

# CHITUNGULU COMMUNITY RESOUCEE BOARD

## LAND USE PLAN

### GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADMADE	Administrative Management Design
CRB	Community Resource Board
GMA	Game Management Area
LC	Local Communities
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Services
VAG	Village Area Group
ZAWA	Zambia Wildlife Authority
LUP	Land Use Plan
CTC	Conservation Wildlife Farmer Trading Company

### THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE BOARDS

#### *A BRIEF HISTORY*

In the early 1980s, Government realized that unless local communities living in the Game Management Areas (GMAs) were involved in the conservation of wildlife, all its efforts to conserve wildlife were going to be in vain. The Local Communities (LC) in the GMAs were posing as the greatest threat to the wildlife, and this forced government to redesign its wildlife conservation policy. Thus, this realization led to the change of wildlife conservation policy within the National Parks and Wildlife Services [(NPWS) the Government wildlife department and the predecessor of ZAWA]. NPWS involved the LC in the conservation of wildlife through community based institutions called Sub-Authorities (the predecessors of the community Resource Boards- CRBs).

This now became the official policy of NPWS. The Administrative Management Design (ADMADE) program strengthened these bodies by building the leaders' management skills. This management plan by government was not to be regretted since wildlife populations increased tremendously and more so when compared to the previous law enforcement conservation system. In view of these results, Government decided to have these organizations legally recognized. Parliament therefore repealed the old Wildlife Act and enacted the new Wildlife Act of Zambia No. 12 of 1998. Thus among other purposes of the new Act, it was ushered in to involve the LC to in the conservation of wildlife by providing for the establishment of the CRBs. After the enactment of the new Act in 1998, the following year the CRBs were born.

ADMADE played a pivotal role in the establishment of these CRBs. Under the ADMADE program, the LC leaders helped to develop the structure of the CRBs at the African College of Community Based Natural Resource Management at Nyamaluma.

#### *CRBs—WHAT ARE THEY?*

A board registered under the Zambia Wildlife Act shall comprise:

1. Not more than ten and not less than seven representatives from the local community whom the local community shall elect.
2. one representative of the local authority in an area and
3. A representative of the chief in whose area a board is established to represent the chief.
4. A board may invite any person who's presence is, in its opinion, desirable, to attend and participate in the deliberations of a meeting of a board, but such a person shall not vote on any matter.
5. A chief, in whose area, a board is established, shall be patron of that board.
6. A board may regulate its own procedure, if the board shall cause minutes to be kept of the proceedings of every meeting of the board.
7. A board may convene any meeting at any time for the conduct of its business under the Wildlife Act.

## *FUNCTIONS OF THE CRB*

1. The functions of a board shall be to promote and develop an integrated approach to the management of human and natural resources in a Game Management Area (GMA) or an open area falling within its jurisdiction.
2. A board shall have powers to:
  - Negotiate in conjunction with the Authority, co-management agreements with hunting outfitters and photographic tour operators.
  - Manage wildlife under its jurisdiction within quotas specified by the authority.
  - Appoint Village Scouts to exercise and perform the duties of a Wildlife Police Officer in the area falling under the board's jurisdiction.
  - In consultation with the Authority, develop and implement management plans which reconcile the various uses of land in areas falling under the boards jurisdiction,\* and
  - Perform such other functions as the Authority Director General may direct or delegate.

## **WHAT IS LAND USE PLAN?**

Land use planning is planning how land and the resources that occur on it (natural, human and man made resources) have to be used. Without such a plan in place, local communities fail to control the many types of conflicts and problems that people often bring to valuable resources like water, trees, soil and wildlife. Failure to develop such plans leads to resource depletion and eventually causes an economy of a nation to collapse as it is evidenced in several cases in Zambia. This management by crisis leads to disaster as much of the time and other resources are used for putting off fire other than constructive activities which can better the economy and the living standard of people. The best approach is to develop good land use plans and avert the danger of falling into problems that other wise a good plan would have taken care of. Thus the land use plan should be always first priority for both decision-makers and those who directly and indirectly use and benefit from natural resources

## **THE METHODOLOGY**

### *STAGE 1. PREPARATORY MEETINGS*

Community Coordinator and RMC Chairperson facilitated the CRB meeting to discuss the need and importance of the LUP and the methodologies for developing a LUP. At this meeting the importance of linking plans to specific threats, local leaders recognized were depleting their natural resources or lowering future opportunities to benefit from them through legal markets, were well discussed. Here important threats were identified for each VAG and the GMA as a whole. Later the CRB chairperson briefed the chief on the resolution made by the CRB. This was important because would contribute and help to solve problems, as they would arise within the process.

### *STAGE2 VAG LEVEL MEETINGS*

VAG public meetings were convened and at these meetings, the LUP was defined, its importance was explained and LUP participants were appointed within a particular VAG by the community. This encouraged the community to feel ownership of the LUP resolutions because they were involved in the process of developing the LUP. The elected community representatives who were called the LUP Group had a meeting with facilitation by the CRB through the Community Coordinator. The secretariat was handled by the RMC. The VAG LUP Group identified more threats, analyzed all the threats and developed feasible action plans to mitigate or remove the threats which were identified by both the CRB and the LUP Group. Later the proceedings were presented to the Chief by the CRB chairperson and the Community Coordinator. The chief was asked for his suggestions and support for the success of the LUP. Finally, a VAG general meeting is called to review the work of the LUP Group. The final document was then prepared and it was presented to the CRB for semi-final reviewing by the CRB.

