

GROUP 1 - PASTORALISTS OR HERDERS

RUGGED REALITIES

Life is not easy for people in many areas of Africa where lions also live. Most of the countries where lions can be found are what we call 'developing countries', meaning people in these countries typically earn little money. These nations include Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Many people who live alongside lions are **pastoralists** (herders), meaning they are people who live mostly in dry, remote/rural areas. Their livelihoods depend on their very good knowledge of the surrounding ecosystem and on the well-being of their livestock. The types of livestock kept by pastoralists vary according to climate, environment, water and other natural resources, and geographical area, and may include cattle, goats, sheep, horses and donkeys. Often grazing land is **scarce** (hard to find). Herders make money by selling wool, milk, and meat from their animals.

Many of the people who live in the **remote, rural** areas of Africa live in poverty and have limited earnings.

Threats to Lions

Earning money as a pastoralist (herder) is **unpredictable** (in other words, you don't always know when money is coming in). When winter weather is especially bad, livestock animals may die. A herder's **income** also depends on the health of livestock animals. If livestock die, a herder will lose money. Because people who herd livestock in these regions make very little money, each livestock animal is very important to them.

For various reasons, lions will sometimes attack and kill livestock. In some cases, the lion's natural prey—medium to large sized mammals like antelope—are not easily available because hunters have killed them for meat. In other cases, livestock animals overgraze the same grass on which wild animals do, leaving less prey for lions. When lions attack domestic livestock, some herders may kill the lions.

While many people in these regions value the lion, they are often able to earn more money from killing lions than they could earn from protecting the animals. For example, a poacher who kills lions illegally can make as much as \$1000 from the sale of a lion's fur and body parts. People in the region can also make money from oil mining, which destroys wildlife habitat.

Lions are an internationally recognised endangered species. It is illegal to kill lions anywhere in the world. There are also laws to protect lions within individual countries.

Most of the large wild goats and sheep that are prey for lions are also illegal to hunt.

ALL ABOUT YOUR GROUP

As **herders**, your life depends heavily on the well-being of your horses, sheep, goats, donkeys and cattle. Cattle provide you the daily nutrients that you need since they give you meat and milk. Grazing land for your animals is important so that they have enough to eat. You try to sell milk and meat to people in your village, but your sales are very low. There are times when you have lost your livestock as prey to lions.

This is **devastating** to your **livelihood**. Some people in your group have become so upset by this that they have killed lions, even though they risk **fines** or **penalties** since lions are **endangered**. **Poaching**, or illegal hunting, of lions and their prey is **tempting** to you because you can make a **decent** amount of money by selling lion skins and bones. Lions are worth more than ever these days. Your main concern is to support yourself and your family.

PREPARE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR TOWN HALL MEETING

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of the protected area?

Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Who should be able to use the protected area and who should not? Why?

3. Would you ever agree to stop livestock grazing in the protected area? If yes, what would you need in order to make you agree to this?

4. What should happen to people who currently live in the protected area?

5. Do you think hunting should be allowed in the protected area? Why or why not?

6. What, if anything, are you willing to do to help with the **management** and conservation of the protected area?

GROUP 2 – CRAFTSPEOPLE

RUGGED REALITIES

Life is not easy for people in many areas of Africa where lions also live. Most of the countries where lions can be found are what we call 'developing countries', meaning people in these countries typically earn little money. These nations include Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Many people who live alongside lions are **pastoralists** (herders), meaning they are people who live mostly in dry, remote/rural areas. Their livelihoods depend on their very good knowledge of the surrounding ecosystem and on the well-being of their livestock. The types of livestock kept by pastoralists vary according to climate, environment, water and other natural resources, and geographical area, and may include cattle, goats, sheep, horses and donkeys. Often grazing land is **scarce** (hard to find). Herders make money by selling wool, milk, and meat from their animals.

Many of the people who live in the **remote, rural** areas of Africa live in poverty and have limited earnings.

Threats to Lions

Earning money as a pastoralist (herder) is **unpredictable** (in other words, you don't always know when money is coming in). When winter weather is especially bad, livestock animals may die. A herder's **income** also depends on the health of livestock animals. If livestock die, a herder will lose money. Because people who herd livestock in these regions make very little money, each livestock animal is very important to them.

