



RESILIENT AQUATIC FOOD SYSTEMS (RAqFS)

FOR HEALTHY PEOPLE AND PLANET

WP3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP REPORT

Date: 26th October 2022

Venue: Monze, Zambia

Authors

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About Aquatic Food Systems

The CGIAR Research Initiative on Aquatic Foods aims to build the resilience of aquatic food systems and realize their full potential for nature, people and climate by tackling systemic challenges such as data gaps and power asymmetries, improving water resource management, investing in genetic improvement and addressing missed opportunities for scaling, through agricultural innovation systems. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future.

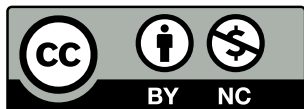
Acknowledgments

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Front cover, Agness Chileya; Fig. 1, 2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, 13 Agness Chileya-WorldFish, Fig. 4. Tom Malambo-WorldFish

Led by;



Implemented in partnership with;



List of Acronyms

| | |
|-------|--|
| CGIAR | A global research partnership for a food-secure future |
| GIZ | German International Cooperation Agency |
| HRH | Her Royal Highness /His Royal Highness |
| ICF | International Crane Foundation |
| IWMI | International water Management Institute |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| RAqFS | Resilient Aquatic Food Systems |
| WWF | Worldwide Fund for Nature |
| BWZ | Bird Watch Zambia |

1.0 Introduction

Aquatic foods are an important and growing component of the global food system and contribute towards all the five CGIAR impact areas which are i) Nutrition, health and food security; ii) Poverty reduction, livelihoods and jobs; iii) Gender equality, youth and inclusion; iv) Climate adaptation and mitigation and v) Environmental health and biodiversity. However, the potential benefits are threatened by multiple stressors such as:

- Overharvesting of wild aquatic food stocks and poor governance of aquatic commons;
- Inequities in supply-chains, including from competing demands for aquatic foods in globalized markets;
- Vulnerabilities of coastal and riparian communities and aquatic ecosystems to climate change;
- Degradation and destabilization of aquatic ecosystem productivity, biodiversity and carbon-sequestering functions arising from pollution, land use change, and competition for water, space and resources;
- Aquatic animal diseases that destabilize production - and antimicrobial resistance;
- Supply chains inefficiencies and disruptions from COVID-19, natural hazards and political and economic instabilities; and
- Underinvestment in breeding aquatic animals for improved growth, feed conversion efficiency and climate resilience.

Investing in effective aquatic food system (AqFS) governance, informed by research, can address these threats by eliminating the key systemic challenges facing the sector, offering transition pathways to a more just, nutritious, healthier, lower-carbon, and climate-resilient food system. From 30 years of CGIAR work on AqFS and extensive review and consultation, five systemic challenges that must be tackled to build the resilience of AqFS and realize their full potentials in delivering a triple win for nature, people and climate. The challenges have been categorized into five work packages. While the RAqFS Initiative will work across multiple geographies, Zambia will benefit from three of the five work packages under the initiative. The overall goal of the work packages is to contribute to the creation of systemic change that will build the resilience of aquatic food systems and deliver a triple win for nature, people and the economy. The transformation of aquatic food systems requires reliable, fair, integrated, evidence-based and actionable insights to guide demand, innovation, and scaling partners to coordinate and catalyze change. By integrating data sources and data generation within new data ecosystems based on co-development processes in the target contexts, WP1 will support investments and inform decisions and policy actions toward socially inclusive aquatic food systems transformation. The three work packages being implemented in Zambia are as tabulated in Table 1 below:

Table 1: CGIAR impact areas

| Work Package | | Goal |
|---------------|------|---|
| WP1: Data | Aqua | To promote evidence-based AqFS decision-making to transform aquatic food systems through actionable insights on demand, innovation, and scaling of technologies in a coordinated manner. WP1 will help Zambia support investments and inform decisions and policy actions toward socially inclusive aquatic food systems transformation |
| WP3: Plans | Aqua | To strengthen inclusion of AqFS in cross-sectoral land-water-foodscape planning. The WP3 will be implemented on the Kafue flats and it is expected to help government and other stakeholders respond to the vulnerability of water and land foodscapes and landscape integrity to multiple stressors by assessing those risks and vulnerabilities and by elaborating participative development scenarios |
| WP5: Labs | Aqua | To stimulate creation of national innovation platforms (comprising multi-stakeholders) for aquatic food systems that will scale proven innovations and accelerate co-creation of future innovations. WP5 will foster peer-to-peer learning and stimulate local innovations through partnerships, including public private partnerships to develop, pilot and scale new technologies and institutional innovations. The innovations will include but not be limited to; development of novel aqua feeds, culture of new species, value-addition and waste-reduction technologies, social movements to revive nutritious traditional diets, and pro-poor and marginalized group empowerment technologies. The Aqua Labs, which will be gender-sensitive and youth inclusive, will also help to embed CGIAR research in national research and market systems and shift the locus of innovation closer to target AqFS actors. The Aqua Labs aim to build on the work of the other work packages |

