

# National Consultative Dialogue

LeAP: Learning and Action Platform for Community

Engagement Against Illegal Wildlife Trade

18–19 March 2020

Lusaka, Zambia



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For more information about this project, please visit the project website:  
[www.iied.org/learning-action-for-community-engagement-against-wildlife-crime](http://www.iied.org/learning-action-for-community-engagement-against-wildlife-crime)

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## Acronyms

AP	African Parks
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community based natural resources management
CBO	Community based organization
CFG	Community forest groups
CFG	Community forestry group
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLZ	Conservation Lower Zambezi
COCOBA	Community conservation banking
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
CPR	Common pool resources
CRB	Community resource board
DNPWS	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GIZ	Germany agency for international cooperation
GMAs	Game management areas
HWC	Human wildlife conflict
ICCA	Indigenous and community conserved areas
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
IWT	Illegal wildlife trade
JFMG	Joint forestry management groups
LeAP	Learning and Action Platform for Community Engagement Against Illegal Wildlife Trade

NACSO	Namibia Association of CBNRM Support Organizations
NBSAP	National biodiversity strategy and action plan
NCRBA	National Community Resource Board Association
SULi	Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resources Forum
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAG	Village action group
WARMA	Water resources management authority
WPO	Wildlife police officer
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZAF	Zambia Air Force
ZAWA	Zambia Wildlife Authority
ZCBNRM	Zambia Community-Based Natural Resources Management Forum
ZWT	Zambezi wildlife trade

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## Executive summary

Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) has rapidly increased in recent years, threatening the survival of many iconic species. This has negatively impacted on the livelihoods of communities that live alongside them - but the engagement of these local communities is critical in the effective management and strategies to tackle IWT. Despite this, there is a lack of knowledge on the different types of community-based approaches and the conditions under which they will and won't work. This means communities are rarely consulted in IWT programme design processes as they lack capacity and voice to engage in policy debates. This eventually leads to policies that are not reflective of the actual priorities and views of these marginalized communities. It is from this background that the LeAP project was developed, to build evidence on effective approaches to support communities in tackling IWT. This is being done using the IIED-IUCN theory of change for engaging communities in tackling IWT as an analytical framework. In addition to this, strengthening voices and dialogue is also being done to share lessons learnt widely and encourage similar processes in other areas. Furthermore, the project will facilitate south-south learning that will foster a dynamic community of practice, build on networks of contacts to bring communities from many countries to share together case studies and experiences on community approaches to tackling IWT and strategies for engaging with and influencing IWT decision makers.

The LeAP project ([www.iied.org/learning-action-for-community-engagement-against-wildlife-crime](http://www.iied.org/learning-action-for-community-engagement-against-wildlife-crime)) is a three-year project from 2018 to 2021. It involves developing and sharing best practices in involving communities in tackling wildlife crime through increasing the evidence base on approaches that work – and those that don't; enhancing community voice in national and international policy forums; and dialogue. The project responds to the outcome statement from the Kasane Conference on IWT in 2015 recommendation to 'Establish, facilitate and support information- sharing mechanisms to develop knowledge, expertise and best practice in practical experience of involving local people in managing wildlife resources and in action to tackle IWT'.

This project is funded by the UK government's Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund. The project partners are the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi) and the Zambia Community Based Natural Resources Management Forum (ZCBNRMF). Regionally, the project also collaborates with Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) and Namibia Association of Civil Society and Community Based Organizations (NACSO).



This document reports on a two-day National Stakeholder Consultative Dialogue workshop held from the 18-19 March 2020 in Lusaka, Zambia, at the Golden Peacock hotel. The main objectives of the meeting included:

- To understand the current approach to tackling IWT in Zambia, and community perspectives on IWT and the approach
- To understand the extent to which community engagement has or has not been integrated into Zambia's approach – in IWT policies, strategies and projects
- To explore options and opportunities for increasing and enhancing community engagement - at the policy and project level - going forward

**Day One** was attended by a diverse audience including government, the NGO sector, IIED partners via Skype and community resource boards representatives. The main aim was to share the ZCBNRM survey findings, community voices and IWT projects. The meeting objectives were also explained in-depth by Dilys Roe. The main findings were summarized as follows:

- Experience within the region of tackling IWT and comparison of status of resources in the region.
- The need for the policy to be translated into local languages for communities to be easily engaged.
- Increase of non-wildlife livelihood activities so that there is a balance in the sustainable utilization of natural resources.
- There are also a lot of IWT projects that are currently running in the country, that are not being implemented the whole country as they are only focused in certain areas.
- There is also a lot of support from DNPW in implementing projects on IWT despite the communities not really understanding the whole concept.
- The four pathways concept set out in the IIED-IUCN Theory of Change for engaging communities in tackling IWT is one that can easily be integrated in the Zambia system if well understood.
- There were also mixed perceptions in communities on IWT as other communities doubted these projects.
- There is also a need to establish an effective benefit sharing mechanism for communities to easily understand the need for conserving natural resources and to reduce IWT.

The participants also stated their expectations and came up with their own ground rules. The day included presentations on IWT, a baseline assessment of IWT projects, a plenary



discussion and a panel session which explored IWT projects in Zambia; who is doing what, where and how communities are involved.

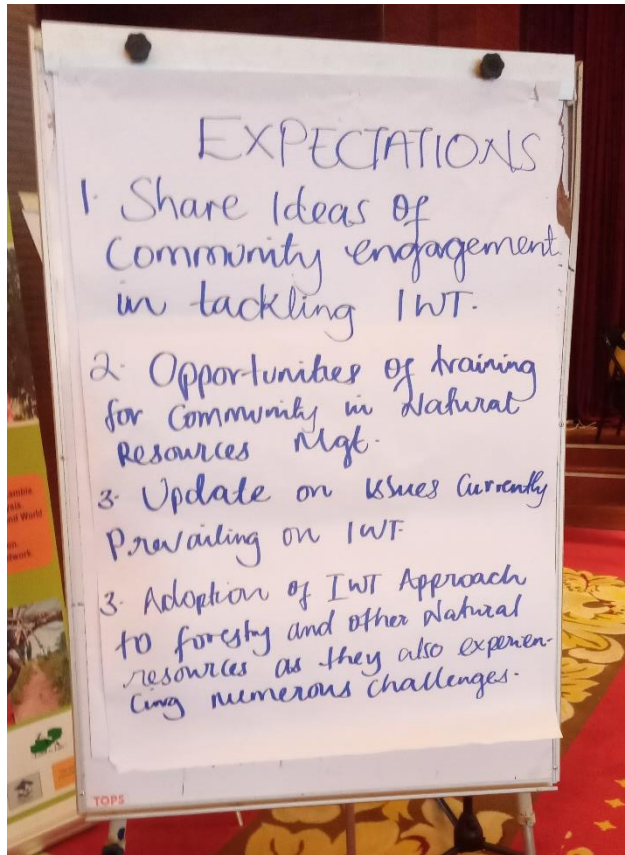


Image 1: Participants meeting expectations

**Day Two** comprised of panel discussion on policies, table discussions to identify opportunities and developing an action plan. A brief summary of the findings and contents of each session was given by the moderator **Mwape Sichilongo**. The action plan was further discussed, which made the workshop more participatory and interactive.

Stakeholders  
NGO partners,  
local community

Actions to enhance  
translation of policies  
into languages that  
can easily be under-  
stood by local commu-

Who to lead  
local community  
language experts

Time of engagement  
when developing and  
as soon as policies  
are developed



Image 2. Action planning agreement on a round table discussion

## The workshop

The National Stakeholder Consultative Dialogue was held from 18-19 March 2020 in Lusaka, Zambia. The National Dialogue forms part of Zambia's deliverables in the LeAP project. The objectives and agenda were divided into two days as follows:

**Day One** shared the project's research findings, community voices and IWT projects currently happening in Zambia with a wide range audience. Discussions and dialogue focused on how local people can be engaged against IWT. Participants were drawn across many organizations and included representatives from the DNPW, forestry department, research institutions, fisheries department, community resource boards representatives, local community members and conservation NGOs. Presentations and a panel discussion with key individuals from conservation NGOs comprised the agenda of this day.

