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 Federal Ministry for the
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Small Grants
Programme



Zambia Community Based Natural Resources Management Forum.

Supporting Indigenous and Local Community Conservation Territories and Areas (ICCAS) In Zambia: Setting Cornerstones Project.



ICCA National Workshop Report

31st March, 2017

Protea Hotel

Lusaka, Zambia



**The ICCA
Consortium**

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List of Acronyms

ANR:	Alliance for Nutrition and Reconstruction
BMUB:	The German Ministry of Environment
CBD:	Convention of Biological Diversity
DDCC:	District Development Coordination Committee
FPIC:	Free, Prior, Informed Consent
GEF:	Global Environmental Facility
GRZ:	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ICCA-GSI:	Global Support Initiative to Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas
IPAs:	Indigenous Protected Areas.
IUCN GPAP:	International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Global Programme on Protected Areas
NGO:	Non- Governmental Organization
NRGM:	Natural resource Governance Management systems
SGP:	Small Grants Programme
TNC:	The Nature Conservancy
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP WCMC:	United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WWF:	Worldwide Fund for Nature
ZLA:	The Zambia Land Alliance
ZCBNRMF:	Zambia Community Based Natural Resource Management Forum

“Imagine you want to shoot an arrow. The farther back you pull the bowstring, the farther the arrow flies... The same is true for our own understanding and vision... The farther back we look into history, the farther we can see into our future...”

Names of Facilitators and their Institutions:

- Mr. Noah Zimba- Green Basin Naturals Limited- Facilitator
- Mr. Chezen Suede – Independent Consultant – Rapportuer
- Mr. Alimakio Zulu- National Coordinator – CBNRM Secretariat
- Mr. Evans Nyachowe – Finance and Administration-CBNRM Secretariat -Logistics

1.0. Background/Purpose

The Zambia Community Based Natural Resource Management Forum (ZCBNRMF) is implementing a project: *Supporting Indigenous and local community Conservation territories and Areas (ICCAs) in Zambia: setting cornerstones* through a consortium of five (5) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) namely; World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Zambia Land Alliance, Alliance for Nutrition and Reconstruction (ANR).

Financial support was provided by the Global Support Initiative to Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI) which is funded by the German Ministry of Environment (BMUB), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and delivered by the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP).

Key partners include the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), the ICCA Consortium, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Global Programme on Protected Areas (IUCN GPAP) and the United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP WCMC)".

Workshop participants included, the representatives of the Royal Establishments, government officials from the ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, House of Chiefs, NGOs, universities and research institutions, NGOs, and national archives, Lusaka Museum, Heritage conservation local community and individual professionals.

2.0. Objectives:

The main objective of the workshop was to identify Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) in Zambia by involving a body of experts in indigenous knowledge on local governance and nature conservation matters. This was to feed into the main project objective which is to contribute to the appropriate recognition and support of four (4) emblematic ICCAs to enhance their overall recognition and effectiveness in Zambia.

3.0. Opening Session

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Noah Zimba who facilitated the meeting. The facilitator recognized the presence of the Royal highnesses representatives as well as the Eastern and Southern African ICCA Representative (Dr. Patricia Mupeta Muyawa). He then asked Mr. Alimakio Zulu, the CBNRM National Coordinator to introduce the Royal Highnesses Representatives as per the requirement of traditional norms in Zambia.

The meeting was officially opened by the Principle Natural Resources Officer in the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (Mr. Allan Dauchi); who represented the Permanent Secretary.

In his opening remarks he mentioned that Natural Resources (NRs) are a major source of wealth, power and are key to rural development in Africa. Since 70% of rural livelihoods depend on NRs for their livelihoods and dominate many African economies;

He further emphasized that the Ministry of Lands and Natural resources has a very strong connection to this initiative particularly through the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention for Biodiversity (CBD) with particular reference to target No 18. He thanked the Development partners particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP).

Furthermore he highlighted the importance of local communities' involvement in natural resources management as a catalyst to efforts of achieving poverty reduction. He cited the effort by Government in the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in a fair and equitable way.

He also anticipated that through this initiative the recognition of the indigenous knowledge of communities in conserving natural resources and their cultural heritage will be achieved and thus; he urged the representatives of the Royal Highnesses to convey this message to their respective Royal Highnesses that they represented in the gathering.

As part of the remarks, the Permanent Secretary's representative encouraged the participants to engage fully and declared the meeting open.

The facilitator then walked the participants through the programme with a view to provide common understanding of the delivery landscape.

4.0 Summary of Key presentation

4.1. International Initiatives on ICCAs Conservation

The key note presentation was administered by Dr. Grazier who stressed the need for dialogue and called for active participation of all participants. The presentation covered several insightful aspects of ICCA among which included;

The Importance of Understanding our Social- ecological History

Understanding our social –ecological past is critical for understanding our present which then provides us with a meaningful sense of the future. History with regards to conservation teaches us that, through millennia, human communities have been in-situ conservators of nature as decision makers and managers through for example hunting , gathering, herders ,fishers etc. Many communities were created around the opportunity to sustainably manage a particular set of natural resources. With this, humans have therefore exhibited a system of understanding the intricacies of the resources upon which they depended and have learnt over time to store and retrieve this rich knowledge through culture. With regards to this section, Dr. Grazia concludes that culture and biodiversity have evolved together.