The stakeholder engagement workshop was convened to introduce the RAqFS initiative (in particular the Aqua Plans work package) to the traditional leaders, community representatives and stakeholders working within the Kafue flats. Participants were drawn from Royal Highnesses from seven chiefdoms of the Kafue flats, Community resource Board representatives, development agencies, extension officers from government line ministries, NGOs and the academia (refer to Appendix2 for the Attendance Record).

2.0 Workshop Proceedings

2.1. Session1: Official opening

2.1.1 Welcoming remarks: Country Director – World Fish

Dr. Victor Siamudaala opened the workshop by welcoming all delegates present. He sincerely thanked them all for setting aside time to attend the workshop. He encouraged all participants to freely contribute to the workshop proceedings; so that there could be sharing and learning from one another; regarding conservation and governance issues on the Kafue flats. He echoed that the CGIAR (in particular WP3 was keen to work with the stakeholders on the ground in finding solutions for sustainable governance of the natural resources of the Kafue flats. He reiterated that the aim of WP3 was to have a sustainable land



Figure 1. Dr. Victor Siamudaala welcoming participants- Photo credit, Agness Chileya

and water resource governance of the Kafue flats; by engaging all key stakeholders. He stressed the importance of aquaculture and the Kafue flats which is the habitat of fish, birds and many other animals. Dr. Siamudaala ended his remarks with the following statement: *“We wish to engage you our traditional leaders in shaping this initiative so that you can help us come up with solutions to the main challenges we are facing in managing our resources. This is why we are here today”*.

2.1.2 Introductions

The Moderator then led the participants into self-introductions where they each said the name and the organization/institution that they represented. Further, the participant had to state at least one of their expectations from the workshop.

2.1.3 Opening Remarks by His Royal Highness (HRH) Chief Nalubamba; Chairperson of the Southern Province Chiefs Council

Chief Nalubamba began by acknowledging the presence of his fellow chiefs. He then thanked the organizers of the workshop for convening the various stakeholders to discuss important matters regarding natural resources management in the Kafue flats. Chief Nalubamba echoed the value of having stakeholders develop strong partnerships with the traditional leadership in the chiefdoms where they were operating in. The Chief emphasized that by working closely with the traditional leaders and local communities, project implementers would gain indigenous knowledge that would enhance sustainability in natural resource management.



Figure 2. HRH Chief Nalubamba giving his remarks- Photo credit, Agness Chileya

“Indigenous knowledge is very beneficial let us not work with negative connotations when implementing projects”, stated HRH Chief Nalubamba.

2.1.4 Presentation - The role of Traditional Leaders in land and water resources management of the Kafue Flats: HRH Chief Choongo



Figure 3. HRH Chief Choongo presenting-Photo credit, Agness Chileya

HRH Chief Choongo began by mentioning that traditional rulers are a key unit in the management of natural resources, in their respective chiefdoms. The Chief went on to reveal that as custodians of the land, traditional leaders have a great role to play in land and water resources management. He directly translated this cardinal role in local language as, “*Bami babulongo**”. HRH Chief Choongo further on emphasized that Traditional leaders are the ones that allocate land to the people and chiefs

preside over all land related disputes. Chiefs also preside over the waters and hence have control over some fishing areas. HRH ended his presentation by mentioning that as custodians of the land and the related water resources, traditional leaders have powers to reprimand anyone who violates the laws and regulations regarding natural resource harvesting and utilization.

