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FORUM



ZAMBIA COMMUNITY BASED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



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Vision:

A Zambian society where natural resources are sustainably managed with communities fully engaged and are benefiting economically, socially and legally.



Mission Statement:

The Zambia CBNRM Forum is an effective and efficient platform promoting the sustainable utilisation and preservation of natural resources through community engagement.



Core Values:

It is important that the Forum abides by specific values that befit all stakeholders. The following values shall guide personal and professional practice, ethics, behaviour and attitude:

- Integrity
- Transparency and accountability
- Equity
- Partnerships formation
- Gender equality
- Fairness and firmness
- Value for money



Values:

- The Forum is a voluntary and non-partisan organization which does not interfere in the autonomy of its members. ZCBNRM Forum organization is committed to:
- Working with efficiency and long term sustainability. Valuing the principle of social justice, inclusiveness and empowerment for rural communities.
- Believe in the power of committed community-based organizations who want to contribute to a sustainable natural resource management and development.

The Board Chairperson's Message



Seasonal greetings: - Compliments of the year.

WE would like to thank our dear membership, the Board, the secretariat, and our partners for their continued collaboration this year.

Our Message comes with the appreciation of our key partners and sponsors on the various projects which we have implemented in the past 12 months with a key mandate to sustainably manage our nature. Biodiversity conservation calls for collaboration and continuous engagement between government, communities, and all players in the natural resources sector.

We would like to also use this opportunity, to call for an integration of the CRB Association and the Forum, into Zambia CBNRM Association, so it can effectively address the policy issues at the same time support a sustainable biodiversity economy.

The Forum is also keen to support the improvement of governance in natural resources management, by advocating for alternative financing models and mechanisms for generating revenues. It supports the continuation of a sustainable use approach through trophy hunting, carbon credit initiatives, and other innovations in wild commodities value chains to support sustainable develop-

ment and enhance rural livelihoods.

We also call upon the Department of National Parks and Wildlife through the Ministry of Tourism to open space for more community engagement, in order to address some of the pertinent issues such as finalization of the awarding of the hunting concessions to the rightful successful bidders, as guided by the laws governing this. Further, the Minister of Tourism is called upon to sign a Statutory Instrument on broadening the revenue-sharing streams from hunting concessions, animal fees, land user fees, and animal capture permit fees as provided for the 2015 Wildlife Act. We encourage an inclusive and transparent engagement of all the players in the sector.

We also note that the holding of the Community Conservancies' bi-annual conference in Simalaha, this year offers an opportunity for the government to explore modalities of legalizing and expanding the conservancy model in Zambia.

I would also like on behalf of the Board, secretariat, and indeed on my own behalf, to apologize for our failure to hold the elective AGM as planned this year. This is due to circumstances beyond our control. We hope to have

the AGM before or on 31st March 2024. We will be in touch with all our paid-up members soon with more details of the forthcoming elective AGM.

We also would like to thank all the partners and friends who have contributed to making the 2023 National CBNRM Conference a success, together we can make a big difference. The future is bright.

To our esteemed members, secretariat, and our friends, the Board wishes you a Merry Christmas and a prosperous 2024. I encourage all to pay their annual subscription membership fees.

Happy Festival Season.

Dr. Rodgers Lubilo
Board Chairperson
Zambia Community-Based Natural Resources Management Forum

The Board Members



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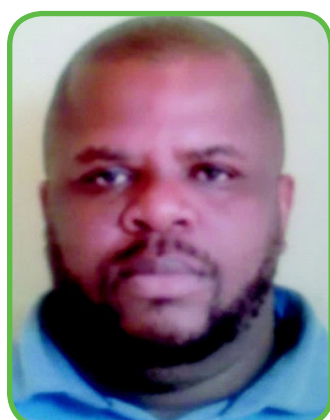
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Editorial Statement



Dear members,

Promoting transparency accountability and inclusive leadership in natural resources management is an approach that will enhance the CBNRM model for equity and sustainable management of natural resources.

The enabling of policy, legislation and institutional frameworks that advances sustainable resources usage and benefit sharing at all levels is key for a better balance of ecological and human livelihoods.

Various landscapes and communities have been experiencing long term decline in resources coupled with adverse impacts of climate change and it becomes relevant to maintain and restore our resources in an inclusive approach as integrated partnership of all relevant stakeholders at all levels that includes communities, traditional leadership, civil society organizations, government departments and all the private sectors.

The lessons learnt through the various CBNRM structures argues for existence of strong transparent leadership to influence decision making for the betterment of improved landscapes and communities.

As we strive for a balance of sustainable livelihoods, ecosystems management, governance, transparency and accountability it becomes pivotal to embrace cross cutting issues in CBNRM such as gender integration and inclusion of all marginalized communities for holistic development.

Enjoy reading our newsletter, as we wish you the best of this year's Christmas and a prosperous New Year!

Francis Sakala

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'F' and 'S' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

Zambia CBNRM Forum Executive Director (acting)

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CLN sees opportunities at the United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues



CLN Chairman Rodgers Lubilo and Wallican Khoebee Satau recently attended the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues conference in New York. Here are his reflections on this event and the way forward from here for CLN

By Dr. Rodgers Lubilo

CLN sees opportunities at the United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues

As the Chairperson of Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa, I participated in the recent 22nd Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) held in New York, USA. It was a real eye opener for me, as I started to appreciate the challenges, abuse and human rights infringements that over 6.7 million indigenous peoples around the world have had to endure.