Customary Governance, Management & Conservation

Local knowledge, cultural values and experiences of scarcity (e.g. droughts) overtime have prompted communities to set access and use rules i.e. reserved and/or forbidden areas, taboos etc. Such rules have been regulated by customary institutions in the form of inter-alia capacity for sanctions and voluntary mutual obligations within and between communities. Therefore it can be appreciated throughout history and all over the world the human society has been inclined to maintain a good relationship with nature as evidenced by many practices and ceremonies. Dr. Gazier gave an example of **institutions** that are/ were de facto dedicated to that as the *Tigatu* of the *Kasena* in Burkina Faso which is illustrated in the box below:

Box 1: Tigatu of the Kasena (Burkina Faso)

Tigatu of the Kasena (Burkina Faso)

- Lineage that ensures a good relationship between people and land & natural resources
- "Born from the land", posed the first *tanwam* & ritually established the head of the village (different ethnic origin)
- Has both religious and political duties
 - Opens new land to cultivation...
 - Declares harvest time, also for wild products...
 - Safeguards sacred spaces (e.g., sacred groves, the "skin of the earth")...
 - Divides, attributes and, if necessary, withdraws land from people who misbehave...
 - Arbitrates conflicts related to contested limits, use rights, damage to cultivation caused by animals...
 - His presence can stop a fight, even between villages, and he has the power to expel a murderer from a village...



Dr. Grazia concluded that through use and access rules and local involutions for governing and managing land, water and natural resources; indigenous peoples and local communities have succeeded in many environments to maintain and even locally “enrich” biodiversity by developing new agro-biodiversity, promoting habitat connectivity, creating and maintaining special habitat, etc.

4.2. First Plenary Session

At this point the presentation included a plenary session in which the following questions were asked to participants:

1. In the history of Zambia and its diverse peoples, do you find access rules, use rules and customary institutions for the sound governance and management of nature (land, water, natural resources, animal and plant species)?
2. If yes, do you have any examples?

The following were some of the submissions from the participants:

- Kafue Flats: Customary use rights and law enforcement amongst the Ila people with regards to fishing (fishing grounds) and grazing has persisted over 100 years although recently such systems are slowly being disrupted by central government policies.
- Baroste flood Plains-Western Province (Misha Milabo Yabu Lozi): Prescribes access and use rules (Kuloba Sikaka) for hunting, fishing and grazing. Moreover, Indunas (the King’s advisors) are allocated (by the King) a particular resource to take charge of e.g. forest, fisheries, wildlife etc. Similarly here, these customary institutions are being weakened by the central government policies.
- In Northern Province among the Bemba people, there are hunting rules where no women and children are allowed to hunt. There are also myths that prohibit women who have never given birth to a child from eating chicken eggs as a way of conserving chicken populations

- Among the Ila of Chief Kaingu in Central Province, there was practice of old women collecting crocodile eggs from identified breeding sites. This controlled crocodile populations through removal of eggs. However, with the coming of development, this practice has been discontinued and these breeding areas disrupted. As a consequence, presently 30-50 fishermen are reportedly killed by crocodiles every year
- Among the Ngoni people in Eastern province, there is the Ncwala Ceremony to celebrate the first fruits

Indigenous Natural Resource Governance and Management Systems (NRGM) and Global Agro-Industrial Market System:

The presentation continued by considering other considerations that observed that although generally accepted that indigenous peoples and local communities have been in charge of in-situ conservation of natural resources for millennia, there has been a global change of historical proportions in the last several centuries and has been accelerating in the last two. This change has been characterized by the replacement of Indigenous NRGM systems by a Global Agro-Industrial Market System. With this change, local communities have been disenfranchised of their roles of governing and managing the natural resources they depend on. As a result, their capacities and interest in the governance and management of these resources has been waning. The table below give a comparison of Indigenous NRGM systems and the Global Agro-Industrial Market System as elaborated by Dr. Grazia.

Table 1: Indigenous NRGMs and Global Agro-Industrial Market Systems

Indigenous NRGM Systems	Global Agro-Industrial Market System
Governance of natural resources based on common property regimes, regulated by customary laws	Governance of natural resources based on private and state property regimes, regulated by written law
Focus on securing community livelihoods	Focus on the generation of private, corporate or state wealth
Are subsistence-oriented	Is market-oriented
Based on local knowledge and skills, local experimentation and adaptation	Based on “objective science” and the reduction of local decisions and uncertainties
Aim at long-term sustainable livelihoods, defined in a general sense	Aims at relatively short-term, precisely measurable production results
Important religious and symbolic value attached to nature	Nature is matter—to be controlled and dominated
Integration of conservation and use, focus on sustainable use	Separation between conservation and use, focus on strict conservation and maximum use

This global change has been paralleled by changes in economic development, population dynamics, and communication and by an enormous widening power gap in countries and between countries. There are a lot of wonderful things in the world today, but it should also be acknowledged that there are losses, sometimes irreversible, in the way of:

Figure 2: Examples of some successful ICCAS



- Abiotic and biotic productivity: soil productivity and fresh water quantity and quality i.e. arable land, fisheries, forests etc.
- Environmental wealth through biodiversity and agro-biodiversity loss.
- Indigenous Knowledge of local communities about their resources and the inherent interplay between these resources and their culture.
- All the above problems are exacerbated by climate change.

Importantly, Dr. Grazia observed that the **historical shift from traditional community governance systems to the global agro-industrial market system is not complete and thankfully will likely never be**. In fact, changes that brings about disruptive phenomenal are increasingly being resisted or counteracted. This provides an **opportunity for combining** the “best of the past systems with the best of the modern system” or **the best of the many *Indigenous NRM systems and the one Global Agro-Industrial Market System*** by avoiding loss of irreplaceable natural assets including natural and cultural ones.