**"Rulers of the soil"*

2.1.5 Objectives of the workshop presented by Dr Everisto Mapedza, Leader of the AquaPlans

Dr Mapedza began by highlighting that the RAqFS Initiative was officially launched on 12th July 2022 at the Grand Palace Hotel in Lusaka. He echoed that the stakeholder engagement workshop was convened to get endorsement and ownership amongst the chiefs, communities and the various stakeholders within the Kafue flats. In particular, he stated that since the WP3 was going to be implemented in the Kafue flats; One CGIAR decided to hold the workshop in order to seek implementation guidance from



Figure 4. Dr Evaristo Mapedza presented the workshop objectives-Photo, Tom Malambo

the stakeholders who are going to be involved in the initiative. Additionally, Dr. Mapedza explained that the workshop aimed at ensuring sustainability of the proposed RAqFS initiative. Sustainability will be attained through local ownership and direction from the key stakeholders so that local, national and regional priorities and policies would be incorporated during implementation process. He added that the workshop was an opportunity for people working on the project to listen and be informed on how best the multi stakeholder dialogue would be co-designed and jointly implemented. Dr. Mapedza listed the specific objectives of the workshop as follows:

- Courtesy call to the royal highnesses and key stakeholders;

- Introducing the RAqFS initiative to key natural resources management stakeholders in the Kafue flats;
- Harnessing guidance on the primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders
- Co-production process; seeking local ownership and direction from the key stakeholders on the ground;
- Jointly mapping the way forward for the implementation of the WP3 (Aquaplans) in the Kafue Flats.

2.2 Session2: Presentation of Activities in the Kafue Flats

This session was set aside for stakeholders to showcase the various activities they are involved in; within the Kafue flats. The objective here was to understand what was being done, where and by whom—in order to maximize resource utilization through avoiding duplication of efforts; and for the different stakeholders to areas for future synergies. The following institutions and individuals presented their activities: the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), Solidaridad, International Crane Foundation (ICF), Birdwatch Zambia (BWZ), Copperbelt University (CBU) and Chieftainess Muwezwa. The presentation summaries are as captured below:

2.2.1 WWF activities presented by Mr. Diilwe Syamuntu

Mr. Syamuntu started his presentation by giving a general overview of WWF’s activities in Zambia. He introduced the eight ecosystem areas that WWF is focusing on in Zambia which include:

- Water pollution
- Damming rivers
- Unsustainable fishing practices
- Threats of invasive species
- Unsustainable agricultural practices
- Poaching and illegal wildlife trade
- Habitat fragmentation and degradation
- Human-wildlife conflict



Figure 5. Mr. Diilwe Syamuntu making his presentation- Photo credit, Agness Chileya

Mr. Syamuntu highlighted that WWF is focused on safeguarding of resources, environmental flows, sustainable infrastructure and sustainable community livelihoods. In addition to this, he echoed that WWF Zambia’s program is to build and secure thriving wildlife populations in the country. To achieve this, he said there is need to Influence enabling policies & improve funding, strengthen communities as responsible stewards for wildlife, combat poaching & illegal wildlife trade, securing habitats and connectivity in development planning and apply research and monitoring. He ended his presentation by highlighting the opportunities for partnership in Kafue Landscape, which included:

- Improvement of sustainable fisheries management and livelihoods through supporting feasibility and piloting of a sustainable fisheries management in the form of blended finance.

- Implementation of the “One Kafue Restoration Plan” which combines the conservation and restoration of wildlife and freshwater in the Kafue river basin.
- Building the Kafue Rowing Centre with the objective to use the sport of rowing to educate and raise awareness of the importance of aquatic environments.
- Amplifying the voices of communities, facilitators and advocates of innovative and inclusive climate solutions i.e. inclusive participation, promotion of nature-based solutions and climate financing.
- Replication conservation agriculture and bee keeping in a quest to increase food and income security and conservation of forests.
- Mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts through supporting community households with training in human-wildlife conflict management strategies.

Question: After the presentation, one participant posed a question to Mr. Syamuntu as follows, “Did you form these communities or integrated yourself into the already existing communities”?

Response: “We are using the already existing communities and the principle of inclusion is what we are using. Whatever we are doing is going through the traditional system, even if we want to put up a water system it has to go through the traditional leadership system”.