Indigenous people include the Khoisan communities of South Africa, the San people of both Botswana and Namibia and the Maasai people of Tanzania, who live in Southern Africa and are therefore part of CLN's constituency.

Although as Africans we consider ourselves to be indigenous to Africa, the UN Declaration on the Rights of indigenous peoples has set certain characteristics that distinguish between what is considered indigenous and local communities. The governments in Southern Africa define the people groups that

fit the UN's definition of indigenous as 'marginalised communities'.

Reflections from the UNPFII conference

The issues of indigenous peoples are well entrenched in the UN system and is backed by an internationally recognised global movement. Thus far, CLN has mainly focused on the rights and roles of local communities but has not paid much attention or advocated for the respect of indigenous peoples and their rights within our region. If CLN can adopt and create a portfolio for indigenous people within our structure, it will create an opportunity to become an active member of the global indigenous people's movement.

Thus, we will better advocate for the rights of both indigenous peoples and local communities. CLN would do well to fight for and recognise the struggles of indigenous peoples in the same way that we advocate for local communities to benefit from the sustainable use of our natural resources.

The way forward for CLN

CLN should position itself as a regional voice not just for the rights of local communities but those of self-defined indigenous peoples found in

Botswana, Namibia, Tanzania, and South Africa.

We should immediately consider employing an IPLC officer to coordinate the issues of indigenous peoples and to explore opportunities for our participation on related platforms. CLN should consider convening a regional IPLC conference to bring together the IPLC communities, governments, civil society organisations, and all interested parties to deliberate on and advance the rights of indigenous peoples.

CLN should consider registering itself with the UNPFII while continuing to support our local communities and community-based natural resource management programmes. CLN should become a regional champion to engage SADC and our respective governments on issues that affect both indigenous peoples and local communities. -CLN

CLN Chairman Rodgers Lubilo and Wallican Khoebee Satau recently attended the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues conference in New York. Here are his reflections on this event and the way forward from here for CLN:

ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED ADAPTATION IN CBNRM



BY Cecilia Banda

CLIMATE Change mitigation and adaptation are urgent matters in various landscapes, which the local communities are exposed to climatic stress and its adverse impacts with little or no capacity to address the challenges presented by climate change.

Over the past years, community groups had been seen being formed with numbers increasing, with recent having new community structure such as the Community Forest Management groups and Fisheries Groups and Farming Cooperatives among others.

The Idea of Community Based Adaption is one key method in which the community can utilize opportunities and experiences to deal with the stress while experiences will enable establishment of capacity, institutions, and models to deal with a range of stresses due to climate change.

And Zambia Community Based Natural Resources Management (ZCBNRM) has been an exemplary model engaging communities to be at the centre of bottom up approach to conservation, natural resources management, inclusive stewardship and development of devolving resource rights to the lowest community structures.

However, integrating CBNRM and Community Based Adaptation is a learning journey that involves balancing current priorities and vulnerabilities especially for marginalised groups of landscapes which address current and future uncertain trends in climate.

An important aspect is a long term sustainable approach based on locally approaches, experiences, and best lessons of some adaptation measures implemented and feasible for communities as they transfer knowledge.

There is need to build stronger linkages between CBNRM and CBA at institutional, policy, social, economic levels to improve equity on benefit sharing, information sharing, respect and equal participation of all actors.

CBNRM is a conservation and development concept that tends to be incentive driven and places communities at the centre of sustainable management, rural development, devolution if management decision from power from central structures to communities organized by policy and law, and Integration of indigenous knowledge.

Communities should drive adaptation strategies covering sectors like water, agriculture, forest, fisheries, wildlife and work in collaboration with other institutions for variety actions.

Communities can maximize on Ecosystem Based Adaptation which transcends communities and other actors with significant community based Intersection and interest. These services provide goods and other benefits for the well-being of community structures such as food, fibres, medicine, services like soil fertility, air purification, climate regulation and protection from extreme weather events as this sustains CBNRM.

-Sustainable livelihood lessons involves community responses that incorporate sustainable livelihoods and environment management strategies to build community resilience and adaptive capacity and withholding community as important factors to enhancing community responses to climate shocks.

-Incentive lessons -this help motivate communities to mitigation negative impacts of climate change and conservation by building CBA initiatives ,incentives and other tangible benefits which improves sustainable cash income for community households.

-Devolution lessons integrate modern knowledge and traditional knowledge for action implantation which improves inclusive and space for discussion for all relevant stakeholders elected, Community members, traditional leadership NGOs, private and all actors.

7TH NATIONAL CBNRM CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND INCLUSIVE LEADERSHIP IN NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

By Sandra Machima

THE Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) has successfully hosted its 7th CBNRM Conference with the focus on promoting transparency, accountability and inclusive leadership in natural resources management.

Zambia CBNRM Forum and Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa chairperson Dr Rodgers Lubilo highlighted that promoting transparency requires all to play to the rule of law, and become open in all the deals and engagement among all stakeholders.

Dr Lubilo further said accountability should be considered view that everyone be accountable for all their action and decisions they make.

He said effective and sustainable conservation requires that all the stakeholders involved are accountable to themselves, to the law of the land, to the government and to the people.

‘More importantly, we expect our national government through its various arms or wings of government to practice high levels of accountability, together we can make the change and big difference for our conservation.

