



# CHAONA the Forest Champion

written by: Alayne Cotterill and Amy Dickman

illustrated by: Kayla Harren

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the

# Forest Champion

This book  
is dedicated to  
our own 'chicks'  
and the forests that  
support them.

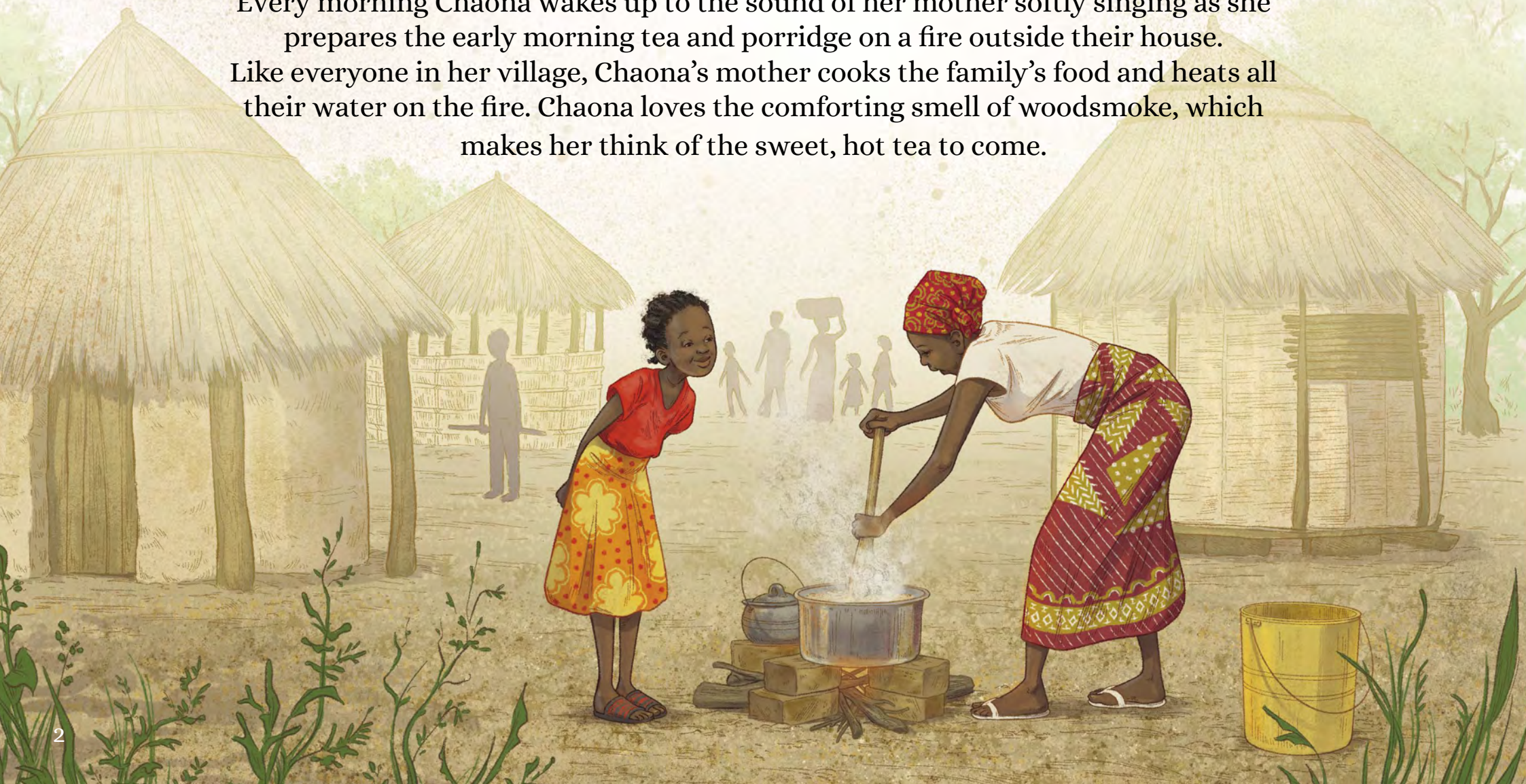
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M'mawa mulimonse Chaona amauka akamva kuimba kwa amai ake apo akupanga tiyi ndi kukonzanso phala pa moto wa pabwalo pa nyumba yao. Monga wina aliyense amacita mu mudzimo, amake a Chaona amaphikira banja lao lonse cakudya ndi kutenthetsa madzi pa moto. Chaona amakonda kwambiri fungo la utsi, umene umamukumbutsa za tiyi wotsekemera umene udzaphikidwa.

Every morning Chaona wakes up to the sound of her mother softly singing as she prepares the early morning tea and porridge on a fire outside their house. Like everyone in her village, Chaona's mother cooks the family's food and heats all their water on the fire. Chaona loves the comforting smell of woodsmoke, which makes her think of the sweet, hot tea to come.