For various reasons, lions will sometimes attack and kill livestock. In some cases, the lion's natural prey—medium to large sized mammals like antelope—are not easily available because hunters have killed them for meat. In other cases, livestock animals overgraze the same grass on which wild animals do, leaving less prey for lions. When lions attack domestic livestock, some herders may kill the lions.

While many people in these regions value the lion, they are often able to earn more money from killing lions than they could earn from protecting the animals. For example, a poacher who kills lions illegally can make as much as \$1000 from the sale of a lion's fur and body parts. People in the region can also make money from oil mining, which destroys wildlife habitat.

Lions are an internationally recognised endangered species. It is illegal to kill lions anywhere in the world. There are also laws to protect lions within individual countries.

Most of the large wild goats and sheep that are prey for lions are also illegal to hunt.

ALL ABOUT YOUR GROUP

As livestock herders, who are also **craftspeople**, you have decided to sell traditional crafts, such as _____, at your local market and **abroad**. The wool for your crafts comes from sheep that your family owns. You have been promised business by the Lion Trust, an international conservation organisation, as long as you agree not to harm lions or their prey species. You are **motivated** to keep the lions safe since their survival is tied to your survival. With the money you make from the crafts that you create, you can afford the high cost of food, medicine, and school for your families. Life is not as much of a daily struggle for you now that

there is a market for your handcrafted items. You know how to make products that people from all over the world are interested in buying. In an exchange for a cash bonus at the end of the year, your community members have been asked to stop all poaching of lions within the area where you live. If anyone does kill a lion, you still get paid for your products, but no one in the region will get the conservation bonus—even if the person who killed the lion wasn't a member of your community.

PREPARE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR TOWN HALL MEETING

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of the protected area?

Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Who should be able to use the protected area and who should not? Why?

3. Would you ever agree to stop livestock grazing in the protected area? If yes, what would you need in order to make you agree to this?

4. What should happen to people who currently live in the protected area?

5. Do you think hunting should be allowed in the protected area? Why or why not?

6. What, if anything, are you willing to do to help with the **management** and conservation of the protected area?

NOTES

Handwriting practice lines for notes. The page contains 20 horizontal lines for writing. A large, faint watermark reading "CITW CURRICULUM" is oriented diagonally across the page.

GROUP 3- MINISTRY OF NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

RUGGED REALITIES

Life is not easy for people in many areas of Africa where lions also live. Most of the countries where lions can be found are what we call 'developing countries', meaning people in these countries typically earn little money. These nations include Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Many people who live alongside lions are **pastoralists** (herders), meaning they are people who live mostly in dry, remote/rural areas. Their livelihoods depend on their very good knowledge of the surrounding ecosystem and on the well-being of their livestock. The types of livestock kept by pastoralists vary according to climate, environment, water and other natural resources, and geographical area, and may include cattle, goats, sheep, horses and donkeys. Often grazing land is **scarce** (hard to find). Herders make money by selling wool, milk, and meat from their animals.

Many of the people who live in the **remote, rural** areas of Africa live in poverty and have limited earnings.

Threats to Lions

Earning money as a pastoralist (herder) is **unpredictable** (in other words, you don't always know when money is coming in). When winter weather is especially bad, livestock animals may die. A herder's **income** also depends on the health of livestock animals. If livestock die, a herder will lose money. Because people who herd livestock in these regions make very little money, each livestock animal is very important to them.

For various reasons, lions will sometimes attack and kill livestock. In some cases, the lion's natural prey—medium to large sized mammals like antelope—are not easily available because hunters have killed them for meat. In other cases, livestock animals overgraze the same grass on which wild animals do, leaving less prey for lions. When lions attack domestic livestock, some herders may kill the lions.

While many people in these regions value the lion, they are often able to earn more money from killing lions than they could earn from protecting the animals. For example, a poacher who kills lions illegally can make as much as \$1000 from the sale of a lion's fur and body parts. People in the region can also make money from oil mining, which destroys wildlife habitat.

Lions are an internationally recognised endangered species. It is illegal to kill lions anywhere in the world. There are also laws to protect lions within individual countries.

Most of the large wild goats and sheep that are prey for lions are also illegal to hunt.

