The project is a demonstration project of the Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project of Wetlands International and it is carried out with financial support from Wetlands International under its Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS).
Workshop Participants
(for list of participants see Annex 1)
CONTENTS

1. Opening Speech 1

2. Aims and Outputs of the Workshop 4

   2.1 Aims 4

   2.2 Field Activities 4

   2.3 Workshop Structure 4

3. Summary of Workshop Presentations 5

   3.1 SAB Project – Context and Issues for the Workshop – Adrian Wood 5

   3.2 Chimu Project Wetland Work – Jonas Sampa 8

   3.3 Advocacy Work in Zambia – Patrick Mungaila 11

4. Discussion on Collaboration 14

5. Closing Remarks 17

Annex 1 Participants 18

List of Tables

1 Strategic Objective 1a: Sustained increase in food production 9

2 Strategic Objective 1b: Increase household income 10

3 Strategic Objective 3: Strengthening organisational capacity (CBO) 10

4 Areas of Collaboration by Organisation 15
1. OPENING SPEECH

Speech by Guest of Honour - Mpika District Commissioner
John Chinyanta

Wetlands Stakeholders’ Meeting - 31st May, 2007

Venue: CIMS Conference Hall

Board Chairperson –NLWCCDP
Professor Wood
Workshop participants
Ladies and gentlemen

May I take this opportunity to welcome you to this very important stakeholders’ workshop whose objective is to share strategies aimed at maintaining seasonal wetlands and their livelihoods contributions among wetlands dependent households. It is envisaged that at the end of this workshop, participants should be able to identify areas of collaboration and linkages that will help strengthen and contribute towards social capital and local institutional development in order to enhance socio-economic and environmental benefits for the rural poor.

In the last two decades, periodic droughts in Zambia, and more widely in sub-Saharan Africa have led to increased winter / dry season gardening in seasonal wetlands by many households in order to supplement reduced upland harvests. While in such cases wetland use is a coping or survival strategy for subsistence provision, in other cases the expansion of wetland gardening is an adaptive or diversification strategy by farmers who seek to take advantage of new market opportunities. Gardening in seasonal wetlands uses residual moisture, hand irrigation or medium-cost technologies, such as treadle pumps (TP). Overall, in many parts of Zambia these seasonal wetlands have become a new cultivation frontier, with some being almost completely transformed.

Recognition of the value of these seasonal wetlands has also increased recently in government and NGO circles, although in most cases this is specifically for cultivation, rather than for the full range of economic and environmental benefits which these areas provide. The Zambian government has identified the role of seasonal wetlands as a source of food security in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

Mpika District is endowed with many, extensive wetlands or dambos, yet the majority of the people are still wallowing in abject poverty. North Luangwa Wildlife Conservation and Community Development Programme (NLWCCDP), with support from Wetland Action and Harvest Help UK have developed a pilot project in Zambia and Malawi called “Striking a Balance”.

The unique aspects of the “Striking a Balance” project come from the approach which is being taken to achieving sustainable wetland management. This is primarily an attempt to create economically viable multiple use regimes in wetlands which create benefits for poverty reduction in the wetland-dependent communities, whilst building up an understanding and behaviour within those communities which will ensure the maintenance of environmental functioning in these wetlands and their catchments.

The overall objective of the project is to reduce poverty among wetland-dependent communities by influencing national and international policies to ensure that the interconnections between the world’s poor and wetlands are recognized and sustainable wetland management, through a functional landscape and multiple use approach, is supported.

Concerns about the impacts of land use change in and around seasonal wetlands has existed for many years in the region and the colonial administration had specific by-laws forbidding cultivation near to streams. In Zambia, during the 1960s and 1970s there was a major study in the Luano valley, which concluded that catchment deforestation, more than gardening in dambos, were the major causes of changes in wetland hydrology.

In this situation, there is an urgent need to develop sustainable land use regimes in wetlands and their catchments which ensure that these seasonal wetlands are not destroyed and that their functions as areas of biodiversity and stores of water are retained. However, at the same time these sustainable land use regimes must help wetlands contribute to improving the livelihoods of the rural communities and reducing rural poverty. In other words a functional landscape approach is needed which “strikes a balance” between wetland use for the creation of economic benefits and the maintenance of wetlands in an appropriate state for environmental functioning.

