



# FORUM

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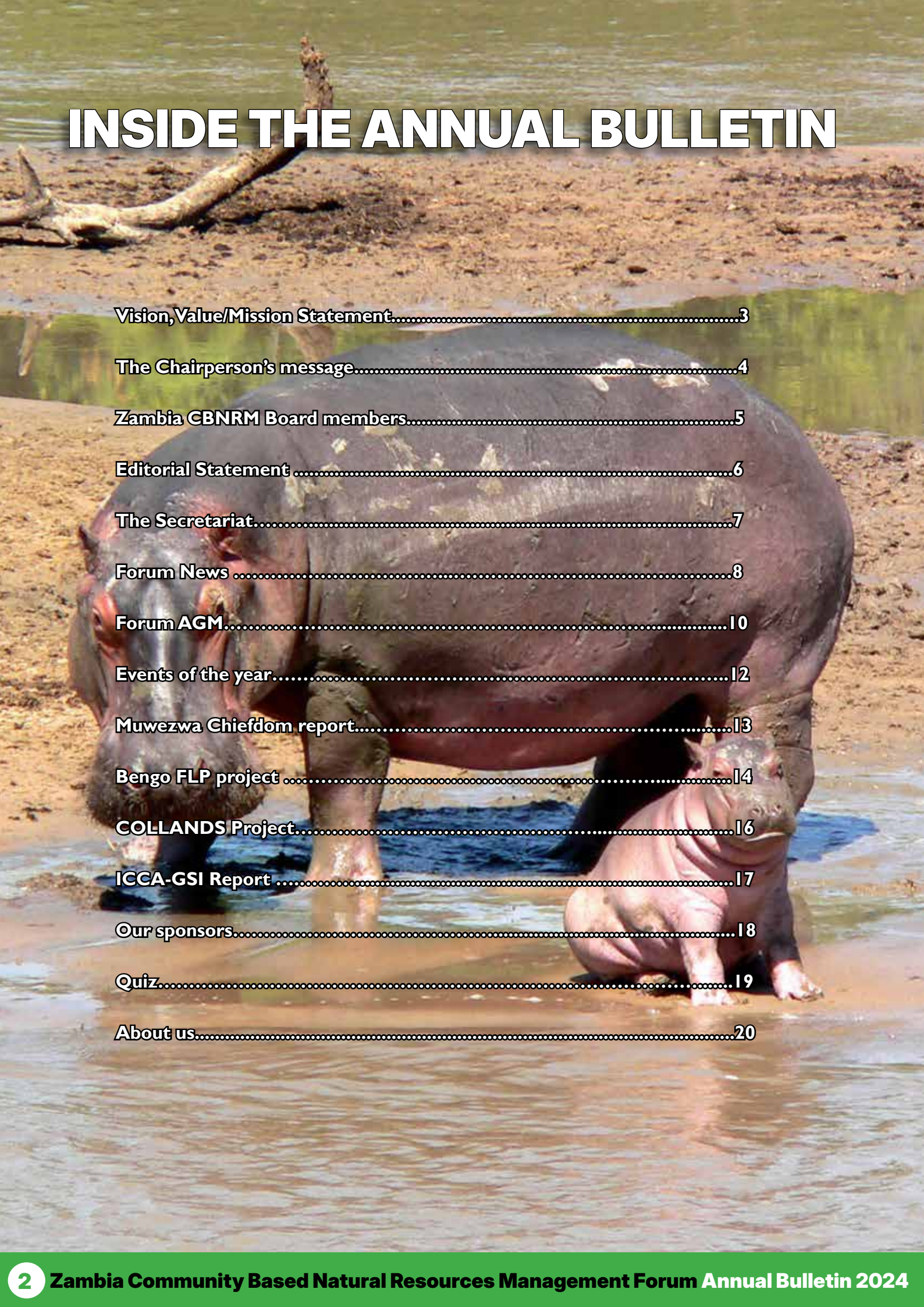
## ZAMBIA COMMUNITY



**BASED NATURAL  
RESOURCES  
MANAGEMENT  
ANNUAL BULLETIN 2024**



# INSIDE THE ANNUAL BULLETIN

A large hippopotamus is partially submerged in a river, with its head and front legs visible. A smaller hippopotamus is sitting on the sandy bank in the foreground. The background shows a muddy riverbank with some fallen branches.

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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

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



## 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



## Dear Esteemed Members, Partners, and Stakeholders,

**A**s we reach the end of another year, I am pleased to report that our Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) efforts have made significant strides.

Our commitment to sustainable natural resource management and conservation has yielded impressive results, despite a few challenges, we have ensured that we lead in;

**Conservation Efforts:** We have protected and conserved numerous natural habitats, ensuring the long-term sustainability of our ecosystems.

We envision building CBNRM anchor sites in our region with support from

CBNRM experts and pioneers.

**Community Engagement:** This is the heart of CBNRM in Zambia. We continue to strengthen our partnerships with local communities, providing training and support to enhance their capacity for natural resource management.

**Sustainable Livelihoods:** We have promoted sustainable livelihoods through eco-tourism initiatives, which provide economic benefits to local communities while supporting conservation efforts.

On behalf of my Board and Secretariat, I want to express our commitment to promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation

as we look to the future. I extend my gratitude to our dedicated team, partners, and stakeholders for their tireless efforts and support.

Thank you, and let us continue to work together towards a sustainable future.