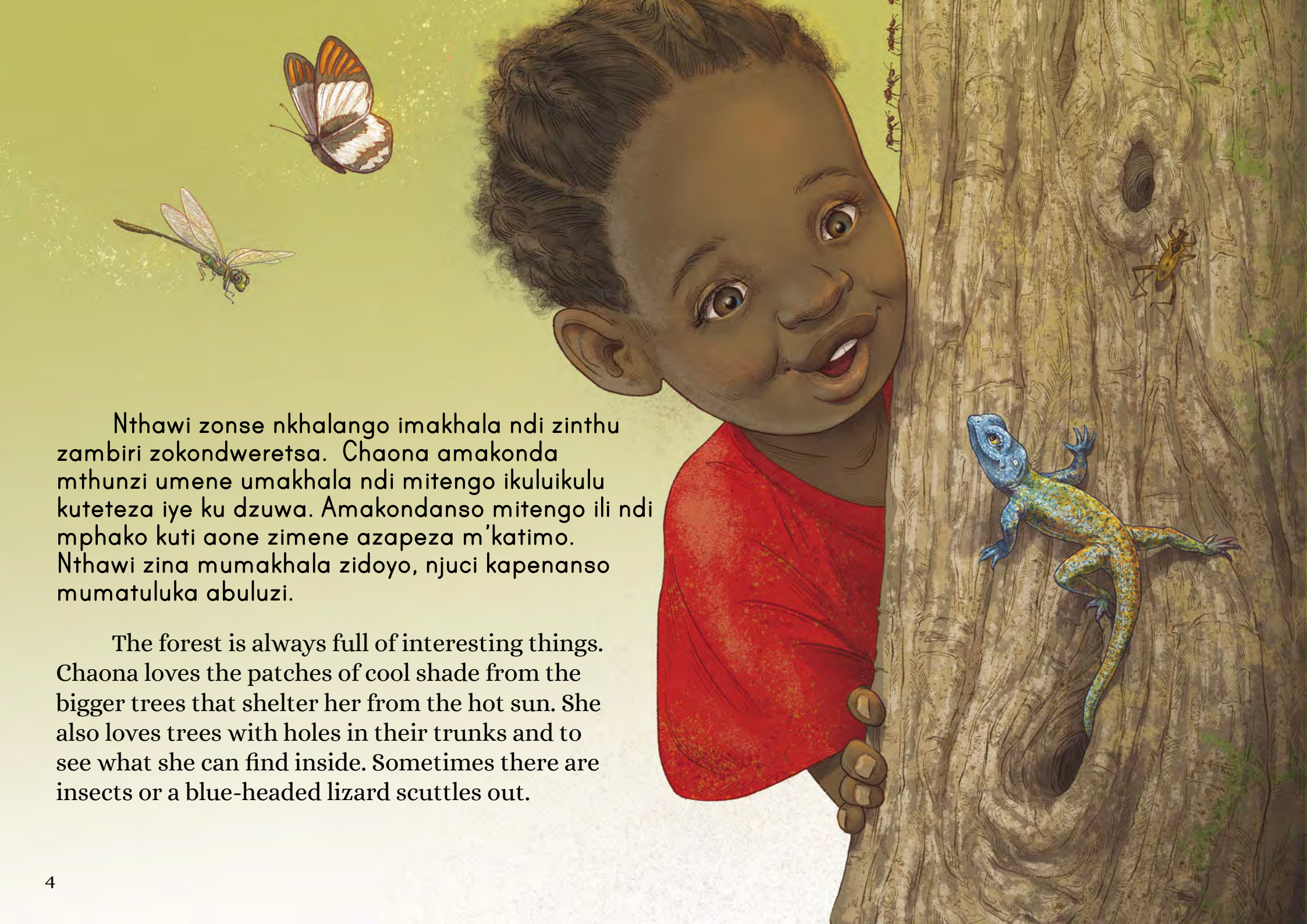




Chaona ndi mlongosi komanso mcemwali wake onse athandiza amai ao kucita nchito za pakhomo. Nchito imene Chaona akonda ndi kufuna nkuni ku thengo. Iye amakonda kutsogolera amai ake ndi azimai ena apo atadendekera mitolo ya nkuni pa mitu zao.

