

## Get involved

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funded by:

Biopama is a project funded by the : European Union, iied - International Institute for Environment and Development,

The views expressed in project outputs do not necessarily reflect those of the project funders.



# Zambia EGC

# BIOPAMA

# Project

Lower Luano GMA Presentation  
of the SAGE results

[ LUANO GMA SAGE ]

## Background

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

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

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

November 1, 2020 - April 30, 2023

Protected and conserved area(s) concerned

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

### The BIOPAMA AC Objectives addressed

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



Group Photo of the Luano GMA SAGE Assessments workshop (Photo by Memory Chanda lodge owner).

## Rights of the Community in the GMA



The community women's group discuss key positive and negative impacts of the GMA  
(Photo by Cecilia Banda Project Officer)

Luano GMA is located between 030° 10'55.3"E, 14° 3'47.3"S in the North and 029° 9'44.3"E, 15° 14'11.1"S in the South. It is 8,930 Sq. km in size and spreads across two provinces namely, Lusaka and Central Provinces. The actual Districts that share this protected area are Rufunsa in Lusaka Province and Chisamba and Luano Districts of Central Province. The GMA is subdivided into two Hunting Blocks namely Upper and Lower Luano. The GMA shares borders with West Petauke GMA in the east and Rufunsa GMA in the south. The GMA covers most of the Luano Valley land mass; it also rises to cover the highest peak of the Muchinga escarpment. The southern boundary of the GMA follows one of the major high ways in the country, the Great East road.

Six Chiefdoms lie in the GMA namely Mboroma, Mboshya, Chembe, Mpashya, Chamuka and Shikabeta. The GMA has 2 established CRBs with defined village action groups, namely Shikabeta and Mboshya CRBs. Mboshya, Mboroma, Chembe, CRB have not been active since the devolution of all CRBs in 2013.



## The Rights the Community has in the GMA

- ✚ Right to farm or do gardening
- ✚ Right to Fish
- ✚ Right to gather wildfruits, mushroom, honey herbs
- ✚ Right to harvest caterpillars
- ✚ Right to collect thatching grass
- ✚ Right to access water
- ✚ Right to revenues from tourism

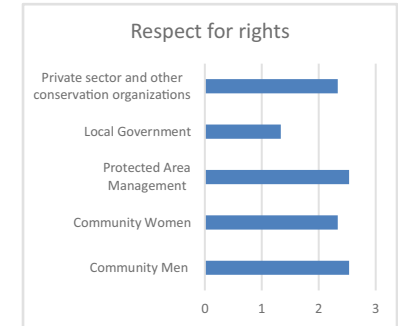
### Summary of Selected Principle by the Stake Holders in the GMA

In the plenary session, the working group looked scoring of each group on each principle with further discussions on the reasons for any huge disparity between scores. This encouraged further sharing of opinions, suggestions and ideas for action to address the challenges. During the synthesis plenary discussion, the following are the main areas where governance seem to have gaps in Lower Luano GMA management; Transparency and accountability, fair law enforcement and equitable benefit sharing.

Other principles of governance there was good consensus most objectives of conservation of the protected area are being achieved this has been attributed to the co-management of the GMA between the DNPW and CRB in the one hand and Makasa Safaris, the CRB has also partnered with a local social enterprise company that is implementing REDD+ in the area. The two partnerships have yielded results improving the status of the GMA from depleted to secondary. Additionally, there was consensus that the attitude of the community towards conservation has improved because of the benefits and several awareness campaigns that have been undertaken.

## Presentation of Results on Key Principles on Good governance

Recognition and respect for the rights of all relevant actors	
Key issues/ reasons for low or high scores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Most rights are documented but not widely shared and translated into the local language among actors particularly the community</li> <li>▪ Most actors are aware of the right to trade in carbon but they do not have enough information on the processes and there isn't a sustainability plan beyond the agreement with current community partner</li> <li>▪ User rights well stipulated in concession and management agreements but additional rules apply when rights are conferred to a third party</li> </ul>
Questions with large differences in groups' scores	There is consensus that most community members know their rights. There is a huge disparity local government and other groups, because local government authority was concerned about community rights sustainability in carbon trading due to lack of technical expertise and understanding of procedures in REDD+.
Ideas for action to improve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More awareness creation on people's rights and procedures on access NTFP, REDD+ and carbon trading processes this can be done through developing summaries and translating into local languages of: Policies, Acts, concession and management agreements to be shared with all actors and the wider community</li> <li>▪ Encourage and advocate for sustainable harvesting of the NTFP</li> <li>▪ Facilitate formation of CFMGs for neighbouring chiefdoms to extend REDD+ projects into upper Luano GMA</li> </ul>



Protected Area Authority responding to the questionnaire and discussing the governance challenges in details. ( Photo by Cecilia Banda Project Officer)



Community Men’s group answer the discussing the governance challenges and scoring the questionnaire (Photo Credit: Racheal Nkhoma Zcrba)

Transparency and accountability	
Key issues/ reasons for low or high scores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the REDD+ zone in clearly marked, the rest of the GMA boundary is not marked,</li> <li>Illegal gold mining/panning is a huge challenge because the law is silent on mining in the GMA and the ministry of mines has no presence in the district,</li> <li>The GMP, management agreement and hunting concession are not widely shared among actors and within the community</li> </ul>
Questions with large differences in groups’ scores	All actor groups scored above (mean score1) indicating good levels of transparency and accountability in the use of funds, need to give more consideration to women’s views, suggestions and ideas when planning on community projects.
Ideas for action to improve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summarize the GMP for better understanding by communities, with the help of Makasa Safaris and BCP the CRB to facilitate marking some parts of the GMA boundary that are at risk of encroachment,</li> <li>Capacity build VAG/CRB members on conflict resolutions so that they can engage some community members that may be encroaching the zone areas of the GMA,</li> <li>Develop and print maps (mark areas of cultural significance) which will be put up in designated points within the community,</li> <li>Create platforms for continued actors’ engagement and consultations before activities are undertaken in the GMA,</li> <li>Creation of voluntary neighbourhood watch group to work with CRB/Community scouts to be monitoring encroachment,</li> </ul>



Stake holders following through the discussion of the Pre SAGE assessment (Photo by Cecilia Banda Project Officer)



The EGC Biopama Project team with his Royal Highness Chief Shikabeta in Lower Luano GMA (Photo by Patrick Banda Forum Logistics Officer)

Traditional leaders play central roles in governance under CBNRM, courtesy calls are part of governance engagement process. The EGC BIOPAMA team paid a courtesy on HRH Chief Shikabeta to introduce the project and obtain more information on the cultural dynamics of the chiefdom and its people. Full support from traditional leadership has contributed to successful implementation of the project.