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A COMMUNITY TRAINING WORKSHOP ON NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CONSERVING AND RESTORING FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS AND FISH STOCKS IN THE LOWER ZAMBEZI RIVER"

28 – 30 JULY 2026



Group Photo of Community Participants in Lower Zambezi, Zambia

Prepared by: *Lishomwa Mulongwe*

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Applications for such permission should be addressed to:-

The Director,
African Union - Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR),
Kenindia Business Park,
Museum Hill, Westlands Road,
P.O. Box 30786,
00100, Nairobi, KENYA.
E-mail to: ibar.office@au-ibar.org

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last few decades, the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the Lower Zambezi river ecosystem has experienced a steady decline in fish stocks, quality of aquatic ecosystems and livelihoods associated with them. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock having recognized this, approached the African Union Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), under the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)-funded project "***Conserving Aquatic Biodiversity in the African Blue Economy***," that is supporting the implementation of the African Union-endorsed Continental Strategy on Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) for Conserving, Restoring and Sustainable Use of Aquatic Ecosystems and Fish Stocks, to develop interventions to address the environmental challenges in the area.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has now received support to implement a pilot Nature-based Solution intervention in the Lower Zambezi River ecosystem. The Zambezi Basin is the fourth largest river basin of Africa, after the Congo, Nile and Niger basins. Its total area represents 4.5% of the area of the continent and supports 47 to 55 million people, contributing an estimated gross domestic product of US$ 22 billion annually. The first phase of the intervention was to conduct "***A Community Training Workshop on Nature-based Solutions for Conserving and Restoring Freshwater Water Ecosystems and Fish Stocks in the Lower Zambezi River***".

The general objective of the training workshop was to strengthen capacity of the two communities in Chalokwa and Namoomba for restoration of degraded riverine ecosystems through participatory Nature-based Solutions that enhance aquatic biodiversity conservation, rehabilitate fish habitats and improve sustainable livelihoods. The training workshop which took place from 28 – 30 July 2026, at Namoomba in Siavonga was attended by 63 participants including AU-IBAR expert staff, rapporteurs and staff from fisheries and livestock.

The participants received training in tree seed collection and processing, planning and setting up a nursery, identification of degraded ecosystems and designing of interventions, choice of native species and their propagation, preparation of action plans and implementation of these Nature-based Solutions. The reports provided details of all the planned activities on aquatic restoration, their impact and implications for the future sustainable management of the Lower Zambezi river.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The African Union Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), under the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)-funded project "Conserving Aquatic Biodiversity in the African Blue Economy," is supporting the implementation of the African Union-endorsed Continental Strategy on Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) for Conserving, Restoring and Sustainable Use of Aquatic Ecosystems and Fish Stocks. Aquatic ecosystems are water-based communities where living things like plants and animals interact with non-living things like water, rocks, soil and light. The two main types are marine ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems (GWP & INBO, 2015). The strategy, endorsed by the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (STC-ARDWE) therefore, promotes ecosystem restoration as a practical approach for conserving aquatic biodiversity, improving ecosystem resilience, and strengthening sustainable livelihoods across Africa.

As part of operationalizing the Continental Strategy, AU-IBAR, in partnership with the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock of Zambia, proposes to implement a pilot Nature-based Solution intervention in the Lower Zambezi River ecosystem. The Zambezi Basin is the fourth largest river basin of Africa, after the Congo, Nile and Niger basins. Its total area represents 4.5% of the area of the continent and it spreads over eight countries including Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, and Mozambique. It covers an area of 1,351,365 km^2 and produces an annual discharge of 18 km^3 (Tweddle, 2010).

The Zambezi basin as an inland freshwater ecosystem supports an estimated 47 to 55 million people and is an important contributor to the blue economy of Southern Africa, contributing an estimated gross domestic product of US$ 22 billion annually and projected to reach approximately US$ 66 billion in future. The basin drives regional productivity and prosperity through hydropower generation, agriculture and livelihoods, fisheries and wetlands and tourism (World Bank, 2015, 2010). Sustainable collaborative management of the Zambezi basin will ensure enhanced economic opportunities, secure sustainable livelihoods, and overall regional resilience to climate change (UNECA, 2016).

The intervention is targeting part of the Zambezi basin covered by riparian, swamp, delta forest, woodland and grassland mosaic, which amounts to 5% of the total basin area and is important as a habitat of fish and other aquatic life (Tweddle, 2010; Timberlake, 2000). The intervention which will be led by communities and guided by expertise from AU-IBAR and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will demonstrate how restoration of degraded riverine ecosystems in the Lower Zambezi through afforestation and community stewardship can contribute to fish stock recovery, improved ecosystem services, and enhanced climate resilience.

The Lower Zambezi River, which ecologically falls within the Middle Zambezi, is part of the basin between Victoria Falls and the Lupata Gorge downstream of Tete in Mozambique. It supports rich freshwater biodiversity and provides food security, employment and income for an estimated 1,200 fishers and their households within the Zambian portion. However, increasing deforestation along riverbanks, unsustainable

land use practices, climate variability, and associated land degradation have accelerated riverbank erosion, increased sedimentation, poor water quality during flooding events, degraded fish breeding and nursery habitats, have contributed to declining fisheries productivity.