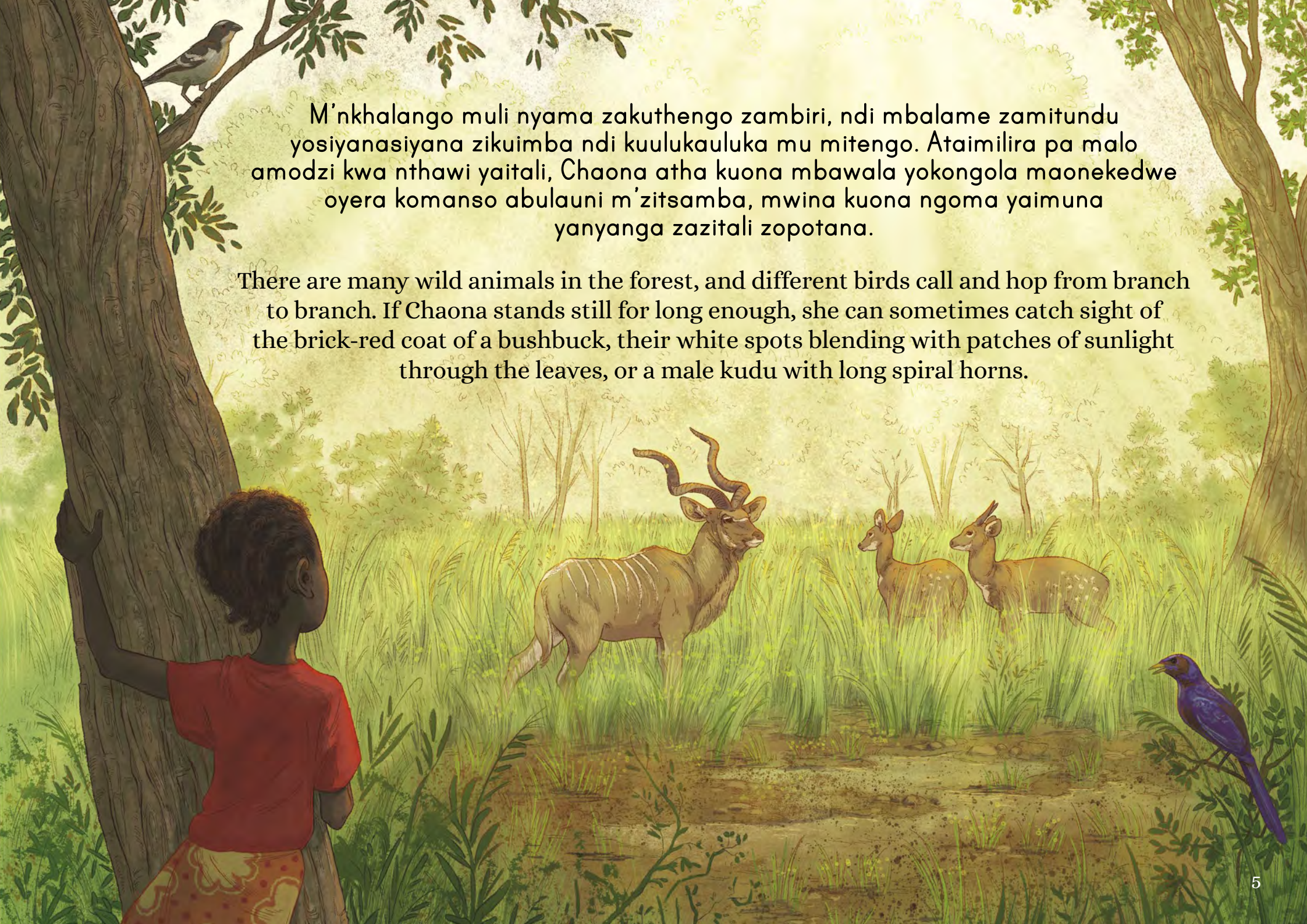
Chaona and her brother and sister all help their mother with tasks to support the family. Chaona's favourite task is fetching the firewood from the forest. She likes to run ahead of her mother and the other women when they carry back the bundles of dried branches balanced on their heads.





Nthawi zonse nkhalango imakhala ndi zinthu zambiri zokondweretsa. Chaona amakonda mthunzi umene umakhala ndi mitengo ikuluikulu kuteteza iye ku dzuwa. Amakondanso mitengo ili ndi mphako kuti aone zimene azapeza m'katimo. Nthawi zina mumakhala zidoyo, njuci kapenanso mumatuluka abuluzi.

The forest is always full of interesting things. Chaona loves the patches of cool shade from the bigger trees that shelter her from the hot sun. She also loves trees with holes in their trunks and to see what she can find inside. Sometimes there are insects or a blue-headed lizard scuttles out.



M'nkhalango muli nyama zakuthengo zambiri, ndi mbalame zamitundu yosiyanasiyana zikuimba ndi kuulukauluka mu mitengo. Ataimilira pa malo amodzi kwa nthawi yaitali, Chaona atha kuona mbawala yokongola maonekedwe overa komanso abulauni m'zitsamba, mwina kuona ngoma yaimuna yanyanga zazitali zopotana.

There are many wild animals in the forest, and different birds call and hop from branch to branch. If Chaona stands still for long enough, she can sometimes catch sight of the brick-red coat of a bushbuck, their white spots blending with patches of sunlight through the leaves, or a male kudu with long spiral horns.



Chaona akonda kwambiri kuona namngomba (nalikoma) wa pansi, mbalame yaikulu yokongola bwino. Amakonda kumva kuitana kwa mbalame imeneyi kumene kumamveka monga kulira kwa ng'oma. Iye amamvanso bwino kuona zikamajowajowa apo zikuyenda mwa mabanja ao. Nyama zambiri zimathawa zikamuona Chaona, koma anamngomba amaima ndi kumupenya iye mwacidwi ndipo zimenezo zimamusekesa iye.

One of Chaona's favourite animals is the ground hornbill, a huge, beautiful bird. She loves to hear their calls, which sound like deep beating drums, and see them strutting through the forest in close family groups. Most animals leap away when they see Chaona, but the ground hornbills stop and look at her curiously through their long lashes which makes her laugh.

Ali m'nkhalango muja, Chaona ndi azimai ena afika pamalo pamene mitengo yonse inadulidwa. Pakati pa malowo pali nthutu zokutidwa ndi dothi ndipo zikutulutsa utsi uli tolotolo. Umenewo ndi uvuni umene amuna amaochapo mitengo yaiwisi ataiduladula kuti akatentha akhale malasha. Malasha amakhala osalema kwambiri kulinganiza ndi nkhuu zimene azimai amanyamula. Malasha ndi opepuka komanso savuta kunyamula ndi kugulitsidwa.