Inclusive leadership calls on government, local community leadership, civil society organisations, and partners to have an open-door policy to provide that room of being able to work collectively without leaving anyone behind,’ he said.

He said CBNRM was able to work closely with some ministries and departments, adding as community leadership it remains committed to working with the current and future governments in pursuit of a national programme anchored on national values of integrity and inclusiveness.

Dr Lubilo also hinted that the national CBNRM policy was finalised and should have been launched but that could not be launched, saying he hoped the government will not delay the process any further as the said policy guidance going forward was needed.

‘We want to call to those responsible for urging the government through the Ministry of Tourism to carry out their due mandate and give the people of Zambia the national CBNRM policy as soon as possible.’

He informed the delegates at the conference that there had been a review of various policies and legislation to where some inputs were made and only waiting for the final outcome of those consultations.



He said he was looking forward to having the Wildlife Act reviewed and bringing about provisions that strengthen CBNRM in Zambia, and that the climate change bill may also bring in new institutional arrangements in the conservation sector.

‘We also note that the forest policy and related legislation are under review, our hope is that the changes will speak to our cry for inclusive leadership and benefits to our people,’ he said.

Dr Lubilo noted that Zambia has become a more favourable space for many people to come in and engage the communities to set up community forest areas with the aim of seizing opportunity for generating income for them through the carbon credit schemes.

He commended organisations such as COMACO, BCP, and Weforest among others who are working with the communities in this field.

‘Our caution is that don’t give our people a raw deal, and we will ensure going forward that as Zambia CBNRM Association, we become a clearing house to ensure that our communities are properly supported before they sign any deals so that our people get the deal they deserve,’ he said.

He commended the forest department and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment for working closely with the community leadership in Eastern province in the newly launched sustainable landscape jurisdictional programme.

He said the CBNRM want to further explore opportunities for community initiatives in sustainable fishing practices so that people can protect the fish

stocks in the streams, wetlands, ponds, and rivers and contribute to household income and poverty alleviation.

He further said the management has taken note of the increased human wildlife incidences in the communities, the loss of lives, and property, causing severe pain to people.

He has since appealed to the government through the department of National Parks and Wildlife and the Ministry of Tourism to immediately embark on a national consultation to come up with a national policy and legislation to start compensating people for those losses.

He further called upon the department of National Parks and Wildlife through the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Justice to immediately conclude the signing of concession agreements with relevant hunting outfitters in all the hunting blocks, so that the hunting outfitters can take advantage of the marketing season and bring back hunting business.

‘We take note that most of our communities in the Game Management Areas have had no hunting in the past years due to illegal cancellation of the awarded tenders, now that the courts of laws have pronounced themselves well on the matter,’ he said.

He said the CBNRM will continue to take part in international dialogue and engagement through the Community Leaders Network.

And president of the Zambia Community Resources Board Association George Tembo calls to engage the government to facilitate for signing of the hunting concession to all the blocks.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR

CBNRM conference enhances dialogue and participation among stakeholders



By Cecilia Banda

THE 7th Community Based Natural Resources Management Conference Themed; Promoting Transparency, Accountability and Inclusive Leadership in Natural Resources Management has marked a milestone of integrated stakeholders' participation and dialogue, sharing knowledge, experiences and challenges faced in the various corners of the CBNRM regions of the country.

The event has been well attended by the Traditional Leadership from the various Chiefdoms of Zambia among them are Senior Chief Luembe, Senior Chief Nsama, Chieftainess Muwezwa, Chieftainess Mwanya, Chief Chitungulu, Chief

Choongo, Chief Kazembe, Chief Masungwa, Chief Ntambu, Chief Sandwe, Chief Chitimbwa, Chief BundaBunda, Chief Mphuka, Chief Chikazamunyama, Chief Tembwe, Chief Mulendema, Chief Lundu, and Chief Malama, ,

The Event has been marked with interesting topics of discussions both at full audience and side event break out sessions whose strategy has enhanced more participation and engagement.

The attendance of the event has been from Community Groups these are the Community Resources Boards, Community Forest Management Groups, Community Fisheries Groups, Partnering CBOs, Traditional Leadership and Government Departments.

Among the key topics presented and

discussed have been;

How the National Community Resources Board Association has embraced transparency and accountability in its work dimensions and leadership at National Level

- The Status of CBNRM in Zambia Regional Status Reports
- The Community Fisheries Management
- Implementing Restoration of Carbon Credit Systems at households Levels
- Promoting Conservation Land-Use Options among Competing Alternatives
- Strengthening Community Stewardship through sustainable forest management
- Financial Management and Internal Monitoring of CBO

Bi Annual Conservancy 2023

BI-ANNUAL CONSERVANCY 2023 CONFERENCE HELD TO EMBRACE COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY MODEL



By Cecilia Banda

The Simalaha 2023 bi-annual Conservancy Conference, first of its kind was held centred on a theme: Transfrontier conservation: Embracing the community conservancy model for inclusive biodiversity conservation and improved local livelihoods.

The event fostered meaningful connections and laid the groundwork for continued efforts in preserving the natural resources.

The CBNRM lies in the ability to foster collaboration, inclusivity and sustainable development as a whole sharing responsibilities among the community, NGOs, Government and paves way of full community ownership of governance and fiscal power.