For this approach to be sustainable and for the use of seasonal wetlands to be effective there needs to be local capacity and institutional development. This should build on traditional institutions which have often had responsibilities for the management of open access natural resources. Such institutions may need to be supported in developing environmentally friendly technologies, by-laws and conflict resolution skills to address potential conflicts which grow between different stakeholders as wetland use develops.

Hence, it would seem that this project is timely given that it addresses a number of current interests and can contribute through its field activities, building of local capacity, institutional development, exchange of experiences locally and nationally, collaboration/linkages and contributions to national policies and ultimately poverty reduction.

This project goal is justifiable given the growing importance of wetland gardening and natural product harvesting in contributing, directly and indirectly, to household
level food security, drought alleviation measures and overall to national poverty reduction goals. At the same time, these growing pressures on wetlands, together with trends in catchment land use, are leading to increased wetland degradation.

The management of land is close to the heart of a community and is closely linked to the powers of the village headman and chiefs who exercise power either themselves or through local institutions. Sustainable multiple use of seasonal wetland has to be rooted in the community and its institutions for managing land use patterns and supporting arrangements for the managed harvesting of natural products.

May I end by saying this workshop is part of the voice formation needed to influence national and international policy on sustainable management of wetlands. I urge all workshop participants to take this workshop seriously as we jointly work towards poverty reduction through sustainable wetlands utilisation.

Thank you.
2. AIMS AND OUTPUTS OF THE WORKSHOP

2.1 Aims
The aim of the workshop was to share information about the SAB project with other stakeholders in Mpika District and to identify areas of potential collaboration between the project and other organisations working in the district. The meeting also included a wider review of the SAB concept and its application in the region, including the need for advocacy work.

It was stressed that the SAB project goal is to support the sustainable use of wetlands through activities which seek to ensure that the seasonal wetlands are not destroyed and that their environmental and socio-economic functions are both retained, so that they can contribute to poverty reduction in the long term.

The project seeks to achieve this overall objective through two specific, but related, purposes. These are:

a) to develop and test strategies for the sustainable management of seasonal wetlands, especially dambos and small river valleys (in Malawi), including technical measures related to land husbandry and the maintenance of a functional landscape, as well as to develop the necessary social capital and institutions at the community level, and

b) to influence national policy and international conventions, as well as NGO policies, in order to better recognise the role of wetlands in poverty reduction and the links between poverty reduction and sustainable wetland use, through learning networks, information dissemination and mini-workshops / roundtable discussion.

2.2 Field Activities
In the case of the field activities in Mpika District, the SAB project is supporting the development of environmentally sound and sustainable practices of dambo utilisation, which assist people in growing food so that harvests can be obtained at new times of the year and so assist in achieving food security and reducing poverty. Through this process increased understanding is being developed about dambo hydrology and soils so that sustainable use is achieved and the environment is not damaged in any way which affects its functioning and the provision of services to people – such as water supply.

2.3 Workshop Structure
After the Opening Speech by the District Commissioner and the above introduction by Ernest Cheepa, the Acting Director of NLWCCDP, three presentations were made with opportunities for questions. Ways of collaboration were discussed in the latter part of the workshop before the closing remarks.
3. SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

3.1 SAB Project – Context and Issues for the Workshop – Adrian Wood

i) Wetlands and Poverty Reduction
   • International development agenda
     – MDGs & the emphasis on poverty reduction & sustainable environmental functioning – not conservation per se
     – Ramsar COP 8 – agriculture & wetlands
     – Ramsar COP 9 – supporting life & livelihoods
     – Millenium Ecosystem Assessment - the challenges facing wetlands
     – Guidelines on Agriculture & Wetlands Initiative (GAWI)
   • Key need to move beyond conservation focus in wetlands
   • How to add poverty issues & human dimension in wetland work
   • New area of work conservation with poverty reduction linkages
   • Sustainable use idea but concerns over how to keep natural wetlands
   • Demonstration Projects in WPRP – key innovatory experience with wetlands
   • First Phase of WPRP, but future ones should occur
   • Future funds for the demo project, may, or may not, be possible

ii) Wetlands and Africa’s Development
   • Beware overgeneralisations – situation is diverse!
   • Rural population pressures, still growing in places
   • Upland degradation & soil structure damage – crop yields and reliability reduced
   • Lowland opportunities – valley / wetland agriculture and other livelihood benefits in these areas
   • Drought & poverty – increase the value of secure wetland farming
   • Using wetlands - survival strategies for some, but also accumulation strategy for better off
   • Wetlands an adaptive strategy to climate change, a growing role