The AU IBAR in collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock's Department of Fisheries held a workshop from 28 – 30 July 2026, titled "A Community Training Workshop on Nature-based Solutions for Conserving and Restoring Freshwater Water Ecosystems and Fish Stocks in the Lower Zambezi River". The workshop was conducted in Namoomba at the SOBEK campsite on the bank of the Zambezi river. It was attended by 63 participants drawn from Chalokwa and Namoomba communities, and was facilitated by four (4) AU-BAR expert staff, two Zambian rapporteurs and seven local staff. See Appendix 1a, and 1b

1.1 Rationale

Restoring the Lower Zambezi riverine ecosystem is fundamental for sustaining freshwater fisheries, conserving biodiversity and improving river-based livelihoods.A restored and functioning riparian vegetation will stabilize riverbanks, reduce soil erosion and sediment loading, improve water quality, create suitable spawning and nursery habitats, and enhance overall ecosystem resilience and lead to improved livelihoods dependent on the river.

The workshop adopted a nature-based solutions approach as a means of providing cost-effective and sustainable approaches that simultaneously address environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. Nature-based solutions are actions that protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural ecosystems to address societal challenges like climate change, food security, and disaster risks while benefiting biodiversity and human well-being (IUCN, 2022). During the workshop, particular attention was focused on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and community livelihoods. It was noted that, empowering local communities, particularly women and youth, to actively participate in restoration work strengthens ownership, promotes long term stewardship, and improves sustainability of conservation interventions.

The thrust of the workshop was to equip community stakeholders with basic methodologies, practical knowledge and skills that would enable them to implement ecosystem restoration activities while supporting Zambia's national fisheries management objectives and contributing to implementation of the African Union Continental Strategy on the Blue economy and Nature-based solutions. Aquatic habitat restoration was considered of major importance, and deliberately emphasized during the interactive sessions with workshop participants, to enable them appreciate the value of participating in restoration of the riverine ecosystem.

1.2 General Objective

To strengthen capacity of the Chalokwa and Namoomba communities for restoration of degraded riverine ecosystems in the Lower Zambezi through participatory Nature-based Solutions that enhance aquatic biodiversity conservation, rehabilitate fish habitats and improve sustainable livelihoods.

1.3 Specific Objectives

The training workshop endeavored to:

1. Build the capacity of community members and local fisheries stakeholders on Nature-based Solutions for riverine ecosystem restoration
2. Promote afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded riparian zones to improve fish habitats and ecosystem health
3. Strengthen community participation in fisheries reserve rehabilitation, monitoring and community-based enforcement
4. Support establishment and management of community tree nurseries for ecosystem restoration
5. Promote gender-responsive and youth-inclusive participation in ecosystem restoration activities
6. Document lessons learned, good practices adopted and recommendations for scaling Nature-based Solutions in Zambia and across African Union Member States

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The training of communities adopted a structured approach or technique to teach knowledge, skills and behaviors to help communities realize the need to change attitudes and behaviors from environmental destruction to ecosystem restoration and sustainability, within the Lower Zambezi ecological zone.

2.1 Location

The training was conducted in Siavonga at the Tamarind camping site in Namoomba, which is located next to the Zambezi river.

2.2 Selection, number and composition of trainees

The Fisheries and Livestock office in Chirundu, working with the two communities at Chalokwa and Namoomba and other stakeholders compiled a list of potential trainees. A finalized list of names of fifty (50) trainees was drawn and submitted to Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock for approval and onward submission to AU-IBAR.

The trainees were composed of 28 men and 22 women, and the ratio of men to women was 14:11 in favor of men. There were very few participants over 55 years of age and also none were below 16 years of age. 14% of the trainees were teachers, extension workers or those working for a hospitality or tourism outfit. 4% were Traditional Rulers, and the rest were made of farmers, fishermen and women.

2.3 Group formation

The fifty trainees were divided into five (5) mixed groups of both women and men, including youths and the elderly. Each group chose its own chairperson and secretary, and each member was required to contribute to the group work.

2.4 Medium of communication

The spoken language of the area is Valley Tonga, and it was the preferred medium of communication. The learning was conducted in English and translated into Chitonga or Nyanga. All the community members were encouraged to communicate in a language they were comfortable with, preferably Chitonga, which was in turn translated into English for the benefit of the AU-IBAR expert team.

2.5 Approaches to community training

2.5.1 Interactive, participatory and practical learning

The community forestry training took place on Wednesday, 29th July, 2026, utilized outdoor interactive, participatory and practical learning, with the facilitator guiding the participants by presenting them with pictorial visual aids that required them to think and find solutions to environmental problems they were familiar with. The interactive sessions allowed the trainees to actively solve problems and build knowledge directly using a two-way communication and feedback process. Core characteristics included:

- Groups discussions and debates to ensure active participation by trainees
- Hands-on training as a practical method of learning by doing and direct experience

3.0 TRAINING RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The measured outcomes, data, and discoveries collected after conducting and evaluation of "A Community Training Workshop on Nature-based Solutions for Conserving and Restoring Freshwater Water Ecosystems and Fish Stocks in the Lower Zambezi River".

