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

Online learning platform
www.PeopleNotPoaching.org

Project webpage
Our project publications will be posted here:
www.iied.org/learning-action-communities-ag
Get in touch with project partners
IIED: Dilys Roe
dilys.roe@iied.org

Zambia CBNRM Forum: Rodgers Lubilo
rlubilo288@gmail.com

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

Zambia EGC

BIOPAMA

Project

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

[Mufunta GMA]

Background

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

www.zcbnrm.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.

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.

Mufunta GMA having a Pre SAGE Assesment in Mufunta GMA (Photo by Cecilia Banda Project Officer)

Priority need addressed

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

Protected and conserved area(s) concerned

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

Ms Cecilia Banda facilitating the Action Planning (Photo by Racheal Nkoma ZCRBA)

SAGE Assessment meeting: Key stakeholders and CRB meet to discuss the Governance challenges (Photo Credit: Cecilia Banda Project Officer).

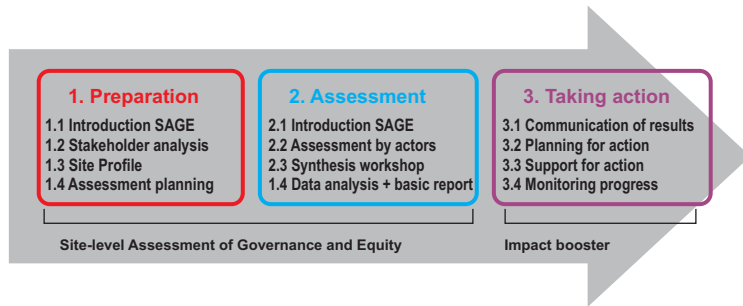## Mufunta GMA

Mufunta was gazetted a Game Management Area (GMA) in 2007. The Mufunta GMA lies on the western border of the Kafue National Park, Zambia's largest national park. It is the buffer zone for the Kafue National Park. This giant area of approximately 2, 200 square kilometers is located in the far west of Zambia. The Eastern boundary borders the Kafue National Park, its Northern boundary is shared with Kasowso-Busanga G.M.A. and its Southern boundary is shared with Bilili Nkala and Mulobezi GMAs.

SAGE is a methodology for assessing the governance and equity of measures to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES), including protected and conserved areas (PCAs) and any associated measures to support conservation such as benefit sharing schemes.

1. Preparation	2. Assessment	3. Taking action
1.1 Introduction SAGE	2.1 Introduction SAGE	3.1 Communication of results
1.2 Stakeholder analysis	2.2 Assessment by actors	3.2 Planning for action
1.3 Site Profile	2.3 Synthesis workshop	3.3 Support for action
1.4 Assessment planning	1.4 Data analysis + basic report	3.4 Monitoring progress

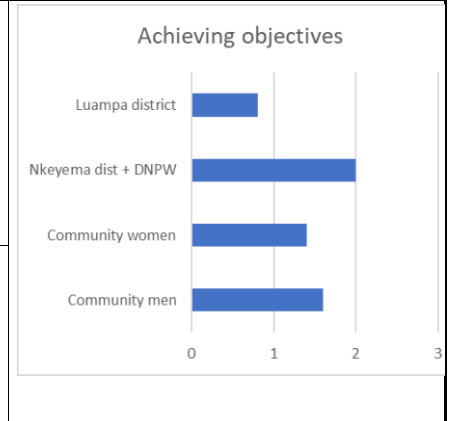Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity   Impact booster

Fair and effective Law enforcement/rule of law

| Key issues/ reasons for low or high scores. | Biased and inappropriate application of the law (selective and rampant corruption) No procedures in apprehending suspects Inappropriate conduct of law enforcers on suspects Lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies (CRB, Police service and PA managers) Lack of adequate resources for preventive enforcement of the law |
Fair law enforcement |
|---|---|---|
| Questions with large differences in groups' scores | Despite some consensus that the law is applied fairly (rows 1-4) there were several concerns raised by some actors on the lack of proper procedures and inappropriate behaviour as well as bias in applying the law especially from community men group | |
| Ideas for action to improve | Formation of community law peer educators groups at VAGs Refresher courses for law enforcers, including human rights Transparency in law enforcement Respect for human rights Improved coordination between law enforcement agencies Adequate resources (human and logistics) for preventive measures Sustained awareness campaigns on violation of PA regulations Physical demarcations or feature indicators of zones | |

Summary of Scores Per Principle by the different key stakeholders in the GMA.

SAGE SITE PROFILE	
Name of protected/conserved area	Mufunta Game Management Area (GMA) created in 2006
WDPA reference number (if any)	4089
Habitat/ecosystem types	The major habitats for wildlife in Mufunta GMA include the wooded grassland, grassland, miombo woodlands and River plains and minor habitats that include dambos, wetlands, swamps, Acacia woodlands, thickets, scattered habitat remnants and forest strips .
Management category	National system Game Management Area IUCN category IV
Governance type (if defined). In the case of shared governance specify who are the key actors according to relevant policy/law	Shared governance. Key actor: - Department of National Parks and Wildlife - Department of Fisheries - Forestry Department - Department of Agriculture - Local communities and their traditional leaders - Local government - WWF,GEF , RI, World Vision
Area and zones (km2)	Total area 5,417 km² Area of natural preservation zone 1728 Km² Area of wilderness zone 589 Km² Area of buffer zone 400 Km² Area of development zone 2700 Km²
Key conservation values	Exceptional resource values for Mufunta GMA are timber tree species of high value e.g. rosewood and Teak; thatching grass (Mwange); natural cold water springs (Kazo, Njonjolo, Shitempele) and heritage sites(Milabalaba human and animal footprints imbedded in rock)
Key threats to conservation of the PA resulting from the activities of people	Poaching; Deforestation; Unplanned human settlements; Uncontrolled and unplanned fires; and Loss of fish biodiversity due to use of wrong fishing gear e.g. mosquito nets which catch fingerlings and poisonous herbs, also fishing during fish ban.
Key rights of local people that relate to the PA, i.e. where duties to ensure people can exercise the right fall mainly on PA actors	Right to hunt (under permit) Right to process timber (under permit) Right to collect thatching grass (mwange- under permit) Right to harvest resources e.g. fruits, herbal medicine (under permit) Right to a X% of revenues generated by hunting/tourism

