

## Get involved

If you have experience of relevant initiatives, please get involved!

We are keen to hear about community-driven initiatives, or externally driven initiatives, such as those where community members are employed as game guards.

Share your experiences of developing and implementing community action against poaching on [www.PeopleNotPoaching.org](http://www.PeopleNotPoaching.org)

**Online learning platform**  
[www.PeopleNotPoaching.org](http://www.PeopleNotPoaching.org)

**Project webpage**  
Our project publications will be posted here:  
[www.iied.org/learning-action-communities-ag](http://www.iied.org/learning-action-communities-ag)  
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**IUCN CEESP/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (IUCN-SULi)** was established in 2012, as a joint initiative of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP). It aims to mobilise global expertise across the science, policy and practice sectors to address the urgent challenges of overexploitation of wild species and support robust, equitable models of sustainable use that meet human needs and priorities. IUCN-SULi will use its extensive network to provide both an international dissemination channel and critical links to relevant international IWT policy forums.

[www.iucn.org/suli](http://www.iucn.org/suli)

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# Zambia EGC



## Project

Enhancing Governance of Cbnrm  
for Better Conservation and  
Social Outcomes in Zambia

[ NAMWALA GMA ]

## Background

**Zambia CBNRM Forum** is an umbrella organisation that was registered in 2005. It represents various communities, community-based organisations and civil society organisations that are interested in the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction through community based natural resources management. Zambia CBNRM Forum will organise and mobilise communities, assist in data analysis and reporting, and host the Zambian multi- stakeholder dialogue. - [www.zcbrnm.com](http://www.zcbrnm.com)

**BIOPAMA** is an initiative of the ACP group of States financed by the European Union jointly implemented by International Union of Conservation of Nature(IUCN) and the joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JCR). The BIOPAMA project in Zambia aimed at Enhancing Governance of Cbnrm for a Better Conservation and Social Outcome in Zambia addresses priorities for improved management and governance of bio diversity and natural resources including the providing and assessing supportive tools.

The project supports protected areas at all cost levels through the provision of service and tools and capacity development as well as opportunities for site level activities.

November 1, 2020 - April 30, 2023

Protected and conserved area(s) concerned

Mumbwa GMA, 4094; Namwala GMA, 4093; Mafunta GMA, 555626090; Chiawa GMA, 62095; Rufunsa GMA, 303859; Luano GMA, 4095.

### The BIOPAMA AC Objectives addressed

- Enhance the management and governance of priority protected areas by addressing existing limitations (strengthening on-site infrastructure/equipment for patrolling, poaching control, developing capacity of staff).
- Support local communities' initiatives aiming to enhance the livelihoods of local people whilst effectively contributing to protected areas management.



Namwala GMA participates in the SAGE assessments the participants are attentive (Photo by Cecilia Banda Project Officer)

## The SAGE Assessment Results.

- Sense of ownership has to be created by educating the community on their rights.
- Carry out sensitisation campaigns especially at village level through village action groups (VAGs). More sensitization through community meetings or interactions
- Create and/or improve extension services. Sensitize communities on their rights and avail permits to reduce obstacles and tedious procedures.
- Simplify procedures to collect permits and make it less expensive so as to motivate communities.
- Make procedures easy and possible for local communities to access.
- Improve information transparency on revenue sharing with stakeholders especially the community.
- Simplify revenue sharing mechanisms and improve information sharing.

### 4. Transparency and accountability

Key issues/ reasons for low or high scores.

- High levels of encroachment and frequent bush fires
- There is need for clear physical features to indicate the boundaries for the PA
- Poaching and encroachment is not reported easily because whistle blowers are not protected and communities fear victimization.
- Improve sharing of information among stakeholders for increased accountability and transparency

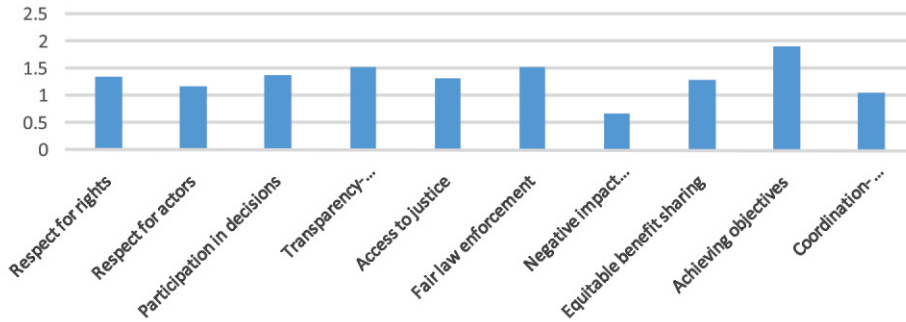
### Questions with large differences in groups' scores

There was consensus on the lack of information sharing among stakeholders and that improving information sharing can improve performance and accountability. That all actors scored above (mean score 1) indicates that there is information sharing which just needs to be improved. Poor mechanisms for monitoring performance make it difficult to measure accountability of actors.

