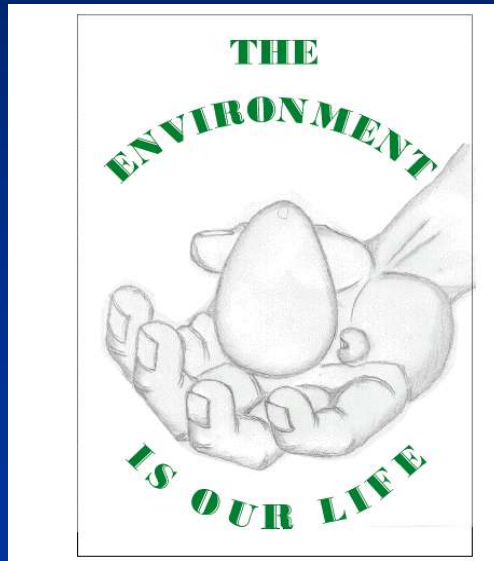


Cultural Appropriate communication

A Communities' Perspectives



October 15, 2012

COP12- CEPA side event

Gladman Chibememe
gchibememe@yahoo.co.uk

Overall Goal of CHIEHA

- The promotion of the conservation of our Cultural and natural heritage in the Sangwe Communal Lands and their environs through:
- Fostering the spirit of communal participation in the conservation of our cultural and natural resources focusing particularly on the equal involvement of men, women and youths.
- Sharing of information among stakeholders about conservation, culture and development and in the process provide communities with environmental, cultural, educational and earth healing skills so as to assist them to make responsible decisions about using their local resources.

Programmes

1. Environment and Culture Awareness

2. Earth Healing and Land Care

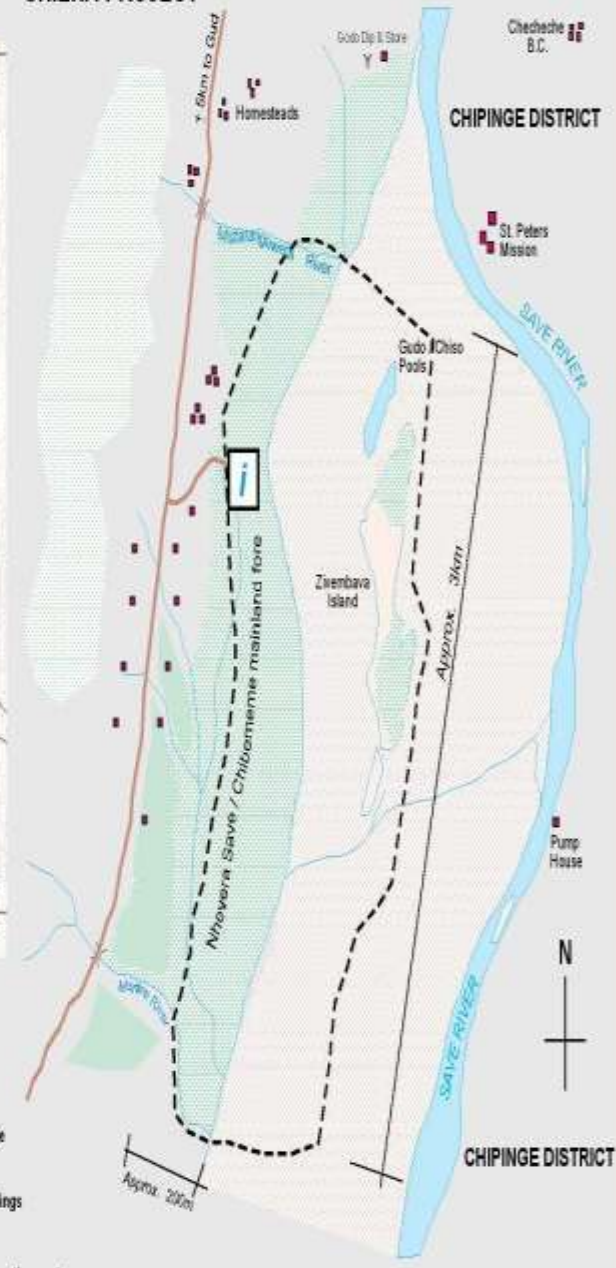
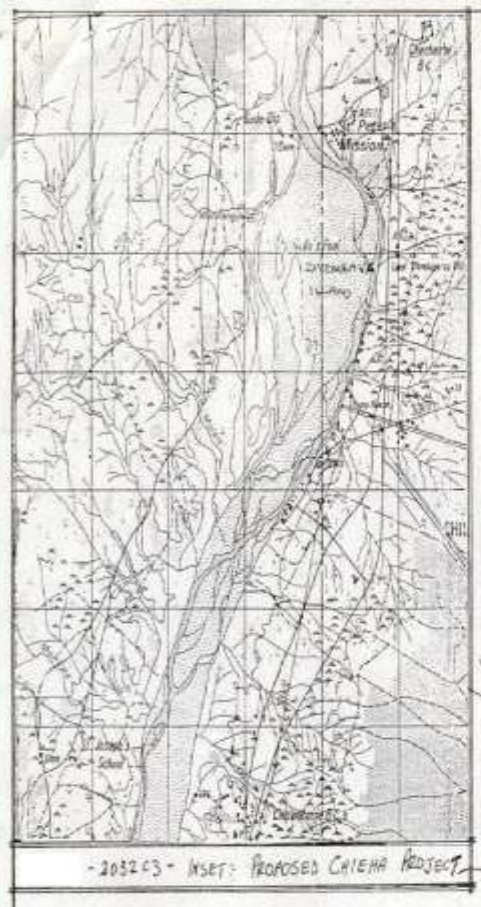
3. Sustainable agriculture