**Yours in Conservation,  
Dr. Rodgers Lubilo  
Board Chairperson**

# The Board Members



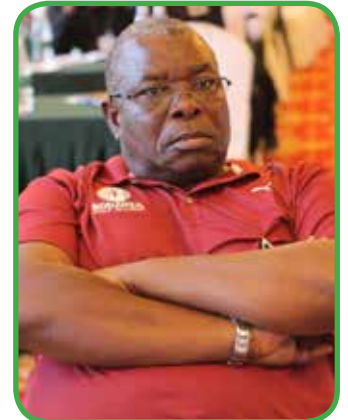
**Dr Rodger Lubilo**  
Board Chairperson



**Ms Getrude Mwiba**  
Board Vice Chairperson



**Ms Monica Chundama**  
Board Secretary



**Seninor Chief Luembe**  
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# Editorial Statement



Dear Readers,

As we approach the end of 2024, we remain committed to addressing climate change for a better tomorrow.

Together, we must raise awareness and advocate for sustainable forestry practices to protect our forests, wildlife, and communities.

Let us work towards achieving harmony between humans and nature.

Human-wildlife conflict contributes to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and even species extinction.

This serves as a reminder of the urgent need to tackle deforestation and its repercussions.

Our country must unite in the fight against climate change.

Global warming is too serious an issue for the world to ignore any longer or to divide into opposing factions.

Together, we can make a difference!

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year!

Sincerely,  
ZCBNRMF Team

# The Secretariat



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**Patrick Banda**  
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Officer

# CBA-SCALE INITIATIVE AIM TO BENEFIT 1.8 MILLION WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



By Cecilia Banda

**C**ARE International (Community Based Adaptation Scaling up Community Action for Livelihoods and Ecosystem in Southern Africa and Beyond CBA-SCALE Southern Africa+ (2023 - 2028)

The CBA-SCALE initiative, led by CARE, is the targeted program to support climate resilience in Southern Africa with a focus on empowering women farmers.

Doreen Simoonga presented that recognizing the critical role women play in agriculture and the distinct challenges they face.

She said the initiative aims to benefit over 1.8 million women and girls. In Southern Africa, adding that the project aligns with broader goals of sustainable environmental practices, ecosystem resilience, and gender equity, working towards creating resilient communities that can better withstand climate impacts.

Through these efforts, CBA-SCALE is building pathways to improved liveli-

hoods and climate adaptability across its operational areas.

CBA-SCALE's structure revolves around three main work packages such as strengthening Inclusive CBA Actions, focuses on developing gender-responsive and nature-based adaptation strategies that address both environmental needs and the unique challenges faced by women.

The second work package, "Creating an Enabling Environment," seeks to establish frameworks and policies that support the effective rollout of climate adaptation activities, enhancing local capacity for sustainable practices.

The third package, "Capturing Learning for Replication," involves documenting the program's experiences and lessons learned to create a scalable and adaptable model for similar initiatives in other regions.

Progress in the initiative's target areas includes collaboration with traditional leaders to secure support, planting 2,000 hectares in 11 sites under the BLRCC (Building Resilient and Climate Change) initiative, and establishing 26

nurseries.

Looking ahead, CBA-SCALE has set ambitious goals, aiming to plant 10.3 million trees by 2029 through agroforestry, nursery establishment, and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) to restore native forests.

The project also emphasizes on improved pasture management, afforestation on degraded lands, and community-driven agroforestry across Monze, Choma, Kalomo, and Zimba districts. By fostering a gender-responsive, community-based approach, CBA-SCALE continues to support ecosystem resilience and enhance livelihoods, providing a sustainable model for climate adaptation in Southern Africa.

Working in over 100 communities and reaching over 500,000 people across Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, project partners will implement inclusive, gender-specific, and nature-related measures for community-based adaptations. In Zambia, we will enable 66,000 individuals to be able to better cope with climate related risks.



# 'BFM AIMS TO RESTORE ABOUT 2.5 MILLION HECTARES OF MIOMBO WOODLANDS BY 2030'



**B**ridelia Forest Management is aiming to restore up to 2.5 million hectares of Miombo woodlands by 2030.

Bridelia is dedicated to restoring the Miombo woodlands in Southern Africa, with a focus on Zambia.

The vital ecosystem restoration effort is said to be powered by Bridelia's Indigenous Miombo Tree Seed Bank, the largest of its kind, which supports extensive reforestation and community-driven efforts.

Bridelia's mission is not only ecological but also collaborative, as it works closely with local communities and stakeholders to create a greener, sustainable environment.

This also includes focusing on endangered and drought-resistant tree species

to foster ecosystem resilience. Bridelia also plans to expand its reach beyond Zambia, creating a regional impact, while engaging communities through partnerships with chiefs, villagers, and educational institutions to foster local ownership in restoration projects.

Key activities supporting these goals include the development of a large-scale seed bank with over 20 tons of seeds, nursery management to raise saplings, and sustainable plantation establishment.

By combining scientific methods with traditional knowledge, Bridelia's multidisciplinary team—composed of foresters, biologists, and economists tailors its reforestation strategies to local ecological conditions for maximum effectiveness.