In this case, Zambia is advancing in recognizing the conservancy community models to foster the grow of community conservancy and CBNRM principles and best practices that enhances the livelihoods of the local community people.

The conference was organised by the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservancy areas comprises Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Angola respectively, in July this year.

The conference's central purpose

was focused on promoting sustainable conservation practices, biodiversity protection, and community involvement which enabled different Projects to share their works and lessons and this also ensured the communities to share their experiences and lessons.

And Community Leaders Network -Southern Africa Community Leaders Network (CLN) chairperson Dr. Rodgers Lubilo said the community leaders network set a platform to amplify the voices of local communities through participation and influencing policy negotiations, development and implementation processes to ensure informed decision-making national, regional and international levels that reflect the needs and rights of local communities to manage and benefit from their natural resources.

The CLN strive to ensure decisions that reflect the needs and rights of local communities to manage and benefit from their natural resources and including from community conservancies.

Throughout the conference panel presentations from different delegates and CBOs it was established the fact that CBNRM and conservancy model should work for all and this can be achieved if we all see beyond our lenses, thereby shifting the minds between

communal and household to even individual benefits as well as ensuring that there are favorable enabling policies, laws and willing services and vibrant civil societies and establishing new conservancy policy for advance and proper management of community conservancies and the art of conservation as whole.

Several inspiring aspects where highlight on different conservancies projects and engagements done by different CBOs and NGOs during panel presentations which pointed out the importance of community conservancy model. For example, the Sikunga Conservancy in Namibia showcases best practices done on the management of fish reserve areas are set up.

In addition, researchers (universities) and other NGOs such as IRNDC from Namibia presented their ongoing conservation projects through exhibits and poster sessions, fostering knowledge exchange and networking opportunities.

The Zambia CBNRM Forum activities implemented in various landscapes was shared including the Forest Landscape Restoration Project implemented within Western Province in which over 5000 hectares of land has been restored and rehabilitated.

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Bi Annual Conservancy 2023

BI-ANNUAL CONSERVANCY 2023 CONFERENCE HELD TO EMBRACE COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY MODEL



Mwandi District Commissioner, Prof Nambota From Peace Parks Foundation and Dr Rodgers Lubilo ZCBNRMF Board Chairperson.

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The Collaboration to Operationalize Landscape Approaches for Nature, Development and Sustainability (COLANDS) which shared lessons on the Integrated Landscape Approaches implemented by key partners these are Forest Department, Ministry of Green Economy, Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, CIFOR, the District Commission and District Administration Office, the councilors, traditional Leaders from three chiefdoms and the communities.

The Simalaha Community Conservancy focuses on ensuring transparent and efficient management of the conservancy to ensure that benefits accrued through socioeconomic activities are shared equitably between all chiefdoms and community members.

The bi-annual conference was a knowledge sharing platform among different delegates, CBOs and Nations in attendance on the model of conservancy with the focus on biodiversity and conservation of community based natural resources management.

The conference stands out as a fundamental principle of CBNRM that communities benefiting from wildlife and natural resources would wish to

continue conserve them.

In addition, community empowerment is key as the local communities are engaged in community conservancy which in retain strengthened their involvement in conservation initiatives, ensuring more sustainable and community-driven solutions.

Further, through the conferences participants point out long term benefits impacts of the communities that will result in the stability of the community conservancies as they reap the benefits from; social, cultural, environmental and economic and this is achieved by empowerment through generation of employment and financial returns, which also increases resilience to climate change.

Through the Simalaha Community Conservancy bi-annual Conference as self-governing entities, conservancies and other CBOs decide how to use their income. Joint-venture tourism operations and conservation hunting provide income to conservancies where there is sufficient wildlife to attract tourism operators.

The Simalaha conference was to enable the CBOs, NGOs, Private and conservation organisations to enhance and promote the need to expand the conservancy model, lobbying the Zambian government authorities to

consider legislating the conservancy and developing policy in order for the conservancy model to be purely a CBNRM approach that is centered to have more developed rights to the communities than out usual CRB model.

The conference was officially opened by the Permanent Secretary of Western Province Simomo Akapelwa and Mwandi District Commissioner.

And Mr Akapelwa said the local communities are stewards of their own resources which will effectively improve their livelihoods.

A conservancy model (i.e., Simalaha Community Conservancy) aims to protect and sustainably manage natural resources and ecosystems and also involves the collaboration of various stakeholders, including governments, local communities, NGOs, and private sectors.

And the team agreed upon engaging all relevant stakeholders, including local communities, indigenous groups (CBO), scientists, government agencies, and private organizations, as well as creating a platform for open dialogue, participation, and involvement in decision-making processes.

The team also recommended the monitoring to establish a robust system for monitoring the health and biodiversity of the conservation area.

ZCBNRMF/WWF partner in raising awareness on effects of bush fire

By Kelly Shabita

THE Zambia Community Based Natural Resources Forum in partnership with the World-Wide Fund for Nature through the Forest Landscape Restoration project has embarked on raising awareness on the effects of fire in the area as it is a key component of the FLR project.

Besides being illegal, the widespread and uncontrolled use of fire poses a number of potential problems for resource managers.

For example, shortages of fodder for livestock towards the end of the dry season may more than offset any benefits derived from having access to smaller amounts of higher quality forage. Progressive declines in woodland cover and productivity, destruction of timber, fuelwood, thatching grass and other resources on which many people of the depend are other issues to be considered.