4. GLTPCA Communities' Network

- **Environment and Culture Awareness**
- Environmental awareness bicycle rides & community drama performance
- Heritage bira or festival, Traditional song and dance
- Operation of an environmental Cultural and Information Centre
- Recording local history, culture and tradition
- Awareness patrols.
- Workshops and training
- Print and Electronic media.
- Statement, declarations, posters and pamphlets
-

CHIBEMEME VILLAGE

CHIEHA PROJECT



- Gravel Road
- Project Site
- River
- Forest area
- Grazing land
- Cultivation
- Sand
- Bridge
- Buildings
- Information centre

Target Group-villagers from Sangwe and the adjoining Sengwe, Ndowoyo, Matema and Musikavanhu Communal lands

The total beneficiaries are above 50 000 people including those in the GLTP area



Communication at community level: CHIEHA & Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park Rural Community Network



Heritage festivals



Traditional song and dance



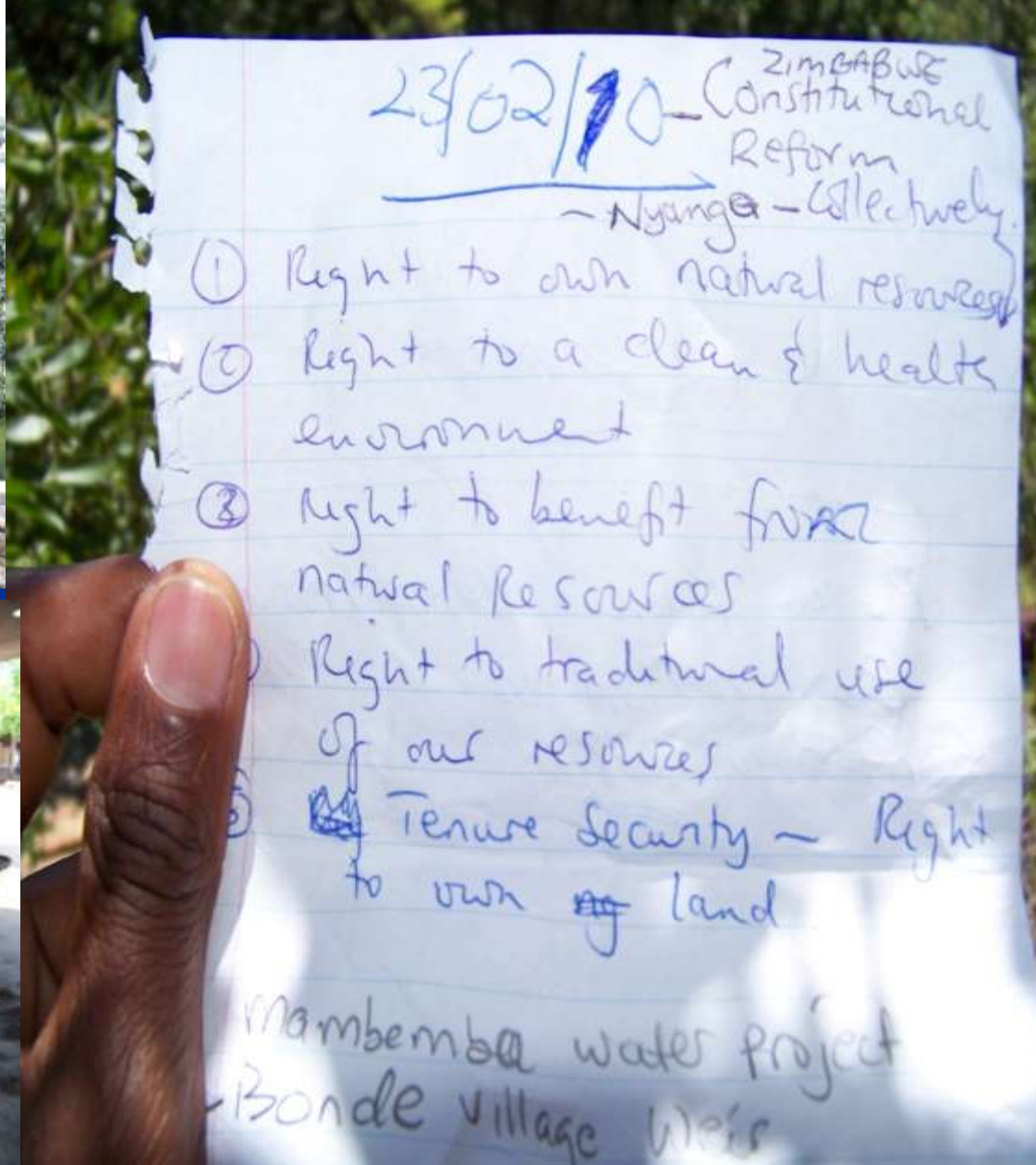
Community led participatory presentations



