the Czech Republic, covering less than 400 km², the annual visitor

number is approx. 4 million persons. In the African context, the annual visitor number the famous giant Kruger National Park, being of 90% of the Kafue National Park's size, amounts for more than 1.8 million. The above data and the comparison clearly confirm the enormous potential for changing the current state, namely by sustainable, nature-friendly tourism (*cf.* UKAid & World Bank 2011).

Briefly on the project's history

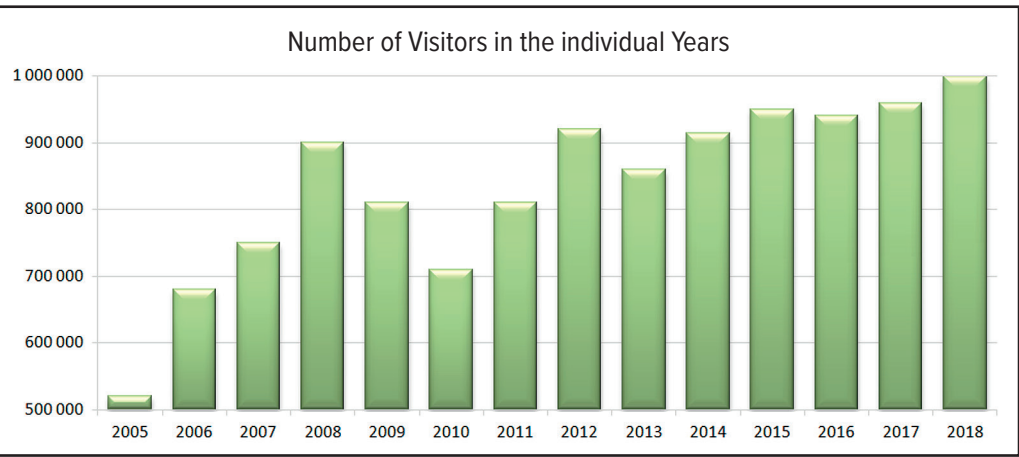
The intention to support tourism infrastructure development for nature conservation and enhancing well-being of local communities in Zambia had appeared in the Czech Republic as soon as in 2016 (Pelc *l.c.*). Based on the outputs of a meeting between the MoTa and the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic (NCA CR), the Zambian partner officially asked by a letter expressing a strong interest

Basic Facts about Nature Conservation in Zambia

Zambia (former Northern Rhodesia) is one of the large countries in southern Africa with an area of more than 752,000 km², thus being almost ten times larger than the Czech Republic. The land-locked country's population is 18 million inhabitants, population density is 24/km², i.e. six times lower than in the Czech Republic. Due to annual population growth rate reaching almost 3%, the population is projected to double in less than 30 years. At present, there are 12 National Parks (NPs) in Zambia with an area ranging from 17 to 22,400 km² and in total covering approx. 8% of the Zambia's territory. About other 22% of the country's territory are allocated for Game Management Areas (GMAs) with really low nature conservation intensity. The nature conservation system guaranteed by the Ministry of Tourism and Arts of the Republic of Zambia (MoTA) is theoretically quite well-thought out, but due to significant lack of funds nature conservation has been insufficient in protected areas, although there are sharp regional differences there (Lindsey *et al.* 2014, Pelc 2017).

for implementation of the project as a part of the Czech Republic's Official Development Assistance (ODA): the request from the MoTA was also submitted to the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Zambia. The intention was assessed by the Czech ODA, preferring projects supporting agricultural development in the Zambian countryside, as lacking the acceptable parameters, and therefore unsuitable. After further repeated consultations, the Czech Development Agency (CDA) agreed to carry out a feasibility study credibly identifying priority areas and at the

A panoramic view of the site on the confluence of the Kafue and Shishambe rivers (the Kafue National Park) which appeared in the feasibility study the most suitable for building an ecotourism facility.© František Pelc



Development in the number of foreign visitors to Zambia (World Bank 2017).

same time setting by expert opinions the investment and operational costs. In 2017, 2018 respectively, the Zambian partner asked both by a letter of the MoTA's Secretary of State to the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Lusaka and consequently by official application asking for the feasibility study assessing three areas of interest for supporting development of a new ecotourism infrastructure in three National Parks, namely Kafue, Sioma Ngwezi and Lower Zambezi. In the middle of 2019, the Zambian initiative resulted in making a contract between the CDA and the NCA CR on implementation of the feasibility study. The study was elaborated by the NCA CR in cooperation with the Faculty of Environmental Sciences, the Czech University of Life Sciences Prague.

