

The Community Leaders Network of
Southern Africa (CLN)'s
participation at the
Inaugural IUCN African Protected Areas
Congress (APAC)



Congress Report

Kigali, Rwanda

18 – 23 July 2022

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“Community Voices Were Heard”

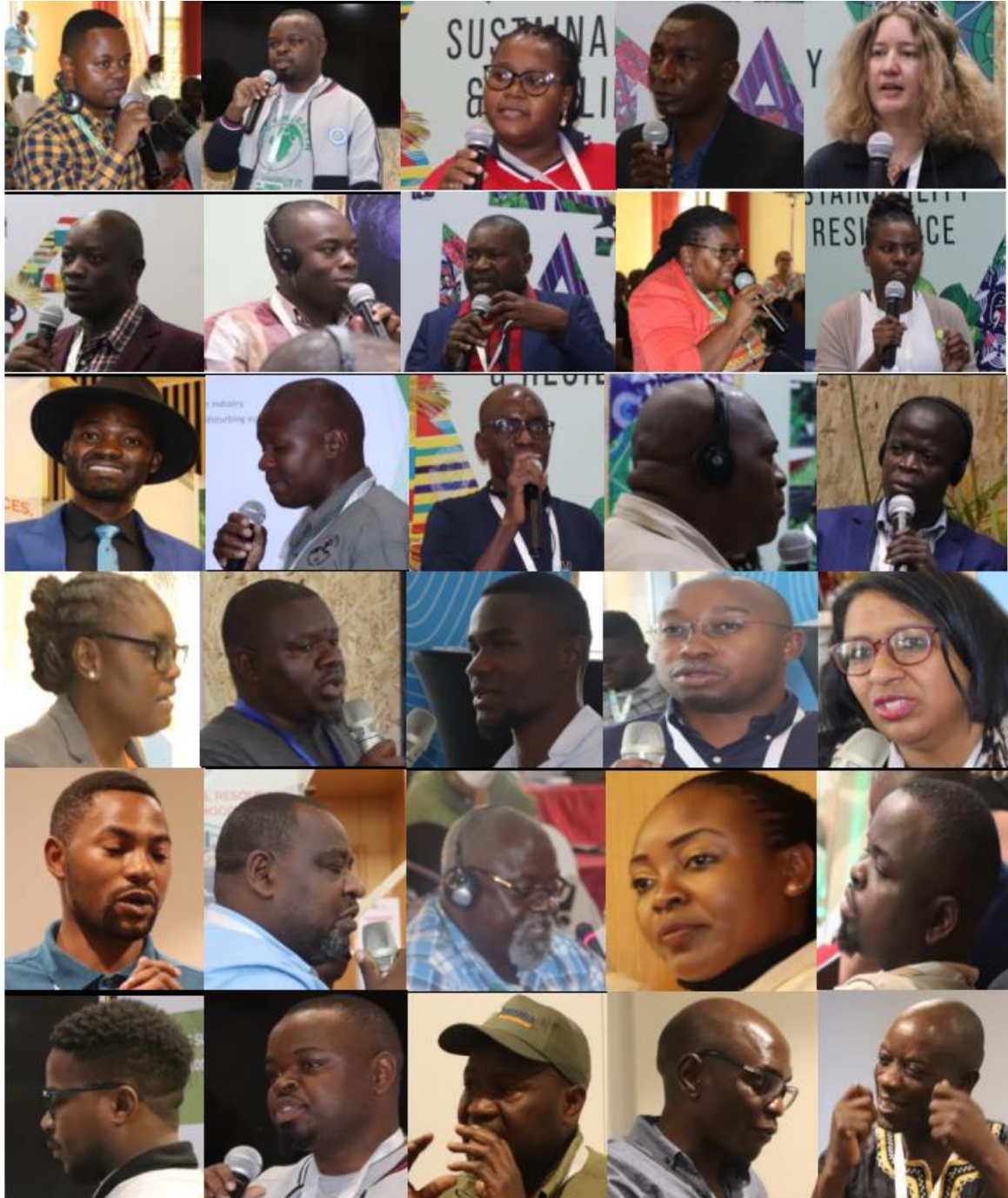


Table of Contents

1	Vote of Appreciation.....	1
2	Summary	2
3	Key Outcomes and Activities.....	3
3.1	IPLC Pre-Congress Highlights	4
3.2	CLN-hosted side events	8
3.2.1	Introducing the Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa... 8	
3.2.2	The Costs and Benefits of Living with Wildlife.....	9
3.2.3	Nature-based tourism partnerships and rural livelihoods	15
3.2.4	Cross cutting issues: Climate Change (Resilience and adaptations) and Wildlife Crimes	17
3.2.5	Community-Based Conservation: moving forward with a renewed commitment to people and nature	17
3.3	Participation in other side events.....	20
3.4	IPLC Declaration and Statements.....	22
4	Way forward	22
5	Appendix	24