Community level Awareness Patrols



Communication through community elders



Community led research



Drama Performance



Reaching out: Local , Regional, National & global: CHIEHA Information Centre



Workshops & community meetings



Awareness in SCHOOLS



Cyclists to lobby for community benefits

Herald Reporter

TEN cyclists from South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe last Friday embarked on a 10-day ride to Durban, South Africa, to lobby for community participation and benefits sharing in parks and protected areas.

The cyclists represent the countries that are party to the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) and the campaign is aimed at raising awareness among policy makers expected to attend the World Parks Congress in Durban next week.

The 35 000 square kilometres Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park combines Mozambique's Limpopo, South Africa's

Kruger and Zimbabwe's Gonarezhou national parks.

The 10 riders, including two women, left Chibemene community in Chiredzi on Friday afternoon and will first go through Mozambique. They are expected to arrive in South Africa just before the start of the WPC.

The Minister of Environment and Tourism Cde Francis Nhema launched the Benefit Beyond Boundaries Community Cycle Ride.

The riders will advocate increasing community benefits in conservation through initiatives such as community-run tourist facilities.

Cde Nhema said the community cycle ride

was aimed at exploring possibilities of policy and legal reforms that grant rights to communities settled on national parks and protected areas.

"Our Government, with the help of friendly agencies like Africa Resources Trust and others, are looking at ways of empowering our communities who live around the park, which include the Chibemene people," said Cde Nhema.

He said the importance of the ride was highlighted by the fact that it had the full support of communities in Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Cde Nhema said Zimbabweans must learn from their South African counterparts in

Makuleke community near Kruger National Park.

The Makuleke's reclaimed their land in 1998 after being evicted by the apartheid government in 1962.

"The community is already deriving benefits from the park by virtue of their proximity to it.

"The Makuleke people are running businesses in partnership with the private sector, an example we should emulate," said Cde Nhema.

Mr Gladson Chibemene of the Chibemene Earth Healing Association said they incurred a lot of costs from wildlife but got little benefits from it.

"The costs include loss of livestock and crops through destruction by problem animals.

"The costs outweigh the benefits as there is no proper compensation programme for the affected households," said Mr Chibemene.

He said there was also lack of consultation on the development of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park.

"Like many villagers settled near the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park there is little grassroots community consultation by policy and decision makers involved.

"We are saying that we need our voices to be heard. We need to speak for ourselves and

not others to speak on our behalf," said Mr Chibemene.

Canadian International Development Agency's head of aid Mr Sam Landon said it was not too late to address the anomalies shared by various communities in Africa.

"We sincerely hope when world governments meet in Durban, they will consider endorsing the need to give rural communities next to parkland their rights to benefit beyond park boundaries," said Mr Landon.