3.1 Status of tree planting knowledge and skills

The following acquired and indigenous knowledge and skills systems about tree planting were found to exist among the two communities:

a. Intergenerational mentorship: elders among the trainees and other knowledgeable individuals were able to identify tree species, seeds and their various uses
b. Land-based practice: all the trainees knew and appreciated the utilization potential of herbs, shrubs and trees within their environment. They had acquired this knowledge from participating in outdoor activities such as handling soil, planting some trees, retaining fruit trees such as Tamarindus indica and nitrogen fixing trees such as Faidherbia albida and collecting poles and fiber for construction of homesteads and kraals.
c. Cultural landscapes: the two communities had in some cases avoided cutting down some trees which they had deliberately left to provide shade, soil fertility, fodder for livestock, designated as sacred groves under traditional governance and customary resource protection rules.
d. Traditional land-use practices: the two communities acknowledged that there was a general inadequacy in terms of knowledge on the selection of land management practices to avoid causing erosion during cultivation, production of charcoal and grazing of livestock.

3.2 Local situation on tree planting activities

Most of the trainees, about 35%, indicated that they were well versed in farming, fisheries and livestock rearing, as these formed the bedrock of economic and socio-economic activities for most of the people in the two communities. Although most of the trainees (32%) utilized and benefitted from wood and non-wood forest products, very few were engaged in tree planting, only about 10%. Only two individuals had ever planted over 500 trees during the past 10 years, the other three, who indicated that they had planted trees before, had each only planted 50 trees or less over the same period.

3.3 Capacity development of communities for successful tree planting

3.3.1 Demonstration of seed collection and processing

Two seed collection methods were demonstrated, the first being, collection from the ground and the second using a hook. Two tree species were targeted for seed collection from the ground, known as Mugogolo and Mukonka in the local Tonga dialect. Mukonka is Acacia tortilis or Vachelia tortilis and Mukogolo is Lonchocarpus capassa. The fruits of both tree species do not dehiscence when they fall to the ground, but remain enclosed until they either decay or are consumed by livestock or wild animals such as primates or angulates. The seeds were extracted by crushing pods by hand in case of Mukonka or snipping at the edges of pods of Mukogolo using secateurs.

3.3.2 Determination of extraction efficiency and number of seeds in a kilogramme

The collected fruits were weighed using a SF-400 Electronic Kitchen digital scale with a flat top, and the weight in grams recorded in a note book. After the seeds were extracted, they were weighed and counted to determine the extraction efficiency and number of seeds in a kilogramme. The extraction efficiency was expressed as a percentage of the seed to the weight of the pods with seeds multiplied by 100. To determine the number of seeds in a kilogram each group crossed multiplied 1000g by number of seeds extracted divided by extracted weight of seeds in grams. The calculation, even though difficult for some trainees, was necessary to appreciate how to determine the number of seeds required to raise a given number of seedlings.

3.3.3 Selection criteria for plant species for adoption in riverine ecosystem rehabilitation

The plant species selected for planting in the Lower Zambezi riverine and surrounding upland environments should exhibit tolerance for waterlogging and flooding, and have extensive root system architecture, and of native origin. See Table 1.

Table 1: *Category of plants for afforestation, potential species and proposed planting sites*

S/N	Category of plants for afforestation	Where to plant*	Potential species (genus)
1	Grass	• Along the shoreline • Upslope to tree-line • Among the trees	a. Phragmites – reeds b. Typha – cattail c. Papyrus – Nile sedge
2	Grass & shrubs	• Along the shoreline • Upslope to tree-line	As above, see examples of shrubs below
3	Shrubs	• Along the shoreline • Among existing trees • Mixed tree stands	a. Sesbania – river hemp b. Syzygium – water berry c. Phyllanthus

4	Trees and shrubs	• Old fields • Degraded forests • Over-grazed areas	As above, see examples of trees below
5	Trees	• Upslope to tree-line • Hilly areas & old fields • Degraded forests	a. Multi-purpose trees b. Fruit trees c. Evergreen trees d. Multi-stemming trees

**The proposed tree planting sites should show various degrees of degradation, which could include: eroded areas, derelict bare land, overgrazed areas, fire-holes, insufficiently wooded and abandoned agricultural land (old fields).*

The aquatic ecosystem restoration and forest rehabilitation programme will target the planting of grasses as indicated in column 1 in Table 1 and trees native to the area in degraded sites. The grasses will be planted along the shoreline from mid to end of November 2026, three parallel lines, constituting each species will be planted. The grasses will be grown using:

- stolons - horizontal stems that grow on the surface or just underground, and produce new plants
- rhizomes - horizontal stem that grow underground and produce upward shoots and downward roots

3.3.4 Ranking community based economic activities

A list of economic activities in which the trainees were employed was compiled together with local facilitation staff and community members. A total of 16 economic and socio-economic activities were identified and included on the list. These were subjected to a perceptive ranking/scoring system using High, Medium and Low scores, and the trainees were asked indicate the investment that went into each activity. Three types of economic activities were noted, those provided by communities, government and the private sector. See Table 2.