1 Vote of Appreciation

The Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa (CLN) would like to extend its sincerest vote of appreciation to all individuals and organisations that, in whatever capacity, contributed to the realisation of CLN sending a delegation and impacting the outcomes of the African Protected Areas Congress (APAC). Specifically, CLN is indebted to the financial support offered by [Jamma International](#), which ensured that CLN sends a large delegation of community leaders to represent their respective communities all over southern Africa – to that we say “thank you Jamma”, and we look to further strengthen our relations and in turn improve the livelihoods of communities in Southern Africa and beyond.

Further, CLN is cognizant and appreciative of the direct and indirect support rendered through several other institutions, in funding for the participation of other CLN Members. The contributions of the [WWF African Nature Based Tourism](#) (ANBT), the [African Wildlife Foundation \(AWF\)](#) and the [IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihood Specialist Group \(SULi\)](#) are duly noted and applauded. In addition, CLN recognises the enormous contribution from partners, offering technical support as well as a platform for communities to air their concerns at APAC. Throughout APAC, CLN held events at the [Sustainability and Resilience Pavilion](#) (hosted and managed by [Maliasili](#) and SULi) as well as at the [ACBA Pavilion](#); with the [Resource Africa](#) Booth serving as a home-ground for CLN. Lastly, and by no means least, CLN is beholden to every community leader that took time from their busy schedules to be part of this key event. Your participation and support helped make this event a great success. Thank you.



2 Summary

The Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa sent a delegation of 29 members to the inaugural African Protected Areas Congress (APAC) in Kigali, Rwanda, from 18-23 July 2022. Their participation included the pre-congress for Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs) hosted on 16-17 July.

CLN members were active during the IPLC pre-congress and presented ideas and case studies from southern Africa to their colleagues from other parts of Africa. During the Congress, CLN hosted five (5) of their own side events members were moderators and panellists on seven (7) other side events. These deliberations influenced several key outputs of the Congress, especially declarations and statements made by the IPLCs and ultimately the Kigali Call to Action. In particular, rights to the sustainable use of natural resources were recognised in all major outputs of Congress.

APAC provided excellent opportunities for CLN to discuss different approaches to Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in their own countries and to reach out to similar organisations and networks from across Africa. Some of the key steps going forwards are: to build on or formalise collaborations by becoming members of Africa-wide IPLC groups, develop standards for CBNRM across southern Africa, and implement data collection and collation projects that will provide evidence for the CBNRM approach to conservation.

3 Key Outcomes and Activities

- 8 CLN delegates attended the IPLC pre-congress and were then joined by 21 other delegates to attend the full APAC.
- CLN hosted five of its side events and supported other events held by partner organisations such as RA, and ACBA.
- CLN delegates were invited as moderators or panellists on seven other side events at APAC.
- The CLN perspectives were integrated into the overall [Kigali Call to Action](#) through reporting on their hosted side events and through the statements made by IPLCs (opening, closing, full declaration and a meeting with former heads of state).
- Several connections were made with similar institutions and networks working across Africa, which creates an opportunity for strengthening CLN's advocacy position.
- Lessons were shared regarding the current state and future of CBNRM in Africa and these will be incorporated into CLN's work plans in future.
- APAC provided good preparation for CLN's attendance at future international conferences, which includes creating strong position statements and key messages for delegates to understand before attending such events.

More details on each of these activities and outputs are provided below.

3.1 IPLC Pre-Congress Highlights

CLN was represented during the IPLC pre-congress through several delegates (Malidadi Langa, José Monteiro, Chifundo Dalireni, Maxi Louis, Vilio Muunda, Mohamedi Kamuna, Florentina Julius and Ismael Chaukura) and was included in several panels and working groups.



Figure 1 Participant delivers his points during the APAC IPLC Pre-Congress, July 2022.

The indigenous people (IP) groups were especially prominent in these discussions, telling of losing their land to the government, development projects (e.g. mining, oil drilling, cities), and conservation efforts. Their concerns included human rights abuses in and around protected areas, which used to be their traditional lands. They focused on the need for restitution of their lands, use rights in traditional hunting/foraging grounds, and/or adequate compensation for what they have lost (although resettlement elsewhere is also a problem).

CLN members are generally from the local communities (LC) and are therefore more concerned about the lands around PAs where they live and manage their resources. Malidadi and José were on the panel when

discussing these issues. They focused on strengthening the governance and institutional frameworks from the lowest possible level (e.g. a village or household) through to regional bodies that cover several countries. Communities need to be well-organised and have credible structures that speak on their behalf to governments and external stakeholders.