**Day Two's** composition was the same with day one participants apart from the Director of Forestry and Director of National Parks, who came in specifically for the policy panel. The purpose of the day was to agree and develop an action plan to be followed up after the dialogue and to also to have a clear understanding on how community engagement is addressed in Zambian policy and legislation.



Image 3: Panel discussion session (Left: panel on policy makers decision. Right: panel on IWT projects)

## DAY ONE

**Dr Rodgers Lubilo** welcomed everyone to the first National Stakeholder Consultative Dialogue. He further described the main objectives of the dialogue and how the LeAP project is an initiative between IIED and the IUCN SSC-CEESP Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi) with financial support from the UK government's IWT Challenge Fund.

The project recognises the role of rural communities as first line of defence in combating poaching and other illegal wildlife related trade activities. We believe that working and collaborating with local and rural communities residing in the game management areas, forest and water bodies will create opportunities for community benefits, thereby reducing illegal activities. In Zambia there are a number of community scouts protecting wildlife resources under very difficult circumstances. Despite this there are also a number of projects and initiatives taking place in our country, but they lack an opportunity to share lessons and experiences. This National Dialogue is therefore a first step to engage at national level by bringing all the stakeholders, to deliberate and find common grounds for community engagement as it is believed that in doing so we will be saving our precious wildlife resources.

Dr Lubilo concluded by mentioning that the CBNRM Forum hopes to continue in future to organise such annual platforms so as to build harmony, continue to partner with communities, government, private sector and international organisation to contribute to sustainable wildlife and natural resources management.

### Introduction to the LeAP project

**Dilys Roe** (IIED) joined the meeting via skype due to the corona virus pandemic. She presented an overview of the LeAP project in Zambia. She then explained the three key components of the project which are:

- 1) Building an evidence base on effectiveness of community-based approaches to tackle IWT
- 2) Enhancing community engagement in national level policy and programmes – focus on Tanzania and Zambia – and in international policy processes (e.g. CITES)
- 3) Encouraging peer-to-peer learning (e.g. multi-country learning events and exchanges)

She also briefly explained on what is involved in IWT and also introduced the participants to the [www.peoplenotpoaching.org](http://www.peoplenotpoaching.org) website where a number of case studies from Zambia have been uploaded on how the communities are being engaged in tackling IWT.

Under component 2, she mentioned that Tanzania held their National Dialogue in December 2019. Both of the dialogues are underpinned by baseline assessments which looked at:

1. Attention to community engagement in national IWT, conservation and species strategies
2. Attention to community engagement in IWT projects and programmes
3. Perceptions of communities on their level of engagement
4. Perceptions of policy makers on community engagement.

**Holly Dublin**, also joining via Skype, described how there are many international policy statements with rhetoric on community engagement, from the African Elephant Summit of 2013 to the London Conference on 2019. Community commitments that have been made include tackling negative impacts on IWT, supporting sustainable livelihood activities, supporting community led conservation activities, recognising rights to benefit from wildlife, involvement of local people as law enforcement partners, reducing the costs of living with wildlife and supporting information sharing about community-based approaches.

Holly explained that to understand when communities are or are not likely to become involved in IWT it is important to understand a very basic equation: the net benefits (benefits minus costs) of conservation must exceed the net benefits ((benefits minus costs) of IWT.

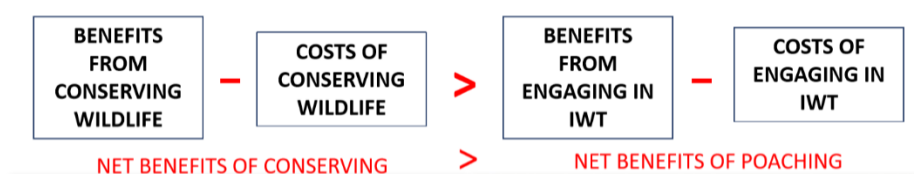


Figure 1: The Basic Equation (Cooney et al.,2016)

Holly then described the IIED-IUCN Theory of Change for engaging communities in tackling IWT. This is based around four key pathways:

- Pathway A – increase disincentives for IWT - for example through law enforcement or cultural norms. This decreases the net benefits of poaching
- Pathway B - increase the incentives for wildlife stewardship, for example through community-based wildlife enterprises such as hunting or tourism

- Pathway C – decrease the costs of living with wildlife, for example through dealing with human wildlife conflict
- Pathway D – increase non-wildlife livelihoods for example supporting improved agriculture thus reducing local dependency on wildlife and particularly on IWT.

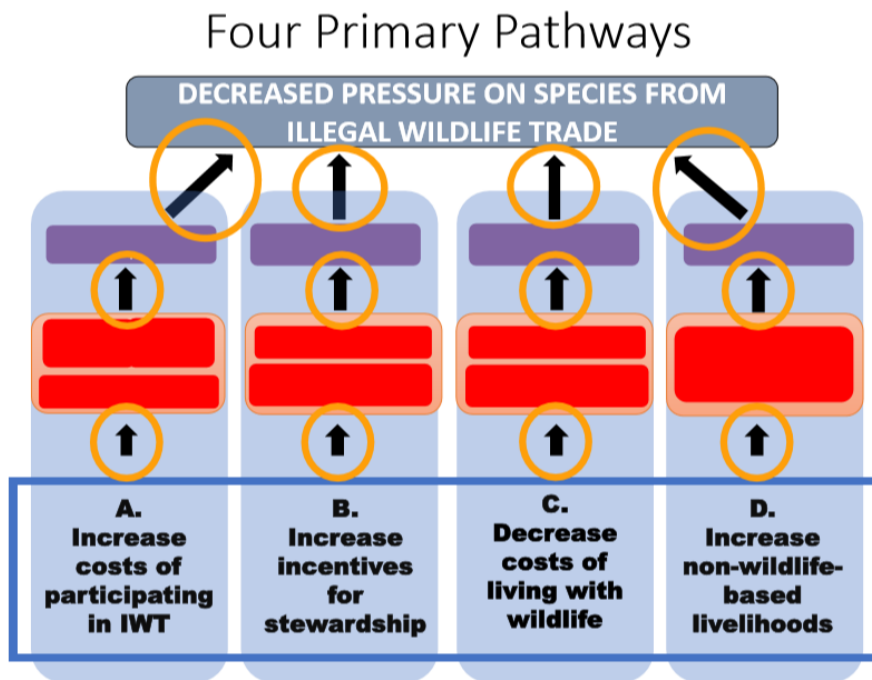


Image 4: Synopsis of the four primary pathways

Holly highlighted the importance of engaging communities in tackling IWT as communities have often borne the costs of conservation and, increasingly, of anti-IWT efforts. This worsens things as there can be a lot of losses for livelihood options, social impacts and sometimes human rights abuses. Furthermore, relying on law enforcement to stop poaching is also costly and often not very effective. She also added that empowering communities and increasing the value of wildlife to them can have much broader conservation benefits even though habitat loss of most threatened species and degradation still remains an issue. Communities know what is happening on the ground, they are also highly motivated when they have stewardships rights or when they gain tangible results. Many projects have failed to stem IWT as there is no engagement with communities from the start, plus sometimes we also don't understand the community's assumptions and this leads to deeply flawed theories of change underpinning project design.



## Questions and answers session

*Q: Do we have a regional policy that will guide the issues of Illegal wildlife trade?*

A: We don't have a comprehensive document across the different countries, but they are trying to work on one which can be shared thereafter. Communities do not understand the issues of illegal wildlife trade, ZCBNRMF can translate the policy documents into something that is understandable and this could be something that could be taken as an action point by ZCBNRMF.

*Q: From data available on communities are the problems similar or can examples be sited?*

A: Across the region the problems are different, so countries have different approaches in combating these issues as presented by Holly.

*Q: On the four pathways, the problem we are facing in Africa is on benefit sharing as many local communities don't appreciate, what is the project doing for communities to receive the benefits they are comfortable with and are properly given to the community?*

A: There is a dialogue about this same issue - and what drives the benefits of the community is cases like Namibia which has a model where the government gives the ideal benefits to the communities through the conservation model.