Bridelia places a strong emphasis on

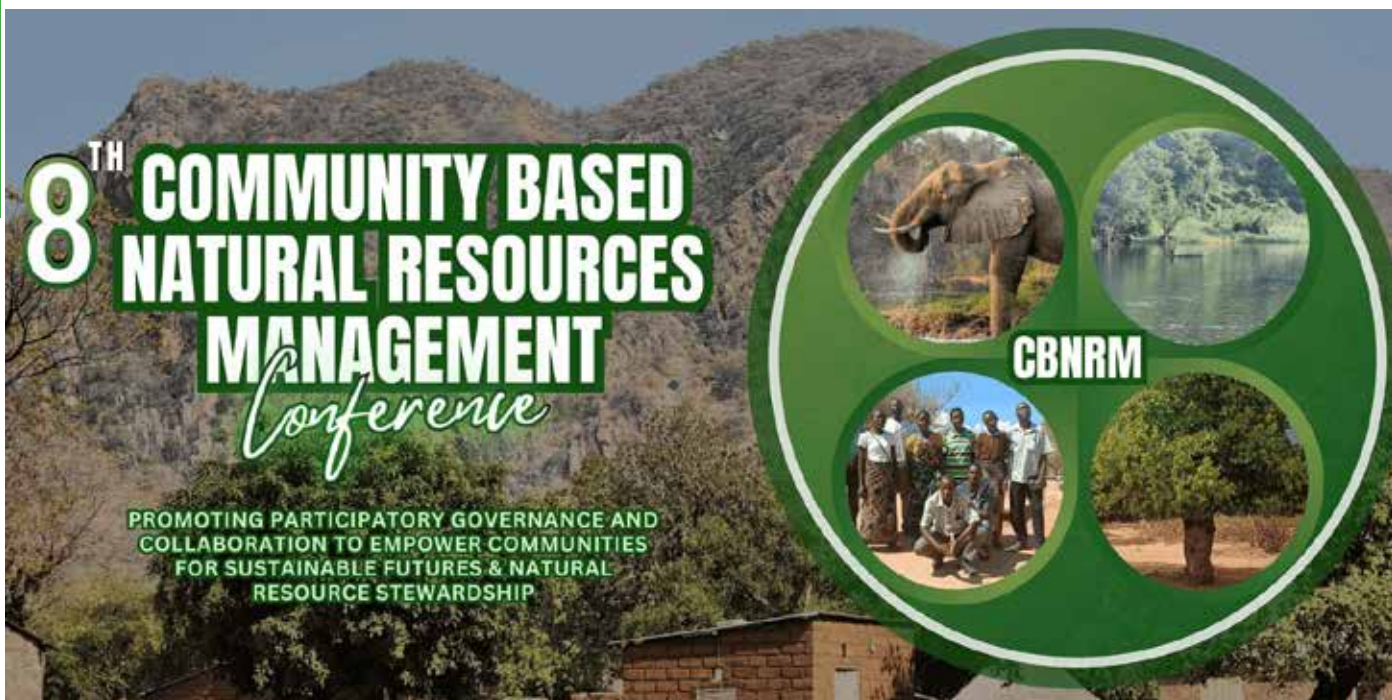
community involvement, working with traditional leaders to align restoration efforts with cultural values and community needs. Educational programs engage locals, empowering them with sustainable forestry knowledge. With plans to expand seed diversity to 35 species, Bridelia aims to ensure genetic diversity for the future of the Miombo woodlands, making a lasting impact on biodiversity, sustainability, and community livelihoods in one of Africa's critical ecosystems.

Several participants responded to the presentation by suggesting that communities involved in FLR projects be integrated as seed providers or suppliers as part of the value chain.

Additionally, several organisations expressed interest in engaging further with Bridelia for bilateral partnerships.



# CLIMATE CHANGE: A CONFRONTING THE CON



By Sandra Machima

Over 350 participants from government, traditional authorities, NGOs, civil society, the private sector, and local communities attended the eighth national Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) conference.

The aim was to discuss how to enhance Zambia's capacity for sustainability and conservation.

Minister of Green Economy and Environment, Mike Mposha, emphasized that climate change is a significant challenge facing conservation today and is contributing to resource scarcity.

He noted that recent droughts have had devastating effects on rural livelihoods, leaving communities to deal with food insecurity and increasing human-wildlife conflicts over dwindling resources.

Mr. Mposha stated that the theme of this year's conference, "Promoting Participatory Governance and Collaboration to Empower Communities for Sustainable Futures and Natural Resources Stewardship," highlights the shared responsibility for conservation.

He described this as not just an abstract concept, but a vital element of the government's democratic principles and an essential pillar for equitable resource management.

"The theme is appropriate and serves as a guiding principle, reminding us all of the transformative potential of unity in purpose and action," he said.

This event symbolizes Zambia's unwavering commitment to collaborative and inclusive stewardship of its natural resources, according to Mr. Mposha.

He expressed anticipation for a comprehensive report and actionable recommendations from the conference

discussions.

The minister also recognized the leadership role of traditional leaders as custodians of cultural heritage and stewards of biodiversity.

He remarked that their steadfast support for conservation in challenging times has been a beacon of hope for many rural communities.

Mr. Mposha encouraged the participants





# MAJOR CHALLENGE CONSERVATION - MINISTER



ervation challenges facing Zambia, including poaching and illegal wildlife trade that threaten key species, encroachment on protected areas for agriculture and settlement, and deforestation driven by agriculture, logging, and charcoal production.

He also highlighted inadequate funding as a limitation on conservation efforts, along with limited local involvement in decision-making, overfishing in key freshwater ecosystems, and biodiversity loss due to infrastructure development and mining projects, all of which pose significant barriers to sustainable resource management.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mposha has announced that the Climate Change Bill No. 18 of 2024 aims to address the challenges surrounding carbon trading in Zambia.

He highlighted that one of the main issues in carbon trading is the lack of transparency, particularly concerning the revenue generated from carbon credits.

He said traditional leaders, communities, and the government have not received accurate or sufficient information about the proceeds from carbon trading.

To tackle this issue, Mr. Mposha stated that the new bill, along with other regulatory measures, will establish a clearer and more transparent framework for carbon credit transactions.