Figure 2 A subset of CLN delegates during the Pre-Congress. Left to Right: Mohamedi Kamuna, Florentina, Maxi Louis, Jose Monteiro

The issues of power and financial imbalances in conservation were underlined throughout the pre-congress, especially when these resulted in militarisation and human rights abuses. All agreed that more funding was needed directly to IPLC institutions (e.g. community-based organisations – CBOs) rather than via external organisations or through the government. A pan-African platform was needed to organise these groups in different parts of Africa and help them develop a model of community conservation that works and can be used to attract funding and investment. These need to include women and youth representatives.

The global target of 30% of land and sea being protected by 2030 was a major discussion topic. The key concern with this target is regarding the requirements for land to be part of the target – if it is strictly protected land with no people (traditional protected areas), then an estimated 1.6-1.8 million

people will have to be relocated to achieve the goal (Rights and Resources Institute Report). IPLCs must therefore be part of the process of deciding the requirements for meeting the target, especially looking at the Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) definition. Maxi pointed out that the target was set and even supported by some African governments without consulting IPLCs who could be affected by it.

The delegates presented some examples of community conservation (Maxi presented on Namibia) and indigenous people's movements and discussed how to create a unified voice for IPLCs. Besides differences between IP and LC groups, there are also different natural resources and types of ecosystems (e.g. coastal/marine, forest, savannah) across Africa.



Figure 3 Jose Monteiro of CLN engaged in the IPLC Pre-Congress discussions.

José indicated the need to map the lands we are talking about and monitor the success of community conservation. Maxi shared her experience at the World Conservation Congress in Marseille where only three Africans were present as IPLC representatives (South American groups were particularly visible and organised) showing the need for more African representation at these international events. Leslé Jansen requested that other African IPLCs

stand in solidarity with southern Africa regarding the proposed anti-hunting legislation in Europe that threatened community conservation in the region. The ICCA Consortium registers the lands of IPLCs across Africa, thus building solidarity and increasing international and national recognition. CLN and its members could consider becoming part of the ICCA Consortium.

Break-out sessions on day two of the pre-Congress focused on developing the IPLC declaration to APAC (see Appendix).



3.2 CLN-hosted side events

3.2.1 Introducing the Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa

Date: 19 July 2022

Time: 14h30 – 15h30

Venue: Sustainability and Resilience Pavilion

Moderator: Vilio Muunda

Presenters/Panellists: Vilio Muunda, Mohamedi Kamuna



Figure 4 CLN Coordinator, Vilio Muunda (left) and CLN Executive member (Mohamedi Kamuna – Tanzania, (right)) giving an introductory presentation at APAC

On the first full day of the Congress, this session will provide a detailed overview of what the Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa (CLN) is clearly outlining our mandate and the message that CLN would like to send out at APAC. Further, it will be a perfect opportunity to inform the audience regarding where and when the CLN delegates will be presenting throughout the Congress, hence increasing the possibility of accrued attendance at other CLN side events.

As part of the discussion points from this engagement, the audience lauded the:

- Monitoring and Evaluation is an issue of urgency, which needs to expand at a regional level and have one feedback mechanism that summarises the findings from all countries. This will help CLN (as a regional body) in advocating for the needs of local communities, with evidence-based data directly from community members.
- As a community body, advocating for the rights of local communities, CLN should consider mechanisms that would allow the protection of local communities who are NOT part of CLN, but within the geo-political boundaries of CLN operations. This point was motivated by the ongoing [Loliondo eviction situation in Tanzania](#)
- As a region with enormous natural resource resources, we need to develop sustainable financing mechanisms – for the sustained conservation of our resources.
- CLN and the region at large need to continue being vigilant of threats from anti-sustainable use policies
- It is cardinal that communities continue to generate direct benefits from wildlife, as this creates incentives to continue living with wildlife.
- Many communities engaged in CBNRM are located next to state-protected areas, so more needs to be done to improve their relationship with these areas

3.2.2 The Costs and Benefits of Living with Wildlife

Date: 20 July 2022

Time: 08h30 – 11h15

Venue: Sustainability and Resilience Pavilion

Moderator: Gail Thomson

Presenters/Panellists: Siyoka Simasiku (Botswana), Felicidade (Mozambique), Chifundo Dilareni (Malawi), Ishmael Chaukura (Zimbabwe) and Petros Muyunda (Zambia).