The respective feasibility study

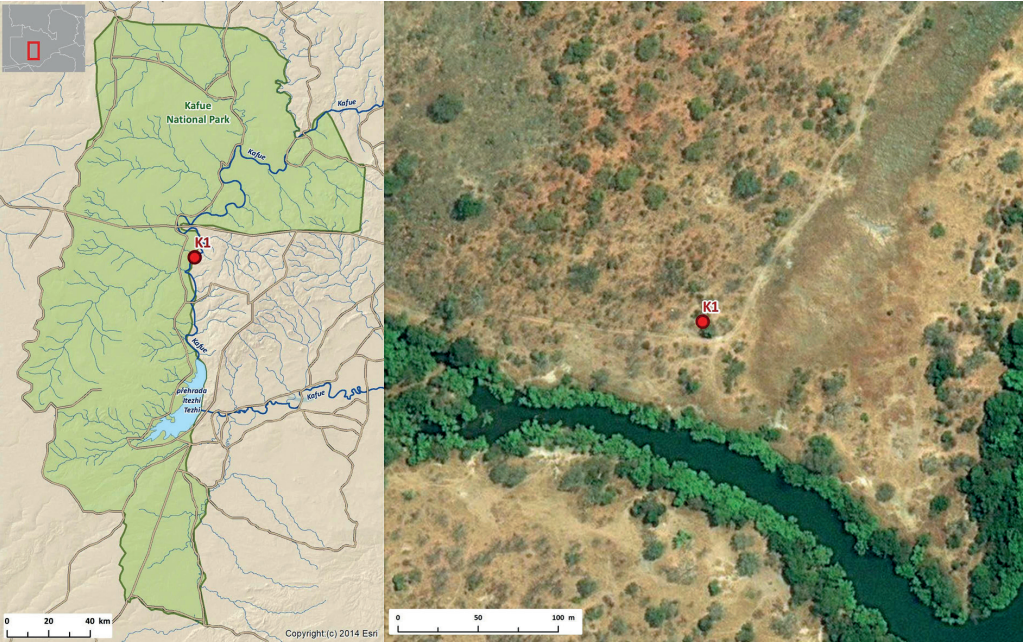
The MoTA asked for carrying out the feasibility study which would determine suitable sites for building ecotourism facilities in the three NPs (see a map) proposed by the Zambian partner including tentative economic costs and based on a comprehensive

comparative SWOT analysis also the undisputable priorities for possible implementation of the project.

A brief description of the three areas studied

The Kafue National Park

The Zambia's largest NP is situated in the mostly flat landscape and is covered by miombo woodlands and at some sites, particularly in the northern part, by wetland plateaux. Within the area of the same size as Moravia, in total 20 year-round and some other seasonal ecotourism facilities have been established there. Moreover when taking into account the National Park's size, there has been a much higher potential for further development. Of fauna, from a point of view of both ecotourism and nature conservation attractive populations of the African bush elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) consisting of 5,000–6,000 individuals, Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*), Lion (*Panthera leo*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*),



The proposal of the most suitable site for building an ecotourism facility in the Kafue National Park central part. Elaborated by Jan Vrba and Vladimír Zdražil



The MoTA’s representatives have been for a long time showing an interest in implementing the NCA CR’s project. At the head of the table Secretary of State Hon. Amos Mulapanga is sitting and the first person right to him is H.E. Radek Rubeš, the Ambassador of the Czech Republic to Zambia. © Vladimír Zdražil

African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*) and of the Spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) occur there. Among antelopes, the Kafue NP is inhabited by the Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger*), Roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*), Common impala (*Aepyceros melampus*), Puku (*Kobus vardonii*), Lichtenstein's hartebeest (*Alcelaphus lichtensteini*), blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*) and the Lechwe (*Kobus leche*).

As we have mentioned, the annual visitor number, i.e. 10,000–15,000, is relatively low. The details on the really large-size protected area are presented by Mkanda *et al.* (2018) and Plesník & Pelc (2018).

The Sioma Ngwezi National Park

The Zambia’s third largest NP (5,270 km²) is located in south-western part of the country on the Angolan and

Namibian border and is characterized by miombo and acacia woodland and savanna vegetation on Kalahari Desert Sands, at some site also by open grassy and periodically flooded plains. In the past NP’s very fauna was almost fully exterminated by poachers two decades ago. At present improved active protection and location on large mammal migration/movement corridors among three countries have allowed at least partial recovery in fauna there. Similarly to the Kafue NP, also the Sioma Ngwezi National Park has become a part of the giant Kavango – Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area, covering the area comparable to France (*cf.* Pelc & Plesník 2016). From a point of view of ecotourism and nature conservation, the occurrence of a Southern giraffe (*G. giraffa*) autochthonous population has been important since the species does not live somewhere else in Zambia (a giraffe population in the South Luangwa belongs to other species, namely the Masai giraffe, *G. tippelskirchii*). In the past numerous elephant population was decimated by poachers: therefore, the current population size is of a few hundred. The proportion between elephant carcasses found and living specimens has been dramatically increasing, namely from 3% in 2008 to 85% in 2015. Moreover, the NP offers almost complete portfolio of other African charismatic megafauna including lions, African wild dogs, leopards and possibly cheetahs and some antelopes, but still in extremely low population densities. There is no permanent ecotourism facility in the NP, only along the Zambezi River about 30 km west from the National Park’s border, there are five camps and lodges.