### Ideas for action to improve

- Local institutions such as the VAGs should be equipped with cell phones or radios for easy communication in case of fires or other illegal activities which need to be communicated.
- Draw maps that can be distributed to actors so that the boundaries are clear.
- Passing on indigenous knowledge on the boundaries and features used for boundary identification through written documents.
- Explain procedures for reporting offenders to other stakeholders to make it easy for them to participate in accounting for illegal activities
- Identify other actors and have meetings with them. Identify their roles and share responsibilities.
- Call for training regularly. Meet periodically to evaluate and monitor progress.
- Continuous knowledge sharing of natural resource and boundaries to the younger generations as there is a generation gap on knowledge about physical boundaries.
- More sharing of information and ideas to improve performance and follow ups on actions proposed.

Mean governance score by principle



Sharing results of some SAGE Principles :

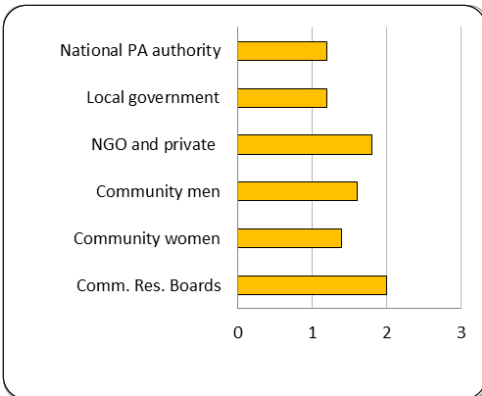
1. Recognition and respect for the rights of all relevant actors

Key issues/ reasons for low or high scores.

- Communities do not receive information and there is a challenge when it comes to information sharing. Lack of extension services to improve on sensitization.
- Communities are aware of the right to hunt but don't have resources to buy and the process is difficult for locals. The process is especially challenging for women to acquire licences.

Questions with large differences in groups' scores

There is consensus that the stakeholders are aware of their rights members know their rights. There is no big difference between community members and other actors especially on community awareness with all groups having (mean score above 1). The women score is higher than all the groups. The issue here is more about access than being aware of rights.



Community Women scoring the questionnaire (Photo by Eneya Msimuko Project Coordinator)

Priority need addressed

Game management areas (GMAs) are protected areas in communally owned lands that make up more than 70% of the total protected area in Zambia. Overall governance of GMAs has been in decline, reflected in an increased rate of habitat loss, land disputes and declining wildlife populations. This has serious consequences for conservation in Zambia. The project will address tackle key governance challenges at GMAs including issues related to benefit sharing, accountability, rights recognition, participation in decision-making, gender equality, transparency and information sharing, and law enforcement.



Namwala GMA protected Area Authority discussion the sage process (Photo by Cecilia Banda Project Officer)



Community men scoring and discussing the questionnaire. (Photo by Cecilia Banda project office)

Project Activities

- Stakeholders of six game management areas (GMAs) in Zambia will plan and effectively implement priority actions to strengthen governance. This will include activities such as stakeholder action planning workshops, communication of assessment results and action plans, implementation of specific priority actions, peer-to-peer exchanges with other GMAs, regular monitoring of progress, and governance capacity building for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) based on needs assessments.
- Stakeholders of four game management areas (GMAs) in Zambia will complete governance assessments for deeper analysis of governance challenges and identifying site-specific actions.
- Learning on strengthening community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) governance will be shared within Zambia and more widely across Africa, with substantial capacity building in governance assessment. Activities towards this will include establishing and facilitating a CBNRM governance strengthening learning group, the publication of a report on governance assessment for CBNRM, a policy briefing on why governance should be at the heart of conservation, a guidebook for strengthening CBNRM governance, and presentations of project learnings on improving governance in CBNRM at relevant national, regional and global event.