Figure 5 Audience watching an introductory video to the “cost and benefits of living with wildlife” session

The 15-minute clip from the *Beyond the Trigger* documentary was played at the beginning of the session, which led to a discussion about the benefits that can be derived from CBNRM and natural resources generally. These were then weighed against the costs arising from wildlife – i.e. different forms of human-wildlife conflict. Finally, the panellists and audience gave recommendations on how to reduce costs, increase benefits and improve human-wildlife coexistence. The session was well attended, with audience members from seven other countries (including more CLN members) actively contributing to the discussion and recommendations. Below are some of the discussion points from the session:

Question 1: What are the benefits of wildlife for communities?

Tangible benefits

Infrastructure in marginal rural areas attracts organisations who invest in projects in the community. Benefit sharing from protected areas with communities in some countries. Benefits from natural resources, protected

areas and community conservation. System for managing wildlife and generating benefits from it.

Intangible benefits

Appreciation for nature and culture. Women empowerment. Promote understanding of wildlife to increase tolerance. Rights to resources. International exposure at major events – linking communities with the world. Security and peace-building. Dialogue among different ethnic groups to address conflict. Unity of purpose and peace within the community.

Ecological benefits

Ecosystem services. Maintaining ecological balance through hunting. Reduce forest damage by elephants through hunting. Securing land for wildlife.

Question 2: What are the costs of living with wildlife? Do the benefits reach the same people who have the costs? Do you think the costs are still too high?

Direct conflict vs benefits

- The cost of living with wildlife is very high since wildlife has increased in community areas, crops are lost and people are killed/injured by lions and elephants. Hunting links costs with benefits and helps reduce conflict, but no real benefit from tourism as employees come from urban areas and there is no benefit sharing with tourism in parks (Zambia).
- Wildlife can prevent communities from using resources – e.g. crocodiles preventing access to rivers.
- The costs of living with growing elephant populations in Botswana are huge, especially if there is no sustainable use in place through hunting. People have to spend all their time guarding their crops against elephants. There is no compensation for losses to certain

species e.g. spotted hyenas killing goats. People are being killed just going to collect firewood near the village.

Conflict among stakeholders

- In a recent development, Elephants were translocated from one area to a National Park without community consultation, they broke out and killed some people. As a result of lack of consultation, communities view conservation officials negatively – and a ranger was killed recently by angry community members.
- People around National Parks are among the poorest, and they are prevented from using natural resources in the parks – e.g. grazing or fertile lands for crop farming. This creates conflict between the government and the people in Tanzania. It seems that government cares more about the wildlife than the people.
- There are conflicts within communities about how to manage their lands and resources, many of these conflicts are created due to external interventions and NGO projects that create divisions within communities.

Compensation vs. Consolation/offsets

- In Namibia, there is no compensation, payments to local communities are called “offsets”. The money for offsets comes from the government and conservancies to help people cover some of the costs of their losses, but it is not full compensation for their loss.
- Today, there are many more elephants living close to our villages than was the case in my grandfather’s time in Namibia, can we live with them? The money given for losses is not enough.
- You cannot compensate for the loss of life. In Tanzania, it is called consolation payments – you are not trying to cover all of the costs, you are just showing that you care. The wildlife brings costs, but they are our costs because they are our resources. The community

conservation areas must become involved in implementing mitigation measures.

- If people had full ownership of our resources and received 100% of the benefits from these species, then we would not be talking about compensation. We need to get to the point where an elephant is seen the same way as our cows.
- There is a different perspective on wildlife. Elephants use my village in Uganda as a 'maternity ward' where they raise their young. When they arrive, we leave, but we are happy to see them. My uncle was nearly killed by an elephant, but we never thought that he should be compensated for that. We see wildlife differently.

Question 3: What is needed to be done by governments, and community conservation to tackle HWC?

Mitigation measures

- There needs to be a holistic vision developed by communities and other stakeholders, whereby HWC mitigation is developed together with the communities so they have ownership and feel involved in the process.
- Funding for mitigation methods should also go directly to the community and not just be NGO projects, this will make the projects more sustainable because there will be a sense of ownership from the communities. One mitigation method is electrifying fences around fields, but this is very expensive and requires investment.

Improving stakeholder relations and increasing community ownership

- In Botswana, people need land rights - they have the right to use wildlife but not ownership of the land. Communities need full control over these areas and involvement in setting hunting quotas and deciding on land use planning, the government should play a regulatory role rather than controlling everything.

- In Malawi, the government delegated management of the National Park without consulting the community. This was the root cause of our conflict with them, and people are being criminalised now for what they used to do. These third parties must report to both the government and the communities.
- We need better land use planning that takes into account historical wildlife corridors and migration routes. We need benefit-sharing mechanisms with the Parks and policies to be developed in a bottom-up way so that communities have their say in these new policies.
- In Ghana, land ownership is vested in the president. This means that land use comes in that may not be compatible with conservation or community uses, and the communities have no say about where development takes place. We need to engage with the politics to talk about these land use clashes.