4.3. Second Plenary Session

Dr. Grazia then showed a number of pictures and prompted the participants to look out for what the pictures had in common.

The following were the some of the reactions from participants

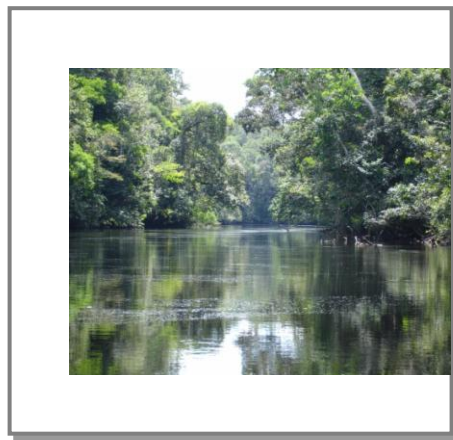
The pictures showed:

- Pristine areas
- Natural areas that had not been tempered with
- Had a connection with nature
- Were beautiful
- Seemed to have some sort of governance and management

In response Dr. Grazia mentioned that all pictures showed ICCAs; which often represent example of situations where local NRM systems are effectively integrated into modern realities.

About ICCAs

Dr. Grazia then went on to give details of ICCAs. She mentioned that the term ICCA is an abbreviation (as opposed to an acronym) for “territories or areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities”. Put another way- they are the jewels, heart or **seeds of bio-cultural diversity around all regions of the world**. They span all types of ecosystems and cultures, have thousands of local names and



are extremely diverse. They have defacto power to make and enforce decisions and generally have 3 distinct characteristics as follows:

1. ICCA are commons (territories)
2. ICCA are governed by effective institutions (i.e. structure for decision making and capacity to enforce decisions and rules)
3. Decisions and practices resulting from the above institutions lead to conservation of nature

ICCAs represent successful examples of collective decision making about nature and are the oldest form of conservation on earth; closely related to peoples livelihoods, culture and identity. At this point Dr. Grazia gave some examples of types of ICCAs around the world including *inter-alia*

- Sacred spaces and natural features
- Habitats of sacred animals
- Indigenous territories and cultural landscapes/seascapes
- Sustainably managed wetlands, fishing grounds and water bodies
- territories & migration routes of nomadic herders / mobile indigenous peoples
- sustainably-managed resource reserves (water, biomass, medicinal plants, timber and non-timber forest products)
- particularly sensitive ecological settings
- ancient and modern types of “community commons

Significance of ICCAs

From the given examples, Dr. Grazia observed that ICCAs have several implications including:

1. They conserve nature and secure livelihoods in unique ways and contexts for millions of people (consider that ICCAs are estimated to cover 23% of terrestrial mass i.e. 10% more than the formal current total of official protected areas, which is only 13%)
2. They facilitate the capacity for communities to adapt in the face of change i.e. they are the foundations of resilience
3. They are an occasion of empowerment for communities and pride for the youth.

4.4. Third 3rd Plenary Session

To support active discussions, a set of questions were given to guide participants including:

1. Are there ICCAs in Zambia?
2. What are their main “types” and characteristics?

The following consist of some reactions from participants:

1. The Kaimbwe salt pan in Western Province where communities harvest salt. Extraction is governed by local communities through the Chief and Indunas. Modernizing the extraction of salt is prohibited. Surrounding forests and hot springs are also managed by communities through the Chief and headmen.
2. Barotse Flood Plains in Western Province: Includes Royal hunting ground for the Litunga (the King). The communities have strong connection with the flood plains and value it for a number of

effects including ceremonies, soil fertility, fisheries, communication (canals). The Paramount Chief or King called the Litunga is believed to be “He who brings the people together”. The ceremony called the Kuomboka is a flagship ceremony that has strong conservation significance.

3. Kafue Flats in Mazabuka: As the year progresses when upper lands become drier, a ceremony is carried out to signify the time for movement of cattle from drier areas to the Kafue flats or wetlands. Movement of cattle is also subject to a number of rules such as movement of cattle in groups to prevent for example cattle rustling among others
4. Simwami Mountain in Choma of Southern province is believed to symbolize a god where people went to pray or pay homage
5. A shrine within Nakambala Sugar Estate. It is believed that efforts to disrupt this shrine proved futile as whenever the forest was cleared, it would rapidly regenerate within a day to its pristine state. This shrine has been fenced off within the estate.

4.5. Common Threats to ICCAs

Dr. Grazia stated that although we can see some examples of ICCAs, in recent history many ICCAs have been destroyed and many are still under threat today. These territories have come under threat to destruction through:

- Expropriation of commons by national governments
- Development projects mainly through extractive activities e.g. mining, industrial agriculture etc
- Land encroachment such illegal settlement and resource extraction e.g. poaching and logging
- Armed conflict through direct destruction and indirectly through settlement for refugees
- Active acculturation (cultural modification) of ICCA communities into more consumeristic societies
- Natural disasters and climate change
- Inappropriate recognition by governments

Dr. Grazia then described the nature of these threats as being internal and external. The table below illustrates the most serious internal and external threats, among the many discussed:

Table 2: Most serious threats to ICCAs

Internal Threats	External Threats
Erosion of local knowledge as expressed by a culture connected to sustainable utilization of natural resources. This may imply loss of language, cultural practices and more importantly institutions that are capable of sustaining the commons	Forced eviction and imposition of destructive practices to advance the interests of private capital and governments

As a result of these threats, it is useful to categorize ICCAs into the following three categories

1. **Defined ICCAs:** in these ICCAs, all three characteristics are presently visible and strong
2. **Disrupted ICCAs:** All or some of the three categories are either not presently visible or not strong or are waning.
3. **Desired ICCAs:** Did not have the three categories in the past but have some today and have a potential to strongly exhibit all three characteristics especially with the introduction of effective community governance and management.