CIDA funded the cycle ride to the tune of \$162 million through its Environmental Response Fund in Zimbabwe and provided the bicycles for the cyclists.



Banners, posters, fliers and pamphlets



Engaging the Print Media

TIMES CITY

COMPARISON OF HIGH COURT STAYS FOR ONE WEEK PENALTY IMPOSED ON MINISTER PARTHASARATHY

Native groups stress on local concerns

Seek Bigger Role In Green Policy-Making

Sudipta Sengupta | 15

Hyderabad: It is not in India alone that local and indigenous communities are troubled with indifference by the government. The activists, if anything, are universal, most members of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) who have congregated in the city from across the globe for CoP-11.

Right from Australia to Europe to Africa and even South America, locals everywhere have been pushed away from their traditional areas and livelihoods to make way for developmental programmes. And, while the battle for exclusive growth in biodiversity, with the consent of locals, becomes a forerunner for the urban, its members said they were not ready to give up their way.

For instance, while the ongoing convention has clearly emphasised its stand on declaring July 13 (the date of the first official CBD local community report submitted to an International Local Communities Day as 'IPLC' IIFB members continue to be largely sceptical about bringing about realisation to local communities. It is so very important and we can't lose this day just yet," said Gladman Chibememe, an activist from Chibememe who has been in Zimbabwe.

Back in his home country, he points out that local communities have been pushed away from their traditional areas and livelihoods to make way for developmental programmes. And, while the battle for exclusive growth in biodiversity, with the consent of locals, becomes a forerunner for the urban, its members said they were not ready to give up their way.



TALKING RIGHTS: Members of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity at the CoP-11 venue on Friday

parka like the Great Limpopo Trans-Frontier Park.

At another end of the globe, in Australia, it is the indigenous who, much like their Indian counterparts, are locked in an endless struggle to keep their traditional occupations alive. Tired of the government's lip service to the issue of protecting the rights of locals, the community there is now demanding an acknowledgment of the CBD principles which talk about biodiversity in the already environmentalist.

The activists here are just not a threat to how much people own but, they have a point to make when a local level to involve a commercial sector to be able to sell their goods. This is a common theme that these people have been trying to bring to the fore," said Gladman Chibememe, an activist from Chibememe who has been in Zimbabwe.

Right from the mountains in the plateau, land belonging to locals has been grabbed by private government agencies to create big extensions for better security value. "And this has been done without the consent of the inhabitants of the area," said Gladman Chibememe, a local activist who said he had led his activist coalition to the past between indigenous groups and officials, resulting in the death of over 100 people. According to the Zimbabwean, millions of his own people are not satisfied with the government's actions.

Considering the poor state of affairs and despite the hopes of IIFB, most of the CoP-11 would end up as a mere governmental exercise. "One of the main reasons for the poor state of affairs is the fact that the government is not willing to share the power with the people," said Gladman Chibememe, an activist from Chibememe who has been in Zimbabwe.

Newsday, 5 August 2010

Include local community rights in new constitution – environmentalists



Gladman Chibememe

Staff Writer

Environmentalists have called upon Zimbabweans to advocate for clauses in the new constitution that will respect the rights of local communities to their natural resources as they are the owners and custodians of the environment.

Gladman Chibememe, of the Chibememe Earth Healing Association, Shamiso Mtisi and

Muniso Dhlwayo of the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, this week said Zimbabweans should demand rights to an environment that is not harmful to their health.

Chibememe said if local communities who lived in mineral-rich areas like Chiadzwa, or wildlife-endowed areas like Gonarezhou were to benefit from natural resources in those

communities, they would feel encouraged to preserve them.

"The new constitution should capture words like 'local communities' to make sure their rights over natural resources around them are secured. That would also make them true custodians of the environment," said Chibememe.

He said local communities faced losses associated with biodiversity, like loss of crops and livestock due to attacks by wild animals and as such, they deserved to benefit from those environments.

Dhlwayo said every Zimbabwean should have rights to access to environmental and natural resources management information.

He said people should demand the rights to have the

of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevented pollution and ecological degradation.

"Access to environmental information is important to ensure that people are aware of what is happening in the environmental fields, and of any environmental harm," said Dhlwayo.

Mtisi, an environmental lawyer, said people should demand that the new constitution include the right to a safe working environment.

He said while the current legislation, the Factory and Works Act, provided for a safe working environment, there were links that were not provided for in the constitution. "This is a critical issue," Mtisi said.