*Q: Could you comment on the defective approaches on creating strong partnerships between law enforcement and communities?*

A: It's the responsibility of the law enforcement agencies to create the strong partnership.

*Q: Can you comment on the communities bearing the cost of conservation and what tools are available that could be used for the same?*

A: The benefits have to be demonstrated, the loss of trust, difficulty in governance and discuss the best way the communities can benefit. Don't load everything on tourism in terms of benefits, think of benefits that are not financial from existence to use of wildlife. The methodology can be obtained from the first line of defence and they are also finalising a training manual that will be shared soon.



## ZCBNRM Survey of community perceptions and experiences of IWT

Noah Chongo began by giving a brief history on ZCBNRMF. He said the forum was formed by an act of parliament in 2005 and that it is a membership-based organization. He also said that national dialogue is within the vision of the forum which is to “foster sustainable livelihoods among communities through sustainable management and utilization of natural resources”.

He further gave the outcome from the community surveys that were conducted in Chiawa, Mumbwa and Luangwa. He said that a total of 360 respondents were recorded in Luangwa, Chiawa and Mumbwa, of these 36% think there is an IWT problem in the area they live. They said this due to the levels of poverty, HWC, reducing animal populations and poacher arrests. About 46% of the respondents think they or their community have a role to play in tackling IWT of these respondents 27% of them think they have a big role to play whilst 19% of the respondents think they have a small role to play. 24% of respondents believe that the DNPW recognizes their role in the laws and policies they make such as employment as scouts, granting permits and sharing revenues from hunting. 30% of respondents are aware of anti-poaching projects or activities in their area that are managed by DNPW or NGOs with 58% of them saying the community was consulted on the design of the project or activity.

The responses in Luangwa were a bit different. Here 52 respondents are aware that poaching and IWT are a problem in Zambia and the vast majority (96%) think it’s a problem in their area. All respondents believe their community has a role in tackling IWT with 58% believing they have a big role to play as opposed to 42% of the respondents that believe they have a small role to play. In addition to this, 62% of respondents think the DNPW recognizes their role in the laws and policies they make, for example through the creation of Community Resource Boards 60% of respondents have been consulted or asked about IWT and approaches to tackling it by the DNPW.

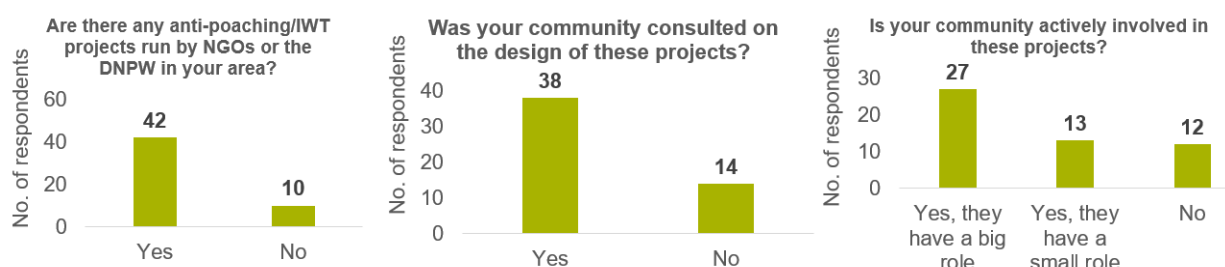


Figure 1: Luangwa Baseline Survey Results

In Chiawa of the 142 respondents recorded, 87% of them are aware that poaching and IWT are a problem in Zambia whilst 23% of the respondents think it's only a problem in their area as recorded in figure 2. In addition to this, 20% of respondents believe their community has a role to play in tackling IWT with 13% of the respondents believing they have a big role to play and 7% of the respondents believing they have a small role to play. Even though some respondents mentioned that they don't know how to stop poachers, 97% of these respondents haven't been consulted or asked about IWT and approaches to tackling it by the DNPW (figure 3).

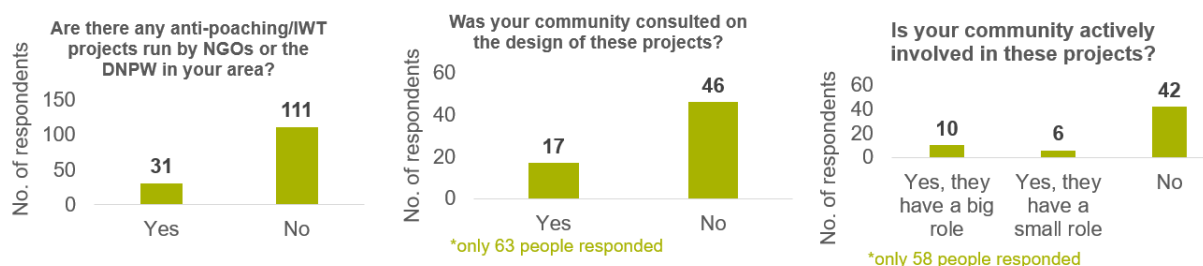


Figure 2: Chiawa Baseline survey results

As for Mumbwa GMA, he said that of the 166 respondents, 81% of the respondents are aware that poaching and IWT are a problem in Zambia with only 29% thinking it's a problem in their area and over half (51%) of respondents believing that their community has a role to play in tackling IWT as reported. However, 30% of the respondents believe they have a big role to play and 21% of them believe they have a small role to play. This made 23% of respondents think that the DNPW recognizes their role in the laws and policies they make as only 17% of respondents have been consulted or asked about IWT and approaches to tackling it by the DNPW.

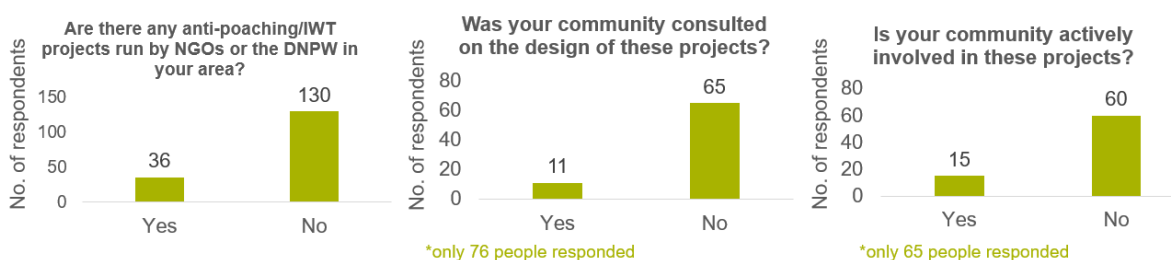


Figure 3: Mumbwa Baseline survey results

Generally, the survey indicated that women were less likely to think they had a role to play in tackling IWT and less likely to have been consulted by the DNPW. The average age of respondents recorded was 43 years with 137 respondents being in the range of (18-35) years,

118 respondents in the range of (36-50) years and 105 respondents being over 50+ years. Overall, results were fairly similar across the different age groups.

He concluded by saying that IWT threatens the survival of many iconic species and negatively impacts livelihoods of those who live alongside them. Practically engaging local communities is a critical element of effective strategies to tackle IWT. There were also big differences that were observed in responses from Luangwa as compared to Chiawa and Mumbwa. Age did not affect the results very much, but gender did. The majority of the respondents did not think IWT was a problem in their area, or that they had a role play, or that DNPW recognized their role in laws and policies.

## Government and community perspectives on IWT

**Solomon Chindunuka** who is the Senior Warden for Mpika under DNPW explained how Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) through the North Luangwa Conservation Project has been in partnership with the Zambian government in the wildlife conservation in North Luangwa ecosystem for 34 years. He mentioned that there has been great achievement in increasing the population of animals and that currently North Luangwa ecosystem has the biggest population of elephants in the country and it is the best protected area in the country. He also said that black rhinos were reintroduced in North Luangwa and the population is steadily increasing. There have been a number of projects to engage communities including capacity building, bee keeping, community conservation banking (COCOA), mitigation measures for human wildlife conflict (chili bombers, concrete storage), community forest management, exchange visits to other countries (Namibia, Botswana) and environmental education in schools. He also talked of how local communities are being involved in tackling illegal wildlife trade such as through employment of community scouts, the Community Resources Boards members, informants (these are paid for providing information to officers) and he also said that they have some informants whom they have worked with for over 5 years now.