Table 2: *Perception of economic activity in the area by communities and effect on tree planting*

INITIATOR/ PROVIDER	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	RANK/SCORE			INVESTMENT
		High	Medium	Low	LEVEL
Community Driven	Livestock rearing				
	Farming	√			Very high
	Fishing	√			High
	Forestry	√			High
	Handicrafts		√		Low
				√	Low
Private Sector Driven	Tourism	√			Very high
	Hospitality	√			High
	Mining				Low
	Wildlife conservation			√	High
	Transport	√	√		Medium
	Grocery				Low
				√	
Government Driven	Social Cash Transfer	√			Very high
	Cash for Work	√			High
	Fertilizer Input Support	√			Very high
	Employment creation		√		High
	Provision of Social Services			√	Low
	Infrastructure development			√	Low

3.3.3.1 Comments on Table 2:

a. Although forests provided a lot of goods and services (wood and non-wood), they were considered a low investment area because of the perception the trainees had, that forests were free and God given, therefore, nature would take care of them, even when degraded.
b. Most of the trainees indicated that the income they generated from sell of farm products, dried fish, charcoal, poles and handicrafts went towards purchase of livestock, which they considered a safe investment and necessary for wealth building.
c. The degradation of aquatic and riverine vegetation was reported as having impacted negatively on fish stocks, and an almost 100% show of hands from the trainees in support of restoration of this important ecosystem, was proof that the two communities were willing to undertake grass and tree planting to improve spawning and fish habitats.

3.4 Inspection of proposed nursery sites

The two communities were reported to have undertaken internal consultation and proposed two nursery sites. The two nursery sites were inspected and evaluated using the criteria below in Table 3 below.

Table 3: *Nursery site inspection and evaluation in Chalokwa and Namoomba*

Selection Criteria	Namoomba	Chalokwa	Comments
Availability of water	√	√	Perennial river
Source of soil media for plants	√	√	Alluvial soil available
Good soil drainage	√	√	Sufficient
Sun and shade	√	√	Sun and shade available
Security	√	X	Needs fencing*
Proximity to labour	√	√	Yes, trainees
Sufficient space	√	√	Yes, it is adequate
Proximity to planting area	√	√	Areas within reach
Gentle slope	√	√	Yes, both sites

**The Namoomba nursery has been fenced off with water reticulation and tank, while the Chalokwa nursery site is only surrounded by thorn bushes with no water reticulation.*

4.0 TRAINING OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

4.1 Community Training Outputs

The workshop delivered the following outputs:

- Community stakeholders trained on Nature-based Solutions for riverine ecosystem restoration, including habitat rehabilitation, aquatic species return, soil health and revegetation.
- Increased awareness of the relationship between watershed health, riverine vegetation and fisheries productivity.
- Community action plans developed for afforestation and restoration of degraded shoreline and riverbank.
- Community tree and grass nurseries established and managed to support restoration activities in Chalokwa and Namoomba sites.
- Best practices, lessons learned and success stories documented for knowledge sharing and policy uptake.

4.2 Community Training Outcomes

The intervention is expected to contribute the following outcomes:

- Improved health and resilience of the Lower Zambezi riverine ecosystem
- Restoration of fish spawning and nursery habitats
- Reduced riverbank erosion and sedimentation
- Improved aquatic biodiversity conservation
- Enhanced participation of women and youth in ecosystem restoration initiatives
- Strengthened community stewardship of fisheries resources
- Increased evidence to support scaling up of Nature-based Solutions within Zambia and other African Union Member States

4.3 Alignment with AU and National Priorities

The intervention contributed to implementation of:

- African Union Continental Strategy on Nature-based Solutions for Conserving, Restoring and Sustainable use of Aquatic Ecosystems and Fish Stocks.
- AU Blue Economy Strategy (ABES)
- AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS)
- Zambia's fisheries conservation and environmental management priorities.
- Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDGs 2, 6, 13, 14 and 15.

4.4 Expected Impact

The pilot intervention will demonstrate how community led Nature-based Solutions can restore degraded freshwater ecosystems while improving fisheries productivity, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience and livelihoods.

