

NAMBOLA



Using sustainable indigenous practices to improve resilience in Zambia



BEFORE

Areas for improvement

AFTER

Improved outcomes

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

- 1) Poor crop productivity
- 2) High incidences of grass burning
- 3) Cutting of trees

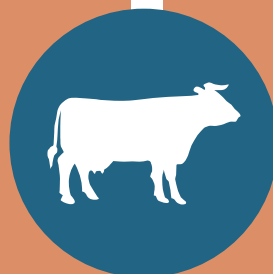


ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- 1) Increased crop productivity due to use of cattle manure, hooves, and crop residue
- 2) Regulations and heavy fines for burning of grass, non-movement of animals in rotational grazing, harvesting branches instead of cutting trees

LOW-QUALITY LIVESTOCK

- 1) Poor condition of livestock
- 2) High disease burden - FMD outbreak,
- 3) Theileriosis disease (Corridor Disease)
- 4) Low cattle productivity



HEALTHY, PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK

- 1) Improved livestock condition = better prices for beef cattle
- 2) Knowledge on marketing and grading of cattle
- 3) Vegetable tanning of skins and hides
- 4) Leather products for sale
- 5) Decreased disease burden, low tick infestation

WEAK PARTICIPATION

- 1) Poor community organization
- 2) Poor women and youth participation in community development



HEALTH & WELL-BEING

- 1) Extension services by a community member (Entrepreneurship)
- 2) Traditional court in place to oversee cases and issue fines
- 3) Access to loans in the community money village banking
- 4) Traditional leadership oversees the running of the program and community activities