In the forest, Chaona and the women come across areas where all the trees have been cut down. In the middle of these clearings, big smoking heaps of soil shimmer in the heat. These are ovens where the men slowly cook chopped wood to turn it into dried and blackened lumps called charcoal. Charcoal is lighter weight than the normal dry wood the women collect, and easier to transport and sell.





Utsi umenewo ukumbutsa Chaona za atate ake amene amatentha malasha kuti anthu aziphikira mu tauni. Pakapita masiku ocepta iwo amatenga masaka odzala ndi malasha naika pa njinga kupita kukagulitsa ku tauni yapafupi ndi kwao.

The woodsmoke smell reminds Chaona of her father, who makes the charcoal for people in towns to cook with. Every few days Chaona's father loads his bike with big sacks full of charcoal and rides to the nearest town to sell it.



Nthawi zina pamafika magalimoto aakulu kuzagula malasha ndi kupita nao ku tauni, ndipo amuna a mu mudzi amakondwera popeza zikakhala tero amagulitsa malasha ambiri. Chaona akuganizira kuti kodi ndi n'cifukwa ciani anthu a kutauni sapeza nkhu ni pafupi ndi komwe iwo amakhala?

Sometimes big trucks arrive to buy charcoal for people living in the city, and the village men are happy because they can then sell more charcoal. Chaona thinks about her forest going all the way to the capital city and wonders why the people there don't find wood closer to where they live.



Ngakhale ku mudzi kwao Chaona, nkhalango ipita kutali cifukwa caka cili conse anthu amadula mitengo kufuna malo polima minda zao komanso kupanga malasha. Chaona ndi azimai amayenda mtunda wautali kuti apeze nkhu ni zophikira komanso mitengo yokonzera nyumba zao ndi mokhala ziweto.

Even in Chaona's village, the forest is getting further away as every year more of the forest is cleared to grow crops and to make charcoal. Chaona and the women have to walk further and further to find wood for cooking and mending their houses and livestock enclosures.



Pakupita kwa nthawi, amuna naonso amapitanso kutali kukadula mitengo yopangira malasha. Izi zavuta atate ake Chaona cifukwa akudwala ndipo palibe dotolo pafupi woti awathandize.

Over time, the men also have to walk further to cut trees to make charcoal. This is hard for Chaona's father because he is sick and there is no doctor nearby to help him.



Chaona ayesa kulankhula ndi amai ndi atate ake za kutha pang'onopang'ono kwa nkhalango ndipo iwo akuoneka achisoni ndi nkhope zakugwa ndikumuuza kuti iwo ayenera kulima zakudya, ndi kugulitsa malasha kuti alipire ndalama zofunikira ku sukulu. Cimeneci cidetsa nkhaba Chaona cifukwa mitengo imakula mosedwa, ndipo posacedwa padzakhala palibe mitengo pafupi ndi mudzi wao. Nkhalango ikatha kodi iwo adzacotsa kuti nkhu?