5.0 ACTION PLAN FOR RESTORATION OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS AND REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FOREST AREAS

ISSUE	ACTION	TIMELINE	BY WHOM
Inadequate planting materials for restoration of aquatic ecosystems and rehabilitation of degraded forests	Establish nurseries to provide grass and tree seedlings for afforestation	Continuously	• District Forest Office • Fisheries and Livestock Office • Community • NGO
Eroded riverbanks and soil deposition on shoreline	Plant grass along shoreline to restore aquatic ecosystem, plant deep rooted trees on river bank, and install bioengineered structures to stabilize slope.	Twice yearly, during the wet season for tree planting and during the early dry season for management and protection	• District Forest Office • Fisheries and Livestock Office • Community • NGO
Degraded forests on hills and old abandoned fields	Manage and protect natural regeneration, plant trees and shrubs on bare areas to expand forest cover	Continuously	• District Forest Office • Community • NGO
Deforestation	Conduct awareness and sensitization campaigns	Continuously	• District Forest Office • Community • NGO
Bioenergy – firewood and charcoal burning	Promote locally available and affordable alternatives to charcoal	Continuously	• District Forest Office • Private Sector • NGO
Building mud houses with poles and fiber	Promote locally available and affordable burnt bricks for house construction	Continuously	• Government • Community
Inadequate employment and job opportunities	Government and private sector to invest in the area to create	Continuously	• Policy makers • Private Sector

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Afforestation: plant native tree and shrub genera such as Acacia, Afzelia, Combretum, Khaya, Tamarindus, Trichilia, Sesbania, and Ziziphus around homesteads and on degraded land, in clusters to rebuild canopy cover.
b. Aquatic vegetation restoration: plant native grass and shrubs along the shoreline and riverbank at close spacing to reduce soil erosion and restore fish habitats
c. Soil remediation and repair: use compost, grass matting and cover crops to repair and put back soil fertility on old agricultural fields
d. Community involvement: work with traditional leaders and communities to manage and protect grazing areas, regenerating woodlands, and to stop illegal tree cutting and charcoal production.
e. Awareness and sensitization campaigns: conduct conservation education for sustainable management and utilization of land and water resources in the Lower Zambezi area
f. Sustainable land-use: replace harmful monoculture farming with multi-cropping and rotational grazing, and promote adoption of alternatives to charcoal for domestic energy.

g. Long term monitoring plots: establish within restored and rehabilitated sites long term monitoring plots to track systematically plant growth and fish stock replenishment.

7.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, community capacity development through training is necessary for ensuring that local people's participation in aquatic ecosystem restoration leads not only to repairing degraded landscapes, but also mitigates climate change, conserves biodiversity and improves livelihoods. The training of communities in Lower Zambezi is expected to create opportunities for door to door sharing of knowledge and skills as the participants engage in tree nursery establishment and management, and tree planting. Ultimately investing in the restoration of the aquatic ecosystem of the Lower Zambezi river is not just about replenishment of fish stocks but also an essential act that secures resilient futures for generations to come.

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APPENDIXES *Day One: Community training on Nature-based Solutions in the Lower Zambezi*

















Day Two: *Community training on Nature-based Solutions in the Lower Zambezi*













APPENDIX 2: DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE COMMUNITY TRAINING WORKSHOP

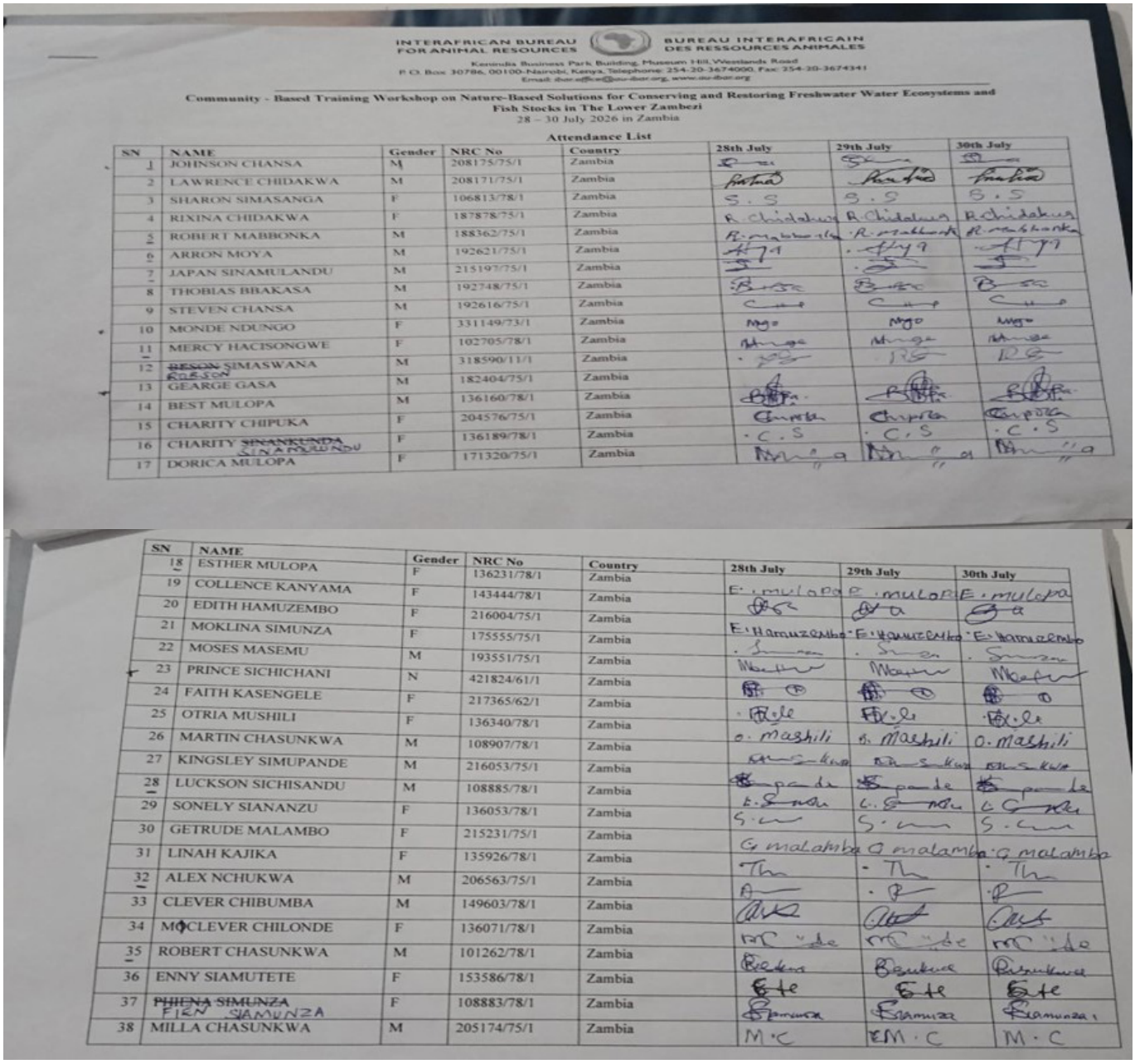
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DRAFT AGENDA