Responses to Threats faced by ICCAs

Dr. Grazia affirmed they are responses at various levels to the threats to ICCAs to include

1. Responses at Local Level by indigenous peoples and local communities:

These include:

- Internal organizing/analyses
- Information dissemination and transparency
- Diplomatic action
- Legal action
- Resistance, demonstration and civil disobedience

These local responses have entailed greater community assertiveness with regards to safeguarding their rights and ensuring that their institutions are recognized as rightful governing institutions for resource access and use

2. Responses at Global or International Level

It was noted that the World Parks Congress of Durban 2003, the CBD PoWPA (2004), numerous IUCN Resolutions (2004, 2008, 2012), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), the CBD decisions in Japan (2010), India (2012), South Korea (2014) and Mexico (2016), the Aichi Targets (2010), the ICCA Registry at UNEP WCMC and the World Parks Congress of Sydney 2014 all recognised and support ICCAs!

For example:

- The IUCN in its recent guidance on governance of protected areas devotes extensive sections to ICCAs as one of the four main recognized “types”
- In CBD decisions since 2004, parties have recognized ICCAs on a number of topics including Protected and conserved areas, Sustainable development, Ecosystem Conservation and restoration, Biodiversity and climate change, Agricultural biodiversity and Taxonomy.
- UNEP WCMC has developed a special ICCA Registry in conjunction with the WDPA and protected planet database where ICCAs can directly submit information for listing
- ICCAs can be registered as “protected areas”, but also only as “conserved areas”
- Communities provide FPIC to the process and are in control about who can see the information
- Peer-review mechanisms are being developed in as many countries as possible to validate the ICCA entries.

Conservation of land/seascapes can therefore span from individual sites to a collection of protected and voluntarily conserved areas, including ICCAs

3. Responses at National level:

Responses at national level vary from nation to nation and span from nations that offer no support at all to those that offer some very good forms of recognition and support to others that misguidedly and forcefully transform ICCAs into “protected areas” supposedly to enhance their protection. It is important to note that this can be extremely disruptive.

Dr. Grazia gave examples of some forms of country recognition of ICCAs, including:

- Australia: ICCAs can be recognized as Indigenous Protected Areas. Currently IPAs cover over well above 30% of Australia’s protected estate.
- Colombia: ICCAs are under the full control of their collective owners-- indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian communities—and span tens of millions of hectares! As communities do not have subsoil rights some seek a formal recognition as “conserved territories” (ICCAs) to be able to protect their land by forbidding access to the top soil. At the moment the recognition of the value of ICCAs for conservation implies listing them as protected areas under shared governance with the government, which many communities do not accept.
- Senegal: rural municipalities can develop their own conserved areas using the decentralization law... but awareness of the provisions of the law is limited
- Philippines: IPs can claim common rights in customary areas though these need to be both proved and approved. These rights, however, often violated by development projects. Formal recognition as ICCAs strengthens IPs by augmenting their protection. In this regard a new ICCA Law is in its fourth reading in the senate

4.6. The Fourth Plenary Session

The following questions were presented for the participant’s reflection

1. Are there threats to ICCAs in Zambia?
2. Are there opportunities for ICCAs in Zambia?

The following were some reactions submitted by participants:

Threats

1. Availability of Chinese capital investments for development projects
2. Corruption within the customary system of governance
3. Misconception by government of development outcomes i.e. A shopping mall is a preferred indicator of development than a community conserved forest providing for the sustenance of community members
4. Experiences of scarcity or lack by many rural (poverty) communities sometimes brought about by exclusive policies that marginalize the same communities from accessing and using their own resource endowments e.g. poaching, illegal logging etc.
5. Sometimes government capitalizes on the ignorance and poverty of rural communities
6. Collusion by bureaucrats and multinational companies to facilitate policy capture in favor of private capital i.e. corruption

Opportunities

1. Educate and raise awareness of communities on the ICCA opportunities
2. Build bridges between communities
3. Domestic international provisions on ICCAs
4. Securing peace
5. Advocacy and lobbying(strengthening government institutions)
6. Develop Community Forest Management and Community Partnership parks

5.0. ICCA Eastern and Southern African Update

At this point Mr. Vincent Ziba the country Representative of ICCAs in Zambia gave an update of the regional ICCAs.

5.1. Introduction and History

The UNDP-GSI initiative to support identification and strengthening ICCAs identified 4 countries, Namibia, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia as pilot countries. As a result a regional workshop to share knowledge & build capacity was held at Namushasha River Lodge, Namibia from 14-19 February 2016. It was attended by all 4 country teams. The workshop formed the founding moment for ICCA Global Support Initiative (GSI) in the East and Southern Africa region.



Dr. P.M. Mupeta- ICCA Eastern & Southern Africa Steering Committee Member

5.2. Potential ICCAs in the region

Mr. Ziba mentioned that there are a number of ICCAs and potential ICCAs in the region citing a number of areas that are endowed with resources and are managed by communities using various institutions. Some examples mentioned are the Barotse Flood Plains and the Dambwas among the Cewa people of Eastern Zambia

5.3. Progress since the Namushasha Workshop

The following milestones were identified as some of the progressive steps that had been achieved since the founding of the ICCA Global Support Initiative (GSI) in the East and Southern Africa region.