The Lower Zambezi National Park

Also extensive National Park (4,094 km²) is situated along the bordering Zambezi River, reaching width of 0.5–2 km. The Zambezi River’s stretch in the NP is approx. 120 km long and is surrounded by a floodplain terrace of 2–15 km in width, a chain of hills exceeding 1,000 m a.s.l. and the Great Rift Valley slopes. Many wetlands and pools (in the NP, a part of the floodplain is some months flooded), diverse bush and savannas with landmarks, e.g. baobabs (*Adansonia* spp.) and the Northern Lala palm (*Hyphaene ventricosa*) contribute to the dramatic landscape scenery. A broad range of African fauna includes the African elephant (approx. 1,500–1,700 individuals), commonly occurring Hippopotamus, African buffalo, zebras, some antelope species, Lion (a small population of approx. 30–40 individuals), Leopard, Spotted hyena and rarely also the African wild dog, the latter having 3–5 packs there. While the Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) is common, the Black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*) was exterminated by poaching, the Cheetah has become

extinct and the Giraffe is outside its distribution range there. Almost 400 bird species including the Southern carmine bee-eater (*Merops nubicus nubicoides*) of which up to 10,000 individuals nest in some colonies within the NP attract birdwatchers. On the NP’s territory, seven luxury ecotourism facilities have been step-by-step built, while ten facilities of various quality are located in the adjacent GMA. The National Park and its surroundings are threatened with possible mining. On the opposite river bank in Zimbabwe, there is the unique Mana Pools National Park where also endangered black rhinos have been surviving.

Comparative SWOT analysis and other feasibility study aspects

The aim of a feasibility study is clearly define a project and determine whether it can be implemented. The possibilities for the development are determined by the available opportunities and the unavoidable limits of resources; the market; the environment, the needs and requirements of the local community and political realities. As a part of the study, SWOT analysis was carried out aiming at strengths and opportunities, weaknesses and threats respectively. Strengths and weaknesses are the internal components (patterns) of the proposed project; opportunities and threats are external factors that may influence the outcome.

The detailed SWOT analysis of six sites in the above three National Parks followed international standards and was conducted independently by each expert. For elaborating the SWOT analysis comparing the individual sites and National Parks, in total 48 parameters were evaluated. Seventeen of them dealt with strengths (e.g. biodiversity, visually attractive landscape or possibilities for ecotourism activities), ten were related to weaknesses, such as seasonality in use, lack of ecotourism facility/equipment, insufficient involvement of local communities in ecotourism, seven were linked with opportunities (possibilities of involvement of local communities into the project, possible synergies with other bodies including NGOs, possible increase in nature conservation and management quality), while twelve represented threats (mining, poaching, negative impacts of ecotourism infrastructure building). Each indicator in the SWOT analysis has a weight of 1, 1.5 or 2 and a rating of 0–5. Each of five experts individually determined the weight and score for all defined parameters and sub-parameters. Weighted score (weight * score) then allowed to compare all the SWOT analysis outputs, using positive values for favourable



Together with Ms. Mirriam Namushi, Director of the Kafue National Park, North Sector. © Vladimír Zdražil



The Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) population on the Zambezi River in the Lower Zambezi National Park accounts for some hundred individuals. © František Pelc

parameters (strengths, possibilities) and negative values for unfavourable parameters. The detailed evaluation was conducted for all six sites selected by the MOTA, National Park Administrations staff respectively. A relatively easy access from the international airports in Lusaca and Livingstone was a primary criterion, namely up to a half-day car ride.

The model structure of an ecotourism facility of medium and lower class was also elaborated.

Outputs of the evaluation

The significantly most suitable parameters for the pilot project were found at the site located within the Kafue National Park on the confluence of the

Kafue and Shishambe rivers. It reached 116 points in strengths, while the other sites 62–102 points, in weaknesses 28 (the other sites 35–37), in opportunities 64 (the other sites 50–55) and in threats 44 (the other sites 44–54). Strengths and opportunities were evaluated quite consistently by all experts, weaknesses for the Sioma Ngwezi site and threats for all sites display higher variability.