A COMMUNITY TRAINING WORKSHOP ON NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CONSERVING AND RESTORING FRESHWATER WATER ECOSYSTEMS AND FISH STOCKS IN THE LOWER ZAMBEZI RIVER, 28 – 30 JULY 2026, ZAMBIA.

Day	Session	Responsible
Sunday 26 July 2026	Arrival in Lusaka, Zambia Brief on program (2.00pm) – StayEasy Hotel	AU-IBAR
Monday 27 July 2026	Drive to Chirundu (7am -10am)	AU-IBAR, Consultant and Ministry Expert
Tuesday 28 July 2026	Theoretical Community Training 1 9.00 am – 3.00pm Visit and see woodland trees in the field (3.30pm)	AU-IBAR, Consultant and Ministry Expert
Wednesday 29 July 2026	Community Training 2 9.00am – 3.00pm Visit to Chalokwa site – 3.30pm	AU-IBAR, Consultant and Ministry Expert
Thursday 30 July 2026	Discussions with Project Partners: 9.00am – 12.00 noon Drive back to Lusaka – 2.00pm	AU-IBAR, Consultant and Ministry Expert
Friday 31 July 2026	Departure for Nairobi, Kenya	AU-IBAR

APPENDIX 3: COPY OF SIGNED ATTENDANCE LIST FOR COMMUNITY TRAINING WORKSHOP



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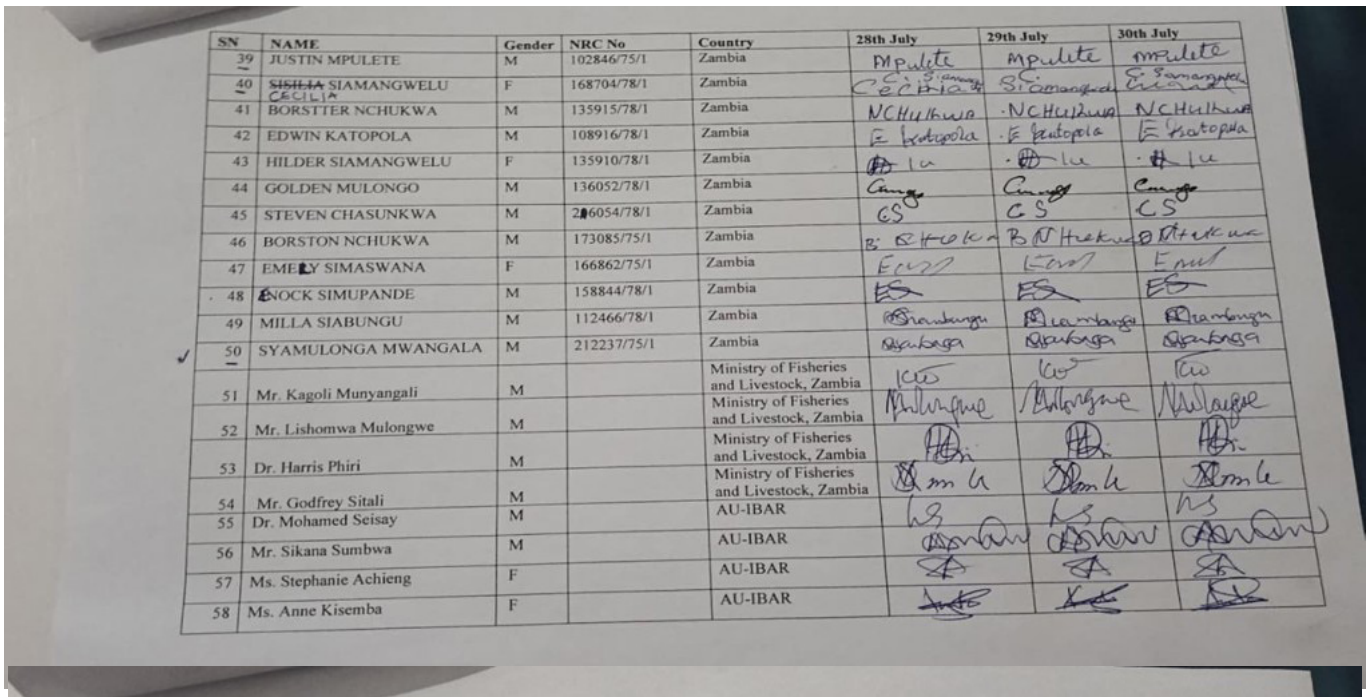
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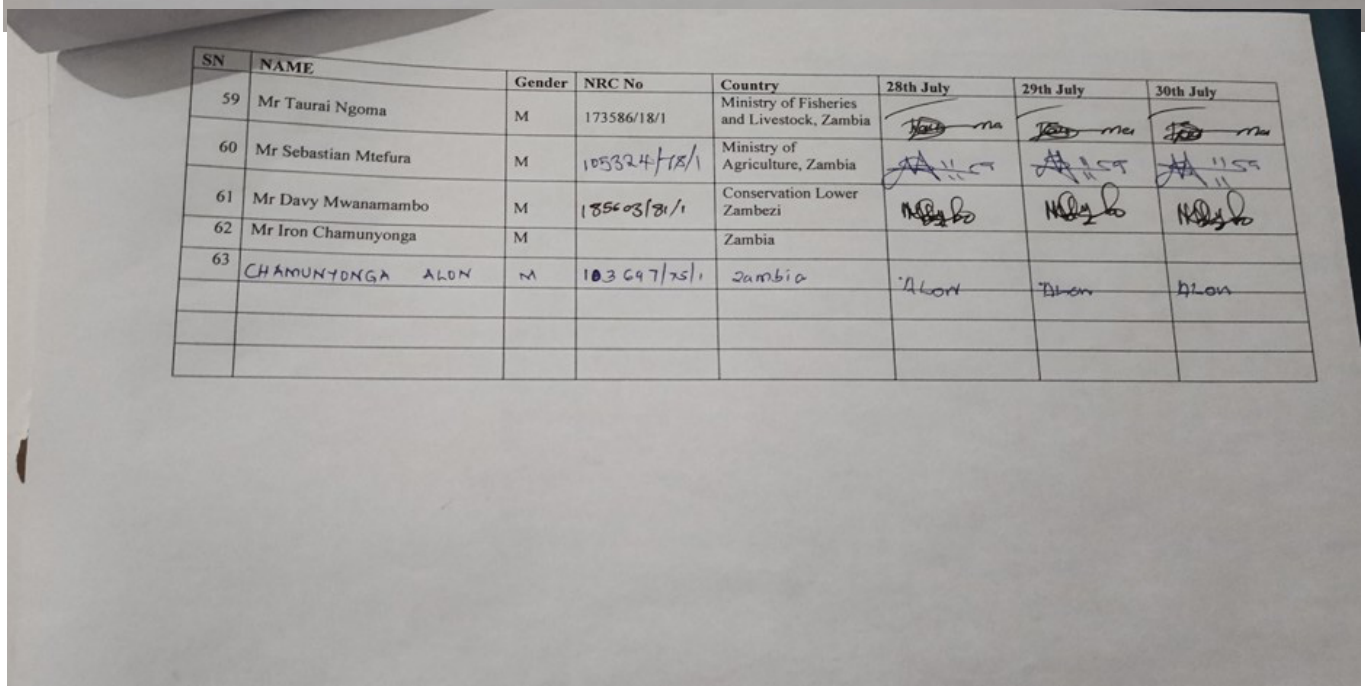
Community - Based Training Workshop on Nature-Based Solutions for Conserving and Restoring Freshwater Water Ecosystems and Fish Stocks in The Lower Zambezi
28 – 30 July 2026 in Zambia