iii) Wetlands and Poverty Reduction
   • Wetlands make diverse contributions to livelihoods to reduce poverty & improve well-being.
   • Domestic water and watering of livestock
   • Hungry season food production
   • Range of collected products from wetlands such as:
     – Reeds
     – Medicinal plants
     – Relish
     – Fish

iv) Role of Wetland Agriculture
   • Range of wetland types, varying characteristics and opportunities
   • Neglect by policy makers and extension services of small valley head & valley wetlands where agricultural expansion most active
• Total area of these is often small, but varies – Uganda 14% of country
• Importance beyond their size due to:
  – Water and seasonality – dry season uses
  – Soil fertility, security of harvest
  – Critical harvest time, hungry season
  – Environmental security – maintaining hydrological systems

v) **Wetlands and Accumulation**
• For some households it is market opportunities that drive the use of wetlands
• Primarily local markets for food, especially vegetables,
• Also some longer-distance demands
• Appropriation of the open access wetlands by those with ability to gain - “better-off” have the resources to use them – for market development
• Enclosure of “commons” experiences – social issues, potential conflicts

vi) **Issues in Wetland Use**
**Fragile ecosystems**, how sensitive to agricultural pressures
- Hydrology deteriorates, wider downstream impacts
- Benefits for overall communities reduced
- Ignore these at our peril

*Who gains and who loses* as wetlands are developed?
- Appropriation and alteration of open access resources

*Influence of the state* & its policies
- National policies and local impacts ignored

*Conditions associated with sustainable wetland use* - any common experience?

vii) **Functional Landscape – towards a solution?**
• Landscape which provides both economic and environmental benefits
• With wetlands, have to consider the catchment as well - water storage element
• Within the wetland consider the trade offs in uses – limits on wetland transformation if to sustain a range of benefits.
• Issue of mixed land uses within wetlands, which is better than single ones
• Need for institutional development to achieve functional landscape and sustainable use
  – Co-ordination of how communities use catchment and wetlands,
  – Land use management / planning
  – Addressing socio-economic competition

viii) **Special Position of SAB in WPRP**
• Most of the five projects are from conservation origin
• Two are WI projects – Inland Niger Delta & Peat Forests in Malaysia
• Other two are conservation based – South Africa and Kenya
• SAB is the only development one starting from a livelihood focus
• But SAB project has to “strike a balance” between livelihood development and environmental conservation in order to sustain poverty-reducing benefits
ix) Zambia’s northern dambo
- New dambo farming technology – concerns to monitor & manage its impacts as it spreads
- To date focus on technology development – need more landscape view
- Pros of dambo use with new technology:
  - Income, food security & nutrition impacts
  - Avoidance of fertiliser use on “sour” lands
  - Poor & small-scale farmers, no access issue
- Cons of dambo use with new technology:
  - Dangers of cultivation too close to streams
  - Water table impacts?

x) Malawi’s Seasonal Wetlands
- Recent history of drought in the country
- Increased dry season cultivation for food security & market opportunities
- Pressure from govt. & donors – starter packs & treadle pumps encourage wetland use
- But water availability in wetlands is limited and little extension advice
- How to support livelihood development in wetlands in a sustainable manner?
- Dams(?) but downstream impacts, eucalyptus & sugar cane issues, coordination of land use in a valley and catchment

xi) Project Field Activities
- Key feature is maintaining the water flow, linking catchments & water infiltration in uplands to wetlands to maintain production and ecological functions
  - Upland SWC & compost agriculture to improve water infiltration
  - Afforestation in catchments – to reduce runoff & sediment flow into wetlands
  - Maintaining natural vegetation at edge of wetlands to control runoff, sediment, erosion and maintain water flow
  - Removal of eucalyptus from wetlands, reduction in sugar cane in wetland
  - Land use in the wetlands, core wetland areas protected, gulley control, infiltration improvement
  - Water supply and community needs

xii) Community Basis for Sustaining Wetland Use
- Community land use management requires institutional development
- Natural resource management committees at community level, capacity & power/authority
- Raising awareness, but building on local understanding – help it evolve
- Diversifying wetland-based activities – honey production, value added to vegetables etc. Increase value people see in wetlands
- Wetland coordination – beyond the battle ground of competition for resources – conflict resolution
xi) Contribution of SAB to WPRP