- Zambia and Kenya had stakeholders meetings to share the Namibia ICCA workshop outcomes.
- All countries have engaged governments through the GEF Small grants coordination offices on ICCA initiatives.
- **Zambia's CBNRM Forum received a UNDP-GEF SGP Small grant as national strategic organization in support of ICCAs**
- Namibia has received a confirmation of approval but not yet signed a contract for a project to diversify NRM in Conservancy
- Tanzania and Kenya still have institutional challenges to identify lead country institutions and proposal for the catalytic grants

- Participation at the ICCA Global consortium general meeting where Dr. Patricia Mupeta of TNC was nominated as a steering committee member for East and Southern Africa

6.0. Group Discussions and Presentations

Participants were segregated in four (4) groups namely:

- Group 1. To consider North Western and Western Province
- Group 2. To consider Copper belt ,central, and Southern province
- Group 3. To consider Lusaka, Eastern and Muchinga Provinces
- Group 4. To consider Northern and Luapula Provinces.

The participants were given blank maps on which to delineate ICCAs in their respective areas. They were then asked to name these ICCAs either using a generic name or local name and categorize the ICCAs according to the categories described above (three diverse colors for the three categories of defined, disrupted and desired). Thereafter, they were required to give the threats, opportunities and practical results they envisaged

Figure 3: Group Work Session



At the end of the group work session, the groups made presentations of their respective outputs. Specific summaries of the group work are provided as an annex to this report.

7.0. Way Forward

After the group presentation, the facilitator then lead the house into formulation of some next steps or way forward. The following are some critical ones captured

1. The National ICCA Working Group needs to be formalized
2. Find ways of representing ICCAs in Regional Integrated Plans which feed into National Development Plans
3. Bring discussions of ICCAs within District through District Development Coordination Committees(DDCC)
4. Use provisions of By-laws in the new urban and regional planning act to facilitate recognition of council or municipal wide territories as opposed to mini territories within larger territories for example grave sites.
5. The working should be open and people can request to participate in the working group
6. There is need to hold an awareness session for policy makers such as parliamentarians
7. GSI will be able to provide further support to individual ICCAs so there is need to accompany the relevant custodian communities to identify what support they need to strengthen their ICCAs working with the CBNRM Forum as the focal point—as foreseen by the current project agreement with GEF SGP.
8. A document of **Guidance for ICCA Self-strengthening** has been produced by the ICCA Consortium and is available to all who may request it from gbf@iccaconsortium.org

8.0. Closing Remarks and End of Programme

The meeting was closed by Mr. Kyangubabi Chiika Muyebaa on behalf of other representatives of the Royal Establishment that were present. In his closing remarks he mentioned that the meeting had been very educative and informative. He stressed that as representatives for the Royal Highnesses, they shall encourage their Chiefs to embrace ICCAs. He mentioned that it is well appreciated within rural domains that ICCAs or conserved areas are very crucial safety nets in times of scarcity and difficulty such as drought and sickness. It is also a resource for other important products such building materials. Maintenance of sacred sites is at the heart of conservation in rural areas. He mentioned that the representatives will share lessons learnt from successful examples in the four countries given during the workshop and encourage the chiefs to dialogue with all relevant stakeholders regarding ICCAs. He thanked the funder for making such a gathering possible and gave the last closing slogan “Bravo ICCA!! Long live ICCA!! *La lucha continua* (the fight will go on!!)!!”



Mr. Kyangubabi.C. Muyebaa closing the meeting

9.0. Workshop Achievements

As mentioned in the early stages of the report, the objective of the workshop was to identify Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) in Zambia by involving a body of experts in indigenous knowledge on local governance and nature conservation matters. In view of this objective, the workshop achieved the following

1. **Better Understanding of ICCAs.** As can be noticed, participants understanding of ICCAs improved as the workshop progressed. This can be noted from the quality of reactions from participants as they responded to questions presented to them for consideration
2. The workshop achieved the feat of **bringing together a fairly representative sample of participants to include Royal Highnesses representatives, Civil Society Organizations and Academia** (See participants list in annex?)
3. **Active participation.** There was active and very interactive participation amongst participants which provided a rich body of knowledge upon which to base future work of the ICCA movement
4. A **countrywide preliminary location of ICCAs.** The workshop succeeded in producing preliminary locations for ICCAs for Zambia. This can provide the basis of further work in terms of identifying 4 emblematic ICCAs in Zambia
5. The workshop also entailed the preparation of **this report** which will remain a reference material to all stakeholders

10.0. Conclusion /Recommendations

The conclusion and recommendation in this report were drawn from observation by the author and key submissions obtained during the way forward session of the workshop;

1. ICCAs are poorly understood at all levels including technocrat level (i.e. civil servants) – and communities where these ICCAs might be situated. There is need for deliberate interventions to further sensitize and educate about ICCAs especially among rural communities including traditional leadership
2. There is need to explore existing and new national legislation for opportunities to facilitate recognition of ICCAs in Zambia
3. Chances of finding a good ICCA with all the three characteristics will be higher in less urbanized areas with the advantage of finding more potential ICCAs and therefore more quality project proposals. With this, it might be worthwhile to target areas that are less urbanized.
4. Given that emblematic ICCAs with the 3 characteristics will have functioning institutions that have been known to function over time, there is need to make available monitoring systems that facilitate the documentation of phenomenal brought about by these inherent institutions. The communities must be given an opportunity to formulate their own

indicators and given robust but community friendly tools to monitor and generate information based on these indicators