By an expert estimation, establishing an eco-camp-site would require an investment of CZK 3–4 million (EUR 118,000–158,000). Complementary initial costs (cars, computers, etc.) are estimated at CZK 2–3 million (EUR 78,000–118,000). Annual operational costs were also estimated (approx. CZK 350,000, *i.e.* EUR 13,800) as well as salaries/wages (CZK 500,000–900,000, *i.e.* EUR 19,700–36,000). In favour of the best evaluated site in the Kafue National Park, there is its accessibility (along a well-maintained unpaved road from the high-quality Mg asphalt backbone road, location just in the central part of the NP, proximity of the NP’s staff settlement), attractive and at the same time practical location on the confluence of two rivers and relatively high numbers of attractive wildlife there.

On the other side of the evaluation, there were sites from the Sioma Ngwezi National Park. The NP provides excellent landscape scenery of wilderness as well as recovering fragments of the native fauna populations. Moreover, their rather difficult accessibility along roads with deeper Kalahari Desert sands and absence of surface water (for water supply, there should be necessary to build water pumpers) at the sites studied decrease ranking and increase possible investment costs. Using lodges close to the adjacent Zambezi River or building new ones as a base for visitors and establishing a simple satellite camp just within the NP used for short-term stays in wilderness could help to solve the problem there.

The Busanga Plains in the Kafue National Park harbour large herds of the Lechwe (Kobus leche) attracting predators including lions and cheetahs. © František Pelc



A curious cub in a lion pride, the Kafue National Park. © František Pelc

From a broader view, the sites studied in all the targeted Zambian NPs are, although with various intensity, suitable for further ecotourism development and building related necessary facilities (Lodin *et al.* 2019).

What next?

The study outputs as well as a comprehensive background document providing the primary data were submitted to the Ministry of Tourism and Arts of the Republic of Zambia managing protected areas through the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Lusaca and consequently presented at and submitted to the Czech Development Agency. The study identified the priority site, suitable sites respectively for building sustainable ecotourism infrastructure and also provides an expert estimation of costs for building a model ecotourism facility with capacity of up to 30 visitors (in total, approx. CZK 6 million = EUR 237,000)

and initial costs of operation (annually about CZK 300,000–400,000, *i.e.* EUR 11,800–15,800 a year) and salaries/wages (CZK 500,000–900,000, *i.e.* EUR 19,700–36,000 a year), with services provided by about ten local employees. Management of the ecotourism facility would be step-by-step handed over to the local community, supervised by the investor. All incomes will stay at the site, contrary to standard facilities run by foreign companies. At the same time, a suggested using food from the local products (vegetables, fruits, fish, etc.) should be highlighted as another issue of the development cooperation.

Where to find financial sources to implement the project? Using the Czech Republic’s ODA seems to be the most reasonable. In 2019, according to data available, CZK 20 million (EUR 788,000) were not spent from the Czech Republic’s ODA in Zambia so that they had to be redistributed by the



From a preparatory meeting with the Chancellor of the H.E. Royal Litunga/King of Barotseland (in a red shirt) before the audience with the Litunga himself. © Pavel Pešout

United Nations acting in the region. Moreover, the above source could be possibly used after the necessary change in indicators, having been aiming only at agricultural (production) development in the Zambian countryside. Thus, indicators should be complemented by a possibility to support also non-productive aspects in rural development which are of the same importance as the former. The negotiations on this issue are carried out, *inter alia*, by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. When speaking of that, it is necessary to mention that Zambia paradoxically displays overproduction of agricultural products, but due to the extremely low purchasing power of the population, most of them are exported to richer countries.

The African bush elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) population in the Sioma Ngwezi National Park displays sharp fluctuations in numbers, partially caused by poaching, partially by movement of animals to water source available within the migration corridor among Zambia, Angola, Namibia and Botswana. The herd pictured in the municipality of Nioma, consisting pf approx. 50 individuals, went to drink to the Zambezi River outside the area. © František Pelc

bility study, for support in 2021. The activity should cover a pilot project involving also other local communities in the region where the evaluation of feasibility has been made in 2019 focusing on enhancing the capacities, skills and approaches also in the other sites having been studied. If this is successful, the further Czech Republic’s ODA then could target the other two NPs.

The project shows significant multiplication effects of the ODA’s outputs: it shall contribute, *inter alia*, to poverty alleviation, support to local communities, enhance nature conservation and biodiversity protection and also reduce migration of local people to urban areas or possibly to other regions or countries. Including the communication, education and research activities or possible wild animal reintroductions suggests another potential of the project’s development.

The project was peer-reviewed by Lídie Stellová (Stella Travel), an expert and a private entrepreneur in ecotourism in sub-Saharan Africa, and leading expert in research on and conservation of sub-Saharan biological diversity David Storch (Faculty of Science, Charles University Prague and Centre for Theoretical Study Prague, a joint research institute of Charles University and the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic).

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to the staff of the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Lusaca, particularly H.E. Radek Rubeš, the Ambassador to Zambia, for an excellent preparation of five meetings with key partners at the Ministry of Tourism and Arts of the Republic of Zambia and at the respective National Park Administrations.