He said the problem with en-

SARCE 1 - NEWSDAY, 5 August 2010



Wednesday 11 August - Sunday 15 August 2010

4 August 10 2003

News

Communities to benefit from parks

Sunday Mail Reporter

ABOUT 2 000 delegates drawn from international natural resource conservation organisations are expected to attend the Fifth World Parks Congress to be held in South Africa in September to discuss ways in which rural communities in the SADC region can benefit from their national parks.

The communities, who were forcibly removed from their land to pave way for the establishment of the protected wildlife areas during the colonial era, have not been benefiting from the national parks.

The congress seeks to correct the anomaly through the theme "benefits beyond boundaries". Among the participants from Zimbabwe will be the Africa Resources Trust.

In an interview last week the trust director, Dr Cecil Mochena, said national parks management was mainly dominated by the private sector and there was a need for the communities to be directly involved in the practice in order to develop them. Dr Mochena said the congress would be an opportunity for stakeholders to address the anomalies

that affected the communities.

"The congress will provide those directly involved in the issue with the platform to discuss the contentious matter."

"The congress seeks to pave way for the direct involvement of the communities in the management of the protected areas and, as such, the private sector must accommodate them," said Dr Mochena.

He added that the communities had the capacity to excel if they were given the opportunity. He, however, said that progress depended on the countries' governing policies.

"After the congress, there will be a need to work with governments in the region to finalise policy formulation and implementation. It is imperative to reinvent the private sector dominance as benefits need to be shared with the communities. This will play a key role in economic development and subsequently contribute to political stability."

The nine-day congress will also examine issues such as the integration of protected areas into the "broader economy" and building a more diverse and effective constituency for protected areas as

well as redefining and reinforcing their relevance in the 21st century.

The provision of a technical focus for professionals working in protected areas to exchange ideas will also be discussed.

The campaign to develop the rural communities is being carried out under the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM).

The initiative also part of the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (Campfire) which has given 37 rural district councils in the country authority to manage wildlife.

The Makwale community in South Africa is an example of a rural society that is reaping benefits from its natural resources through similar campaigns.

The campaign has been allowed to run a community lodge in Kruger National Park. Locally, rural communities only benefited from wildlife activities through projects initiated by rural district councils.

The councils encourage hunting areas which are then allocated to local activities or behalf of the

communities.

Communities then agree on various income-generating projects within the limits of the protected that would have been generated from the hunts.

The Africa Resources Trust is currently representing a rural community known as Chibememe which is located in Chiredzi, to benefit from Gonarezhou National Park from where it was removed to pave way for the protected wildlife area.