ALL ABOUT YOUR GROUP

As part of your country's Ministry of Nature and the Environment, one of your major goals is to look after environmental and forestry programmes. You **prioritise** the conservation of plants and animals, prevent and control pollution, and monitor the numbers of wildlife species in protected areas and national parks. You give the government ideas about what areas are in need of protection and what areas could instead be used for new economic development (like planting agricultural lands, keeping livestock, building homes etc.). You want to protect the places where wildlife live. However, some of those areas could potentially be used for land

to build schools, businesses, and homes if economic development were to become a priority. It is difficult to decide how areas should be used and designated. You have become very interested in the money that hunting and mining groups have offered your department if they are allowed to do business in the area; you could use that money to pay for other environmental projects. International hunters bring lots of money to your country—in some cases they will pay \$50,000 to hunt wild animals. Mining groups are also willing to pay large amounts of money to search for gold, copper, and silver. These activities will likely have a negative impact on lions and other wild species but would bring more money into the Ministry.

PREPARE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR TOWN HALL MEETING

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of the protected area?

Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Who should be able to use the protected area and who should not? Why?

3. Would you ever agree to stop livestock grazing in the protected area? If yes, what would you need in order to make you agree to this?

4. What should happen to people who currently live in the protected area?

5. Do you think hunting should be allowed in the protected area? Why or why not?

6. What, if anything, are you willing to do to help with the **management** and conservation of the protected area?

GROUP 4 - YOUR COUNTRY'S TOURISM DEPARTMENT

RUGGED REALITIES

Life is not easy for people in many areas of Africa where lions also live. Most of the countries where lions can be found are what we call 'developing countries', meaning people in these countries typically earn little money. These nations include Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Many people who live alongside lions are **pastoralists** (herders), meaning they are people who live mostly in dry, remote/rural areas. Their livelihoods depend on their very good knowledge of the surrounding ecosystem and on the well-being of their livestock. The types of livestock kept by pastoralists vary according to climate, environment, water and other natural resources, and geographical area, and may include cattle, goats, sheep, horses and donkeys. Often grazing land is **scarce** (hard to find). Herders make money by selling wool, milk, and meat from their animals.

Many of the people who live in the **remote, rural** areas of Africa live in poverty and have limited earnings.

Threats to Lions

Earning money as a pastoralist (herder) is **unpredictable** (in other words, you don't always know when money is coming in). When winter weather is especially bad, livestock animals may die. A herder's **income** also depends on the health of livestock animals. If livestock die, a herder will lose money. Because people who herd livestock in these regions make very little money, each livestock animal is very important to them.

For various reasons, lions will sometimes attack and kill livestock. In some cases, the lion's natural prey—medium to large sized mammals like antelope—are not easily available because hunters have killed them for meat. In other cases, livestock animals overgraze the same grass on which wild animals do, leaving less prey for lions. When lions attack domestic livestock, some herders may kill the lions.

While many people in these regions value the lion, they are often able to earn more money from killing lions than they could earn from protecting the animals. For example, a poacher who kills lions illegally can make as much as \$1000 from the sale of a lion's fur and body parts. People in the region can also make money from oil mining, which destroys wildlife habitat.

Lions are an internationally recognised endangered species. It is illegal to kill lions anywhere in the world. There are also laws to protect lions within individual countries.

Most of the large wild goats and sheep that are prey for lions are also illegal to hunt.

ALL ABOUT YOUR GROUP

As part of your country's Tourism Department, you want **tourists** to leave with a very good feeling about your country. You want people to appreciate the country's culture, history, national symbols, geography, and environmental resources. Specifically, you want people to leave with a positive idea of how beautiful the wilderness is, how peaceful and friendly the **nomadic** peoples are, and how rich the history is. You believe by doing this, you will attract a lot of visitors, which brings money to your country. Therefore, it is important to make sure nature and people live in harmony. You would like to have permission to put a tourist lodge in the

protected area so that people can enjoy nature up close. You think this lodge will benefit your business and the country. You do not want the tourists to see domestic sheep and goats when they come; instead you want them to see wildlife. You sometimes allow hunters to stay in your tourist lodges and sites—they bring lots of money to the country. It would be great if they could hunt wildlife near the protected region.

PREPARE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR TOWN HALL MEETING

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of the protected area?

Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Who should be able to use the protected area and who should not? Why?

3. Would you ever agree to stop livestock grazing in the protected area? If yes, what would you need in order to make you agree to this?