**Moses Kaoma** who is the Warden for West Lower Zambezi management unit under DNPW also explained how they have been working with support from cooperating partners such as Conservation Lower Zambezi (CLZ), Chiawa CRB and Zambezi Wildlife Trade (ZWT). He further said that in 2019, they arrested 39 poachers and recovered 19 ivory pieces as well as live and dead pangolins, meat and firearms. He noted that more community participation is required especially for the village scouts and he emphasized the need to employ more scouts from the local villagers instead of more distant towns. He concluded by mentioning that village

scouts are still lacking sponsorship as at now and that the government also need to choose hunting outfitters who have a heart for the people - unlike those who have hearts for species.

**Bonwell Kabulubulu**, Chairperson for Kahare CRB also said that he was once a troublesome poacher and is now proud to be the CRB chairperson. He also mentioned that in their recruitment of scouts they balance between those who are previous poachers and those that have a passion of wildlife. This then helps others to develop a conservation mindset and shun IWT. He further stated that the Royal highnesses are also involved in the combating of IWT.

### Feedback from other participants

In the feedback session, community representatives noted that:

- Recruiting of village scouts and giving priority to those from within the area is key in tackling IWT. Though the local communities do not usually have the minimum educational requirements, this could be waived.
- Some scouts have connections with senior officials and that there is a high level of corruption which is an obstacle to engagement of communities in IWT.
- There have been a high number of deaths from HWC and there is currently no compensation.

**HRH Muwezwa** said that we must not wait for a meeting like this one to air out our views especially on the recruitment process but rather reach to higher authorities when you are not comfortable with what is being introduced in your area.

**HRH Msoro** observed that as we have evolved from ZAWA to the DNPW there is a wide distance between Department and the community and as such the community has lost its sense of ownership. We need to create a situation where communities have a sense of ownership as this caused the reluctance of communities in providing a solution to most of the issues being addressed.

**Ernest Chingaipe** said that there were other pieces of legislation other than the wildlife act that could support community engagement and help address problems faced by communities and that more effort needed to raise awareness amongst communities of this legislation.

**Eliko Shadreck** noted that communities were also often not aware of projects including what the Community Resource Boards were. He said that in Mumbwa of Chibuluma VAG that even if they called for meetings the turn up is very low. They also tried to have meetings with a UNDP Small Grants Fund project to sensitize the communities but still the response was low. Projects that do have livelihood activities associated with them do have a better turn out however.

## Baseline assessment of IWT projects in Zambia

**Mwape Sichilongo** (International Crane Foundation) chaired this panel discussion on who is doing what, where and how are communities are being involved in tackling IWT. The panel consisted of representatives from Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), African Parks (AP), Conservation Lower Zambezi (CLZ) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

**Dr Rodgers Lubilo** (Senior Technical Advisor-FZS): FZS has been operating in Luangwa for 34yrs and its one of the largest projects that they are involved in. They realized that working in the park isn't sufficient so they also expanded to outside the park and are working with 5 CRBs and Nsumbu national park. They have developed a 3 pillar kind of approach; law enforcement, community enterprise development and community governance. They have worked with chiefs and also have worked well with communities.

**Mr Emmanuel Mutamba** (Community Manager – African Parks) said that he is working in the Bangweulu wetlands with 6 chiefdoms over and areas of 6000sq km. Part of the park is in the swamps with 3 flagship species of interest; black lechwes, the rare shoe bill and fisheries. He also mentioned that there are over 6000 people in the catchment. They have a strategy called the Three-E model which looks at community engagement, education and enterprise. He also mentioned that they have community bursary schemes and are also promoting bee keeping, fish farming and conservation farming. They are also promoting livestock production. Fish farming is also being promoted so that during the fish ban communities can continue operating as it is there way of life in the Bangweulu flats.

**Mr Moses Kaoma** representing Conservation Lower Zambezi mentioned that they are involved in a number of cross-border initiatives including water patrols. They also provide training for community scouts and have a canine unit and a rapid response team. They also support education programmes and they have assisted 66 schools from Chiawa up to Luangwa, they have an education center that also trains teachers, pupil and they also conduct anti-snaring campaign.

**Brian Chilambe** (GIS Young Expert - WWF) described how WWF have 6 key strategies; improved funding, strengthening communities as responsible stewards, combatting poaching and illegal wildlife trade, improved effective conservation action and applied research such as restocking. He also mentioned that they are supporting the communities through conservation farming by supporting about 3000 communities, 400 bee keepers, HWC mitigation with 1000 households supported using chili and fencing and capacity building of CRBs. They are also

working in collaboration with DNPW and transboundary protected areas. This has proved to be effective as zero poaching of elephants in Sioma Ngwezi was reported in 2019.

## Questions and answers session

*Q: What drives communities to IWT?*

A: Hunger and lack of having any other means of survival

*Q: How is beekeeping an alternative livelihood for the communities as there are a lot of beekeeping stories projects in the country but no successful stories so far?*

A: A lot of lessons have been learnt from past attempts, the last 3 harvests from Bangweulu have seen an increase in production and they have also now partnered with marketing agencies for improved sales.

*Q: What jobs and other opportunities have been created by these NGO initiatives?*

A: WWF provides grants to partners, in Kafue landscape about 15 scouts have been supported. CLZ operates with the existing government structures. FZS isn't a full time employer but they have a total of 300 staff and a total of 800 women with the COCOBAs project from where indirect projects are being generated. They also reach out to more than 1500 people and they have supported 40 community scouts. African Parks also recently recruited 34 community scouts, now a total of 90 scouts, but the challenge is getting skilled people. That is why they have embarked on the Bangweulu bursaries.

*Q: There are cordial relationships between DNPW and the community but not with FZS and could an MOU be drafted for the same?*

A: Yes, in Nsumbu they will work with them very effectively for a stronger relationship

*Q: How possible is it that projects can be developed to support legal wildlife trade as an incentive to support sustainable use of natural resources?*

A: It's possible at a local level through community game ranching such as in Ntambu and western Zambezi there are such projects that WWF is supporting. It's not a core activity of CLZ



to support legal wildlife use but they have a scheme for communities to buy animals when they want. Similarly for AP - the DNPW gave them a permit to harvest 500 male lechwes and they came up with a proposal on how they can be properly packaged to be distinguished from illegal to legal meat and that they also have a cold room and a refrigerated truck. FZS noted that licenses for game ranching are very expensive and this has become an industry of the elite. More engagement with the government is needed especially issues of community game ranching which are being discussed.

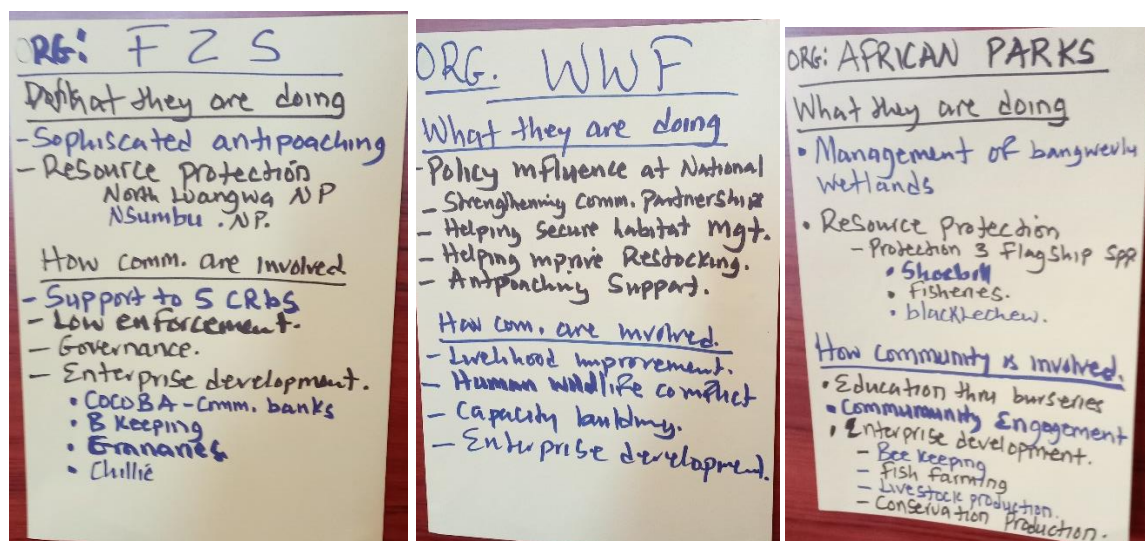


Image 5: Summary of project works on tackling IWT

## Table discussion: IWT projects and community engagement

This was a group discussion and the groups had a facilitator who helped each group to understand the following questions:

1. What can IWT projects do more to engage communities?
2. Is the balance right in Zambia between projects focused on law enforcement and community engagement?