Increasing benefits relative to costs

- There is a problem when a species that causes a lot of damage brings very little value to the community – for example, spotted hyenas cause high losses but the price for hunting one is very low. The government should look at how to address this gap.
- In Zambia, we want to get to the same place as Botswana and Namibia where 100% of the revenue from wildlife goes to the community directly, and include income from tourism. This will help us take ownership of wildlife. We need to diversify our income relating to conservation – hunting, tourism, carbon credits, etc. and these benefits will improve tolerance.

3.2.3 Nature-based tourism partnerships and rural livelihoods

Date: 20 July 2022

Time: 15h15 – 16h00

Venue: Sustainability and Resilience Pavilion

Moderator: Bupe Banda

Presenters/Panellists: Liberty Chauke (Zimbabwe), Joseph Kanyetu (Namibia), Petros Muyunda (Zambia) and George Tembo (Zambia)

This session narrowed down the definition of nature-based tourism (NBT) to a local community understanding, linking it to livelihoods supported through NBT partnerships. This session was moderated by Bupe Banda with 4 panellists from CLN member countries: Liberty Chauke from Campfire Association in Zimbabwe, Joseph Kanyetu from Namibian Conservancy, Petros Muyunda and George Tembo from the Zambian CRB Association.

The session provided best-case scenarios of relationships between private sector photographic tourism and hunting operators and community-based organizations, alongside examples of 100% community-owned initiatives (e.g. craft centres and bush camps). The panel discussed how these different options impacted the livelihoods of local communities and their conservation efforts. It further deliberated on the enabling conditions that need to be in place for such relationships to have fruitful impacts on the lives of community members.

There was consensus that an NBT initiative which is fully owned and managed by communities will have a higher return of revenue to the communities thus enhancing livelihoods. The following were some key messages from the lessons learnt from all three scenarios:

1. A privately owned tourism facility is likely to thrive and stand the test of time because of huge and sustainable private investments
2. A privately owned initiative does not guarantee the free flow of revenue to communities in form of social cooperate responsibility

(SCR) as there are usually issues of transparency and accountability. Unless handled well, it was made clear that this is usually a source of unending conflicts and where communities are not vigilant, little or zero compliance to SCR. A good lesson was learnt from the case in South Luangwa as presented by Petros that the tour operators have formed an Association which ensures all of them pay their dues and thus facilitates utilization in livelihoods of the communities around. The Association works directly with the Community governance structures.

3. A joint partnership secures a fixed percentage of revenue to be going directly to communities. In addition, it gives conditions for the facility to draw human and other necessary resources from the community.
4. A joint partnership also secures technical and financial support needed for the sustainability of a tourism venture.
5. A community-led venture returns 100% to the community. Its sustainability is always dependent on management and access to the market for products and services being offered.
6. There is generally less investment in community-led NBT ventures.

The session also raised a concern on how it is unbalanced that oftentimes, communities will invest revenue from NBT into building infrastructures that governments should be responsible for and less is left for ploughing into livelihoods initiatives, the ones that will respond to poverty at household levels.

3.2.4 Cross-cutting issues: Climate Change (Resilience and adaptations) and Wildlife Crimes

Date: 21 July 2022

Time: 16h30 – 17h45

Venue: ACBA Pavilion

Moderator: Jose Monteiro

Presenters/Panellists: Nabot Mbeeli (Namibia), Cremildo Armando (Mozambique), Mohamedi Kamuna (Tanzania), Kevin Mfishani (Zimbabwe)

Sobantu Mzwakali of RASA moderated a panel discussion with CLN members Felicidade (Mozambique) and Aubrey Maluleke (South Africa) looking at cross-cutting challenges to community conservation: climate change, wildlife crime and human-wildlife conflict (HWC). Mozambique is experiencing major storms and subsequent flooding events with increasing frequency due to climate change, and this affects both wildlife crime and HWC as people and animals are displaced. A four-year project adjacent to the Kruger National Park in South Africa, involving the Makuleke community amongst others, is looking to address these challenges. The panellists agreed that community involvement and capacity building were required to develop acceptable and lasting solutions to these interlinked problems.

3.2.5 Community-Based Conservation: moving forward with a renewed commitment to people and nature

Date: 22 July 2022

Time: 16h00 – 16h00

Venue: ACBA Pavilion

Moderator: Jose Monteiro

Presenters/Panellists: Nabot Mbeeli (Namibia), Cremildo Armando (Mozambique), Mohamedi Kamuna (Tanzania), Kevin Mfishani (Zimbabwe)





Figure 6 Panellist giving a presentation at CLN's last event at APAC

Considering that most of the lessons, barriers and opportunities have been discussed in previous CLN sessions, this last event for CLN focused on framing the future of community-based conservation as a model that works for Africa, its people and nature; with a detailed discussion around funding, capacity building, institutional framework, CBNRM policies and monitoring in the region.