4. What should happen to people who currently live in the protected area?

5. Do you think hunting should be allowed in the protected area? Why or why not?

6. What, if anything, are you willing to do to help with the **management** and conservation of the protected area?

GROUP 5 - INTERNATIONAL LION CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

RUGGED REALITIES

Life is not easy for people in many areas of Africa where lions also live. Most of the countries where lions can be found are what we call 'developing countries', meaning people in these countries typically earn little money. These nations include Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Many people who live alongside lions are **pastoralists** (herders), meaning they are people who live mostly in dry, remote/rural areas. Their livelihoods depend on their very good knowledge of the surrounding ecosystem and on the well-being of their livestock. The types of livestock kept by pastoralists vary according to climate, environment, water and other natural resources, and geographical area, and may include cattle, goats, sheep, horses and donkeys. Often grazing land is **scarce** (hard to find). Herders make money by selling wool, milk, and meat from their animals.

Many of the people who live in the **remote, rural** areas of Africa live in poverty and have limited earnings.

Threats to Lions

Earning money as a pastoralist (herder) is **unpredictable** (in other words, you don't always know when money is coming in). When winter weather is especially bad, livestock animals may die. A herder's **income** also depends on the health of livestock animals. If livestock die, a herder will lose money. Because people who herd livestock in these regions make very little money, each livestock animal is very important to them.

For various reasons, lions will sometimes attack and kill livestock. In some cases, the lion's natural prey—medium to large sized mammals like antelope—are not easily available because hunters have killed them for meat. In other cases, livestock animals overgraze the same grass on which wild animals do, leaving less prey for lions. When lions attack domestic livestock, some herders may kill the lions.

While many people in these regions value the lion, they are often able to earn more money from killing lions than they could earn from protecting the animals. For example, a poacher who kills lions illegally can make as much as \$1000 from the sale of a lion's fur and body parts. People in the region can also make money from oil mining, which destroys wildlife habitat.

Lions are an internationally recognised endangered species. It is illegal to kill lions anywhere in the world. There are also laws to protect lions within individual countries.

Most of the large wild goats and sheep that are prey for lions are also illegal to hunt.

ALL ABOUT YOUR GROUP

As part of the International Lion Conservation Foundation, you are concerned with both lions and humans. You want to make relationships with the communities that live in the same environment as the lion by involving the people living in these **habitats** in your conservation ideas. You also want to improve the quality of life for these people because many of them are very poor. You want the protected land to be a safe place for lions to raise cubs and hunt wild prey, such as antelope. You are concerned that too many livestock go into the protected area and eat all of the grass, which leads to decreased numbers of wild prey for the lion. If the

livestock keep going into the area, lions will prey on the livestock. When that happens, herders sometimes kill the lions. Other activities such as hunting also reduce numbers of lions and their prey. This hunting is not **regulated**—meaning the numbers of antelope, and lions killed are not reported—and therefore should not happen in the protected area. You hope that people will still be able to live in the area, but there have to be more regulations and rules about who can use the land.

PREPARE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR TOWN HALL MEETING

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of the protected area?

Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Who should be able to use the protected area and who should not? Why?

3. Would you ever agree to stop livestock grazing in the protected area? If yes, what would you need in order to make you agree to this?

4. What should happen to people who currently live in the protected area?

5. Do you think hunting should be allowed in the protected area? Why or why not?

6. What, if anything, are you willing to do to help with the **management** and conservation of the protected area?

GROUP 6 - NATIONAL PARK STAFF

RUGGED REALITIES

Life is not easy for people in many areas of Africa where lions also live. Most of the countries where lions can be found are what we call 'developing countries', meaning people in these countries typically earn little money. These nations include Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Many people who live alongside lions are **pastoralists** (herders), meaning they are people who live mostly in dry, remote/rural areas. Their livelihoods depend on their very good knowledge of the surrounding ecosystem and on the well-being of their livestock. The types of livestock kept by pastoralists vary according to climate, environment, water and other natural resources, and geographical area, and may include cattle, goats, sheep, horses and donkeys. Often grazing land is **scarce** (hard to find). Herders make money by selling wool, milk, and meat from their animals.

Many of the people who live in the **remote, rural** areas of Africa live in poverty and have limited earnings.