### Engaging communities

The general group discussions suggest that the current existing projects in Zambia such as those who shared their cases studies i.e African Parks-Bangweulu Projects, FZS, CLZ and WWF among others do work with communities in the implementation of the IWT activities. Nearly all existing projects rely on working closely with the VAGs, CRBs and Community



Forestry Groups to engage with communities. It was noted that a more robust approach should be devised that will monitor and enhance community engagement. It was also discussed that for communities to be more engaged in the IWT projects they should be involved from the grass root of the project, sensitized and made aware of all the technology and methods that will be involved in the project. Others suggested that communities too should not only sit and wait for these projects to be brought into their communities, but they too should be action oriented and devise projects that can easily have a buy in by NGOs and tour operators. Such an approach will also encourage funding institutions to fund on a wider scale, knowing that the communities too have the ownership of their resources and are eager to use them sustainably.

Despite many participants highlighting the current pitfalls and shortcomings in the current benefit sharing mechanism, others hoped that the conservancy approach being developed by WWF in Silwana Complex and Ntambu Chieftdom could also be scaled to other sites.

### **Getting the law enforcement/community engagement balance right**

Participants thought there was an even balance between law enforcement and community engagement. Game Rangers International (GRI), for example, is focusing on law enforcement in Mumbwa but also has a strong community engagement aspect at its elephant orphanage. Panthera also, working in partnership with GRI, recently expanded to Sesheke/Livingstone and is also working in the Silwana complex and engaging communities in tackling IWT using a three E model that they are slowly establishing. African Parks is working with Time and Tides in Kalabo of Western Province in tackling IWT through community engagement and they have also employed a total of 105 community scouts to this cause and established good cutting-edge technology under law enforcement. Others talked of how COMACO is improving their livelihood activities and helping them reduce dependence on IWT through subsidizing them with farming inputs to cultivate crops and produce both for the local and international market. They said such a project is viable and if more projects could have a similar approach that would capitalize on the main livelihood activity of a community so as to reduce the dependence on wildlife and instead take up farming and fish farming for a sustainable business.

Participants also mentioned the Zambia Carnivore Programme in Mfuwe, Kalabo and Kasempa, which is working with Chipembebe in engaging communities in tackling IWT. They also said that their model has also helped a lot of youths to have a passion for natural resources as they have helped community members scale up to tertiary education and then eventually get employed by them. They said such an approach is building a generation with a mindset of conserving natural resources and this too will help in tackling IWT in the long run.

Participants also said that Zambia has embraced a CBNRM approach to its conservation management, and through this effort to work with communities in place. The CBNRM approach will be more widely understood once the policy comes into place. The Zambia CBNRM Forum was then urged to continue and take leadership through a national steering committee that will work with government and other partners to develop a **national framework for community engagement in IWT**. This will improve levels of participation, benefits and adherence. (please refer to post conference interview by the chairperson and closing address).

## DAY TWO: Zambian policy and the way forward

**Day Two** started with a recap of the findings of the previous day and Dr Lubilo moderated this, as it involved each table giving its summary of what was learnt. Key issues relevant to increasing engagement of local communities included:

- The need for local level/local language translation of key acts and policy documents so that communities better understand their rights and responsibilities
- The need to increase sustainable non-wildlife-based livelihoods.
- The need to strengthen benefit sharing mechanisms
- The need to develop approaches for sustainable, legal wildlife trade that communities could benefit from
- It was also noted that employment privileges and incentives are key in tackling IWT.

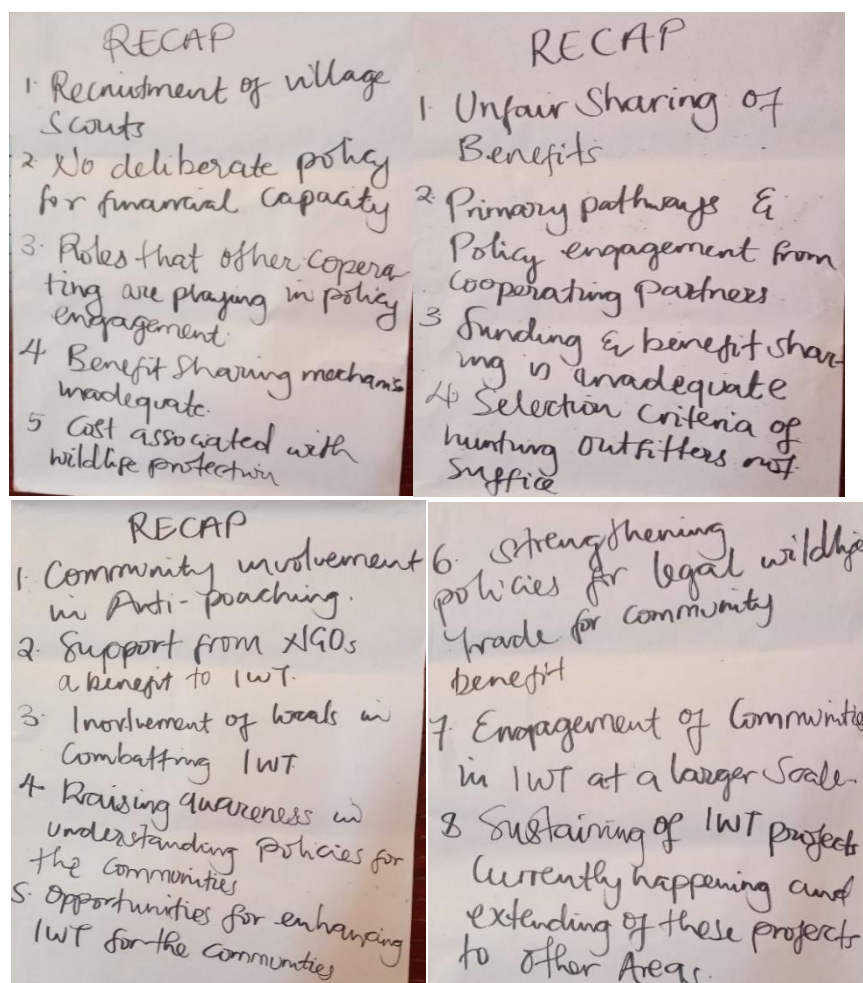


Image 6: Recap to day one

## Baseline assessment of Zambia's conservation policies & legislation

Noah Chongo presented the findings of a survey of policy makers and project implementers which were conducted on how to involve communities in tackling IWT. Thereafter an inventory of national and sub-national policies/plans/strategies for tackling IWT and assessments with community emphasis was made. In this survey 19 policy makers and project implementers, including 12 government staff, 5 NGOs and 2 private sector actors were approached. Among the government staff 5 were from DNPW, 2 from the fisheries department, 2 from the forestry department, 3 tourism and arts department. It was recorded that 100% of respondents thought that communities have a central role in helping to stop poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Zambia. Most of the policy makers reported that they have consulted communities about their views and ideas on tackling IWT and that this consultation had influenced decision-making.