The project officer explained the benefits of the wise use of fire and the consequences of not using fire wisely. A song was composed to be used in the fire awareness during the road shows in the landscape.

The meetings were also updated on the radio series to be recorded in the local language. However, the only hindrance is the lack of a local radio station to air the series. Efforts are being made to have the programme done with radio one.

Widespread and uncontrolled burning is common during the dry season in the Western Province of Zambia, destroying large areas of rangelands, woodlands and forests.

Some fires are started deliberately by livestock owners seeking to promote a green flush for their animals, by rodent hunters clearing vegetation to catch their prey more easily, by people creating firebreaks around their homesteads or seeking to improve visibility, or by individuals playing with fire. The fires are also ignited by people clearing land for cultivation, smoking out beehives, making charcoal, cooking or trying to keep warm. The uncontrolled fires can spread accidentally from their sources into the surrounding bush where they usually burn themselves out some distance away, often crossing into a different vegetation type.

During the meetings, the department of national parks was represented by the area ranger who explained the importance of fire in the management of the wildlife in the area. He encour-



aged the community to appreciate the project efforts in the fire management for the area.

The department has been conducting the controlled burning in the landscape and that some community members have been involved in the early controlled burning.

People generally use fire as a tool to manage natural resources. To satisfy divergent needs, conflicting objectives have to be considered (e.g. burning may improve fodder quality but is also likely to diminish the availability of thatch grass and timber).

The various meetings in the project area concluded that any attempt to institute controlled burning within a community needs to be broad-based and address the reasons why people use fire, the benefits to be gained through its use and the consequences of changing the pattern of use. In short, a strategy for prescribed burning should be developed within a broader land-use and resource-management programme.

Prescribed burning requires decisions on where, when and how to burn, what preparations are needed to control the fire, and co-ordinated actions to control the spread of the fire. Co-operative management of the post-fire regrowth is equally important. To ensure success of controlled burning, community members must be party to decisions on the need for burning and its control.

They must be responsible for determining which areas can be burned, when, how, and by whom. They must also be able to delegate these responsibilities. The essential role of technical

assistance is to facilitate decision-making by the community, not to dictate the decisions.

An implementation strategy was therefore proposed to involve the community in the planning and implementation, and to integrate controlled burning into an overall land-use and resource management programme. The fire awareness will end in the training of the fire committees in the project area.

The major immediate actions that were proposed included

- The community fire committee should quickly be equipped with skills in fire management.
- Equipment for fire committees be procured.

It was therefore recommended that;

- The integrated Community-Based Fire Management (CBFiM) programmes be established in community forests neighbouring the Silwana complex.
- Community fire management committees to be formed that will be attached to the CRBS and their role will be to prepare fire management plans and apply for a Permit to Burn from the DoF.
- Awareness and Education Increasing the awareness and understanding of the Controlled Fire Management Programme for area around the GMA, surrounding communities, neighbours, and visitors is required to facilitate safe and efficient implementation.
- Pre-season multi-stakeholder meetings and/or agreements establish the foundation for this awareness

Organisation Development Project

STRENGTHENED CSOs VITAL FOR ENHANCED GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY



The CBNRM learning group pose for a photo

THE BONGO-BMZ through WWF Germany has come up with a project on strengthening Civil Society through an organizational approach to migrate from national offices with a recognizable agenda in order to contribute to the democracy of African societies through an active and impactful civil society.

The project is aimed at removing barriers in vital information, as many African Civil societies are limited in the dissemination of their information due to lack of a well-balanced and equipped organization structure. They hold vital information but their core business is less felt.

In Zambia, the project is implemented by WWF-ZCO with the Zambia CBNRM Forum and CSAAZ being the implementing partners that were selected for 4 years' project life cycle under WWF-ZCO. The project has a 3 pillar approach as stated below;

- i. Institutional Capacity: By 2023, local

civil society actors are strengthened to drive change and to promote democratic, transparent and accountable governance systems and practices that are essential to achieving conservation and sustainable development goals.

- ii. Participation and Representation: By 2023, selected civil society actors are enabled, to pro-actively influence national / regional legislation and implementation towards a strong national / regional conservation and development agendas

- iii. Scaling, Learning & exchange: By 2023, local / regional cooperation and exchange formats enable mutual learning between the partners and scaling of project approaches and best practices.

The Zambia CBNRM Forum, as one of the selected project partners in Zambia will achieve the following milestones;

- i. Migrate to National Office status by 2023.
- ii. Have strong advocacy and commu-

nication strategies in place.

- iii. Influence effective policies in the Zambian Government that are environment oriented.