“The bill will provide a more accountable and transparent approach to carbon trading, ensuring that both communities and the government can fairly benefit from climate change mitigation efforts,” he said.

Additionally, at the same event, Minister of Land and Natural Resources Sylvia Masebo emphasized the importance of protecting and conserving Zambia’s natural resources, ensuring that local communities continue to benefit.

Meanwhile, George Tembo, President of Community-Based Natural Resources Management, urged the government to explore further areas in Zambia that have the potential for carbon trading.



to discuss the implementation of conservation policies and the roles that each stakeholder must play in bringing

these efforts to fruition.

He pointed out several critical con-



# CBNRM: DRIVING PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION PRACTICES ACROSS ZAMBIA, SAYS DR. LUBILO

By Sandra Machima

The Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) initiative is leading efforts to promote participatory governance and sustainable conservation practices throughout Zambia, according to Dr. Rodgers Lubilo, chairperson of the Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa.

Dr. Lubilo emphasized the importance of amplifying community voices and ensuring equitable resource management. He stated that the association acts as a crucial link between local communities, government entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector stakeholders. He believes that if implemented effectively, CBNRM can significantly improve the well-being of local people.

The annual CBNRM conference has established itself as a key event for stakeholders in Zambia's natural resource management sector. This conference provides a unique platform where a diverse range of participants, from community leaders to government agencies and private sector players, can come together to exchange ideas and shape the future of conservation.

"What distinguishes this gathering is its focus on elevating the voices of local communities, ensuring that those most affected by natural resource management decisions are actively involved in shaping policies and strategies. Over the years, the conference has transformed into a powerful forum for sharing success stories, tackling challenges, and fostering cross-sector partnerships to drive sustainable change," he stated.

Dr. Lubilo addressed the controversy surrounding the cancellation of safari hunting in Zambia, noting that stakeholders must engage with the challenges facing natural resource management in their communities. He highlighted that the Ministry of Tourism's decision was deemed unlawful by the high court for violating the Zambia Wildlife Act. The court's ruling pointed out procedural flaws that undermine not only legal processes but also the livelihoods of communities that rely on revenues from sustainable hunting and tourism.

"This situation has exposed significant governance gaps, including weak adherence to legal frameworks and a lack of



proper consultation with affected stakeholders, such as Community Resource Boards (CRBs). Communities that depend on CRBs have lost essential revenue streams that fund schools, clinics, and anti-poaching initiatives. This issue serves as an important lesson for managing forestry especially concerning the growing carbon trading, fisheries, and land resources," he explained.

Additionally, Dr. Lubilo mentioned that the conference was addressing critical challenges to conservation efforts, one of which is the upcoming discussion in the UK Parliament regarding trophy importation bans. He warned that if such discussions overlook local realities, it could have dire consequences for communities that rely on sustainable wildlife management for their livelihoods.

In solidarity with counterparts in Southern Africa, the Community Leaders Network has embarked on significant advocacy efforts in Europe, engaging politicians, educating lawmakers about the stakes involved, and showcasing conservation successes. Dr. Lubilo asserted that sustainable trophy hunting when practiced ethically, provides vital funding for conservation initiatives, supports local livelihoods, and fosters a sense of ownership over natural resources.

"If such bans are implemented without considering local contexts, we risk reversing decades of hard-won progress. We must advocate for policies that recognize the essential relationship between ethical hunting and conservation," he urged.

Dr. Lubilo called for collaboration to create a future where sustainable practices are not merely policies but actual lived realities, empowering every community member to contribute to conservation and prosperity. This year's conference, themed "Promoting Participatory Governance and Collaboration to Empower Communities for Sustainable Futures and Natural Resource Stewardship," is timely and necessary, reflecting a deep understanding of pressing challenges ranging from climate change to resource degradation and human-wildlife conflict.

Moreover, Dr. Lubilo revealed that the rising demand for timber and charcoal has led to alarming rates of deforestation in hardwood forests, coupled with ineffective enforcement of forestry laws. He noted that this situation poses a severe threat to ecosystems and exacerbates climate change.

Despite these challenges, Zambian communities are increasingly partnering with companies and NGOs to find innovative solutions, such as carbon trading, which enables local communities to conserve their forests while generating income through the sale of carbon credits. This creates a sustainable revenue stream while protecting vital ecosystems.

"In addition to these efforts, we require targeted interventions, such as community-led reforestation initiatives, to strengthen conservation efforts. Partnerships for alternative energy solutions such as solar energy or improved cooking stoves are also essential," he added.



# MUWEZWA CHIEFDOM GRACED WITH COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING TO ENHANCE NATURAL RESOURCES



By ZCRBA Secretariat

**M**uwezwa Chiefdom in Itezhi-Tezhi district was graced with community capacity building training to strengthen governance at the grass root level enhancing sustainability and good governance in the management of the natural resources.

Zambia Community Resources Board Association acknowledged Oak foundation gesture for the continued support to the local communities as well as the Association. The funding which has been offered by Oak made it possible for the capacity building training to take place in the five Village Action Groups (VAGs) of Muwezwa Chiefdom.

Her Royal Highness Chieftainess the first, is the current traditional leader who oversees the chiefdom and her leadership skills in championing conservation and mitigating climate change impacts is exemplary.

The community level capacity building in Muwezwa Chiefdom has enabled the VAG members to develop skills and competencies in their ability to develop and strengthening existing workplans, understanding the roles and structures of Village Action Groups.

However, community level grassroots capacity building creates a good foundation for better equipped community structures in conservation as these structures are able to handle crises and adapt to changing circumstances in terms of socio and environmental statuses regarding land, benefits, cultural,

ecological aspects.