Noah also noted that there are a lot of existing policies and legislations in Zambia that have engaged communities in tackling IWT. Some of legislation that he mentioned includes:

1. The **National conservation strategy for Zambia, 1985** which talks about ensuring the sustainable use of renewable natural resources, maintaining Zambia's biological diversity, essential ecological processes and life support systems.
2. **Zambia's second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP-2), 2015-2025** which addresses issues on the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, reduction on the direct pressure on biodiversity, improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. It also states the issues in enhancing the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, and participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.
3. **National Parks and Wildlife Policy, 2018, under the Wildlife Act No. 12 of 1998**, this also gives an understanding on the devolution of wildlife user rights, costs and benefits, promotion on private sector and community participation, minimising human-wildlife conflicts, improving wildlife population in depleted areas, capacity building for wildlife management and enabling conditions for effective wildlife conservation.
4. **Zambia Forestry Act, 2015**, this helps communities in understanding the establishment of local forests by communities, community rights to local forests and also provides for participation of local communities in forestry management and provides for implementation of CITES in Zambia.

He also mentioned that there is other legislation that is key in tackling IWT such as the **Rhino Conservation and Management Plan (2019-2023)**, the **Cheetah and Wild Dog National Action Plan for Zambia (2019-2023)**, **Zambia's Conservation Strategy And Action Plan For The African Lion**, the **National Policy and Action Plan on Elephant Management (2003)** and the **Zambia Wildlife International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Regulations (2007)**.

In his conclusion he said that there is a general perception that policy makers have consulted with communities about their views and ideas on tackling IWT and that this consultation had influenced decision-making. There are also existing policies/strategies/legislations that can help enhance community engagement. However, there seems to be a **lack of knowledge about different types of community-based approaches and policy conditions for combating IWT** in Zambia. The LeAP project could potentially help addresses this problem.

### Panel Discussion on community engagement in Zambian IWT policy

This panel was facilitated by Mwape Sichilongo and the panelists included heads of forestry department, DNPWS and the fisheries sector. They tackled the question:

- How is community engagement addressed in Zambian policy and legislation?

**Edward Chomba** (Principle Conservation Officer: DNPW) noted that the department is engaging communities by law - specified in the Wildlife Act 2018 and Wildlife Act 2015, especially in GMAs where hunting is done with the involvement of the communities. Before the hunting concession are done, the communities and the chief are involved in the quota settings and this done through the guidelines in the Wildlife Act of 2018. He also said that this Act of 2018 was also developed in a consultative manner inclusive of all private sectors and the game management plans are also developed in a very consultative manner.

**Mr Sly Phiri** (Fisheries Officer: Fisheries Department) said that it's the mandate of government to govern the fisheries department through the Fisheries Act # 22 of 2011. He said in the fisheries act aquaculture and fish farming are some of the activities that are helping communities reduce dependence on wildlife to tackle IWT. They are doing this by working with communities through committees that have representation from council, chiefs and any other NGO present in that area. They are also in a process of developing the revenue sharing mechanism to benefit communities.

**Mr Ignatius Makumba** (Director Forestry) said that both the Forestry Act # 4 of 2015 and Forest Policy of 2014 address community needs. Promotion of partnerships with local communities is done through the Joint Forestry Management Plan and engages communities with chiefs to come up with community management plans for their common pool resources (CPR). They also have mechanisms for monitoring forestry products and utilisation of resources, so as to promote the sustainable utilisation of forest resources. He also said engagement of communities is done when formulating the policies e.g. when reviewing the 1998 policy they did a lot of consultative meetings with the communities through the traditional leadership. All in all, he said the policy is all inclusive across all sectors with all interest groups represented.



Figure 2: Panel discussion for policy decision markers with the moderator Mr Sichilongo on the far left.

## Questions and answers session

A wide variety of questions were asked of the panelists including:

*Q: How can we achieve better links between departments of wildlife, fisheries and forests – including the scouts they employ – to protect natural resources?*



*Q: We have consumptive and non-consumptive tourism and we have a problem with illegal immigrants who come to hunt and fish in the non-consumptive area, how can we be assisted on how to manage this?*

*Q: Does the policy of 2019 (DNPWS) address the challenges the communities want such as the sharing mechanism as the communities feel that the 2018 policy had less comprehensive consultation with the communities?*

*Q: What plans are in place to tackle various illegal activities including illegal fisheries; encroachment and habitat loss in national parks; illegal timber cutting?*

**Forestry response:**

- The Forestry Act of 2014 allows communities to develop their own rules for their forestry and establish benefit sharing and how they can empower the local communities.
- The Forestry Act 2011 section 29-35 has provided the establishment of the community forest group - they have issued the transfer of user rights to the local communities. The community can even go further to engage with the private sector.
- Forestry department had people that were managing the forests, but they were phased out and they have now re-introduced them calling them forestry rangers from 2017-2018 with a number of them now employed. They have 472 reserves and the main issue they are facing are inadequate resources for patrols but the community can take this opportunity as they have the rights to punish offenders.
- Community Resource Boards can also apply to be Community Forest Groups.

**DNPW response:**

- Not every single person needs to be consulted for certain issues and the Wildlife Act consultation was based on the response from the royal highnesses and who they felt could attend.
- The act informs DNPW to consult communities in the GMAs and from the act there comes statutory instruments (SI) - they are currently using the 2004 SI where the sharing mechanism has been noted.
- Illegal settlement and encroachment are big issues and there was a combined attempt by Zambia Air Force (ZAF) and army who took up this activity. They would also like to engage a lot of law enforcement agencies to take up this exercise. The reason they are failing to govern certain issues is also because of the court injunctions in the process.



- On quota setting issues, the animal census is compiled by the ecologist then submitted to the principal and there is need to educate each other on who is to be involved in the quota setting

### **Fisheries Response**

- They are mandated to keep the resources through the fisheries act 2014, the particular group that wants to form a fisheries group can come up with a proposal and all these guidelines are stipulated in the act.
- To do this there is need for the fisheries officer to be present as they are electing who the office bearers are and they need to elect 6 people, 1 from council, 1 from the chieftdom, 1 from the NGO and also from the fishing community that is the commercial fishing community and 1 from the aquaculture industry
- The illegal fishing method is indeed a big drawback but through the formation of the core management committee they are mandated to help with this by coming up with their own ground rules to do away with some of these issues and they have this power through the Fisheries Act. If proved difficult they can be reported to the police and their partners like DNPW actually do help a lot on this.

### **Table discussion and feedback on the current policy framework**

Participants stayed in their groups with their facilitators and discussed if the current policy framework is sufficient and what could be done to better support the communities. The groups then addressed the different policies that were highlighted on the panel discussion and what could be of benefit to the communities. The findings are summarized below.

Table 1: Community engagement in policy legislation

Is the policy framework sufficient?	Reasons
<b>YES</b>	<p>The current policies are sufficient as they have provisions for communities to engage such in Wildlife through the CRBs, Forestry through the JFMG and the CFM and in fisheries FMG. This can be supported by other policies e.g. Decentralization policy</p> <p>Having a wider community representation in policy formulation and communities also need to be proactive not necessarily waiting for a policy to be in place e.g. fishing using wrong methods.</p> <p>Strong advocacy has been provided in all the 3 policies on community engagement which needs to be put in action or revamped.</p>
<b>NO</b>	<p>The policies aren't sufficient as there is need for implementation and monitoring systems to be in place. This should be coupled with stringent regulation measures especially at implementation stage e.g. the community dialogue policy formulated in 2005 is only unfolding now.</p> <p>There is also need for an integrated approach to natural resources management policy on community engagement.</p> <p>There is also a need to analyze the limitations on the current policies and laws.</p> <p>There is also a need to introduce a top-down approach and to ensure that policies are enforced and translated into local languages.</p> <p>The policy frameworks in place are not working because the systems aren't functional e.g. Control 99 makes sharing of revenue a serious problem. This system needs to be reviewed to enhance delivery of services to the general public.</p> <p>Policy directions that reward more funds to departments that collect more funds affects other departments e.g. fisheries which generate low revenue vs wildlife. There is need to review these legal frameworks and finalize/expedite CBNRM policy to harmonize natural resource management issues.</p> <p>Need for increased funding and resource allocation for the implementation of the policies</p> <p>Increased collaboration and partnership among sister departments and stakeholders like those that deal with forestry, fisheries, wildlife, water and many more.</p> <p>More information sharing mechanisms to be put in place to promote the buying in and engagement of the community as</p>

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currently the cost of living with wildlife is still in the hands of DNPWs.