2.2.2 Solidaridad activities presented by Mr. Conor Dolan

Mr. Conor stated by stating that Solidaridad is promoting governance of natural resources of the Kafue flats. He highlighted some of the activities being implemented in collaboration with government agencies and other stakeholders. The activities included:

- *Kafue Fisheries governance in Shimungalu area (in collaboration with WWF)*
- *Nachipoma aquaculture promotion (collaboration with Essential Commodities)*
- *Kachasu brewers survey*
- *Lower Kaleya water quality MSc survey (Environmental Health Unit of the Ministry of Health)*
- *Wastewater treatment solution*
- *Kaleya water abstraction study (with Water Resources Management Authority – WARMA)*
- *Small and large Water User Association (WUA) engagement (with WARMA)*



Figure 6. Mr Conor Dolan making his presentation-Photo credit, Aagness Chileva

2.2.3 International Crane Foundation activities presented by Mr. Mwape Sichilongo

Mr. Sichilongo introduced the presentation by stating that partnership were critical in the success of protecting and conserving natural resources. He echoed that protecting and conserving the Kafue flats is of local, national, regional and global interest because it provides a number of benefits which

include grazing, livelihood, fishing, tourism and habitats for wildlife (more so for migrating birds). He gave future directions as, identifying, recognizing, and empowering the custodians of nature in Africa he added that mechanisms to address past and ongoing injustices in conservation people are the center of conservation.

For effective conservation results, Mr. Sichilongo stressed that there is need for an integrated approach by all stakeholders. He emphasized that integrated stakeholder management approaches



Figure 7. Mr Mwape Sichilongo making his presentation-Photo credit, Agness Chileya

would be helpful given the financial and human resource challenges faced by the different interest groups. Synergies would result in maximized utilization of the limited resources. He further recommended introduction of performance-based incentives, identification of more partnerships for sustainability, increased fundraising, improving transport and accommodation and engaging traditional leaders on different platforms. Mr. Sichilongo ended his presentation by reciting quotes that were echoed earlier in the day by the Royal

Highnesses Chieftainess Muwezwa, Chief Choongo and Chief Hamusonde:

“Nature loves us and so we should love it too” HRH Chieftainess Muwezwa.

“We belong to the same clan as the Nanja and Kala” HRH Chief Choongo.

“By removing Mimosa pigra with the youth and creating seasonal income, you are helping us to solve many other social problems” HRH Chief Hamusonde.

2.2.4 Bird Watch Zambia activities presented by Mr. Swithin Kashulwe

Mr. Kashulwe started by mentioning that Bird Watch Zambia (BWZ) is a partner to Bird Life International which is the world’s largest nature conservation organization. He listed the work conducted by BWZ; particularly in the Kafue Flats to include: species monitoring, habitat monitoring, and environmental education and community awareness. He elaborated that species monitoring involves biannual water bird counting, vulture surveys, and bat surveys. He further added that habitat monitoring contribute to the environmental status report which is compiled by WWF. He shared that the environmental education and community awareness exercise has so far reached out to over 500 learners and 700 community members have been. In ending his presentation, Mr. Kashulwe emphasized that indigenous knowledge was essential in achieving sustainable natural resources management.

2.2.5 Copperbelt University (CBU) activities presented by Dr. George Kampamba

Dr. George Kampamba presented on “Integrated research and monitoring of water quality and quantity, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems of the Kafue river catchment” Project that CBU is conducting in the Kafue River catchment.

The presentation comprised of the project overview, study area, project aim, clusters, and achievements so far. He informed the participants that the project aim was to contribute to securing the future of the Kafue river catchment, through research-derived solutions. He further made mention that the project was split into 12 clusters for fundraising and implementation. “These clusters have been developed by experts from different schools and departments within the Copperbelt University”, echoed Dr. Kampamba. He presented the 12 clusters as: cluster-1 (mapping and modeling); cluster-2 (water quality: Heavy metals & pesticides); cluster-3 (water quality: accumulation of radionuclides); cluster-4 (water contamination and biodiversity); cluster-5 (water quantity: surface and ground water); cluster-6 (climate change and adaptation); cluster-7 (resource management), climate change & conflict; cluster-8 (eco-tourism and human activities); cluster-9 (gender and climate change); cluster-10 (water governance); cluster-11 (improved forest resources management at river sources); and cluster-12 (project coordination).