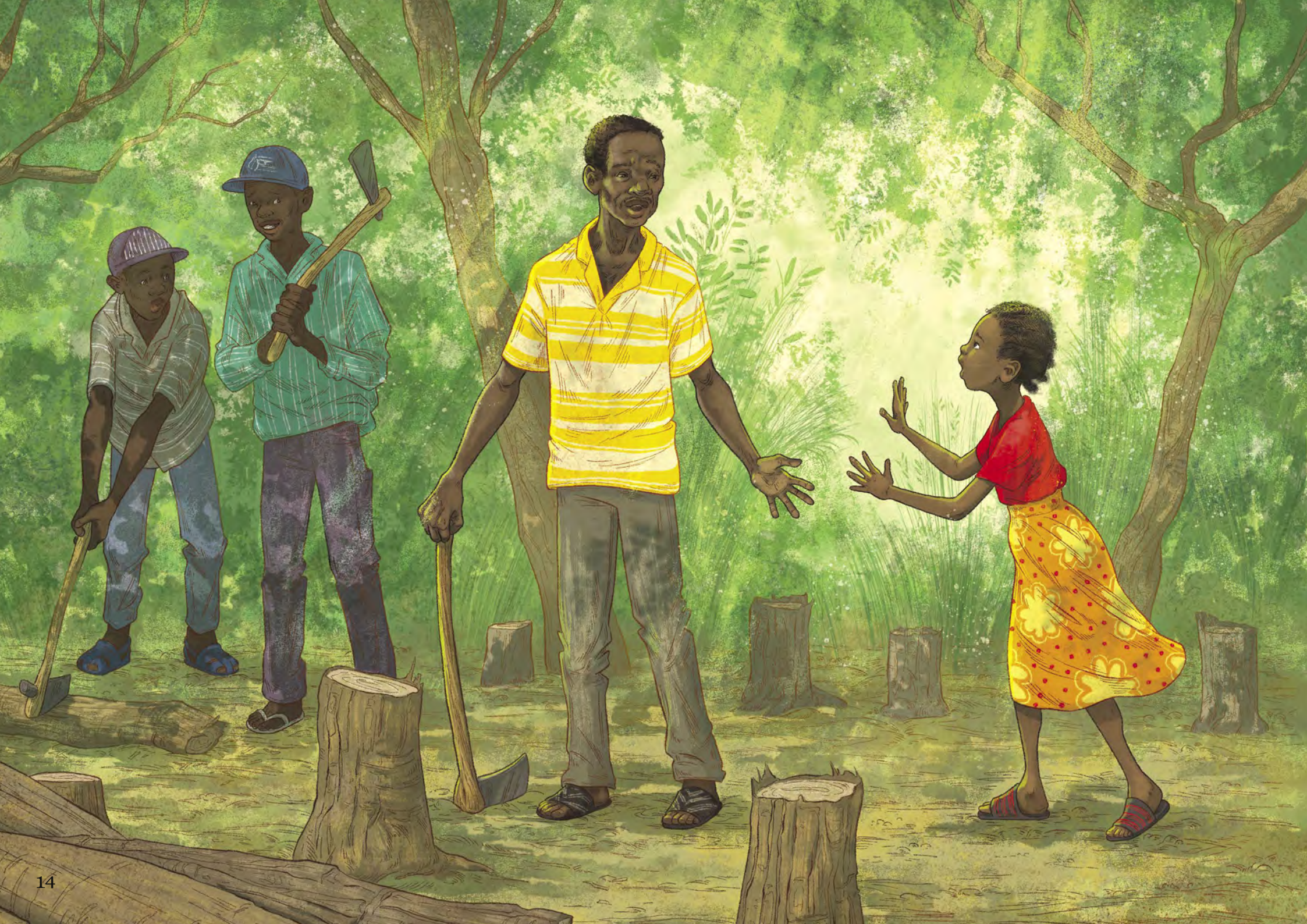
Tsiku lina mu nkhalango, Chaona anapeza mtengo wina waukulu kwambiri wa mphako yalikulu. Ataona m'kati, anapezamo kamwana ka namngomba ka maso akulu-akulu a buluu kakumupenya. Iye akalibe kuonapo cisa, ndipo iye akukondwera kwambiri ndi kanapiye kameneko ka mulomo wautali ndi mangala osaoneka bwino a apo ndi apo.



Chaona tries to talk to her mother and father about the disappearing forest but they just look sad and tell her they need to grow crops to eat, and sell charcoal to pay for school fees. This worries Chaona because the trees grow very slowly, and there will soon be no trees left near her village. How will they collect wood for all their needs if the forest disappears?

One day in the forest, Chaona finds a large tree with a big hole in its trunk. When she peeks inside, she finds a ground hornbill chick looking out at her with big blue eyes. She has never seen a ground hornbill nest before, and the chick looks funny with its long beak and scruffy feathers.





Mtengo waukulu si uli patali ndi pomwe azibambo amadula mitengo ya malasha, motero iye athamangira komweko kukawauza kuti asadule mitengo ili pafupi ndi pomwe pali mwanapiye wa namngomba.

Azibambo akudabwa, “N’cifukwa ciani tiyenera kuleka kudula mitengo?” akufunsa, “Cifukwa ca mbalame cabe?” Iwo akuganiza kuti pali miyandamiyanda ya mbalame, ndipo ngati azasunga mtengo uliwonse kuti ukhale womangamo zisa za mbalame ndiko kuti adzasowa malasha wogulitsa. “Koma ndalama zolipira ku sukulu zidzacoka kuti?” afunsa atate ake Chaona. Azibambo ena akuseka maganizo a Chaona, motero kuti iye agwetsa nkhope yake. Iye afunitsitsa kuteteza mtengo waukulu uja ndi mwanapiye amene akubisala m’menemo.

Chaona sakondanso fungo la utsi wa mitengo ija cifukwa umamudetsa nkhwawa za mwanapiye.



The big tree is not far from where the men are cutting trees for charcoal, so she runs there to tell them not to cut the trees near the ground hornbill chick.

The men are surprised “Why would we stop cutting charcoal just for a bird?” they ask. They think that there are thousands of birds, and if they keep every tree with a bird’s nest in it they would have no charcoal to sell.

“Then how would I pay your school fees?” asks Chaona’s father.

Some of the men laugh at Chaona’s idea, making her feel very sad. She really wants to protect the chick and the big tree it is hiding in.

Chaona doesn’t like the smell of woodsmoke anymore because it makes her worry about the chick.



Tsiku lina Chaona anapeza munthu wacilendo akupima kuina kwa mitengo.  
Iye akumuza kuti dzina lake ndi bambo Besa ndipo ndi Mkulu Woyanganira Nkhalango.

Amatenga mfundo za mitengo ndi kucita ciwerengero ca mpweya wa carbon  
(umene timapumira kubwalo) umene uli mu nkhalango m'menemo.

Iye afotokoza kuti zocitika zambiri pa dziko lapansi zimatulutsa mpweya wa carbon mu mwamba. Mpweya umenewu wa gasi umacokera mu mafakitale amene amapanga zinthu zimene timagwiritsa nchito masiku onse monga nsapato kapena machisa, umacokeranso kwa anthu ogwiritsa nchito magalimoto, mabasi ndi ndege. Kutentha nkhu komanso malasha kumatulutsa mpweya wa carbon dioxide. Cifukwa mpweya wa carbon dioxide umasunga kutentha kocokera ku dzuwa, ndipo kutenthaku kukaculuka kumapangitsa dziko lapansi kutentha mopitirira.