When the communities are well informed with knowledge and capacitated with skills, they are able to build strong, resilient and can respond effectively and maintain stability within their community structures, being the VAGs and CRBs, while improving their well being.

The gained knowledge in understanding the concept of community based natural resources management, identifying and sharing on planned and implemented income generating activities and the development of conservation plans in light with climate change and other cross cutting issues like gender and youth integration in natural resources management, shows the importance of stakeholders' engagements.

The VAG level Capacity Building Trainings have revealed that the communities know the resources rights and practice most of them and these includes right to fish, right to collect thatching grass, right to hunt with permits, right to collect wild foods like mushrooms, roots, herbs, honey and they are also able to identify and map their key partners in developmental community projects and activities.

The VAG level capacity building encourages individuals/communities to take and lead action on local issues themselves, preventing dependency on external sources and creating systems within their grassroots structures that will sustain and address the challenges at VAG and CRBs and build at GMA level.

Despite collaborative efforts leading to innovative solutions and positive changes within the community and giving the community a push to gain greater control over their own natural resources, the VAGs face some challenges, include weak governance, lack of capacity level trainings, adverse effects of climate change on droughts and floods, land pollution among.

There is also a need to achieve the goal of promoting proper natural resource management in Muwezwa Chiefdom and calls for the VAG members and the communities to be on top of supporting the VAGs through carrying out their roles diligently and continue to sensitize the local people in their areas to make them understand the importance of protecting their resources.

Stakeholder mapping is very critical in Natural Resources Management and this is important for community engagement and traditional leadership participation.

The communities are well aware of the key stakeholders they work with and to understand and emphasis the importance of all the key stakeholders.

The VAGs in Muwezwa chiefdom work with a number of partners in different areas of development such as Traditional leaders, fisheries department, DNPW, forest department, councillors, mayors, Members of Parliament, community (CRB, VAGs), COMACO and International crane foundation, African Parks among others.



# BENGO FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROJECT



**F**LP team partners with stakeholders on forest restoration initiatives

The Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) country team has been in engagements and discussions with Government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), the Private Sector and other partners interested in forest landscape restoration initiatives.

So far, over 50 institutions are working in different locations implementing different models of ecosystem restoration. However, it is still difficult to account for how much i.e. area extends to which all restoration initiatives have been achieved.

To effectively evaluate the success of Zambia's current Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) activities, a coordinated, phased approach is essential, given the ongoing nature of the efforts put in place by various stakeholders.

The Government focal point under the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment may require to report on what Zambia is doing during the Annual Partnership Meeting (APM).

Given that Zambia does not have a national platform that coordinates and oversees collation and archiving of restoration works, it is against this background that the activity /meeting was convened, for various stakeholders to push the restoration agenda.

Establishing a national platform to centralize data on FLR progress will facilitate mapping efforts, accurately reflecting the distribution of restoration areas. The RESTOR application platform will be utilized by multiple stakeholders to upload data on their respective project sites, enabling a comprehensive view of the country's FLR activities.

This initiative aligns with Zambia's nationally determined contributions (NDCs), the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), and Vision 2030. Furthermore, a strategic plan for resource mobilization is critical to scale up FLR interventions on the ground, supporting FLR and AFR100 focal points in engaging with potential donors at international events, such as APM and COP sessions.

Additionally, adopting and coordinating national FLR standards and guidelines will ensure that best practices, including the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) approach, are upheld across diverse land tenure systems for shared impact. Given that this meeting is the first in a series aimed at establishing these foundational elements, it is currently challenging to ascertain the full extent to which the trip objectives have been met.

The RESTOR platform the restoration tracker, and updates from the 8th session of the Annual Partnership Meeting (APM8) for the AFR100

The Forest Practice lead and Zambia FLR Project Manager at WWF, Rachael

Nkhoma stated that the recent activity report outlines the ongoing contributions of Zambia to the AFR100 (African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative), aimed at restoring 100 million hectares of land across Africa by 2030.

Zambia, the 31st country to join AFR100 in 2021, aligns its restoration efforts with the Bonn Challenge and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, enhancing its commitment to ecosystem recovery.

The Zambian Government, through the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE) and Forestry Department, leads these efforts as part of the nation's Environmental Sustainability Pillar within its Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP).

Key developments highlighted in the report include Zambia's recent participation in the AFR100 Annual Partnership Meetings (APM7 in 2023 and APM8 in 2024), organized by WWF Zambia. These events facilitated discussions on Nature-based Solutions, restoration methodologies, and climate resilience strategies within Africa, underscoring the importance of cross-sector collaboration for effective FLR.

In support of its AFR100 targets, Zambia thus establishing a National AFR100 Platform that brings together stakeholders from government, academia, corporate social responsibility networks, faith-based organizations, NGOs, and youth and women's groups.



# FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IN AFRICA: PLANNING AND MONITORING



**T**he PMEAL Officer for the FLR Tanzania, highlighted that the African Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) initiative is an ambitious effort to restore 100 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes across Africa by 2030, under the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100).

The initiative aimed to support both ecological recovery and sustainable livelihoods, offering solutions to critical environmental challenges while fostering economic growth and community well-being across the continent.

FLR's strategy incorporates several essential steps to ensure effective planning, monitoring, and local engagement. It begins with Mapping to identify restoration areas, followed by assessments of Land Tenure to clarify land use rights, Restoration Opportunities to tailor interventions, and Stakeholder Engagement to encourage community and stakeholder collaboration. These steps are supported by Operational Tools for data collection and progress tracking, creating a structured approach to restoration.