Influencing the private sector to develop a keen interest in conservation and demonstrating the value of conservation to stakeholders - particularly the community and also increase awareness of the policies as the communities lack understanding of the current legislation in place.

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## Plenary discussion: Key events that could provide opportunities for advocacy and input

The participants on their round tables with a facilitator also discussed on how they could use various opportunities available to advocate for increased rights in combatting illegal wildlife trade. In their discussion they highlighted events such as:

- The Annual National CBNRM Conference which is held in December of each year
- Annual CBNRM Forum Meetings
- CRB-DNPW- CFG Interactive meetings.
- Events such as World Rhino day, Wildlife Day, community meetings etc.
- National Forest Day etc.
- The Lower Zambezi Conservation Day
- Chipembele and chongololo clubs in schools
- African University Day
- During other corporate events especially those that have natural resources symbols on logos e.g. Zambia army, Zambia air force, WARMA, WWF, ICF, Banks and so on
- Traditional ceremonies

It was then concluded that avenues exist for advocacy its only level of engagement and incorporation of combatting IWT that misses out. Revamping of some of these clubs in schools is hoped to instill a principle of combatting IWT at a tender age that will grow into adulthood. Corporate events will also be key as most firms and organizations use natural resources symbols on their logos and this too should serve as a platform for engaging communities in tackling IWT and also the sustainable utilization of resources.

## Action plan

Participants stayed in their groups with their facilitators and discussed on the next steps and way forward after the dialogue. The groups then addressed the following questions in the action plans:

- What actions are needed to enhance community engagement in policies or projects?
- What could be the appropriate time of engagement?
- Who should lead in this process?
- Which stakeholders should be involved?

Each group presented their answers and all the participants later discussed the various issues that emerged from this process. They all agreed that the actions presented are key if we are to combat IWT and that they would want to see these actions implemented in the next dialogue with positive feedback.

Table 2. Action plan and way forward

<b>Actions</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>
<b>Awareness of policy content</b>	Ongoing through CRB meetings	National CRB Association	Government, NGOs, CSOs.
<b>Sensitisation and capacity building on policy review process for communities</b>	Ongoing, June to October when most communities are done with the farming activities	Government institutions, CBOs, traditional leaders, ZCBNRMF, IIED, NCRBA	Government, CBOs, traditional leaders, FZS, USAID,
<b>Auditing of IWT projects running in communities</b>	June 2020	CRBs	Government departments, NGOs, Tour operators.
<b>Inclusive community consultation at all stages of policy formation process</b>	From initial stage through to final/completion stage	Institutions of government responsible e.g. forestry, Wildlife, Fisheries	Government, traditional leaders, CRBS/CBOs, faith-based organisation, NGOs, corresponding partners.
<b>Policy translations into local languages</b>	When developing and as soon as policies are developed	Local community language experts.	NGO partners, local communities

<b>Community conservation and application of good governance principles</b>	From start of policy and project development	All stakeholders e.g. NGOs, government departments, local communities, private sector players, ZCBNRMF	All relevant stakeholders
<b>Restructuring government structures and clearly define institutions to handle local communities</b>	To be developed in the CBNRM policy framework	The National CRB Association	All relevant stakeholders
<b>Disbursement of community incentives/funds</b>	May to December	DNPW and Safari outfitters	CBNRM sector government
<b>100% of power/ownership to the communities</b>	Fourth quarter 2020	Government with DNPW	
<b>Formulation and completion of CBNRM policy</b>	Third quarter 2020	DNPW	

<b>Benefit sharing at point of source for all resources</b>	As soon as possible at point of negotiations with investors and at the time of evaluation	Government institutions and CBOs	Government, CBOs, Traditional leaders, partners
<b>Develop a national guideline on how to engage local communities against IWT</b>	By December, 2020	CBNRM Forum	DNPW, NGOs, CRBS
<b>Develop an incentive barometer to assess levels of benefits for local communities</b>	March, 2021	CBNRM Forum	DNPW, NGOs, CRBs & relevant ministries
<b>Strengthening of community structures from community grassroots</b>	Ongoing	DNPW and the National CRB Association	Relevant ministries, CSO, sub district structures, traditional structures, CRBs
<b>Harmonisation of natural resources policies in Zambia</b>	Initial stage to completion	Line government institutions, CBOs, Traditional leaders	Government, CBOs, partners



## Closing remarks

Closing remarks were given by Dr Rodgers Lubilo who thanked the participants for their attendance and participation. He further reminded the participants on their continuous need in the involvement of community engagement against IWT. He also asked if there were still other case studies that they would like to share and to do so by contacting the ZCBNRMF secretariat. He also hoped that the dialogue would mark as a beginning for greater things to come as he made mention that some of the feedback from the dialogue will really help in the CBNRM policy which will soon come into force. He also thanked the IIED partnership, especially Holly and Dilys for joining the dialogue via Skype and their commitment to see to it that communities are engaged as first line defense.

Dilys Roe and Holly Dublin also thanked the participants for their attendance despite the global pandemic of COVID-19 and they too hoped that the dialogue will foster a greater scaling of projects and more community engagement. Closing prayer and national anthem were then given by Annie Sikanwe as the meeting ended.

## Annex 1: Participant list

No	NAME	ORGANISATION	GENDER
1	Dr Rodgers Lubilo	ZCBNRMF/FZS	M
2	Mr Stephen Banda	ZCBNRMF	M
3	Mrs Annie Mwape	ZCBNRMF	F
4	Mr Noah Chongo	ZCBNRMF	M
5	Mr Mwape Sichilongo	ICF	M
6	Mr Emmanuel Mutamba	AFRICAN PARKS	M
7	Mr Alstone Mwanza	DNPWS	M
8	Mr Makumba	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT	M
9	Mr Edward Chilufya	DNPWS	M
10	Mr Shantanda Shabwela	DNPWS	M
11	Mrs Betty Msimuko	DNPWS	F
12	Mr Mastano Ng'andu	DNPWS	M
13	Mr Solomon Chindunuka	DNPWS-MPIKA WARDEN	M
14	Ms Lizzy Kalundu	DNPWS	F
15	Mr Moses Kaoma	DNPWS-LZ WARDERN	M
16	Mr Lackson Ng'andu	DNPWS-CHONGWE WARDEN	M
17	Mr Bernadette Mwila	DNPWS-SERENJE WARDEN	F
18	HRH Senior Chief Luembe	MOCTA/ LUEMBE COMMUNITY	M
19	Mr Nyambe Kaluka	KASANKA TRUST	M
20	HRH Muwezwa	MOCTA/ MUWEZWA COMMUNITY	F
21	Ms Mirreile Kwizera	NCRBA	F
22	HRH Msoro	MOCTA/ MSORO COMMUNITY	F
23	Ms Kutemba Sakambuti	FZS	F
24	Mr Sy Phiri	DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES	M
25	Mr James Lubilo	KASANKA TRUST	M
26	Ms Monica Chundama	ZCCN	F
27	Ms Annie Marie Landu	GREEN EARTH	F
28	Mr Banda	ZAMBIA FORESTRY COLLEGE	M
29	Mr Kelly Shabita	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT	M
30	Mr Ernest Chingaipe	ZAMBIA FORESTRY COLLEGE	M
31	Mr Gilbert Mwale	NCRBA	M

32	Ms Bupe Banda	NCRBA	F
33	Mrs Lilian Njekwa	MPHUKA CRB	F
34	Mr Chrispine Munyati	CRB REP	M
35	Ms Given Chuzu	MBURUMA CRB	F
36	Mr Felix Shanungu	NAMWEZI CRB	M
37	Mr Malata Mambwe	JUMBE CRB	M
38	Mr Mukwabi Evaristo	NSUMBU CRB	M
39	Mr Kabulubulu Bornwell	KAHARE CRB	M
40	Mr Shadreck Eliko	NSAMA CRB	M
41	Mr Alimakio Zulu	WRCRBA	M
42	Ms Getrude Mwiba	MUMBWA CRB	F
43	Mr Isaac Banda	CRB REP/NCRBA COD	M
44	Maimbolwa Mulomo	MULOBEZI CRB	F
45	Mr Augustine Mulwanda	Mukanya CRB	M
46	Mr Boniface Chiawa	Chiawa	M
47	Ms Juliet Makwama	Millenium Radio	F
48	Mr George Mazambani	Live Radio	M
49	Mr Charles Mulomba	Mulo creations	M
50	Ms Ng'andu Felistus	NCRBA	F
51	Mr Terrence Sampa	Mulo Creations	M
52	Mr Brian Chilambe	WWF	M
53	Ms Tembo Dambe	Mulo creation	M
54	Ms Namangolwa	Muvi TV	F
55	Ms Ntasuwila Chishimba	Muvi TV	F
56	Ms Sandra Muchima	Daily Nation	F