- Approach which starts with sustaining existing livelihoods
- Raising value from wetlands & so encouraging development of methods and institutions for sustainable use,
- Valuing wetland resources requires the maintenance of wetland characteristics and using them
- SAB work is part of a pressing regional / continental issue

3.2 Chimu Project Wetland Work – Jonas Sampa

i) Introduction

The Chimu project is situated in Mpika District, Northern Province, Zambia. Wetland work started in 3 demo communities as follows, Chikakala – 2001, Mwansabamba-2004, Mushishe-2005

Challenges:
- Inadequate knowledge on wetland conservation
- Lack of regulatory framework on utilization of wetlands
- Dambos traditionally considered to be of little value

ii) Interventions

- Conducting sensitization meetings on wetland use and its benefits
- Partnership building/collaboration
- Training of Lead Farmers and Community Development Facilitators (CDFs) in practical dambo management
- Development of dambo reclaiming strategies where degradation and water loss
- Conducting market days, field days, market research and demonstration plots
- Lobbying and advocacy at community and, district levels
- Learning networks through exposure visits
- Facilitate income and livelihoods diversification
- Community-led monitoring system of dambo utilization
- Local institutional development for landscape management

iii) Progress to date

a) Sound environmental Management

- Sensitization meetings have been conducted in 3 Communities.
- 30 farmers trained in dambo and catchments management, reclaiming deforested land by planting trees and controlling fires to allow regeneration of the shrubs and so improve water supply to wetlands.

b) Livelihood Development

- Training communities in wetland utilization during the off-season
- Facilitate marketing of products from the dambos
- Facilitate income and livelihoods diversification
e.g. Cecilia Pensulo a successful dambo user now rearing broilers after a big harvest from the dambos. She has 98 chickens 5 weeks old. This is the fourth batch and is expecting K 20,000 X 98 Chickens= K 1.9m. She has explained her experience to fellow Lead Farmers from the three areas. This indicates real income diversification. She appeared on the Technical Guide booklet cover photo as an early adopter of dambo use.

c) Institutional building
- Facilitate formation of natural resource management organisations at the 3 sites for landscape management
- Facilitate and strengthen the Lead Farmer and CDF concept
- Integrate District stakeholders to provide technical support.
- CDFs, Lead Farmers, Headmen and Indunas (local leaders/councillors) to constitute the Environmental Committee

iv) Identify key methods / actors / partners
- Use of CDFs and Lead Farmers to help cover a wider area within a short time and to act as a sustainability measure.
- CDF and Lead Farmers training, awareness campaign and advocacy T-shirts
- Government stakeholders are involved in the implementation of the project
- “Filling the gap”, concept - using a seasonality calendar to try and capture the individual food and cash needs (gaps in livelihoods), training to be relevant to needs (adults can only learn when they see the needs and how these can be met)
- Implementation to be done by the peer group at household level.

v) The specific outputs/area of work
- Tomatoes for sale, crop diversification
- Communities orientated towards the market to sell vegetables
- Mr Chipowe now has maize and cobs in January (hungry reason) (Chipowe means famine)