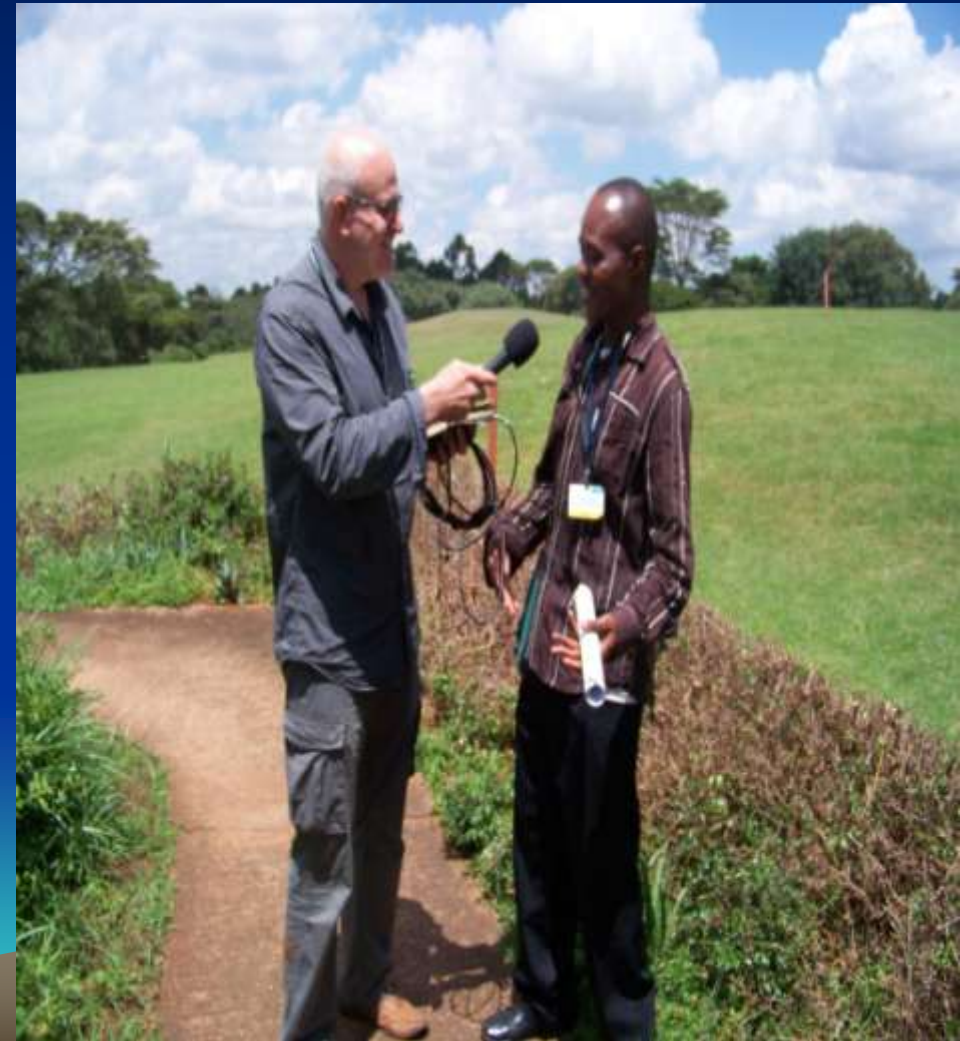
A University of Zimbabwe student, Mr Gladman Chibememe, who comes from the community, is also organising a bicycle tour from Zimbabwe to South Africa as part of efforts to represent the interests of SADC communities that were displaced to make way for the national parks.

The cyclists, who will include those from Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa, will start cycling just before the start of the congress.

"The purpose is for the cyclists to interact with other communities as a way of campaigning for their legitimate right to benefit beyond the boundaries of the national parks," said Dr Mochena.

See also Page B1

Engaging the electronic media (*television & radio*)