Figure 8. Dr. George Kampamba presenting-Photo credit, Agness Chileya

2.2.6 Presentation on the role of Gender in Natural Resources Management: a case of the Muwezwa Chieftaindom, presented by HRH Chieftainess Muwezwa

Her Royal Highness Chieftainess Muwezwa shared that her Chieftaindom has drafted gender guidelines in a quest to enhance management of natural resources. The gender guidelines were developed by the Sub-committee of the House of Chiefs with the support of the United States Agency for



Figure 9. HRH Chieftainess Muwezwa-Photo credit, Agness Chileya

International Development (USAID) Integrated Land and Resource Governance Program. The guidelines were launched by the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development (Hon. Garry Nkombo); in collaboration with Chalimbana University. Her Royal Highness stressed that the main purpose for the guidelines was to review and repeal cultural norms that negatively impact on women’s rights. She went on to state that the guidelines address (but

are not limited to) the following thematic areas: education; land; agriculture; forestry; climate change; wildlife; fisheries; water and; early child marriages. The Chieftainess echoed that the guidelines were developed in alignment with chieftaindom policies and in alignment with governance structures, social-cultural issues, women and vulnerable persons’ empowerment, human rights, gender based violence and knowledge management. To ensure actualization of the guidelines, Action Plans were also developed. Action Plans were constituted by local communities, traditional

leaders; with support of the International Crane Foundation (ICF), Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO); with technical guidance from the USAID Integrated Land and Resources Governance (ILRG) Programme. Her Royal Highness appealed to support in implementing the Action Plan. She stated that there was need for a lot of capacity building and sensitization if the Gender Guidelines are to be actualized; to result in effective natural resource management. However, she bemoaned the lack of resources and appealed to all stakeholders present to get on board and render support to ensure the Gender Guidelines are implemented in all chiefdoms of the Kafue Flats. The support required would be in form of transport, training materials and any other logistical support. Her Royal Highness ended with the quote *“We cannot survive without nature, so we must love nature for nature to love us”*.

2.3 Session3: Conservation challenges and opportunities in the Kafue Flats

To brainstorm on the challenges and opportunities, the team was divided into three working groups. The groups were broken down as follows: Group 1 – Royal Highnesses; Group 2 – Development partners and NGOs; Group3 – community representatives and government representatives. After brainstorming, the groups presented feedback as summarized below:

Group 1: Royal Highnesses

This group was tasked to identify livelihoods present in the Kafue Flats, conservation challenges and proposed solutions. Feedback is presented in Table2 below.

Table 2: Feedback from Group1-Group work

| <i>Livelihoods present in the Kafue Flats</i> | <i>Conservation challenges faced by communities</i> | <i>Proposed solutions</i> |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Wildlife hunting (legal/licensed)</i> <i>Livestock rearing</i> <i>Agriculture and horticulture</i> <i>Fishing</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Over fishing and use of wrong fishing gear which results in poor fish harvest</i> <i>Partners working in isolation which can lead to duplication of efforts and inefficiency as regards resource utilization</i> <i>Lack of feedback from research that is undertaken by the research institutions</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>We do not support the idea of people taking the animals in the floodplain and stay for good.</i> <i>There is need to have sustainable fishing methods</i> <i>Deforestation of valuable trees should not be allowed</i> <i>NGOs should collaborate with government departments such as fisheries, forestry etc.</i> <i>Whenever NGOs want to come and do any work in the Kafue flats, they should</i> |

and any other organizations engage the headmen/ subjects.

- Early and uncontrolled bush fires which are a threat to both humans and wildlife, domestic animals and the environment in general



Figure 10. Their Royal Highnesses during a group discussion session. Photo, Agness Chileya

Group2: Development partners and NGOs

This group was given structured questions to inform the discussion. Feed back to the discussions is as captured in Table3 below.

Table 3: Feedback from Group2Group work

| Do NGOs have influence on decision making on aquatic food systems? Do you have interest in managing aquatic foods? Challenges | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most NGOs do not have influence on making decision regarding aquatic foods; this privilege lies mainly with government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, because they are source of food, nutrition, food for birds and a source of employment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures are not in good condition and have become dormant |

agencies and ultimately the respective communities

- NGOs take advantage of the current government policies (including community by-laws) in order to voice their concerns and suggestions

- Sustainable resource management will culminate into more food and incomes for local communities and the nation at large. More food and incomes will imply improved nutrition, health and wellbeing