José Monteiro moderated the final CLN-hosted session that aimed to chart a future for CLN and CBNRM in southern Africa. One key issue was the financial sustainability of community-based organisations (CBOs) by diversifying revenue sources, tapping into global markets and improving the financial management and governance capacity of CBOs. Collecting and collating data from the region was earmarked as a critical next step to monitor the progress of CBNRM, identify the needs and attract international investment for CBOs. This data should be used to produce an annual or bi-annual report on the state of community conservation in southern Africa. A key role that CLN can play in advancing CBNRM in the region is to develop and maintain standards for CBNRM and develop a peer-review system to evaluate progress in each country.



Figure 7 Bupe Banda briefing an APAC participant on the collaborative work of RASA and CLN.

3.3 Participation in other side events



Figure 8 CLN Chairperson, Dr Rodgers Lubilo, speaking as a panellist at APAC.

CLN was involved as panellists in several side events held during APAC that were hosted by other organisations. In the first of these, José Monteiro was the moderator and the panellists included Maxi Louis, Rodgers Lubilo, Kevin Mfishani and Cremildo Armando alongside other panellists from Namibia and Kenya. Later on the same day, a similar panel discussion was hosted with Shylock Muyengwa as moderator and Maxi, Rodgers and José among the panellists (joined by others from Namibia and Kenya).

These discussions centred on how CBNRM has developed in different countries, and what are the key ingredients for success. The panellists provided summaries of the histories and policy development steps relating to land and natural resources in their countries. In all cases, the CBNRM-related policies replaced colonial policies that led to the disenfranchisement of local communities and ultimately to wildlife declines. Besides changing policies, it is clear that forming partnerships and creating trust among different stakeholders (especially communities, governments and NGOs) were key factors for successful CBNRM. There are nonetheless limitations in all countries that were discussed, particularly as they relate to the lack of

holistic policies that cover all resources, land, and problems related to governance and benefit sharing. Financial sustainability is another challenge that faces communities in all countries, and the impact of COVID-19 on foreign travel exposed an over-reliance on tourism in CBNRM. These are some of the things that need to be addressed or strengthened to improve the overall status of CBNRM.

In the side event on the Voices of the People project, RASA's Dr Shylock Muyengwa focused on the progress made in the Monitoring & Information project. Many CLN delegates attended the session and were interested in knowing how the new data collection system was going, especially in the pilot communities in Zimbabwe. The key difference between this system of data collection and collation is that the communities decide what information they want to collect and retain ownership of their data. This makes the system more sustainable than 'extractive' data collection by foreign researchers or other stakeholders that use community-generated data for their purposes.



Figure 9 Community leader from Zambia, Petros Muyunda, giving a speech during one of the meetings sat APAC

José Monteiro was part of a group of conservation leaders who told their stories during a panel discussion hosted by Maliasili, reflecting on his journey from forestry management to influencing new policies in Mozambique relating to land and natural resources.

Liberty Chauke was on a panel addressing the links between nature conservation and health, during which he explained how communities play a role in biodiversity conservation through the CAMPFIRE programme, and how biodiversity conservation or loss relates to human health.

3.4 IPLC Declaration and Statements

CLN was involved in drafting and approving the IPLC Declaration which was a major output of the Congress and had some influence on the [Kigali Call to Action](#). The IPLCs also made opening and closing statements and attended a meeting with former heads of state to deliver their key messages – CLN was involved in all of these activities. Malidadi Langa was elected to read the IPLC closing statement and CLN had some influence on that document. In particular, the team ensured that concerns related to the sustainable use of natural resources (which includes hunting) were incorporated in these documents as key concerns from southern African countries (see Appendix for full texts).

4 Way forward

Several key lessons were learned during the Congress that will shape how CLN operates in future, both internally and in its relations to other stakeholders. Within the southern African region, CLN can apply the lessons learned about the strengths and weaknesses of CBNRM to create standard best practices for this approach to conservation. These standards could be used to lobby governments to create better policies and enabling environments for CBNRM, to function as a peer review system for CBNRM associations in different countries, and ultimately to improve how CBNRM is done across the region.

Another key role for CLN, with assistance from RA, is to implement the Monitoring and Information system for countries that still do not collect and collate data consistently relating to CBNRM. Community data collection and collation at national and regional levels is crucial for improving the state of CBNRM and providing strong evidence of how it contributes to conservation globally to external governments and other actors. A regional State of Community Conservation Report should be produced regularly that incorporates this information.