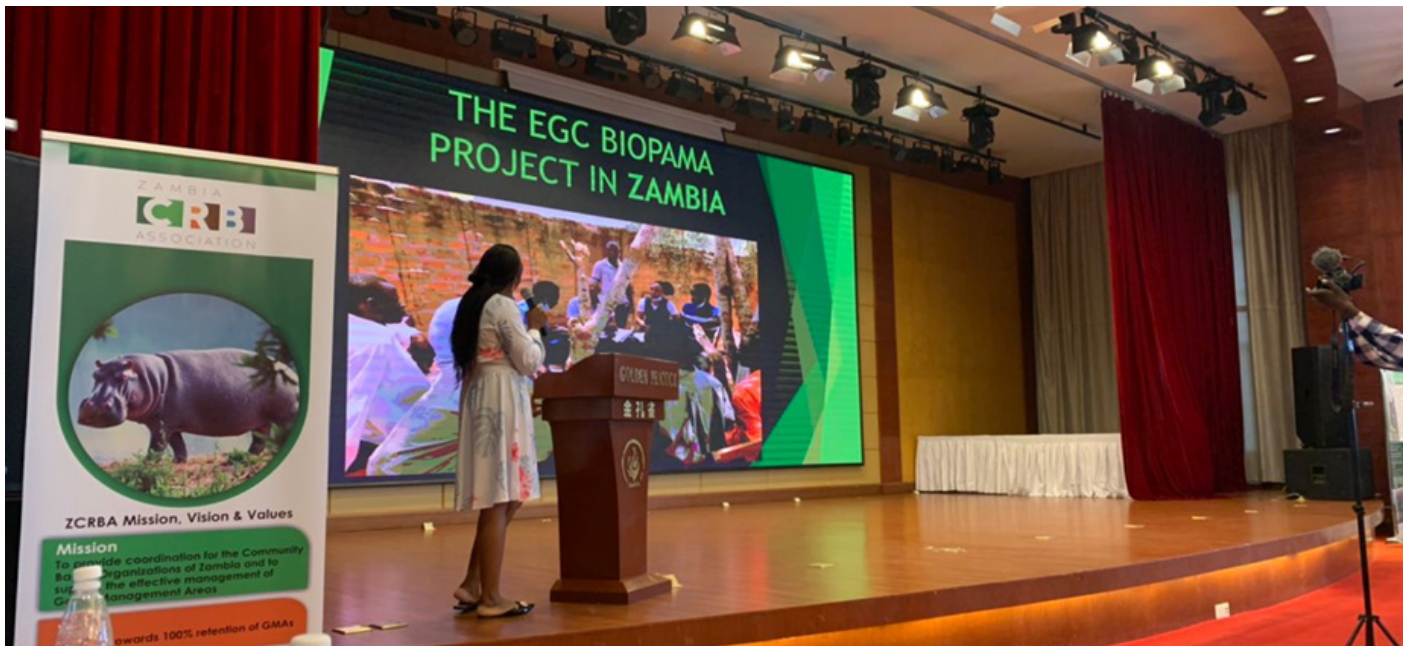
- iv. Lead and support major environmental campaigns.

In 2023 Organizational Development oriented project focuses on enhanced institutional capacity for the Zambia CBNRM Forum to become a strengthened civil society actor to drive change and to promote democratic and accountable governance systems and practices that are essential to achieve conservation and sustainable development goals.

The project will enable the Forum to positively influence national and/ regional legislation and implementation towards a strong national conservation and development agenda. Moreover, this project will enhance and enable mutual learning between and among the partners and scale the project approaches and best practices across the country.

BIOPAMA project

THE EGC BIOPAMA SHARES LESSONS THROUGH THE CBNRM LEARNING GROUP



COMMUNITIES that have collaborative efforts to work together can have big impact on improving governance and equity by developing practical tactics for securing safe spaces, provoking dialogue, building constituencies, wielding evidence of what works and interacting politically.

Collectively, they demonstrate the necessity to governance and equity for long-term sustainability.

The Learning Groups may also aim to influence national policy to add to the advocacy agenda, working with other organizations engaged in CBNRM advocacy such as CRB Association.

The CBNRM Learning is an important group that brings together different groups and stakeholders these are community, government departments, conservation CBOs and Traditional leaders. The CBNRM Learning Group will enable the Project to be sustainably communicate with the Project sites and be able to share some lessons such as the Early Harvesting of SAGE Results, the knowledge sharing through the IUCN Panorama, the publications and Blogs and this will also enable the Learning Group to share a blog on the experience that have been learnt through the Project implementation phase. The Learning Group will showcase the lessons at some foras at country and international levels.

However, the BIOPAMA project support mainly emphasis will be improving governance at site level. The idea of a learning group is that capacity building

is achieved mainly through members learning from each other's knowledge and experience (peer-to-peer learning) but on occasions the group may invite other experts to provide training on specific topics.

While the primary target group for capacity building is the group members themselves, the group may choose to extend the target. The inclusion of bottom up approach is seen to be very important as the engagement of the traditional leaders is key.

Zambia Community Based Natural Resource Management Forum (ZCB-NRMF) Monica Chundama the Board Secretary Monica Chundama in her remarks emphasised on the importance of the Learning Group to share lessons across all levels and understand how collectively the project can be improved and scaled in other protected areas with an aim of improving governance, management and collaboration in integrated works at community district and national level.

She echoed on the importance of open and such integrated discussions and advancing of sharing such lessons across other platforms.

And BIOPAMA Project Officer Cecilia Banda highlighted the project objectives, sites, funders its governance tools as well as identified challenges, to make participants understand the progress of the project and also be able to address some of the questions and gaps in the discussions onwards.

Through enabling stakeholders to

improve governance of the GMA, the Learning Group aims to increase the contribution of the GMAs to the well-being of their communities - fully including poorer men, women and youth – while also improving wildlife conservation. Well-being refers to their livelihoods and quality of life in the broadest sense not just financial benefits although these are important.

Where conservation and livelihood objectives are competing (i.e there are trade-offs), the learning agenda of the group will enable its members to better and more fairly manage these trade-offs.