## Annex 2: Official opening speech by Dr Rodgers Lubilo- Chairperson- Zambia CBNRM Forum

### **Official address by Dr Rodgers Lubilo, Chairperson of the Zambia Community Based Natural Resources Management (ZCBNRM) Forum during the National Consultative Dialogue on community engagement against illegal wildlife trade in Zambia held at Golden Peacock hotel, Lusaka Zambia from 18-19 March 2020.**

Good morning ladies and Gentlemen;

The guest of honour, your Royal Highnesses present, my colleagues in the Forum Board, Government, community, NGOs, Private sector representatives our friends from the media and all invited guests, you are welcome

Guest of honour, I would like to use this opportunity on behalf of the Zambia CBNRM forum and its partners abroad to welcome you to this first National Consultative Dialogue on community engagement against illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in our beloved nation.

The dialogue objectives are:

- To understand the current approach to tackling IWT in Zambia, and community perspectives and approach;
- To understand the extent to which community engagement has or has not been integrated in Zambia's approach- in IWT policies, strategies and projects;
- To explore options and opportunities for increasing and enhancing community engagement-at the policy and project level- going forward.

You may wish to know Guest of Honour and fellow participant that this learning and action platform (LeAP) project is an initiative between International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and International Conservation Union (IUCN) Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi) a specialist group supporting sustainable use approach to natural resource management with financial support from the UK government.

This project or programme recognises the role of rural communities as 'First line of defence in combating poaching and other illegal wildlife related trade activities'. We believe that working and collaborating with local and rural communities residing in the game management areas, forest and water bodies will create opportunities for community benefits, thereby reducing illegal activities.

Guest of honour, even as we speak we have a number of community scouts protecting wildlife resources under very difficult circumstances. We know that a number of projects and initiatives are taking place in our country but that lacked an opportunity to share lessons and experiences

This National dialogue is therefore a first step to engage at National level by bringing all the stakeholders, to deliberate and find common grounds for community engagement as we believe in doing so we will be saving our precious wildlife resources

Guest of honour, your Royal Highnesses, fellow participants, I would like to welcome you once more to this first National Dialogue, the forum hopes to continue in future to organise such annual platforms so we can build harmony. The forum will continue to partner with communities, government, private sector and international organisation to contribute to sustainable wildlife and natural resources management

Let me not forget to that Holly Dublin and Dilys Roe from IIED who could not make it today due to the corona pandemic. They will be joining us and making presentation via skype and follow the live proceedings. We thank you for your support and partnership.

I would like to urge everyone participant to take part in the discussions. Enjoy the next two days. We should conclude with possible actions for the future

May the lord bless our people and mother Zambia

I thank you all!

### Annex 3: List of all presentations and presenters

1. Dilys Roe: First Line of Defence? Engaging communities in tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade
2. Holy Dublin: Local Communities: Engaging them as the “first line of defense” in tackling illegal wildlife trade
3. Noah Chongo: Communities and IWT in Zambia: Zambia CBNRM Forum Survey of Community Perceptions and Experiences & Baseline Assessment of Zambia’s Conservation Policies, Strategies & Legislation.
4. Solomon Chidunuka: Engaging communities on IWT in North Luangwa National park
5. Moses Kaoma: Community engagement in the Lower Zambezi National Park
6. Bonwell Kabulubulu :Kahare Community Resources Board’s community approaches in combating illegal wildlife trade and incorporating them in African strategies

## Annex 4: Biography of key participants

**Dilys Roe** leads the biodiversity work of the UK Based International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). She is also Chair of the IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group. Dilys has a PhD in biodiversity management and has been an advocate of community-based conservation in Africa for over 20 years. Dilys would have hoped to be here and share her experience in person.



**Holly Dublin** has spent more than three decades as an active conservation practitioner - linking the inherent values of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human livelihoods and well-being with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa. She has deep expertise in legal and illegal wildlife trade. She is the former Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, spent 26 years as the Chair of the IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group and is currently a member of the Steering Committee of IUCN SULi. She is also a Senior Associate with IIED and a Senior

Adviser to CBO-capacity builder, Maliasili. Holly has deep expertise in legal and illegal wildlife trade and is one of the designers and a member of the core team of IUCN/SULi/IIED's "Local Communities: First Line of Defence against Illegal Wildlife Trade" (FLoD) methodology over the past 5 years.

**Mwape Sichilongo** is a career conservationist with 30 years' experience in programme development, implementation, management, and leadership. His areas of interest include CBNRM, Protected Areas, Forestry, Environmental Education, Human Wildlife Conflict and Multilateral Environmental Agreements at local, national and international level. His ambition is to be an objective communicator, advocate, and negotiator on behalf of the environment within the existing contexts of conflicting land uses and priorities. He has served on various NGO and Government committees in the environment sector. He has a Masters in Conservation Biology. He is currently Manager for the Southern African Regional Floodplains Programme of the International Crane Foundation and Endangered Wildlife Trust.





**Annie Namuuya Sikanwe** is a Career Conservationist. She holds a BSc in Wildlife Management, a postgraduate Diploma in Monitoring & Evaluation, Post Graduate Diploma in GIS & Remote sensing and an MSc in Natural Resources Management. She has 6 yrs experience in the conservation sector; in GIS & remote sensing, wildlife monitoring, vegetation mapping, forest restoration and community engagement and livelihood activities, Environmental monitoring and auditing. She has passion in Environmental Advocacy, Biodiversity management and wildlife related issues not forgetting GIS and result-based management at a glance. She is currently part of the working group under tropical dry forests for IUFRO and holds position of Programme Officer under ZCBNRMF.

**Mr. Noah Chongo**, Founder of Climate Protection Zambia (CPZ) and Continental Professional Excellence (CPE), is currently the National Coordinator for the Zambia CBNRM Forum. He is graduate in Development Studies from the University of Zambia and with a master professional qualification in Quality and Environmental Management from Saarbrucken University of Applied Sciences in Germany. He has more than 6 years of research experience in Climate Change, Natural Resource Conservation, Urban and Industrial Ecology, Environmental Management, Water and Sanitation, and Integrated Quality Management.



**Dr Rodgers Lubilo** he is the current chairman for ZCBNRMF. He holds a Ph.D. from Wageningen University in the Netherlands in Development Sociology (with Focus in wildlife conservation and CBNRM). A conservation governance and rural development expert. He has over 23 years of experience working for CBNRM programmes in Zambia and the region. He specializes in Institutional management, organization and development, Benefit sharing mechanisms, building rural democracy and accountability. He has over the years worked in Zambia, Namibia's communal conservancy programme, South Africa working with Somkhanda Community Trust in Kwazulu Natal, Makuleleke CPA, teaching at Southern African wildlife college and setup a Manga lance CBNRM programme in Mozambique. He is the pioneer of developing a strong community voices through the national





CRBs Association in Zambia. He is also a member of sustainable Use and Livelihood Specialist Group (SULi). He currently works for Frankfurt Zoological Society Zambia Programme as Senior Technical Advisor.

**Francesca Booker** focuses on the social dimensions of natural resource governance and management. She has worked on a variety of issues related to biodiversity conservation and human well-being, including integrated conservation and development and social and governance assessment. Her interests are climate change, biodiversity conservation, human well-being and social justice. She is also interested in methodologies for evaluation and learning and has recently worked on applying process tracing. She holds a MSc in Climate Change and International Development from the University of East Anglia, UK and she is currently a Researcher in Biodiversity and Natural Resources under IIED.



## Annex 4: Dialogue photos