Joining other IPLCs in Africa is an opportunity to expand CLN's reach, especially in terms of advocacy relating to international agreements or policies within and beyond Africa that affect IPLC livelihoods and conservation efforts. The ICCA Consortium is a potential partner and it is worth investigating how CLN or its member institutions could become part of ICCA. There is scope for further collaboration between East and southern Africa. Organisations like Maliasili and IUCN SuLi can provide connections between the regions, and CLN should use these platforms to reach out to East African colleagues.

Finally, attending APAC provided lessons on how to approach other international events of a similar nature under the umbrella of CLN. Before these events, more needs to be done to prepare delegates for attendance and to develop key messages that CLN wants to take into each event.

5 Appendix

Table 1. Sessions hosted by CLN or where CLN members were panellists or moderators

Date	Time	Title of Event	Location	Notes
19-Jul	14:00 - 15:00	Introducing the Community Leaders Network of Southern Africa	S&R Pavilion	Vilio and Mohamedi presented
19-Jul	14:30 - 15:30	Clinic: lesson sharing on 3 CBNRM pillars by 6 countries. Discuss & debate key opportunities & challenges in the implementation of successful community conservation.	AD9 meeting room	José moderator; Maxi, Rodgers, Kevin, Cremildo on panel
19-Jul	16:00 - 18:00	Workshop: countries look to build community-designed & managed conservation to assist governments to meet their biodiversity targets. This dialogue will pull together lessons to assist others embarking on these journeys.	AD12 meeting room	Shylock moderator; Maxi, José and Rodgers on panel
20-Jul	08:30 -11:00	The costs and benefits of living with wildlife	S&R Pavilion	Gail moderator; Siyoka, Felicidade, Chifundo, Ishmael and Petros on panel
20-Jul	8:30- 9:30	Workshop: Engaging & empowering youth in	T2	Young CLN members attended

		conservation in Zambia & Namibia. Lessons on how to engage youth in community conservation & prepare them how to be key players in the field.		(?)
20-Jul	10:00 - 12:00	Café: How Namibian Gov., communities & NGOs record wildlife numbers, poaching, wildlife and human-wildlife conflict. Africa conservation success, & draw on lessons.	Radisson Blue Room	Namibian MEFT Bennett Kahuure; Maxi presented (?)
20-Jul	13:00 - 14:00	African Nature-Based Tourism Platform (focus on Botswana, Kenya and Zim)	S&R Pavilion	Kevin and Siyoka presented
20-Jul	14:00 - 15:00	African Nature-Based Tourism Platform (focus on Zambia and Malawi)	?	Rodgers and Malidadi presented
20-Jul	15:15- 16:00	African NBT: communities in nature-based tourism, affected by COVID-19, & ways to build resilience to shocks	S&R Pavilion	Bupe moderator; Liberty Chauke (Zimbabwe), Joseph Kanyetu (Namibia), Petros Muyunda (Zambia) and George Tembo (Zambia)
20-Jul	18:00 - 21:00	ACBA's strategic plan launch (Cocktail event): Building resilient, sustainable Africa by 2030 from local to global.	ACBA Pavilion	Maxi presented

		Publicize ACBA's engagements & attract collaboration to grow membership & encourage more Africans to rally behind Sustainable Use. (ACBA Secretariat)		
21-Jul	8:30-10:00	Leadership Dialogue: Upholding rights, promoting good governance & Equity	Auditorium	Leslé and Brian on panel
21-Jul	14:00 - 15:30	Voices of the People project - Presenting Resource Africa's monitoring and information system for CBNRM in southern Africa	ACBA Pavilion	Shylock presented
21-Jul	16:00 - 17:30	Nature4Health	One Health Pavilion	Liberty on panel
21-Jul	16:30-17:45	Cross-cutting issues: Climate Change and Wildlife Crime	S&R Pavilion	Sobantu moderator; Aubrey and Felicidade on panel
22-Jul	10:30 - 12:00	Clinic: Community conservation requires collective learning & action based on agreed frameworks to reach & measure conservation success. The session is an initial step toward making community conservation, the right conservation	AD2	José moderator, Kevin, Rodgers and Maxi on panel

		model.		
22-Jul	16:00 - 18:00	Community-Based Conservation: moving forward with a renewed commitment to people and nature	ACBA Pavilion	José moderator;
22-Jul	16:00 -17:30	Clinic: Unsustainable wood harvesting in Namibia impacts the wood sector. The NNF will show the value & opportunities of NTFPs in Community Forests in NE Namibia & explain the Windmill methodology.	AD3	NNF (member of NACSO) presented; CLN members attended (?)
22-Jul	14:00 - 15:30	Workshop: Achieving equitable governance of protected and conserved areas using Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity (SAGE) and why this is crucial for conservation policy including the global “30x30 target” (X92, Lubilo-Franks)	AD2	Rodgers (?)
23-Jul	12:00 - 14:00	Women's voices to play a stronger role, & encourage women to participate. Women for Conservation opportunities to diversify income & use APAC to share lessons, build	AD2	IRDNC (Member of NACSO). Female CLN members attended (?)