The basis and the foundation of the CBNRM Learning Group which the different key stakeholders formed the group and made a work plan and membership profile was agreed to be held every year as the project is being implemented and to be a scaling up process with membership and also the sharing of lessons across the Learning Group.

The membership is drawn from various CRBs and CFMGs, Government Departments, Conservation CBO's and the traditional leadership representatives.

The Small group discussions and summary on what changes in governance the participants observed in the last 2-3 years indicated keep points such as, information sharing – This is one of the key governance issues that had a gap across all six GMAs of the Project sites.

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This was discussed to say the communities especially the Vags are left out on all necessary information regarding benefit sharing, resources rights and all project details which would improve their governance; as it stands the group has mentioned that there is improvement in information sharing of the negative impacts of conservation objectives with reference to:

1. Human Wildlife Conflict- the communities have been and still being sensitized on the reporting procedures and mechanisms e.g
2. Recognition of Resources Rights-Resources Rights become a relevant knowledge by the community to identify and understand. some of the key resources' rights are right to collect thatched grass, collect firewood, to hunt with a license etc.

The communities have been enlightened of their resources rights and among these discussed are:

1. Right to Hunt as bonified hunters
2. Forest Commodities harvesting and utilization
3. Interactions with Law Enforcers as now the communities recognise their role in law enforcement and the importance of governance and conservation.
4. Sharing of benefits such as meat from the safari operators
5. Participation in Quota Setting and the amounts they should collect.

The communities recognise the role traditional leaders play and they believe if they narrow the gap between Traditional leaders and CRB/Village Action Groups the communities will utilize and sustainably make use of their resource's rights.

If the DNPW would give guidance on the S.I to ensure the gap between the Traditional leaders and the chief is narrowed.

Change in Collaboration and Coordination with Other Actors

Collaboration of key stakeholders becomes relevant in governance and as the good governance principles guided the discussions and the assessments the collaboration efforts is identified the traditional leaders, communities, government line departments, partnering organisations and CBOs becomes relevant to collectively take conservation keys and objectives as a whole developmental approach.

The discussion elaborated the following as collaboration:

1. Harmonize the policy – this relates to forestry, wildlife, CBNRM and Village Action Groups recognition of communities as key resources right holders and

create the right ownerships.

2. Main Actors have come to respect the communities and would ensure that all developmental activities and programs are communicate to as low as the

3. NGOs recognise the law enforcement and the community scouts have improved their working relationships with the communities.

4. Massive improvements in working with and cooperation with Government and other key partners.

Law Enforcement-

There is noticeable improvements in Law Enforcement as officers have been equipped with knowledge and also the recognition of Human Rights in handling offenders.

The inclusion of women as community officer and recruitment process has been very important in governance and conservation.

Harmonization of work between community scouts and community members is very important and has directly improved governance, accountability and transparency.

EMERGING ISSUES

The identification of the key emerging issues in relation to governance and the needs the GMAs has been identified as key governance issues.

The emerging issues where divided in 4 categories; namely-

Negative Key impacts to conservation and Biodiversity Management- these being Human Wildlife Conflicts, Encroachments in some GMAs e.g Mumbwa

CRB and CBO sustainability through diversification of revenue sources-alternative revenue resources apart from animal fee these could be Tree carbon and soil carbon etc.

Coordination and Collaboration-this is at community level and National Levels this is to see communities, government, NGOs and other stakeholders have an interest in governance and related issues.

The participation of women and Youths in decision making and taking up leadership roles-the need to see conservation efforts being spear head by young persons, the integration of gender in plans strategies and programs etc.

The integration of Youths and Women especially the marginalized communities become relevant additionally the role of traditional leaders becomes key in understanding the integration of works at Nation and Region Levels as we share lessons and experiences.

The Negative Impacts of Encroachment -The Protected areas are being encroached at a high rate and this has led to the GMA reducing in size and its functional abilities of the ecosystem

and also fully support and sustainably accommodate the human population and its demands for resources.

Exploitation of resources that had led to reduced animals, fish, wild products and other important resources in the P.A.

The impact of the lose has negatively affected the communities as the Right holders and this has led to government to also have pressure to ensure the situation is controlled.

Migration patterns especially by inwards migration patterns in the GMA and this has led to the direct increase in population and contributes to poverty and reduced income and resources for household consumption.

There is need to increase lobbying and ensure the P.A are protected and uphold the goals of CBNRM.

Comments and Contributions from the emerging issues

1. Similar HWC causing crop damage and death top person or domestic animals has led to negative conservation and the impact goes to the communities by increasing poverty, food shortages efforts are ongoing by the relevant government departments and partnering organisation through the Action plan to support the information sharing of fencing and other mitigation measures they can approach a community.

2.The recruitments of Scouts -because there is Improvement in information sharing and transparency the jobs are advertised in the communities and advertised through the right channels and all.

3. Community Development activities are done in broaden the information sharing -The CRBs and DNPW hold meetings at community levels and they collectively identify the developmental Project through needs assessments and prioritizations.

4. Community meetings are done by the CRB Chairperson and Coordinator with the Village Action Groups chairperson and they ensure the communities participate and also the headmen and women.

5. Participation of Youths, women and other marginalized Groups-This group discussed the importance of including women and youths in conservation and the noticeable changes are that there is increase in women participation at CRBs and at Village Action Groups and this has led to women taking up leadership roles and this has also motivated that the women have a voice in decision making. This ensures that the importance of local communities is seen in the ownership and social inclusion as cross cutting issues in governance.