Attendance List

SN	NAME	Gender	NRC No	Country	28th July	29th July	30th July
1	JOHNSON CHANSA	M	208175/75/1	Zambia			
2	LAWRENCE CHIDAKWA	M	208171/75/1	Zambia			
3	SHARON SIMASANGA	F	106813/78/1	Zambia	S. S	S. S	S. S
4	RIXINA CHIDAKWA	F	187878/75/1	Zambia	R. Chidakwa	R. Chidakwa	R. Chidakwa
5	ROBERT MABBONKA	M	188362/75/1	Zambia			
6	ARRON MOYA	M	192621/75/1	Zambia			
7	JAPAN SINAMULANDU	M	215197/75/1	Zambia			
8	THOBIAS BBAKASA	M	192748/75/1	Zambia			
9	STEVEN CHANSA	M	192616/75/1	Zambia			
10	MONDE NDUNGO	F	331149/73/1	Zambia			
11	MERCY HACISONGWE	F	102705/78/1	Zambia			
12	~~BESON~~ SIMASWANA BOESON	M	318590/11/1	Zambia			
13	GEARGE GASA	M	182404/75/1	Zambia			
14	BEST MULOPA	M	136160/78/1	Zambia			
15	CHARITY CHIPUKA	F	204576/75/1	Zambia			
16	CHARITY ~~SINANKUNDA~~ SINAMULUNDU	F	136189/78/1	Zambia	C. S	C. S	C. S
17	DORICA MULOPA	F	171320/75/1	Zambia	"	"	"
18	ESTHER MULOPA	F	136231/78/1	Zambia	E. MULOPA	E. MULOPA	E. MULOPA
19	COLLENCE KANYAMA	F	143444/78/1	Zambia			
20	EDITH HAMUZEMBO	F	216004/75/1	Zambia	E. Hamuzembo	E. Hamuzembo	E. Hamuzembo
21	MOKLINA SIMUNZA	F	175555/75/1	Zambia			
22	MOSES MASEMU	M	193551/75/1	Zambia			
23	PRINCE SICHICHANI	N	421824/61/1	Zambia			
24	FAITH KASENGELE	F	217365/62/1	Zambia			
25	OTRIA MUSHILI	F	136340/78/1	Zambia	O. Mashili	O. Mashili	O. Mashili
26	MARTIN CHASUNKWA	M	108907/78/1	Zambia			
27	KINGSLEY SIMUPANDE	M	216053/75/1	Zambia			
28	LUCKSON SICHISANDU	M	108885/78/1	Zambia			
29	SONELY SIANANZU	F	136053/78/1	Zambia			
30	GETRUDE MALAMBO	F	215231/75/1	Zambia	G. Malambo	G. Malambo	G. Malambo
31	LINAH KAJIKA	F	135926/78/1	Zambia			
32	ALEX NCHUKWA	M	206563/75/1	Zambia			
33	CLEVER CHIBUMBA	M	149603/78/1	Zambia			
34	MOCLEVER CHILONDE	F	136071/78/1	Zambia			
35	ROBERT CHASUNKWA	M	101262/78/1	Zambia			
36	ENNY SIAMUTETE	F	153586/78/1	Zambia			
37	~~PHIENA SIMUNZA~~ FIEN SIAMUNZA	F	108883/78/1	Zambia			
38	MILLA CHASUNKWA	M	205174/75/1	Zambia	M. C	M. C	M. C



SN	NAME	Gender	NRC No	Country	28th July	29th July	30th July
39	JUSTIN MPULETE	M	102846/75/1	Zambia			
40	~~SISILIA~~ SIAMANGWELU CECILIA	F	168704/78/1	Zambia			
41	BORSTTER NCHUKWA	M	135915/78/1	Zambia			
42	EDWIN KATOPOLA	M	108916/78/1	Zambia			
43	HILDER SIAMANGWELU	F	135910/78/1	Zambia			
44	GOLDEN MULONGO	M	136052/78/1	Zambia			
45	STEVEN CHASUNKWA	M	236054/78/1	Zambia			
46	BORSTON NCHUKWA	M	173085/75/1	Zambia			
47	EMELY SIMASWANA	F	166862/75/1	Zambia			
48	ENOCK SIMUPANDE	M	158844/78/1	Zambia			
49	MILLA SIABUNGU	M	112466/78/1	Zambia			
50	SYAMULONGA MWANGALA	M	212237/75/1	Zambia			
51	Mr. Kagoli Munyangali	M		Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Zambia			
52	Mr. Lishomwa Mulongwe	M		Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Zambia			
53	Dr. Harris Phiri	M		Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Zambia			
54	Mr. Godfrey Sitali	M		Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Zambia			
55	Dr. Mohamed Seisay	M		AU-IBAR			
56	Mr. Sikana Sumbwa	M		AU-IBAR			
57	Ms. Stephanie Achieng	F		AU-IBAR			
58	Ms. Anne Kisemba	F		AU-IBAR			



SN	NAME	Gender	NRC No	Country	28th July	29th July	30th July
59	Mr Taurai Ngoma	M	173586/18/1	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Zambia			
60	Mr Sebastian Mtefura	M	105324/18/1	Ministry of Agriculture, Zambia			
61	Mr Davy Mwanamambo	M	185603/81/1	Conservation Lower Zambezi			
62	Mr Iron Chamunyonga	M		Zambia			
63	CHAMUNYONGA ALON	M	103697/75/1	Zambia			



African Union
Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
Kenindia Business Park
Museum Hill, Westlands Road
P.O. Box 30786
00100, Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: +254 (20) 3674 000 / 201
Fax: +254 (20) 3674 341 / 342
Website: www.au.ibar.org
Email address: ibar.office@au-ibar.org