A key innovation within FLR is the FORMAPP tool, a digital data management system that simplifies field data collection and monitoring. With an intuitive interface, GPS tracking, and real-time data syncing capabilities, FORMAPP enables field teams to gather and visualize data efficiently. Additionally, the Landscape Self-Evaluation Tool supports project assessments through guiding questions, color-coded evaluations, and user input to help teams review and adjust restoration strategies effectively.

By 2023, the initiative has marked significant milestones: over 4 million hectares across nine countries have been earmarked for restoration, with active restoration underway on 1.8 million hectares. While challenges like climate change and land degradation persist, FLR's future goals include enhancing collaboration with indigenous and local communities, fostering private sector investment, and expanding knowledge-sharing efforts to scale successful practices across Africa. The commitment of governments, NGOs, and communities remains vital to reaching AFR100's ambitious targets, positioning Forest Landscape Restoration as a transformative force for Africa's landscapes.

## AFR100 by Chilengendwe

The presentation was given by Ms. Gift Musimuko from Chilengedwe who went on to explain that the initiative's mission is grounded in four primary objectives: to Educate, Equip, Unite, and Inspire Zambians toward environmental stewardship. By enhancing public understanding of environmental issues, providing tools for responsible decision-making, fostering a shared commitment to conservation, and inspiring sustainable living practices, the initiative seeks to cultivate a culture that values and protects Zambia's natural beauty. Through these core objectives, the program aims to build an informed and proactive citizenry engaged in environmental sustainability.

Operating in Lusaka, Limulunga District, Chongwe, and Western Province's Makapaela, the initiative strategically reaches diverse communities to maximize its impact. These areas were cho-

sen for their potential to amplify outreach and drive substantial community engagement. By focusing on both urban and rural regions, the initiative promotes an inclusive approach that addresses Zambia's varied environmental challenges.

Engagement strategies include creating Learning Environments within educational institutions to integrate environmental education from preschool through university.

The initiative also collaborates with corporations to drive internal climate action, fostering sustainable practices within businesses. Further, it leads Mitigation Campaigns to shift public perceptions on climate change, promoting adaptation and mitigation solutions that align with both civic and governmental efforts. These strategies work collectively to engage society at multiple levels, creating a foundation for widespread environmental awareness and action.

Future directions focus on expanding partnerships, particularly to enhance the involvement of young people in afforestation and climate awareness efforts. Goals include planting 100 trees in each school nationwide,

promoting tree planting programs across schools, communities, and public spaces, and establishing a lasting culture of environmental stewardship. By empowering citizens with the knowledge and skills to act responsibly, the initiative aims to build a sustainable future for Zambia, protecting ecosystems while fostering community resilience to climate change.



# COLLABORATING TO OPERATIONALIZE LANDSCAPE APPROACHES FOR NATURE, DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY (COLANDS)

The mapping and review of key stakeholders in the landscape has been an on-going activity and this was the Identification and analysis of all relevant stakeholders in the landscape, including their interests, capacities, and influence and their governance structures.

The integrated landscape approach is to improve the biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use, poverty alleviation, climate change mitigation, and community well-being through attainment of both conservation and social outcomes. This also improves the governance in the Landscape and the management.

Effective stakeholder engagement is crucial for successful implementation. This approach matches and fits in the Multi-Sectoral Collaboration: Description of the various sectors (agriculture, forestry, tourism, etc.) involved in the landscape, along with strategies for promoting collaboration and cooperation among them to avoid conflicts and achieve shared goals.

**1. Land-Use Planning:** Integrating land-use planning at different scales, from local to regional, to ensure that the landscape's resources are used sustainably and to optimize the allocation of land for different purposes. The Community level profile indicated that Land use is mostly in the hands of the traditional leaders and hence need for continued sensitization and capacity building as this is an important component in landscape approaches. This Section includes the Mapping and Landcover Land use changes-which indicates that there are significant changes focused on land use cover types, which included vegetation formations, impact and the meaning of these changes on the landscape. This Profile also summarizes on soil surveys that are in the different clusters of the Landscapes. The ministry of Local Government through the Councils and the Traditional Leadership through the Customary Leadership.

**2. Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry:** Promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and forestry that conserve biodiversity, protect natural resources, and provide livelihood opportunities for local communities. During the situation analysis it was identified that the communities farm along the rivers and this has influenced the water insecurity in the Landscape and so some of the key mitigation measures are tree planting, sustainable farming and controlled animal grazing. The Result sharing mission outlined that animal grazing and pasture showed that the grazing area was not commensurate with the carrying capacity of animals in the landscape with little edible graze for the animals this will directly impact the animal health and the rate at which the ecosystem will restore and be able to function to full capacity. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock sensitizes of Climate Smart Agriculture for

increased Production and Income but with a core task of environmental stewardship. Through the veterinary Office continuous sensitization on Sustainable Farming, Sustainable grazing through climate smart interventions. Forestry Department sensitize and implement Afforestation and Rehabilitation of degraded lands.

**3. Social Inclusion and Equity:** (Gender Equality and Youth Participation)

Ensuring that the benefits and costs of the integrated landscape approach are distributed equitably among different social groups, particularly vulnerable and marginalized communities. The aspect of Gender, youth women and other marginalized groups has been recognised as very cardinal in ensuring that all the various management actions are not just benefiting a certain influential actor group in society or landscape but is able to address all the challenges to ensure benefits, information and all activities are attained by all age groups and gender. This is a cross cutting issue and the task to improve the gender equality in the landscape is with all the Stakeholders.