COLANDS PROJECT INCREASE AWARENESS ON BIODIVERSITY



By Cecilia Banda

THE Collaborating to Operationalize Landscape Approaches for Nature, Development and Sustainability (COLANDS) project has continued to implement key actions with its aim to increase awareness of the biodiversity.

Zambia Community-Based Natural Resources Management Forum (Zambia CBNRM Forum) in partnership with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the Forestry Department have been leading the implementation of a five-year project (July 2018 – June 2023) in Kalomo district across three chiefdoms; thus Chief Chikanta, Siachitema and Sipatunyana.

Publicity materials play a crucial role in conservation and community engagement to raise awareness. The more people are involved, the greater the impact and in some villages the councillor and other civic leaders participated.

COLANDS is responding to isolated approach of solving problems related to both biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development with a goal to pilot and test Integrated Landscape Approach (ILA) principles which will ensure the securing of 100, 000ha land under integrated approach management, through multi-stakeholder consultation and building capacity of the communities.

The project is doing activities such as result sharing mission and community and district levels, the preparation and

disseminate publicity material on community landscape management.

The activity allowed the Zambia CBNRMF to share on the integrated landscape approaches and its work in Kalomo at the Bi Annual Conference Organised by the KAZA -Transboundary Conservation.

The project also allows the assessment of community interest in community landscape management.



The Assessing of the community interest in community landscape management and voluntary committed to participation led by the Village Headmen.

These activities were implemented in the villages of Mudenda, Kaingu, Manthanyani and Siabalumbi villages located in Chikanta, Siachitema and Sipatunyana

chiefdoms in Kalomo district had their community men and women and youths participation.

The activity presented and focused on the understanding of the COLANDS project goals and processes and gave an overview of the theory of change showing the scenarios that would lead to achieving the project goals of reduced poverty, community empowerment, and sustained livelihoods.

Community engagement through information and different approaches and initiatives has been addressing cross cutting issues such as:

(1.) Improving knowledge and information collection and management systems to enhance awareness about best practices on conservation of landscapes and their associated biodiversity and ecosystems through communication, documentation and dissemination;

(2.) Support community-based efforts such as working in community-based structures, support conservation and sustainable use to ensuring gender considerations mainstreamed into natural resources management and this has been evident in the different community structure groups led by women and making sure that gender and socially inclusive perspective is applied in activities while also making sure that at the district, national and project level information is collected and shared across gender and social divides

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COLANDS PROJECT INCREASE AWARENESS ON BIODIVERSITY

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(3.) The Result sharing mission at Community, district and later on national is an interesting approach for the Project as it also brings in an aspect of expertise knowledge, indigenous knowledge and sharing of best lessons across the landscapes.

(4) The integration and Collaboration of different actors and partners is important to ensure that all the works of the Integrated Landscape Approach is understood, actioned and carried out by all partners.

To build on sustainability and monitor the profile the key stakeholders had

a collective follow up meeting which engaged key stakeholders. On the positive side integrated landscape approaches areas with diverse partnerships and collaborations between management agencies and local communities, resource users, other management agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. This is consistent with broader arguments regarding the role of citizens and the sharing of power and participation in political and policy decisions, and a move from direction by government to an Increasing moves towards cross-tenure or landscape-scale biodiversity and natural resource management, such as

integrated catchment management and connectivity bringing more inclusive governance involving multiple parties and management of the landscape.

As holders of rights that are specified in law, management plans or contracts defining the use and allocation of resources the indigenous or local communities and local people residing within landscape areas or dependent on and with rights to resources within indigenous people.

Zambia CBNRM Forum has continued implementing the key actions in the landscape and interaction with the key stakeholders and the community through the chief and his subjects.

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- 2018-2023 collaborating to Operationalize Landscape Approaches for Nature, Development and Sustainability (COLANDS). Supported by CIFOR.
- Governance Assessment for Protected Areas in Zambia. Supported by IIED.

- 2018- 2021 Learning and Action Platform for Community Engagement Against illegal wildlife trade (LeAP). Supported by IIED.

- 2019-2020 Save the Lower Zambezi National Park and Forest Reserve 27. Supported by WWF.

- Enhancing Governance of CBNRM for better Conservation and Social Outcomes in Zambia (EGC): Supported by BIOPAMA and IIED of UK (Greater Kafue Landscape in Mumbwa, Namwala and Mufunza Game Management Areas and Lower Zambezi Landscape in Rufunsa and Luano GMAs).

- BMZ-Organizational Development Project to be carried out at organizational and national levels.

- Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR): In Silwana Complex covering the Sioma Ngwezi National Park

Did you know that,



Accountability, Transparency and Integrity are the four main pillars of the Zambia Community Based Natural Resources Management Forum? Especially under Finance Department?

Accountability: The Zambia CBNRM Forum is determined to foster honest and ethical conduct towards others, members, employees and the community at large.

Transparency: The Zambia CBNRM Forum is open and honest to partners, donors and our members. We also provide easy access to information and give feedback as much as we can.

Integrity: As a part of our culture, the Zambia CBNRM Forum displays good quality and honest practices and has a strong moral principle when it comes to funds and other information relating to Finance.

The Zambia CBNRM Forum key interest is to achieve its objectives.



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