Figure 11. Group 2 discussing- Photo credit, Agness Chileya

Group 3: Community representatives and government representatives

What would you propose as solutions to illegal fishing practices

- *Sensitizing communities on the negative effects of such practices*
- *Developing strong by-laws that will punish would-be offenders*
- *Engage Communities at every level of decision making that regards resource management*
- *During fishing ban all settlers to move away from breeding areas*
- *Alternative livelihoods (such as fish farming, goat keeping, poultry, bee-keeping etc); to reduce the urge to fish at all costs (including use of illegal methods and also during fishing ban)*



Figure 12. Group 3 discussing- Photo credit, Agness Chileya

2.4. Major Workshop Outcomes

- *Clear **endorsement** and buy in for the WP3 proposed activities by Chiefs and other key stakeholders*
- *A good overview*
- ***Synergies** need to be built with other ongoing activities*
- ***Quick wins** interventions are needed – specifically aquaculture interventions targeted at some of the chiefs homesteads as demonstration sites.*
- ***Communication of research findings** is central for building trust in the study communities.*
- *Technical assistance with the guidelines was made to the research team.*
- *Challenges, opportunities and solutions within the Kafue Flats were identified.*

2.5 Closing remarks

Chieftainess Muwezwa closed the workshop by thanking WorldFish and International Water Management Institute (IWMI) for organizing the timely workshop where different stakeholders came together to deliberate on challenges, opportunities and possible solutions to conservation issues in the Kafue Flats. She also thanked the other Royal Highnesses present for having made time out of their busy schedules to attend the workshop. Chieftainess Muwezwa went further to acknowledge all stakeholders present; and made a plea for all to be pro-active to ensure that workshop resolutions are effected. She ended by assuring the participants of the royal highnesses commitment to the RAqFS initiative.



Figure 13.. HRH Chieftainess Muwezwa giving closing remarks- Photo credit, Agness Chileya

3.0 Conclusion

The workshop mapped the key stakeholders who are working in the Kafue flats landscape i.e traditional rulers, community representatives, government extension officers from line ministries, development partners, and NGOs. The traditional leaders endorsed the proposed WP3 activities in the Kafue Flats. WorldFish managed to introduce the RAqFS initiative (specifically the WP5) which was welcomed by the Royal Highnesses and other stakeholders.

Appendix1: Workshop Agenda


| Time | Activity | Responsible Person |
|---------------------|--|--|
| 08:30hrs – 09:00hrs | - Registration of participants | Andrew Chisopo & Tom Malambo |
| 09:00 – 09:10hrs | - Opening Prayer | Chipo Mfula |
| 09:10 – 09:20hrs | - Welcoming remarks | Victor Siamudaala |
| 09:20 – 09:30hrs | - Workshop Objectives | Everisto Mapedza |
| 09:30 – 09:50hrs | - Introductions | Chipo Mfula |
| 09:50 – 10:00hrs | - Remarks by Representative of the Royal Highnesses | HRH Chief Nalubamba |
| 10:00 – 10:15hrs | - Presentation - The role of Traditional Leaders in land and water resources management of the Kafue Flats | HRH Chief Choongo |
| 10:15 – 10:30hrs | - Presentation – The role of communities in managing fisheries of the Kafue Flats | Michael Muwezwa |
| 11:00 – 12:30hrs | - Presentations – Interventions and innovations toward improved land and water resources management in the Kafue Flats | All stakeholders present to give a 10 minutes summary presentation |
| 12:30 – 12:40hrs | - Overview of Resilient Aquatic Foods Systems (RaQFS) Initiative | Everisto Mapedza |
| 12:40 – 12:50hrs | - Logistics for afternoon session | Musonda Ng’onga & David Banda |
| 12:50 – 13:00hrs | - Group photo | Agness Chileya |

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 14:00 – 15:00hrs | - Working groups to identify conservation challenges and opportunities in the Kafue Flats | Musonda Ng'onga & Winnie Kasoma |
| 15:00 – 15:30hrs | - Plenary presentations with report back from the working groups | Musonda Ng'onga |
| 15:45 – 16:00hrs | - Reflections on implications for WP3 implementation | Everisto Mapedza |
| 16:00 – 16:10hrs | - Way forward and wrap up | Everisto Mapedza |
| 16:10 – 16:20hrs | - Closing remarks | Mwape Sichilongo & HRH Chieftainess Muwezwa |
| 16:20 – 16:30hrs | - Prayer | Agness Chileya/David Banda |
| 16:30 – 17:00hrs | - Networking session for all | Lizzy Muzungaire |