Threats to Lions

Earning money as a pastoralist (herder) is **unpredictable** (in other words, you don't always know when money is coming in). When winter weather is especially bad, livestock animals may die. A herder's **income** also depends on the health of livestock animals. If livestock die, a herder will lose money. Because people who herd livestock in these regions make very little money, each livestock animal is very important to them.

For various reasons, lions will sometimes attack and kill livestock. In some cases, the lion's natural prey—medium to large sized mammals like antelope—are not easily available because hunters have killed them for meat. In other cases, livestock animals overgraze the same grass on which wild animals do, leaving less prey for lions. When lions attack domestic livestock, some herders may kill the lions.

While many people in these regions value the lion, they are often able to earn more money from killing lions than they could earn from protecting the animals. For example, a poacher who kills lions illegally can make as much as \$1000 from the sale of a lion's fur and body parts. People in the region can also make money from oil mining, which destroys wildlife habitat.

Lions are an internationally recognised endangered species. It is illegal to kill lions anywhere in the world. There are also laws to protect lions within individual countries.

Most of the large wild goats and sheep that are prey for lions are also illegal to hunt.

ALL ABOUT YOUR GROUP

As part of the National Park staff, you work to increase and look after **biodiversity** throughout the country. A large part of your job involves working to increase populations of endangered animals such as the lion. You work on protecting specific areas so that poaching and economic development do not decrease the numbers of animals and plants. You want to develop more parks to protect wildlife and **indigenous** plants. You have been working to build strong relationships with government leaders so that they will provide money for your efforts. You are torn because you want to make the protected area safe for wildlife, but you have very little money for uniforms, horses or vehicles, walkie-talkies, and other items that would help

you to make sure the boundaries of the protected area are not being crossed by poachers and herders with livestock. The Ministry of Nature and the Environment believes the only way to get money is to allow mining and hunting in the protected area. The Ministry also suggests that the people who currently live in the region need to leave the area. You want money, but you don't really agree with kicking people out of their homes. Because the Ministry is your boss, you are concerned about sharing your ideas and opinions in front of Ministry officials. You want to monitor wildlife and hunting better but don't have the resources or skills.

PREPARE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR TOWN HALL MEETING

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of the protected area?

Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Who should be able to use the protected area and who should not? Why?

3. Would you ever agree to stop livestock grazing in the protected area? If yes, what would you need in order to make you agree to this?

4. What should happen to people who currently live in the protected area?

5. Do you think hunting should be allowed in the protected area? Why or why not?

6. What, if anything, are you willing to do to help with the **management** and conservation of the protected area?

GROUP 7 - AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN/TOURISTS

RUGGED REALITIES

Life is not easy for people in many areas of Africa where lions also live. Most of the countries where lions can be found are what we call 'developing countries', meaning people in these countries typically earn little money. These nations include Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Many people who live alongside lions are **pastoralists** (herders), meaning they are people who live mostly in dry, remote/rural areas. Their livelihoods depend on their very good knowledge of the surrounding ecosystem and on the well-being of their livestock. The types of livestock kept by pastoralists vary according to climate, environment, water and other natural resources, and geographical area, and may include cattle, goats, sheep, horses and donkeys. Often grazing land is **scarce** (hard to find). Herders make money by selling wool, milk, and meat from their animals.

Many of the people who live in the **remote, rural** areas of Africa live in poverty and have limited earnings.

Threats to Lions

Earning money as a pastoralist (herder) is **unpredictable** (in other words, you don't always know when money is coming in). When winter weather is especially bad, livestock animals may die. A herder's **income** also depends on the health of livestock animals. If livestock die, a herder will lose money. Because people who herd livestock in these regions make very little money, each livestock animal is very important to them.

For various reasons, lions will sometimes attack and kill livestock. In some cases, the lion's natural prey—medium to large sized mammals like antelope—are not easily available because hunters have killed them for meat. In other cases, livestock animals overgraze the same grass on which wild animals do, leaving less prey for lions. When lions attack domestic livestock, some herders may kill the lions.

While many people in these regions value the lion, they are often able to earn more money from killing lions than they could earn from protecting the animals. For example, a poacher who kills lions illegally can make as much as \$1000 from the sale of a lion's fur and body parts. People in the region can also make money from oil mining, which destroys wildlife habitat.

Lions are an internationally recognised endangered species. It is illegal to kill lions anywhere in the world. There are also laws to protect lions within individual countries.

Most of the large wild goats and sheep that are prey for lions are also illegal to hunt.