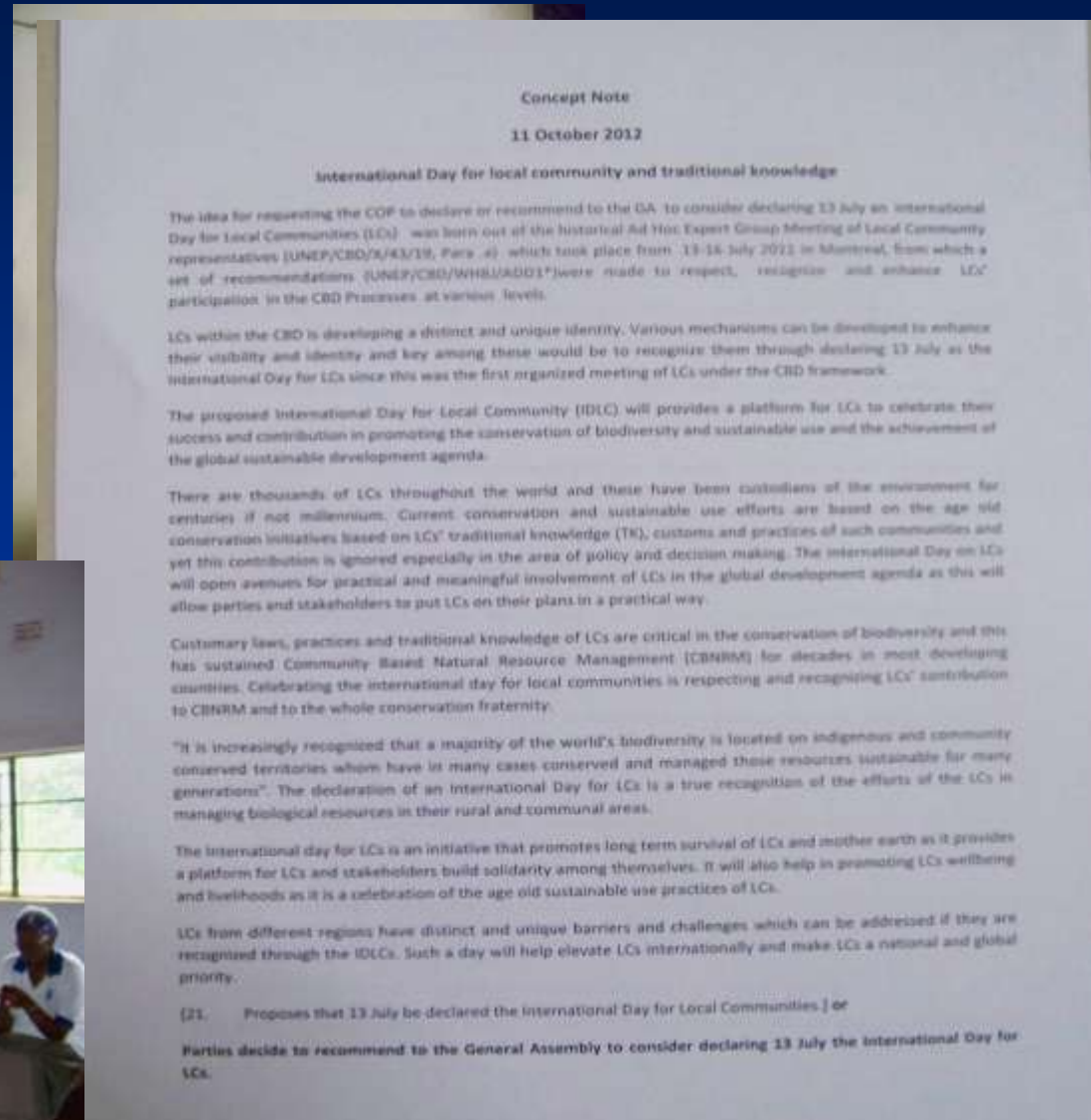
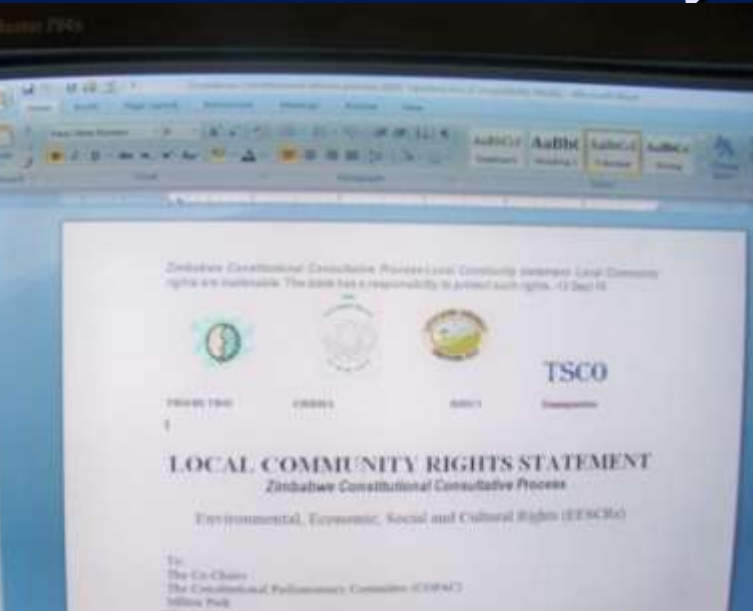


Solidarity with indigenous brothers and sisters= (*communicating – common goals & unity*)





Use of community statements & position papers



Works that communicate



COMMUNITIES TK, Environment & PPLE

ENVIRONMENT

INTERRELATIONSHIP

-T K and wisdom on ABS

SPIRITUALITY

CULTURE

PEOPLE



Milestones: Policy



**THE
DRAFT CONSTITUTION
OF
ZIMBABWE**

JULY 18 2012

The State must take all practical measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to provide social security and social care to those who are in need.

2.23 Legal aid

The State must take all practical measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to provide legal representation in civil and criminal cases for people who need it and are unable to afford legal practitioners of their choice.

2.24 Sporting and recreational facilities

The State must take all practical measures to encourage sporting and recreational activities, including the provision of sporting and recreational facilities for all people.