Abambo Besa auza Chaona kuti mitengo imathandiza kusunga dziko kukhala ndi kutentha kofunikira muyeso potulutsa mpweya wa carbon dioxide ndi kuusunga mu mitengo kukhala carbon cabe.



One day Chaona finds a stranger in the forest measuring the size of the tree trunks.  
He tells her his name is Besa and that he is a Forest Monitor. He collects information  
about the trees to calculate how much carbon is stored in the forest.

He explains that many activities across the world release a gas called carbon dioxide into the air.  
This gas comes from factories that make things we use everyday like shoes or matches, or from  
people using cars, buses and aeroplanes.

Burning wood and charcoal also releases carbon dioxide. Because carbon dioxide  
stores heat from the sun, too much of it causes the earth to overheat.  
Besa tells Chaona that trees help keep the earth the right temperature by taking the extra  
carbon dioxide out of the air and trapping it safely in their wood, storing it as carbon.





Chaona wadabwa: mitengo siipatsa chabe kuzizira ndi mthunzi komanso imakhalanso nyumba ya zolengedwa zina, imathandiza kuti dziko lonse likhale lozizira bwino pogwira mpweya wa carbon dioxide m'mwamba. Abambo Besa akuuza Chaona kuti si izo cabe ai – mitengo imayeretsa mpweya umene ukupema kucotsako utsi ndi zina zodetsa mpweya, ndi kupanga carbon dioxide kukhala okisijini (mpweya umene nyama ndi anthu amapumila m'kati). Mitengo imathandiza kupanga mvula poguza madzi ali panso ndipo pang'onopang'ono acokera mu masamba, ici ndiye cifukwa cake nthawi zina m'mamawa nkhalango imaoneka monga ili ndi utsi.

Chaona aganzira za m'mene mitengo yonse ya m'nkhalango imacotsera carbon dioxide mu utsi ndi kuupanga kukhala okisijini ndi kupanganso mvula.