ALL ABOUT YOUR GROUP

As a group of American school children, you have been learning about conservation efforts throughout the world that help keep the biodiversity of an area. Your school won an award that gave your class the opportunity to visit one place that has an endangered species, to create a proposal to educate children around the world about this species, and to support efforts to ensure the safety and livelihood of the species. Your class has been researching the lion, and you are amazed that you finally have the chance to visit the region where these important animals live. You have met herders that live in the areas where lions also live. While you know that the herders' livestock need to graze on available grass, you also know that

overgrazing by livestock can make it difficult for lions and their prey to find food. You are excited that you are able to attend a meeting that could possibly save a number of lions. When you return to the United States, you will create a campaign that educates children about what you have learned.

PREPARE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR TOWN HALL MEETING

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of the protected area?

Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Who should be able to use the protected area and who should not? Why?

3. Would you ever agree to stop livestock grazing in the protected area? If yes, what would you need in order to make you agree to this?

4. What should happen to people who currently live in the protected area?

5. Do you think hunting should be allowed in the protected area? Why or why not?

6. What, if anything, are you willing to do to help with the **management** and conservation of the protected area?

GROUP 8 - WILDLIFE HUNTERS

RUGGED REALITIES

Life is not easy for people in many areas of Africa where lions also live. Most of the countries where lions can be found are what we call 'developing countries', meaning people in these countries typically earn little money. These nations include Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Many people who live alongside lions are **pastoralists** (herders), meaning they are people who live mostly in dry, remote/rural areas. Their livelihoods depend on their very good knowledge of the surrounding ecosystem and on the well-being of their livestock. The types of livestock kept by pastoralists vary according to climate, environment, water and other natural resources, and geographical area, and may include cattle, goats, sheep, horses and donkeys. Often grazing land is **scarce** (hard to find). Herders make money by selling wool, milk, and meat from their animals.

Many of the people who live in the **remote, rural** areas of Africa live in poverty and have limited earnings.

Threats to Lions

Earning money as a pastoralist (herder) is **unpredictable** (in other words, you don't always know when money is coming in). When winter weather is especially bad, livestock animals may die. A herder's **income** also depends on the health of livestock animals. If livestock die, a herder will lose money. Because people who herd livestock in these regions make very little money, each livestock animal is very important to them.

For various reasons, lions will sometimes attack and kill livestock. In some cases, the lion's natural prey—medium to large sized mammals like antelope—are not easily available because hunters have killed them for meat. In other cases, livestock animals overgraze the same grass on which wild animals do, leaving less prey for lions. When lions attack domestic livestock, some herders may kill the lions.

While many people in these regions value the lion, they are often able to earn more money from killing lions than they could earn from protecting the animals. For example, a poacher who kills lions illegally can make as much as \$1000 from the sale of a lion's fur and body parts. People in the region can also make money from oil mining, which destroys wildlife habitat.

Lions are an internationally recognised endangered species. It is illegal to kill lions anywhere in the world. There are also laws to protect lions within individual countries.

Most of the large wild goats and sheep that are prey for lions are also illegal to hunt.

ALL ABOUT YOUR GROUP

As wildlife hunters, you hunt all types of wildlife, including species that are **illegal** to kill. Catching lions and their big prey, like antelope, is a huge business that helps you survive. The money you make from poaching supports your family, though you risk expensive fines and jail time if you are caught. Catching just one lion can provide you with a steady income for one year. Because of their beautiful fur, lion skins are in high demand in the many overseas countries. Other buyers want these animals to add live animals to their private animal collections. You can also sell lion bones for use in traditional medicines. Throughout your whole life, you have grown up knowing about the lion. You know that the survival of lions is important for the **ecosystem**, but your family's survival is more important. You often go into

the protected area yourself or pay herders to go there to set traps to catch lions and other wildlife. Right now you have 200 traps set that your friends are watching for you.

PREPARE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOUR TOWN HALL MEETING

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of the protected area?

Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Who should be able to use the protected area and who should not? Why?

3. Would you ever agree to stop livestock grazing in the protected area? If yes, what would you need in order to make you agree to this?

4. What should happen to people who currently live in the protected area?

5. Do you think hunting should be allowed in the protected area? Why or why not?

6. What, if anything, are you willing to do to help with the **management** and conservation of the protected area?