**4. Building Climate Change Resilience:** This has been identified as one of the Management Profile Actions that has to be addressed continuous as to ensure that future conservation and biodiversity protection is achieved. Through the Incorporating strategies to enhance the landscape's resilience to climate change impacts, such as integrating climatesmart practices and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation measures. Fire Management, carbon trading, organic farming was very important in the landscape to ensure that the communities are able to participate in conservation with the available resources in their localities. The Actions in this Profile Includes reduced Deforestation for Charcoal Production, controlled animal grazing, rearing of small animals for increased community resilience. Another approach is the Ecosystem-based Approach: Emphasizing the importance of maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services, such as water provisioning, soil fertility, and pollination, which are essential for the well-being of both nature and people. This also emphasizes the works that the ILA has done and will continue to implement in the Landscape.

**5. Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation plan was done collaboratively and this included strengthening the existing working groups. The tracking of progress towards goals, assessing the effectiveness of interventions, and make informed decisions for adaptive management so as to excel the ability of Integrated Landscape Approaches and this can also be attained through the understanding of the Theory of Change which tells the story of the current situation and the desirable conservation goals and objectives.

**6. The Stakeholder- Analysis and Mapping:** Ministry of Agriculture/Vet/ Livestock • NGOs - CIFOR, ZCBNRM Forum • Ministry of Education • Police • Community Development • Mayor • Member of parliament • Traditional-Chiefs/headmen/women • Forest Department • Ministry of Green Economy • Department of National parks and Wildlife • District commissioner • District administration officer • Ministry of Health • Social welfare • Community/men/women • Information and Service (Media ).

**7. Information and Publicity Dissemination Action:** This is an on-going action in the Landscape and this includes the different key stakeholders actively engaged in the information sharing on different natural resources and specific work in the Landscape. This action includes multi approaches to ensure that the different levels and target groups or right holders have access and understand the conservation information; this includes preparations and dissemination of information in booklets, pamphlets, brochures, road shows, pop ups and Radio Programs and Interviews. This information sharing has continued at Community, District and will continue to be upscaled at National levels.

**8. Assess the community willingness in the management of forest through Community Meeting Engagement:** This activity was of interest to profile so as to elaborate and allow the communities themselves to demonstrate their interest to lead the conservation within their local communities and the Landscape at Large. Through the Traditional leadership of the Headmen, consent Letters by the communities to participate in key management action were written.

**9. Strengthening of Community Structures and Groups:** Key Actions included community level capacity building and strengthening of the leadership structures and the community groups that include women, cooperatives, village banking groups, this is an important activity that should be on going as communities need constant lessons and capacity building to ensure that environment justice is achieved holistically.

**10. Project Planning and Implementations:** This Action includes and will understand the Management Actions that include what community projects they are implementing in partnership with different stakeholders and enabling the communities to have social outcome while creating different ventures of income to support their households, communities and this will enable the conservation objectives to be achieved. One of the activities the communities are interested in is the Carbon Trading which will enable them to form Community Forest Groups allowing them to conserve and rehabilitate.



# CBNRM GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES



By Cecilia Banda

**C**BNRM has created local-level governance structures, for implementing its activities, these include structures: – Village Action Groups (VAGS), Community Resources Boards (CRBs), Community Forest Groups (CFMGs), Village Fisheries Management Committees (VFMCs), and several other community-based organizations that have been established as a response to implementing community-led conservation.

These institutions set in motion the governance framework for people’s participation and enhance prospects for accessing benefits. Various pieces of legislation and policies from wildlife, forestry, and fisheries among others recognize the rights of the local communities to participate in the management process of these resources.

What is being done to improve governance? As noted already, the major threats to the effective performance of CBNRM are governance, as it should provide a clear framework of who owns what, who has the power to decide, who should be benefiting, etc. In order to address these governance lapses or omissions, various interventions are taking place in the industry. On its part, Zambia CBNRM Forum, through a global partnership with International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) with funding from European Union,

through International Conservation Union (IUCN) is funding a Biodiversity Protected Area Management (BIO-PAMA) programme.

Through, this support the Forum has been implementing a project entitled ‘Enhancing Governance in Community-based Natural Resources Management to achieve social and conservation outcomes in Mumbwa, Namwala, and Mufunta Game Management Areas (GMAs) of Kafue Landscape, and Chiawa, Rufunsa and Luano GMAs in the Lower Zambezi/Luangwa landscape.

Using various governance assessment tools such as the Site Level Assessment for Governance and Equity (SAGE) and Governance Assessment of Protected Areas (GAPA) to identify key governance challenges and also suggested actions to address the gaps.

The project has assisted in improving stakeholder collaboration, information sharing, capacity training for community and stakeholders, and improving the application of fairer law enforcement through capacity training to the community scouts and other law enforcement offices in the targeted GMAs. It empowered the community governance structures with minimum skills to effectively preside over the affairs of community

conservation. A national CBNRM Learning Group (CLG) has been set up to work as a thinking and advisory

body on better-managed CBNRM in the country. It is also thrilling to note that the government has approved a National CBNRM policy, and we believe this will enhance the performance of CBNRM governance in the country.

This process should be followed by enacting relevant laws to help enforce the policy implementation.

Therefore, CBNRM in itself is a governance mechanism for empowering the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LCs) in their stewardship to look after the natural resources, manage them wisely, and then be able to make their own decisions on the utilization of these resources.

Often, weak and prohibitive legislations and policies, have denied the IP & LCs the necessary legal framework to fully take control of the process.