		relationships & create a network		
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Table 2: Events attended by CLN members

Date	Time	Title of Event	Location	Notes
19-Jul	18:00 - 20:00	#RoomtoRoam Cocktail party	T2	Chifundo attended
20-Jul	08:30 - 10:00	Technical workshop: Securing wildlife habitats	AD4	Chifundo attended
21-Jul	12:00 - 14:00	Conservation clinic: Connectivity, communities and coexistence	AD2	Chifundo attended
22-Jul	14:00 -17:30	Training Campus: An Ecosystem Approach to PA Management in Africa: shifting paradigms	AD4	Chifundo attended

Main Agenda Events

19th July T3 16:00-17:30 Workshop: Conservation leaders reflect on successes & failures to advance conservation in a rapidly changing Africa. Intergenerational dialogues are key for conservation leaders past to share experiences with emerging leaders for the work ahead. (Simangele Msweli; AWF)

20th July AD11 8:30-10:00 Clinic: To conserve 30% by 2030 need to shift from exclusionary to inclusive conservation. The session will outline concepts &

practices leading to stronger community governance including “village companies.” (Brian Child)

20th July AD12 12:00-14:00 Clinic: Will enable African political leaders & decision makers to discuss themes & messages compiled from sustainable use events & sessions at APAC by African youth leaders, IPLC, & conservation experts. (Katie MacKenzie; Jamma International)

21st July AD11 8:30-10:00 Workshop: Equitable governance of PCAs key to combat loss. Equip rights holders of PAs & OECMs with tools for governance, equity, & share lessons (Eneya M’simuko; Zambia Community-based Natural Resources Management Forum)

23rd July T1 10:30-12:00 Workshop: Trophy hunting contributes to financing PCAs... But is controversial with polarized & contested facts. Will highlight ecological, social & economic impacts of trophy hunting & to further analysis (Dilys Roe; IUCN SULI & Livelihoods Specialist; England)

23rd July Radisson Blue Room 12:00-14:00 Café: Community conservation (CC) has potential in conservation while improving livelihoods. However, setting (CC) as an effective conservation model, requires learning & action. The session is an initial step to making CC the right conservation model. (Jose Monteiro; ReGeCom, Mozambique)

Pavilion Events

19th July S&R 16:00 – 18:00 Cross-continental dialogue on sustainable use: Sustainable use as a key to conservation resilience (SULi)



20th July SADC 9:30-10:30 Clinic: Challenges & lessons from protected area planning & management in Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA)

20th July SADC Pavilion 12.00-14.00 Addressing Law Enforcement & Anti-Poaching (LEAP) as a region: successes & challenges (SADC, USAID VukaNow, GIZ Partnership, TRAFFIC).

20th July S&R 8:30-10:00 Communities & sustainable use: Commercially sustainable use, Community presentations; & customary sustainable use from across Africa

20th July S&R 11:15-12:45 Communities tackle un-sustainable use & illegal trade in Namibia, Tanzania, Mali: SULi People Not Poaching community of practice

20th July S&R 16:15-17:30 Case Study Launch: Kenya & Namibia, COVID & conservation. Community's commitment to conservation; leadership; Shared problems & vision; Crisis Management

21st July S&R 8:30-10:00 The Foundations: Governance & Management: Panel on different types of community-based governance to ensure effective oversight & management. David Obura (Cordio); Daniel Sopia, (MMWCA, Kenya); John Kasaona. (IRDNC, Namibia); Juma Mohamed (Mwambao, Tanzania)

21st July S&R 13:00-14:00 More than money: Tangible & intangible benefits for people & nature.3 case studies (Kenya, Namibia & Mali TBC) explore the benefits of community conservation

21st July SADC 14:00-15:00 Experiences & lessons on community fisheries in the Namibian component of KAZA TFCA (Namibia Nature Foundation) 14.00-15.30

21st July S&R 16:30-17:45: What does KAZA mean to communities sharing boundaries in Angola, Namibia & Zambia? IRDNC, ACADIR & NNF about community TBNRM Forums & how these have informed fishing seasons, fire management & collaborative wildlife management.

21st July ACBA 16:00-18:00 Human-Wildlife Conflict: The event will look at how 3 different countries experiences & deal with Human-Wildlife Conflict using 3 very different resource management tools across Africa through the expert panellist (SYBN, Vusi)

22nd July S&R 8:30-10:00 Conservation Leaders & their critical role in community conservation success & impact