* 2.25 Preservation of traditional knowledge

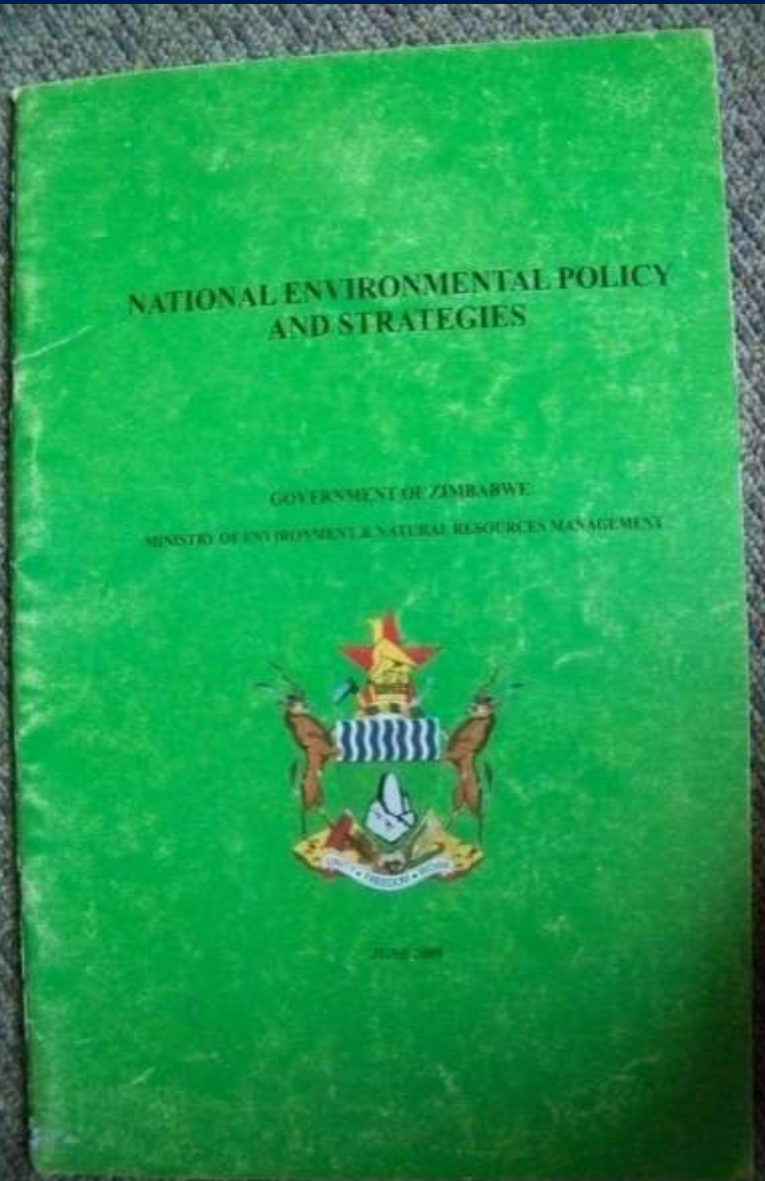
The State must take measures to ensure the preservation and protection of knowledge possessed by members of local communities regarding the medicinal and other properties of animal and plant life in their areas.

** State must put in place laws*

2.26 Domestication of international instruments

The State must ensure that all international conventions, treaties and agreements to which Zimbabwe is a party are incorporated into domestic law.

Milestones: Policy



Statutory Instrument 61 of 2009.

[CAP. 20:27
Environmental Management (Access to Genetic Resources and
Indigenous Genetic Resource-based Knowledge) Regulations, 2009

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Section

1. Title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Purposes of regulations.

PART II

GENETIC RESOURCES AND INDIGENOUS GENETIC RESOURCE-BASED KNOWLEDGE PROTECTION COMMITTEE

4. Establishment and composition of Genetic Resources and
Indigenous Genetic Resource-based Knowledge Protection
Committee.
5. Functions of Committee and exercise thereof.

PART III

COMMUNITY RIGHTS OVER GENETIC RESOURCES AND INDIGENOUS GENETIC RESOURCE-BASED KNOWLEDGE

6. Intra-communal rights in relation to genetic resources and
indigenous genetic resource-based knowledge.
7. General extra-communal rights in relation to genetic resources
and indigenous genetic resource-based knowledge.
8. Specific extra-communal rights in relation to genetic resources
and indigenous genetic resource-based knowledge.

Challenges

- Reluctance by various stakeholders to recognise and respect local communities.
- Lack of participation and recognition in all levels of policy development and implementation
- No concrete policies, structure to support LC Representation & engagement .
- Lack of Access to Long Term Finance Mechanism for LCs devpt initiatives to implement CBD initiatives at community level.



Robert Chambers- there are two professionals who have killed development in the world. These are teachers and preachers because they talk without allowing their audience to respond and contribute to what they are preaching or teaching them (ESD 2001)