The improvement in the performance of CBNRM is largely linked to governance because all processes, of resource ownership, benefit distributions, decision-making, and the sustainability of the structures all fall within the governance framework.

It gratifying that Zambia is making progress in addressing the governance gaps and the Forum and the broader CBNRM Association will continue to engage with government and stakeholders in pursuing an agenda to ensure that CBNRM is beneficial to all.



# PARTICIPATION IN A COMPREHENSIVE ON COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE



By Cecilia Banda

The Zambia Resource Board Association's Programs Manager, Racheal Nkhoma, and Technical Director, Dr. Rodgers Lubilo, actively participated in a comprehensive 10-day workshop on community governance dashboard held at Namushasha River Lodge in Ngonga, Namibia.

The focal point for the workshop was to acquaint participants with the Governance Dashboard Tool and Process, emphasizing its application in implementing governance and livelihood dashboards across three conservancies.

The main goal was not only to introduce the participants to the tool, but also to utilize it as a means to pinpoint areas where Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) falls short, proposing and designing corrective actions.

Additionally, the workshop aimed to formulate a regional program dedicated to revitalizing CBNRM governance through a strategic combination of training, monitoring, and research initiatives.

The community governance dashboard tool, functioning as a survey, plays a crucial role in monitoring CBNRM performance across vital domains like governance, social capital, livelihoods, wildlife, and tolerance.

The collaborative exchange of insights and practices during the workshop not only fostered a dynamic learning environment but also set the foundation for future initiatives aimed at preserving and managing our natural resources.

The workshop served as a guiding light, illuminating the path for upcoming endeavors in the sustainable management of invaluable natural resources.

## ZCRBA PARTICIPATE IN THE 'STAND FOR HER LAND CAMPAIGN'

The Zambia Community Resources Board Association Gender development and Data Specialist Mike Mumba participated in 3 days Stand for Her Land Campaign workshop coordinated by the Women Land Rights Platform to train women on land rights.

The workshop brought together 30 trained women land rights champions from 12 local NGOs and other stakeholders to build synergy around women land rights advocacy, orient participants to the Stand for Her Land campaign and develop strategy for implementing the campaign in Zambia.

The Stand for Her Land Campaign is closing the implementation gap for women's land rights: the gulf between the strong standards in place to protect women's rights to land, and the realization of those rights in practice, so that millions of women can realize the transformational power of rights to land.

The participation of the Association to the workshop offered an opportunity to learn on approaches to grassroots advocacy from other natural resource management sectors.

## Our Sponsors



- 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 Mufunta 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



1. Which is the correct rebranded vision statement of the Zambia CBNRM Forum

- A). "A Zambian society where natural resources are sustainably managed with communities fully engaged and are benefiting economically, socially and legally".
- B). "A Zambian society where natural resources are taken away from communities who are fully engaged and are benefiting socially".
- C). "A Zambian society where natural resources are shared among different actors who fully aware of political implication".
- D). "A Zambian society where natural resources are sustainably managed but not share with the communities living with these natural resources".

2. When was the Zambia CBNRM Forum first incepted as an organization?

- A) 1995    B). 2011    C) 2004    D). 2005

3. One of the following is not a Thematic Area of operation of the Forum.

- A). Policy and Legislation.
- B). Community-Based Enterprise Development.
- C). CBNRM Training.
- D). Stakeholder Conflict Resolution.

4. Under which project is the Forum and its partners are supporting restoration of Forest Landscapes.

- A). Forest Landscape Restoration Project (FLR).
- B). Governance Assessment of Protected Areas Project (GAPA).
- C). Forest Reserve Support Project (FRSP).
- D). Learning and Action Platform doe Community Engagement against Illegal Wildlife Trade (LeAP).

5. The concept of Community-Based Natural Resources (CB-NRM) has evolved as a Natural Resource Management and Rural Development approach that rose to prominence in the 1980s. It is identified under certain key foundations upon which it is based. Which of the following statements does not support this assumption.

- A). Sustainable use of Natural Resources.

B). Economic incentives by the communities.

C). Devolution of rights and management decisions.

D). Political freedom of natural resources custodians.

### Quiz Conditions

#### Objectives of the quiz:

- i. To understand together more about the Forum and its activities and to share our knowledge among one another.
- ii. To enhance member interaction and creating a sense of forum ownership among its members at all levels.
- iii. To identify knowledge gaps, skills and training needs among Forum membership.

The following are the few conditions/regulations which may be subject to change:

- 1. Participation in the multiple choice quiz is free and open to all registered and paid-up Forum members.
- 2. Secretariat reserves the right to conduct necessary checks in order to verify the identity, postal address and/or e-mail/contact address of the participants.
- 3. The quiz will be available for competition on quarterly basis from the day the Newsletter will be published, within a time frame of 24 hours. The participant/s will be required to answer all the five (05) questions and validates his or her participation by sending answers and a confirmation text message to the secretariate whose contact is provided.
- 4. The first sender of the "all" correct answers will be declared the winner of the quiz. After the period during which the quiz will be available, the winner will be designated through an automatic draw among the participants who have realized a perfect score. The draw will be supervised by Secretariat.
- 5. The Forum board Chairperson has the right to do checks and balances if the quiz is conducted in the transparency and progressive manner within the tenants of the Forum Governance and Management.
- 6. The data contained in the quiz is strictly covered by professional understanding, and will be used as learning points for inclusive participation and information sharing among members.
- 7. Through the guidance of the CBNRM Training Component Technical Working Group, the quiz is being conducted within the requirements of the current organizational strategic focus on membership engagement and growth as a key recipe for future sustainability of the Forum.





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