## NAMWALA GMA

Namwala GMA is located on the eastern side of Kafue National Park (Figure 1.1) in the ItezhiTezhi District of Southern Province. It lies between longitudes 25o56'736"E and 26o52'413"E and latitudes 15o16'593"S and 15o49'311"S. It covers an area of approximately 3,600 Km<sup>2</sup>. It is bordered by the Kafue River on the south for about a quarter of its length and an open area for the remaining three quarters of its southern boundary. Mumbwa GMA forms the entire length of the northern boundary. On the north-eastern boundary, Namwala GMA meets the Kafue Flats GMA, which is an important Ramsar site. The GMA consists of three chiefdoms namely, Chilyabufu, Kaingu and Shimbizhi. The Chilyabufu Chiefdom is located in the eastern part of the District, whilst the Kaingu Chiefdom is located in the northern part and Shimbizhi Chiefdom in the central part

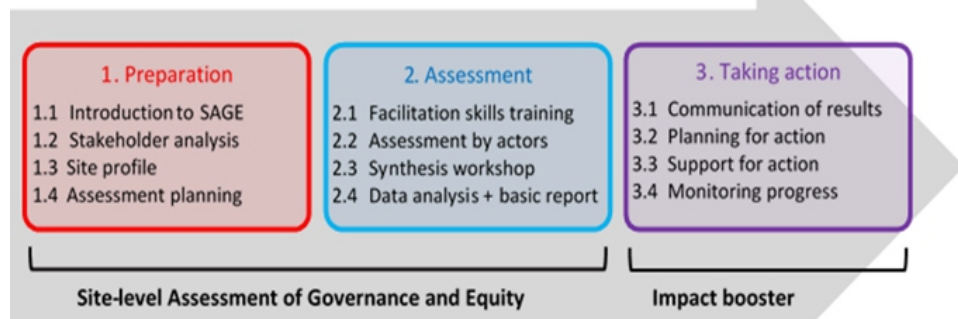
The Participants identified FOUR RIGHTS that they have on the GMA.

- ✓ The Right to hunt
- ✓ Right to fish
- ✓ Right to farm or practice agriculture
- ✓ Right to collect thatching grass
- ✓ The Right to harvest and collect timber
- ✓ Right to have access to revenues from hunting and concessions
- ✓ The Right to collect Non - Timber Forest Products (fruits, mushrooms, grass)

The participants were divided in six groups in which a questionnaire was administered to be discussed and answered by scoring the answer through suggesting evidence to the answer and then the next actions to improve those challenges scored or highlighted.

### Site Level Assesment for Governance and Equity -

The Governance Assessment Tools we are using :



## The SAGE assessment Actors.

With SAGE, the key actors do the assessment working in groups with similar interests. In this case there were six actor groups - national PA authority, local government, NGOs and private sector, community men, community women, and members of the Community Resource Boards (CRBs) which co-manage the GMA with the national PA authority. Each group produces its own version of the assessment based on its knowledge, experience, interests and values. The average scores indicate, in broad terms, which aspects of governance and of equity may need more attention - see below. A score of 3 represents very good/best practice while 1 indicates some major shortcomings. Equally important, a principle-by-principle comparison of the scores of the different actor groups, and their supporting evidence and ideas for action, enables the key actors to better understand the challenges, suggests how to improve the situation, and helps to build mutual respect and trust. See the ten figures of the analysis on the following pages.

<p>Key negative impacts (burdens/costs) on local people's wellbeing of the PA and related conservation and development activities (in order of priority)</p>	<p><b>Men</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poaching and illegal fishing methods.</li> <li>2. Human wildlife conflict</li> <li>3. Displacement and restricted movement</li> <li>4. Enchroachment causing deforestation</li> <li>5. Economic burden due to restrictions on access resources.</li> </ol> <p><b>Women</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human wildlife conflict</li> <li>2. Enchroachment from local people</li> <li>3. Uncontrolled bush fires, damage forest, crops, homes and reduce soil fertility</li> <li>4. Deforestation due to charcoal production</li> <li>5. Cultivating along the riverside causes soil erosion and siltation</li> </ol>
<p>Key positive impacts (benefits) on local people's wellbeing of the PA and related conservation and development activities (in order of priority).</p>	<p><b>Men</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poaching and illegal fishing methods.</li> <li>2. Human wildlife conflict</li> <li>3. Displacement and restricted movement</li> <li>4. Enchroachment causing deforestation</li> <li>5. Economic burden due to restrictions on access resources.</li> </ol> <p><b>Women</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human wildlife conflict</li> <li>2. Enchroachment from local people</li> <li>3. Uncontrolled bush fires, damage forest, crops, homes and reduce soil fertility</li> <li>4. Deforestation due to charcoal production</li> <li>5. Cultivating along the riverside causes soil erosion and siltation</li> </ol>