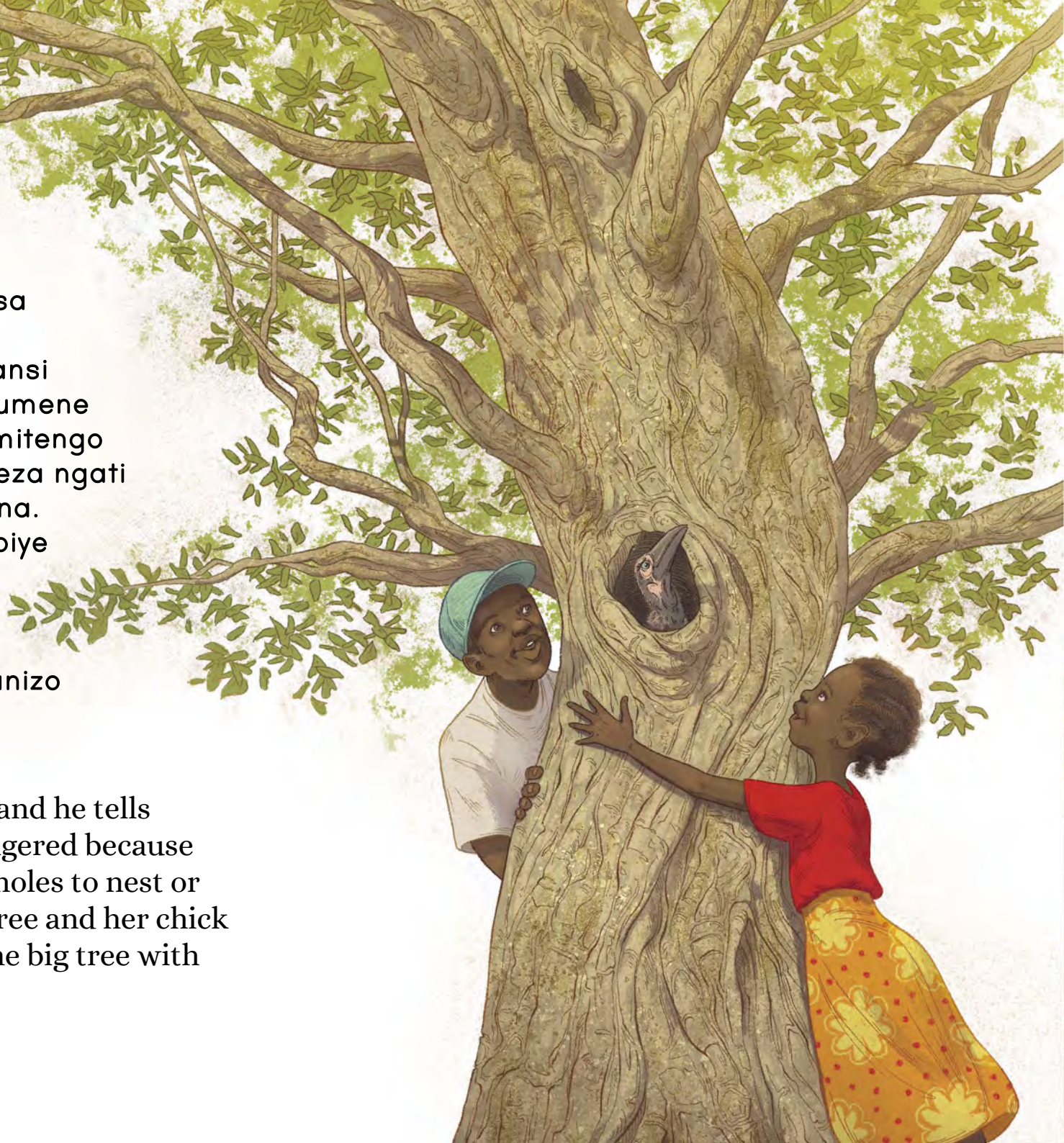


Chaona is amazed: not only do the trees keep her cool with their shade and create homes for wildlife, they keep the whole earth cooler by trapping carbon dioxide from the air. Besa tells Chaona that trees do even more - they clear the air she breathes from smoke and other chemicals, and turn carbon dioxide into oxygen for people and animals to breathe. They also help make rain by sucking up water from the ground and releasing it slowly from their leaves, which is why the forest is sometimes covered in mist early in the morning.

Chaona thinks of all the trees in the forest taking the carbon dioxide from the smoke and turning it into oxygen and cool rain.

Chaona aonetsa abambo Besa kamwanapiye kake kaja ndipo iwo akumuza kuti namngomba wa pansu ndi mtundu umodzi wa mbalame umene uli pa ciopsezo cifukwa pafunika mitengo ikuluikulu kuti apangemo zisa popeza ngati sakhala ndi zisa sadzakhala ndi ana. Mtengo wa Chaona ndi kamwanapiye kaja zikuoneka bwino kwambiri. Iye akukweza maso ake ca m'mwamba kupenya mtengo uja waukulu apo atagwidwa ndi maganizo oonetsa kudabwa atsopano.

Chaona shows Besa her chick, and he tells her that ground hornbills are endangered because they need very big trees with large holes to nest or they cannot have chicks. Chaona's tree and her chick are very precious. She looks up at the big tree with new wonder.



Abambo Besa amagwira nchito ku bungwe lomwe lithandiza anthu kuteteza nkhalango zao. Iwo pamodzi ndi gulu lao abwera kudzaonana ndi anthu am'mudzi m'mene Chaona akhala. Iwo, auza anthuwo kuti mitengo imacita nchito yaikulu komanso yofunikira motero kuti anthu pa dziko lonse lapansi ndiokonzeka kulipira anthu a m'mudzi wao ndalama kuti nkhalango itetezedwe. Nkhalango ili m'dera m'mene mukhala Chaona ndiyaikulu ndipo ili ndi nyama, ndiko kuti iwo adzawalipira ndalama zambiri, makamaka popeza muli nyama zikuluzikulu komanso zija zosaoneka-oneka monga mikango ndi anamngomba apansi.

Besa works for a carbon project that helps people protect their forests. Besa and the carbon team come to meet with Chaona's village. They explain that the work the trees are doing is so important that people all across the world are willing to pay the people in her village to protect large areas of forest.

Chaona's community will be paid more because their forest has animals in it, particularly large and rare animals like lions and ground hornbills.



Citukuko ca mitengo cija ciphunzitsa atate ake Chaona ndi azibambo ena otentha malasha njira zabwino zomwe siziononga mitengo yonse koma zisiya mitengo yambiri kuti ikule. Iwo azindikira tsopano kuti pamene akucita njira zotere zoteteza nkhalango, azipanga ndithu ndalama zothandizira mabanja ao. Iwo aphunziranso molimira mbeu zambiri ndiponso zathanzi mwa njira zimene zimasiya zakudya m'nthaka ndi kugwiritsa nchito madzi ocepa cabe, motero kuti nkhalango siiongedwa cifukwa ca minda.

Citukuko cija ca carbon ca m'dera lao, ciphunzitsa ndi kulemba nchito amuna ndi akazi ena ocokera m'mudzi wao Chaona kuti akhale oona ndi kuteteza nyama kwa anthu amene amapha nyamazo za m'thengo.



The forest carbon project teaches Chaona's father and other villagers how to make charcoal in a way that leaves many trees to grow, while still making enough money to support their families. They also learn how to grow more crops in a way that keeps nutrients in the soil and needs less water, so that less forest needs to be cleared for fields.

The carbon project trains and employs some men and women from Chaona's village to become anti-poaching scouts who monitor and protect the wildlife living in the forest.





Ndalama zimene amatenga anthu a m'mudzi wao Chaona, ziwathandiza iwo kuyambitsa zitukuko zina zokondweretsa zatsopano. Iwo aganizira zakumanga sukulu lalikulu komanso cipatala catsopano kuti aliyense m'mudzi muja azithandizika ndikuti wodwala monga atate ake Chaona azipita pa cipatala capafupi.

The money that Chaona's village earns by taking care of their forest and the animals that live there allows the village to plan new and exciting projects. They decide to build a bigger school and a new clinic so everyone in the village will benefit and can easily get help when they are sick, like Chaona's father.