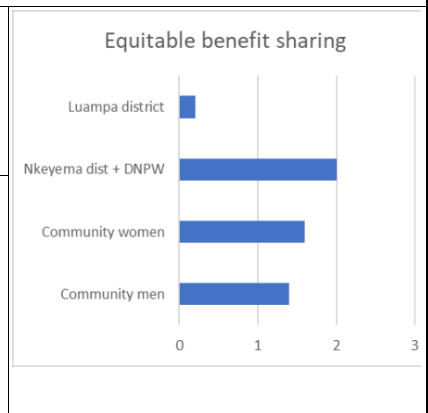| Achievement of conservation and other objeccves		
Key issues/ reasons for low or high scores.	▪ Plans are shared with actors regarding management of the protected area though not actors have access to the plans ▪ Plans usually reflect inputs of local knowledge such as fire management and bee keeping ▪ There are a number of learning platorms such as workshops, skills training to improve management of the protected area ▪ There is concerted efforts to conserve the protected area	Achieving objectives
Questons with large differences in groups' scores	There is a consensus among various actors that there are some form of achievements of conservaton and other objject es to improve the management of the protected area (rows 1-4). There is need to implement what is learned to achieve maximum conservationof the protected area.	

Ideas for actionto improve	▪ All relevant actors to be involved in making plans for the protected area ▪ Incorporationof more local knowledge in the plans ▪ Sharing of the plans with all actors ▪ Knowledge gained through various trainings should be acted upon to enhance the conservaton activi es of the protected area ▪ Wider consultatons before any land use is implemented in the protected area

Efffectivcoordinanon and collaboraoon between actors, sectors and levels		
Key issues/ reasons for low or high scores.	▪ Not all actors are consulted with little collaborati n ▪ There is no common platorm or forum for coordinati n ▪ There is disjointed collaboration l ading to duplication f programs annd activiti in the protected area ▪ There is littl informaaon shared between actors, sectors and levels	Coordination-collaboration
Questons with large differences in groups' scores	There is a consensus among various actors that while some collaboraton is done (rows 1 -4) but it is skewed leaving out some actors in the process and is a not effec ve. A number of actors do not know what other actors are planning or carrying out leading to some form of completon for resources and similar programs. One group actor, Luampa district government (row1) are not consulted in decisions regarding the protected area which is why scores are generally low.	
Ideas for actionto improve	▪ All relevant actors to be atending the District Development Coordinaaon Commmnee me mees ▪ PA agency should be in forefront in coordinati g and collaboraatg with other actors ▪ Coordinaton and collaboraatn should permeate all level including trtradonal lea dership and VAGs ▪ Need to align plans and policies between higher and lower organs and foster dialogue across sectors and levels ▪ Work plans should be shared by all actors	

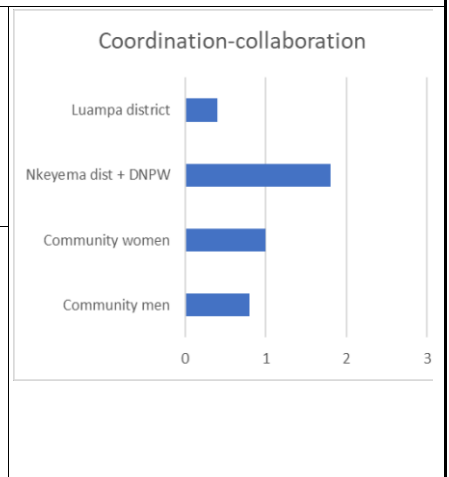| Benefits equitably shared among relevant actors		
Key issues/ reasons for low or high scores.	▪ Not all actors are involved in decisions regarding sharing of benefits even within a given group of actors (intra communities) ▪ Members of communiti s receive some benefits of one sort the other ▪ Usually benefits received are less (quanntity a quality) than earlier agreed	Equitable benefit sharing
Questons with large differences in groups' scores	There is a consensus among various actors that some form of benefits (monetary, fishing, hunti g, harvestin of non-tmber products, educaaon and health facilites, livestock empowerment) are received (Rows 1-4) though some actors are not involved in decisions regarding benefit sharing which is why scores are generally low, Luampa district govt (row 1). Most actors noted also that benefits are not dispensed regularly and their quantity andor quality is usually compromised.	
Ideas for actionto improve	▪ All relevant actors to be involved in making decisions on sharing of benefits ▪ Dispensing of benefits shouuld be t ely ▪ Enhanced transparency in benefit sharing ▪ Community members should be made aware of their benefit enntitments ▪ Quantitie and quality of benefits should be maintained as earlier agreed	