11.0. Annexure

11.1. Summary of Group presentations

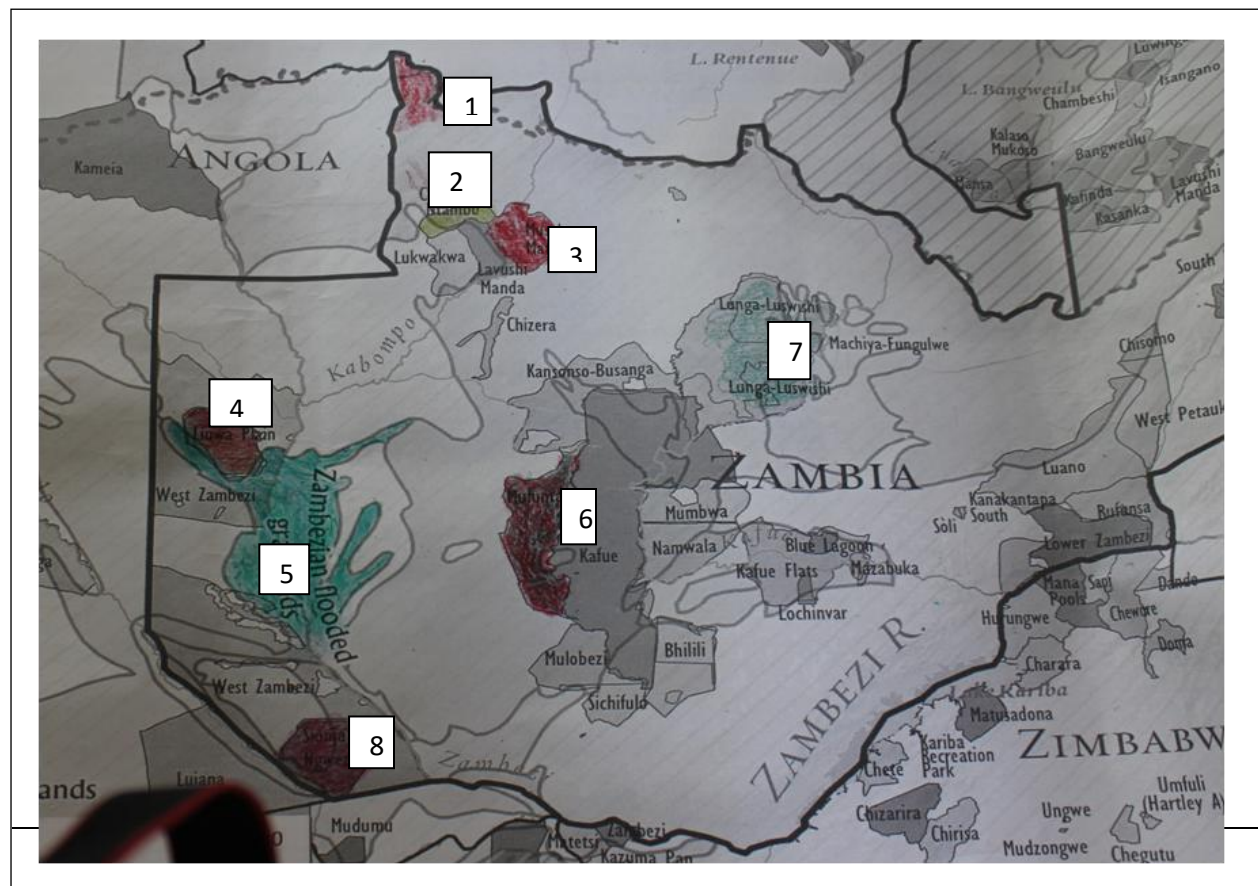
11.1.1 Group 1. Western and Northwestern

Categories of ICCAs in Western and Northwestern Province

Group 1 gave Defined ICCA as -Zambezian Flooded Grasslands,-Lunga-Luswishi. The disrupted ICCAs were Zambezi Source, Mufunta GMA., Liuwa Plain and Sioma Ngwezi National Park. The Desired ICCA was West Lunga (Chibwika /Ntambu)

Fig below shows a representation of the ICCAs in the two provinces

Figure 4: Northwestern and Western Provinces



<u>KEY</u>		
No	ICCA	ICCA Category
1	Zambezi Source	Disrupted
2	Chibwika Ntambu	Desired
3	Musele Matebo	Disrupted
4	Liuwa Plain	Disrupted
5	Zambezi Flooded grasslands	Defined
6	Mufunta GMA	Disrupted
7	Lunga Luswishi	Defined
8	Sioma Ngwezi National Park	Disrupted

Local Names for the ICCAs

Baroste ICCA for Zambezian flooded grassland, Nsulu lya Yambezi for the source of the Zambezi River, Kalumbila/Musele, Mufunta GMA, Lunga-luswishi and Chibwika Ntambu

Threats

The following are threats the ICCAs face in Western and Northwestern Province in order of importance

- Corruption
- Poverty of indigenous people
- Poor recognition of customary rights and collective access to land and natural resources
- Infrastructure development/Mining (Copper, gas and oil)
- Agriculture(Tobacco, industrial fishing, unsustainable practices)
- Illegal logging/land grabbing

Opportunities

The following are the opportunities:

- Opportunities to recognize and protect indigenous protected areas
- Creating awareness and conscientization among local communities
- Strengthening indigenous community institutions
- Advocacy and dialogue
- Promote Community driven initiatives

Practical Results Envisaged

The following are the expected results

- A strong ICCA movement established
- Increased community assertiveness e.g. world heritage site recognition

- Enhanced conservation of resources
- Improved livelihoods of local communities

11.1.2. Group 2: Copper belt, central and Southern provinces

Categories of ICCAs in Western and Northwestern Province

Disrupted ICCAs

- Kanchomba/Choompa: This a shrine praying for rain and the sick
- Hot springs in Chinyunyu
- Ancient mines at Kaindu
- Lukanga Swamps

Defined ICCAs

- Kafue flats
- Pemba hot springs with salty water- believed to have healing properties. There is a myth that a child must never be taken to these hot springs or else the teeth will be yellow
- Community Park at Kaindu
- Itezhi-Tezhi hot springs
- Dundumwenzi hot springs
- Nakambala Estate shrine- well fenced off

Desired ICCAs

- Lusitu Hotsprings
- Ingombe Ilede
- Munali Hills: There is a well with hot water and live fish. It is believed that when fished out, the fish will never cook however long you boil it.

Figure below shows the delineation of these ICCAs on the Map¹

¹ Note that this group did not locate the named ICCAs on the Map so no key has been provided

Figure 5: Lusaka Central



Threats

- Lack of recognition of ICCAs
- Lack of awareness on ICCAs in the traditional domains
- Settlement and encroachment
- Lack of dialogue among stakeholders
- High demand for natural resources

Opportunities

- Developing legal framework
- Capacity building
- Stakeholder dialogue
- Mapping of disrupted , defined and desired ICCAs

Practical Results

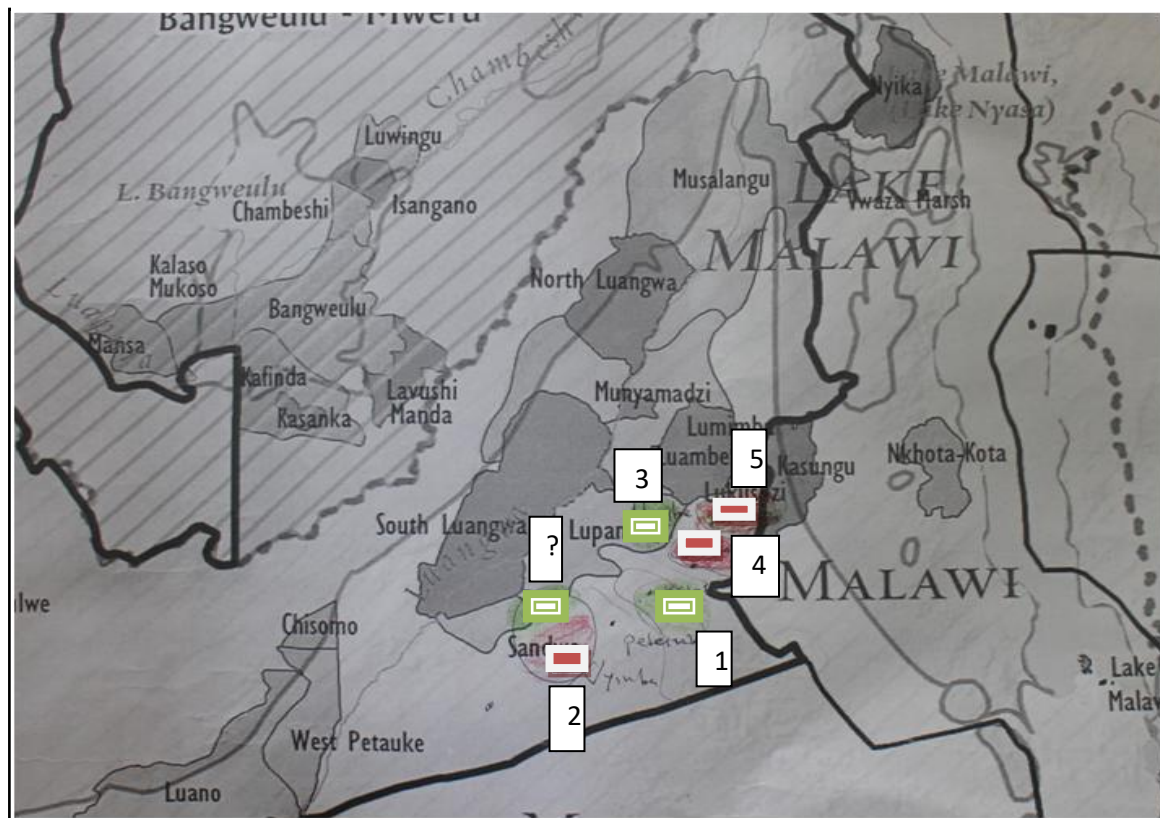
- Increased community demand for ICCA recognition
- Legal framework for identification and recognition of ICCAs established
- Natural resources restoration and conservation

11.1.3. Group 3: Lusaka and Eastern Provinces

The Following are examples of ICCAs in the provinces

- Lutembwe River (support livelihoods, spiritual needs, source of life and inspiration)
- Dambwa areas: serves as burial sites as well as for conducting of initiation ceremonies for boys entering state of adulthood
- Chief hunting grounds (Chief Nsefu) only Chiefs are authorized to hunt and considered well protected
- Chief Nyangwe: Njovu dam, served as area where communities in close association with large population of elephants and reputed for best hunting skills and sustainable harvesting. Areas in Chieftainess Mwape as examples
- Burial sites of Chiefs have been preserved and remained untempered
- Msoro tree, Baobab tree
- Protected and used to undertake traditional rites and worship including praying for the rain.