### *STAGE 3 CRB/STAKEHOLDERS MEETING*

The final document was prepared by the secretariat and it was presented to the CRB for semi-final reviewing by the CRB.

STAGE 4 IMPLIMENTATION

STAGE5 MONITORING

**LUP RESOLUTONS AS REVIEWED BY THE CRB**

**NTHUMBE VAG**

<b>THREAT</b>	<b>CAUSE</b>	<b>EFFECT</b>	<b>SOLUTION</b>
Fishermen disturbing safari hunters at Chilongoloka and Musina	Lack of proteins sources Lack of income Lack of civic education on the importance of safari hunting	Less income from the safari hunting	Zone areas where fishing will be allowed  The scouts at Chipuka Wildlife Camp should make a work plan for monitoring fishing activities in Chipuka Plain.
Honey gatherers disturbing safari hunters	Food insecurity Source of income	Disturb safari hunters  Cause destructive late bush fires	The CRB should start a deliberate move to form more bee keeping groups
Poaching done by poachers from Mwasemphangwe, Zumwanda, Mphamba, magodi and Chikomeni Chiefdoms	Scouts at all the camps in Chitungulu do not have enough unt-poaching equipment like firearms and ammunition	Animals migrate to other areas which are safe for their habitation	Strangers suspected for being poachers should be reported to the Community Coordinator  The CRB should acquire more firearms from ZAWA.  The CRB should get assistance for ration from a donor it will identify.
Snaring by local residents	Food insecurity Source of income	Loss of safari revenues as animals migrate to other areas which are safe for habitation	The CRB in conjunction with the CTC should encourage the formation of more farmer groups which the CTC will support by training and
Destructive bush fires	Honey gatherers Food insecurity Source of income	Disturbing safari hunters  Wildlife disturbances	The CRB should start a deliberate move to form more bee keeping groups so that when people have easy access to honey they cant find the need to gather honey in the bush.
Crop damage by elephants, baboons, bush pigs and buffaloes	There is no good crop damage control strategy by either ZAWA or the CRB	Food insecurity due to crop damage	The Chief and the CRB should zone farming areas in such a way that crop fields are outside wildlife potential areas

## CHOCHA VAG

<b>TREAT</b>	<b>CAUSE</b>	<b>EFFECT</b>	<b>SOLUTION</b>
Snaring by local residents	Food insecurity  Source of income  People buy and bring in snares from Lundazi and other towns within Zambia	Animals migrate to other areas which are safe for their habitation	The RMC should intensify their informer networks  The CRB through its partner the CTC should improve food security levels by encouraging people to practice conservation farming.
Theft at the safari camp	Unknown thieves	Clients will become discouraged to hunt in the hunting block as they will be considering the camps not safe from thieves.  This situation may cause loss of earning for both the CRB and ZAWA	The professional hunter should improve security at the safari camp  The CRB should help the safari with investigations whenever stealing has been reported at the camp.
Destructive bush fires	Honey gatherers  Food insecurity  Source of income	Disturbing safari hunters  Wildlife disturbances	The CRB should start a deliberate move to form more bee keeping groups so that when people have easy access to honey they cant find the need to gather honey in the bush.
Fish poisoning at Chansato lagoon	Lack of protein	Loss of wildlife earnings as the wildlife populations decrease	The CRB should set chicken production targets in the areas. this can be done by making it easy for the community members to rear chickens. Since the biggest problems in chicken rearing are chicken diseases, the CRB should make sure vaccines are available chicken vaccination
Crop damage by elephants, baboons, bush pigs and buffaloes	There is no good crop damage control strategy by either ZAWA or the CRB	Food insecurity due to crop damage	The Chief and the CRB should zone farming areas in such a way that crop fields are outside wildlife potential areas

## KAMIRA VAG

<b>TREAT</b>	<b>CAUSE</b>	<b>EFFECT</b>	<b>SOLUTION</b>
Snaring by local residents	Food insecurity  Source of income	Loss of safari revenues as animals migrate to other areas which are safe for habitation	The CRB in conjunction with the CTC should encourage the formation of more farmer groups

			which the CTC will support by training and
Poaching done by poachers from Mwasemphangwe, Zumwanda, Mphamba, magodi and Chikomeni Chiefdoms	Scouts at all the camps in Chitungulu do not have enough un-poaching equipment like firearms and ammunition	Animals migrate to other areas which are safe for their habitation	Strangers suspected for being poachers should be reported to the Community Coordinator  The CRB should acquire more firearms from ZAWA.  The CRB should get assistance for ration from a donor it will identify.
Destructive bush fires	Honey gatherers  Food insecurity  Source of income	Disturbing safari hunters  Wildlife disturbances	The CRB should start a deliberate move to form more bee keeping groups so that when people have easy access to honey they cant find the need to gather honey in the bush.
Crop damage by elephants, baboons, bush pigs and buffaloes	There is no good crop damage control strategy by either ZAWA or the CRB	Food insecurity due to crop damage	The Chief and the CRB should zone farming areas in such a way that crop fields are outside wildlife potential areas