Table 1: Strategic Objective 1a: Sustained increase in food production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To enable farmers acquire practical knowledge and enhance adoption of dambo use.</td>
<td>Farmers’ Training in general dambo management and use of CDFs, and Lead Farmers.</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training in crop production, management and farm record keeping</td>
<td>C600 farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil and water conservation training, forest management, promote tree regeneration</td>
<td>C600 farmers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Strategic Objective 1b: Increase household income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>PLANNED OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To have in-depth understanding of market structure and linkages.</td>
<td>▶ Market research and creating linkages.</td>
<td>Market Research Conducted, 5 links made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Promoting Market Days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Promoting Field Days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enable farmers to add value and get the right price.</td>
<td>▶ Trainings in Pricing and Packaging</td>
<td>3 trainings conducted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Strategic Objective 3: Strengthening organisational capacity (CBO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>PLANNED OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To enable CBOs to be responsive to the environmental, socio-economic needs of the community.</td>
<td>▶ Facilitate the design of Community Based Organization framework and evolution of locally managed CBOs</td>
<td>1 CBO in each of the 3 areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To institutionalize monitoring at project and community levels that allows for assessing progress, learning and information dissemination.</td>
<td>▶ Project level planning of M &amp; E Facilitation of design of community level monitoring system that is farmer friendly.</td>
<td>Functional Monitoring system set in each of the three areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enhance understanding of operational principles of ‘Striking a Balance’ and partnerships.</td>
<td>▶ Stakeholders’ sensitization workshop and planning meeting.</td>
<td>One stakeholders workshop held focusing on partnership, advocacy and planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enhance ownership, learning and monitoring progress.</td>
<td>▶ Action planning meeting at CBO level</td>
<td>3 Trainings conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To create a reservoir of local expertise that will in turn train fellow farmers.</td>
<td>▶ 13 CDF and 27 Lead Farmers trained in sustainable &lt;dambo&gt; use.</td>
<td>3 CDF and 27 Lead Farmers trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enhance understanding and build capacity at local level for managing wetlands in an environmentally sound, socially acceptable manner.</td>
<td>▶ 2 Forest Management trainings 3 Trainings of CDFs and lead Farmers in ecosystem monitoring.</td>
<td>3 CDF and 27 Lead Farmers trained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**vi) Priorities for the first 12 months**

- The above are the priorities in the first six to 12 months
3.3 Advocacy Work in Zambia - Relationship of Wetland Advocacy Activities to the National Programme for Harvest Help in Zambia – Patrick Mungaila

i) **Overall Goals – Zambia Country Strategic Plan (2006-2010)**
   - To directly improve livelihoods of approximately 16,000 households by 2010
   - To influence policies and practices that affect the poor and marginalised rural communities.

ii) **Specific Objectives**
   - To promote increased food production using sustainable production methods
     - 66% of targeted households to increase their food production by at least 50% by 2010
   - To increase diversity of household income (especially women/ FHH)
     - 66% of targeted households increase overall income by at least 30% by 2010
   - To build effective and operational local Partner NGOs & Community Organisations
     - Developing viable and effective NGOs & CBOs - owned and managed by local communities for sustainability.
   - To influence policies and practices through policy dialogue with Government, NGOs and Donors
     - Secure more effective support for poor local communities.

iii) **Programme Approach**
    Implementation – done by Partners
    - 3 key areas for HH-UK work
      - Sustainable agriculture (sustainable production methods – incl. wetlands)
      - Micro-enterprise development (economic security through income diversification).
      - Capacity building - local Partners/CBOs (establish sustainable CBOs)

iv) **Cross-cutting issues**
    To be mainstreamed:
    - Gender
    - HIV/AIDS
    - Advocacy activities
    - Environmental sustainability

v) **Advocacy Component**
    Key result areas sought:
    1. Improved capacity of small-scale farmers:
       - To advocate and lobby for their increased participation in decision making & planning
       - To improve their access to resources and means of production
       - To become more involved in policy formulation to address farmers’ problems
2. Increase small-scale farmers’ awareness of their rights:
   • Supporting farmers’ rights focused organizations in Zambia, e.g. FOSUP, PELUM (aim at 10,000 hhds)
   • Encourage Farmer Groups to see how they can lobby for better agricultural services
   • Commissioning/ publishing studies & reports on issues affecting small-scale farmers, drawing on project experiences
   • Monitor implementation of Government and Donor policies towards small-holder farmers (in Agriculture, Environment & Rural Development)
   • Create awareness among policy-makers and other stakeholders on relevant topics, e.g. effects of modern bio-technologies including GMOs.
   • Raise media coverage on agricultural policy issues
   • Build coalitions to promote networking and linkages for learning, sharing experiences and good practices

vi) Advocacy Links to Wetland Work
   • Will contribute to achievement of HH advocacy objective (outlined in Zambia Strategic Plan 2006-2010)
   • Similar areas of policy influence required for other work so links to policy dialogue with Government, NGOs and Donor agencies.
   • Overall aim also to secure more effective support for poor rural communities

vii) Wetland Issues – Advocacy Areas
   • Raise awareness of the relationship between wetlands and poverty reduction
     – To influence reduction policies and practices of Government, NGOs & Donor agencies concerning:
       - the link between poor wetland management and poverty, and
       - the role of sustainable wetland management in poverty reduction.
   • Identify key issues affecting wetlands use and management in Zambia
     – the need to strike a balance between wetland conservation and wetland utilisation,
     – the need to develop sustainable use regimes

viii) Advocacy - Strategies & Actions
   • Need to involve all stakeholders whose operations and activities impact on wetlands or, are impacted by wetlands or, have an interest in wetlands.
   • Need to include grassroots views of the poor in wetland debates
   • Need to bring conservation and utilisation groups into the same debate and explore role of sustainable wetland management
• Learning Networks & strengthening linkages among relevant and key wetlands sector stakeholders at local & national levels:
  – Government (Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives, Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources), Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA),
  – NGOs (local & International) - FOSUP, PELUM, WWF, IUCN, etc.,
  – individuals and local CBOs.