Figure 6: Eastern Province ICCAs



KEY		
No.	ICCA	Category
1	Katete/Patauke	Defined
2	Nyimba	Defied and Disrupted
3	Mambwe	Defined
4	Chipata	Disrupted
5	Lundazi	Disrupted

Categories of the ICCAs

The following are the categories of the ICCAs

- Defined: Dambwa; hunting areas for the Chiefs
- Disrupted: Lutembwe river; worshiped trees like Msoro
- Desirable: not identified but could be available
- Local Names: Dambwa: Chewa; Manda=Ngoni/Tumbuka

Threats

- Spread of Christianity - Missionary Influence, Intrusion and declaration of Zambia as a Christian Nation
- Commercialization of natural resources including agriculture extension, mining activities, infrastructure development
- Centralized/top down developmental decision that are devoid of local consultation and participation

Opportunities

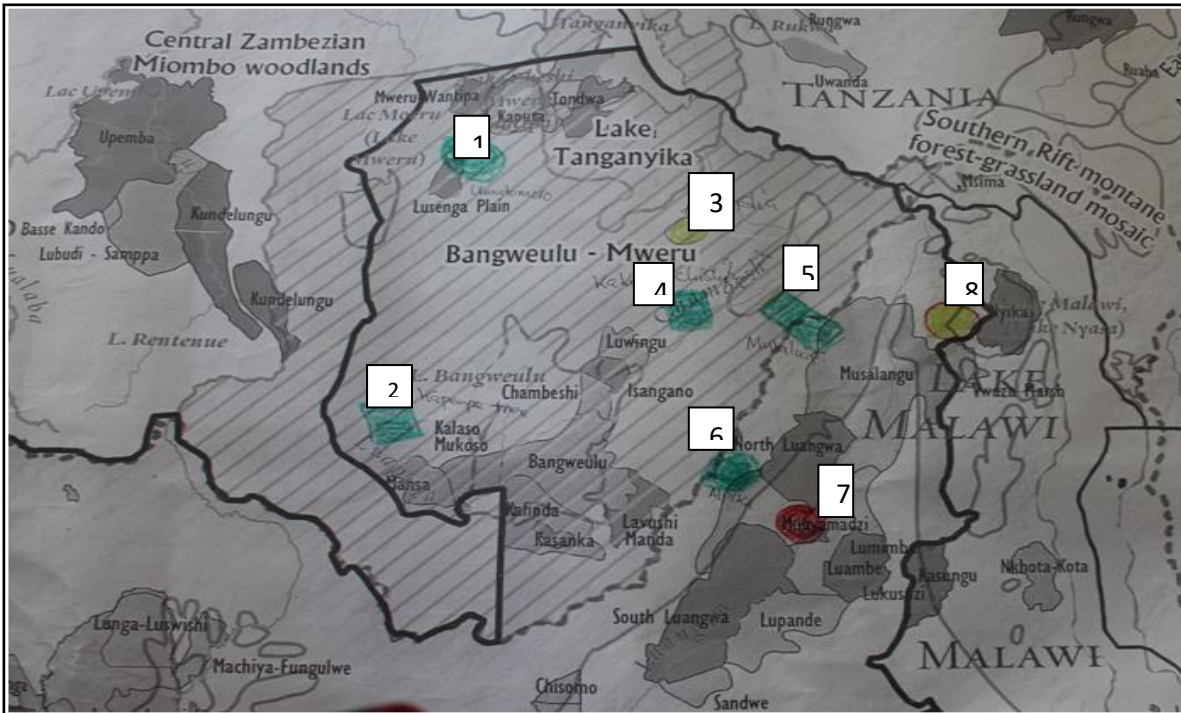
- Forestry Act of 2015 has given rights to local communities in resource management and use
- Resuscitation of traditional ceremonies which were banned in the earlier regimes
- Establishment of Ministry of Chiefs and traditional affairs

11.1.4. Northern, Muchinga and Luapula Provinces

Examples and Categories of ICCAs

- Chibwa Salt Pans in Mpika: Harvest and trade governed by traditional systems
- Mwalule
- Ichishitu Mwakakwela- a burial site for subordinate chiefs and queen mothers
- Akapisha in Makasa- Desired ICCA
- Kapempe Tree forest in Kawambwa- the Kapempe tree is only cut to build a fence for grave site for the chief.
- Chilengwa na lesa
- Kalungu river

The figure below delineates the above ICCAs on the map



KEY		
1	Lusenga Plains(Umutomboko ceremony)	Defined
2	Kapempe Tree Forest	Defined
3	Akapislia	Desired
4	Kakwela Chishitu	Defined
5	Mwalwe	Defined
6	Salt pains (Mpika)	Defined
7	Munyamadzi	Disrupted
8	Nyika Plateau	Desired

Threats

- Traditional are systems are weakened by government policies and legislation
- Corruption within the traditional institutions
- Commercial agriculture
- High influx of investors with compromised customary institutions

Opportunities

- Legislation that recognizes ICCAs developed
- Relatively intact ecosystems

11.2. Participants list:

ICCA National Stakeholder's
Meeting
31/03/17
Protea Hotel Lusaka

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