Appendix2: Attendance Record

| SN | Name | Organization | Designation |
|----|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | HRH Chieftainess Muwezwa | Muwezwa Chiefdom-Itezhi Tezhi | Her Royal Highness |
| 2 | HRH Chief Choongo | Choongo Chiefdom- Monze | His Royal Highness |
| 3 | HRH Chief Hamusonde | Hamusonde Chiefdom- Monze | His Royal Highness |
| 4 | HRH Chief Mungaila | Mungaila Chiefdom- Namwala | His Royal Highness |
| 5 | HRH Chief Nalubamba | Nalumamba Chiefdom- Namwala | His Royal Highness |
| 6 | Mr. Glisten Chibiya Choomba | Mwanachingwala Chiefdom | Representative of the Chief |
| 7 | Dorothy Shanduba | Muwezwa Chiefdom | Retainer |
| 8 | Labison Phiri | Muwezwa Chiefdom | Driver |
| 9 | Micheal Muwezwa | Muwezwa Chiefdom | CRB Representative |
| 10 | Chikwamba Kaangala | Choongo Chiefdom | Retainer |
| 11 | Peter Choongo | Choongo Chiefdom | Driver |
| 12 | Grey Mwiinga | Choongo Chiefdom | CRB Representative |
| 13 | Tabby Banji | Hamusonde Chiefdom | Retainer |
| 14 | Milton Maungila | Hamusonde Chiefdom | Driver |
| 15 | Bright Machelo | Hamusonde Chiefdom | CRB Representative |
| 16 | Davis Mweemba | Mwanachingwala Chiefdom | CRB Representative |
| 17 | Morris Katambo | Mungaila Chiefdom | Retainer |
| 18 | Enest Mungaila | Mungaila Chiefdom | Driver |
| 19 | Mbeza Shingwele | Mungaila Chiefdom | CRB Representative |
| 20 | Brian Mweemba | Nalumamba Chiefdom | Retainer |
| 21 | Maliko Nalubamba | Nalumamba Chiefdom | Driver |
| 22 | Kelvin Shaluchiso | Nalumamba Chiefdom | CRB Representative |
| 23 | Getrude Mutale | Department of National Parks & Wildlife | CBNRM Officer |
| 24 | Mackson Munsaka | Department of Fisheries | Fisheries Officer |
| 25 | Swithin Kashulwe | Birdwatch Zambia- Lusaka | Habitat Conservation Officer |
| 26 | Chipo Twasi Mfula | Chiefs & traditional Affairs | District CTA Officer |
| 27 | Albert Nzovu | DNPW | Senior Wildlife Police Officer |
| 28 | Frank Malumbe | Shakumbila Chiefdom | CRB Representative |
| 29 | David Banda | International Crane Foundation | Community Relations Manager |
| 30 | Mwape Sichilongo | International Crane Foundation | Regional Manager |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 31 | Namafe Namafe | German International Cooperation Agency | |
| 32 | Diilwe Syamunthu | Worldwide Fund for Nature | District Coordinator |
| 33 | Conor Dolan | Solidaridad | |
| 34 | George Kampamba | Copperbelt University | Researcher |
| 35 | Cuthbert Makando | Copperbelt University | Researcher |
| 36 | Everisto Mapedza | International Water Mangement Institute | Researcher |
| 37 | Winnie Kasoma | Internatinal Water Mangement Institute | Researcher |
| 38 | Bornface Ng'onga | Internatinal Water Mangement Institute | Driver |
| 39 | Victor Siamudaala | WorldFish | Country Director |
| 40 | Lizzy Muzungaire | WorldFish | Project Manager |
| 41 | Agness Chileya | WorldFish | Communication Officer |
| 42 | Tom Malambo | WorldFish | Research Assistant |
| 43 | Keagan Kakwasha | WorldFish | MEL |
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| 45 | Phyllis Mweemba | WorldFish | Accountant |
| 46 | Chrispin Chikani | WorldFish | Driver |
| 47 | Gawaya Kamanga | WorldFish | Driver |
| 48 | Musonda Ng'onga | Consultant | Consultant |



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