ix) Specific Involvement
• Support constructive dialogue and sharing ideas/ information on the sustainable management of wetlands
  – Experience to date, case studies etc
  – Intervention measures used and results relative to “striking a balance” in wetland use
  – Search for common ground and synergy for “a stronger voice” of stakeholders to discuss issues and policies that impact on wetlands
• Facilitate and lobby for development of appropriate policies & legislation for sustainable wetland management.
  – Ensure proper laws and regulations to guide how best to manage and utilise wetland resources to meet poverty and environmental needs
  – Effective enforcement mechanisms for compliance among users
• Support institutional development and capacity building for sustainable wetland management at local and national levels
  – Strengthen govt & NGO institutions at national level for better awareness on wetland management issues
  – Empower local CBOs to better manage wetlands for sustainable use
• Explore potential for a joint advocacy and awareness programme on sustainable wetland use
  – Develop clear messages, acknowledging the importance and value of wetlands
  – Instil responsibility for welfare of wetlands across all groups
  – Effective participation of all stakeholders, especially local communities
• Facilitate and support capacity building in wetland management
  – Wetland management—a vital discipline, yet a rather new phenomenon! (few trained experts)
  – Capacity building- improve competencies through training in sustainable conservation, management and utilisation of wetlands (short-term seminars/workshops - key staff)
• Promote and support initiatives to enhance local community participation for sustainable wetland use
- Local communities to engage in livelihood activities that are complementary to sustainable wetland use & management (coping mechanisms/survival strategies).

x) Output
- Improved awareness
- Better policies
- Poverty reduction
- Improved & sustainable wetland management

4. DISCUSSIONS ON COLLABORATION

All the participants were asked to give their response to the presentations about the project and to identify where they might find opportunities for collaboration. There was a considerable amount of interest in the project as it is taking a new approach and also because cultivation in dambos has always been very limited in the past. The extent of cultivation and its impact on soils was questioned and the need for field visits by stakeholders was agreed upon.

The social impacts of the project were questioned and surprise expressed about the life transforming results which are being achieved. Specific examples were given of how some villages had been very dependent upon season migration for piece work and how this had undermined their rainfed farming. The impact of dambo farming in these areas was noted to have changed villages renowned for their hunger into places with ample food and crops to sell.

The environmental impacts of dambo cultivation were discussed. It was noted that at present only small areas are in use and the regeneration of the specific natural vegetation in these sites appears to occur despite the farming intervention. However, it was noted that the other, and perhaps more important, environmental issue is the way in which deforestation upslope affects the specific adjoining areas of the dambo, greatly reducing the amount of dry season moisture. Hence, an integrated catchment and wetland approach must be taken.

The importance of economic considerations, as well as environmental ones was stressed in parts of the discussion. In particular, the need for further exploration of marketing opportunities and the testing of new crops which might have good markets are areas where the project needs to work.

Finally, several organisations expressed their concern that institutions are developed at the community level to manage this wetland work beyond the end of the project. NLWCCDP acknowledged the importance of this and explained how they were working with community groups in by-law development and the establishment of local groups with knowledge about dambo use which will remain in the communities.
Specific areas for collaboration were identified between NLWCCDP and different stakeholders and follow-up meetings arranged as in the Table below.

Table 4: Areas of collaboration by organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
<th>POTENTIAL AREA OF COLLABORATION</th>
<th>WHEN DO WE MEET TO DISCUSS</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Agriculture Support Programme (ASP)      | ▪ Field Days - Market Research  
▪ Training - Farmer Organizations                                                              | 3 RD Week June             | Happy to Collaborate          |
|                                          | ▪ Environmental issues  
▪ Conservation Farming  
▪ Lead Farmers                                                                                |                            |                               |
|                                          | ▪ Market linkages – savings and credit Promotion  
▪ Training in Business  
▪ Micro Finance                                                                               | 4 th Week                  | No fears.                     |
| Micro Bankers Trust (MBT)                | ▪ Lobbying & Advocacy  
▪ Trade & Market Facilitation  
▪ Information Management  
▪ Training - Linkages to ZNFU                                                                  | 4 th Week                  | No Fears                      |
| Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNF)      | ▪ Strategies on Sensitization  
▪ On protection / conservation  
▪ Poverty strategy & Wetland Management                                                        |                            | No Fears                      |
| REMNPAS (UNDP – ZAWA)                    | ▪ Sustainable livelihoods strategies  
▪ Lobbying, catchments conservation  
▪ Linkages to market - Training  
▪ By-laws, Diversification                                                                    |                            | No Fears                      |
| Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives (MACO) | ▪ Forestry conservation  
▪ Tree Planning                                                                              | 2 nd Week                  | Tree planting might not take place. |
|                                          | ▪ Crop/Livestock Integration  
▪ Fish farming - IPM – ICM                                                                     |                            | Close out of Project Prematurely |

FORESTRY

Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives (MACO)
| **Development Organization of People Empowerment (DOPE)** | **Training**  
- Market Linkages  
- Capacity Building | 2<sup>nd</sup> week | **No imitations** |
| **ZAW - Frankfurt** | **Game Managements – Mukungule**  
- Protection of Catchments | 2<sup>nd</sup> Week July | **To enforce the by-laws** |
5. CLOSING REMARKS

The workshop was closed by Adrian Wood who expressed his delight at the positive and collaborative attitudes expressed in the meeting. He stressed that there is a need for a sustainable approach to development and poverty reduction so that the environment and natural resources are available for future generation. He noted that the importance of this project is that it is developing ideas which can be applied more widely by many of the stakeholders in the meeting and that by sharing experiences, all stakeholders can benefit in the future. He concluded that the way ahead is through sharing and cooperating, as well as balancing environmental and socio-economic concerns.
## ANNEX 1: Participants

**WETLAND STAKE HOLDERS WORKSHOP 31/05/04**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTACT PERSON</th>
<th>ORGANISATION / MINISTRY</th>
<th>TEL. CELL/EMAIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jonas Sampa</td>
<td>NLWCCDP</td>
<td>0966272452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Moses</td>
<td>NLCP/NEMP</td>
<td>0966631850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyirenda</td>
<td>CDF – Mwansabamba (NLWCCDP)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:moses@fzs.org">moses@fzs.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bridget Mwansa</td>
<td>CDF (NLWCCDP) Bwafwano Com. Sch.</td>
<td>099171711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Moses Mwansa</td>
<td>MBT Offices Lwitikila Street</td>
<td>09666806533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Maxwell</td>
<td>MBT Offices Lwitikila Street</td>
<td>0977784013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakwisa</td>
<td>ZNFU Box 450032 – Kasabi Complex. Mpika. – Tel 370212</td>
<td>0977402668 / 0977197340</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Carliford</td>
<td>ZAWA Offices Mpika</td>
<td>0966669912</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bwalya</td>
<td>WWF, Old Council Building</td>
<td>0977197340</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. H.N.</td>
<td>Forestry Dept Bo 4500081</td>
<td>0977173130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simunkonde</td>
<td>ASP Box 450105 Mpika</td>
<td>0966272481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Yvonne</td>
<td>P O Box 4500013, MACO</td>
<td>0979403871</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kabamba</td>
<td>Box 450013, MACO, Mpika</td>
<td>0977110865</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Kapoba Kalyata</td>
<td>Box 450013, MACO - Mpika</td>
<td>0979533485</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Florence</td>
<td>DOPE Box 450026 - Mpika</td>
<td>/0966625265</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngulube</td>
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<td>0979702832</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Jairos Zimba</td>
<td>ZAWA Box 4500 12 Mpika</td>
<td>095516501</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
<td>0977887921 /095815129</td>
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<td>Bwalya</td>
<td>04-370040</td>
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<td>14. Edwin Kikamba</td>
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<td>15. Teddy Sikanyika</td>
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<td>16. Iness. M. Kasanga</td>
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<td>17. Paul Muwowo</td>
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<td>18. Thom Kasomo</td>
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