Ali ku sukulu, Chaona mosagwira mtima cifukwa ca cikondwerero, auza aphunzitsi ake ndi anzake onse za mitengo ndi anamngomba apansi, komanso za momwe nkhalango yao ndi nyama zili momo zidzawathandizira iwo kupanga sukulu lalikulu ndi cipatala. Aphunzitsi ake akukondwera nazo kwambiri zimenezo ndipo amulimbikitsa pomupatsa ka nyenyezi, ndipo Chaona wakondwa zedi ndi zimenezi.

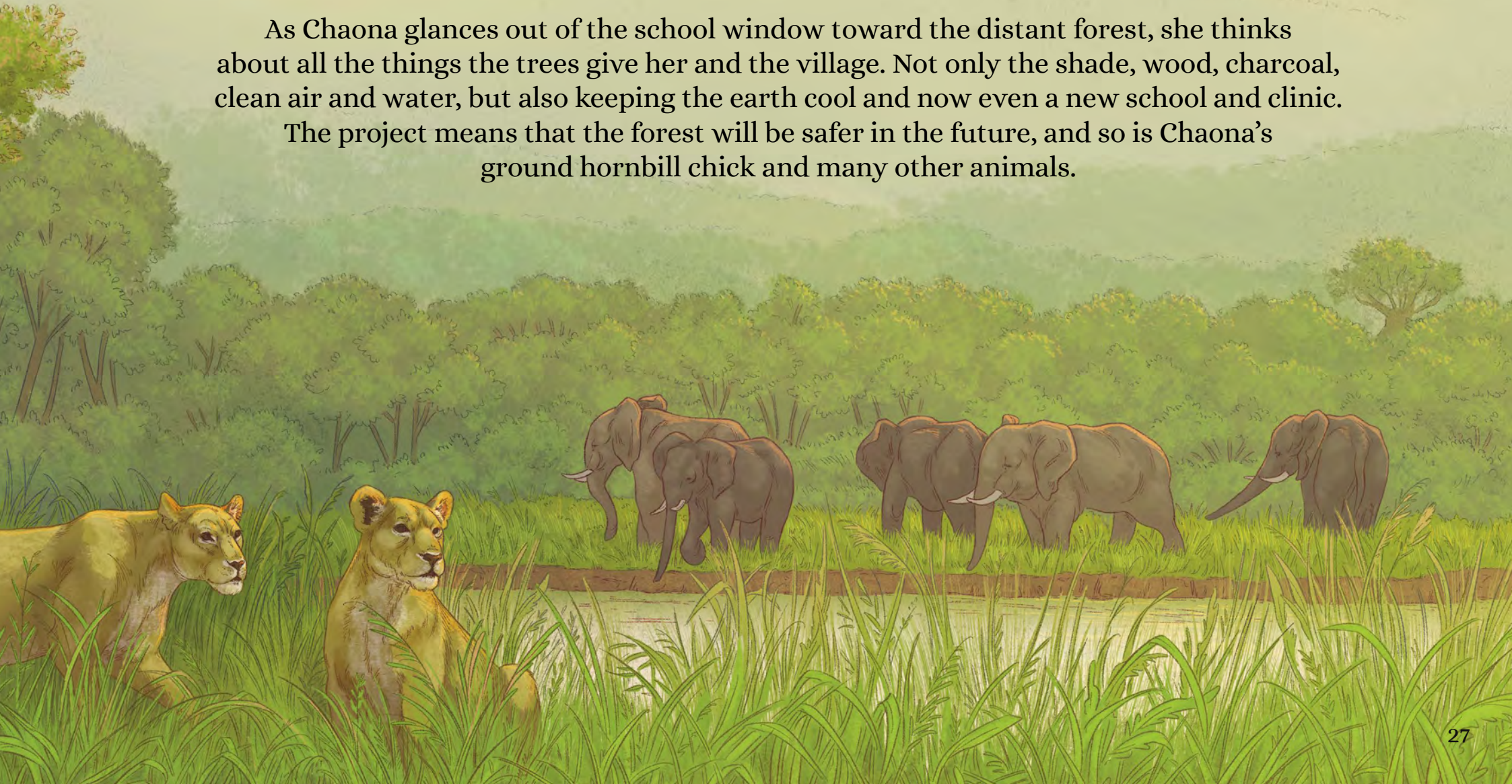
At school Chaona excitedly tells her teacher and friends all about the trees and ground hornbills, and how their forest and wild animals will help them build a bigger school and a clinic. Chaona is given a gold star from her teacher and is very happy.



Pomwe Chaona akupenya pa windo ku sukulu kuona nkhalango, akuganizira pa zinthu zonse zimene mitengo imamupatsa ndi kupatsanso anthu a mu mudzi wao. Osati cabe mthunzi, nkhu, malasha, mpweya wabwino, ndi madzi, komanso kusunga dziko kukhala lozizira komanso citukuko catsopano ca sukulu ndi cipatala m'dera lao. Citukuko cimeneci citanthauza kuti nkhalango idzatetezedwa mtsogolo, komanso namngomba wa Chaona ndi nyama zina za kuthengo zidzakhala zosamalidwa.

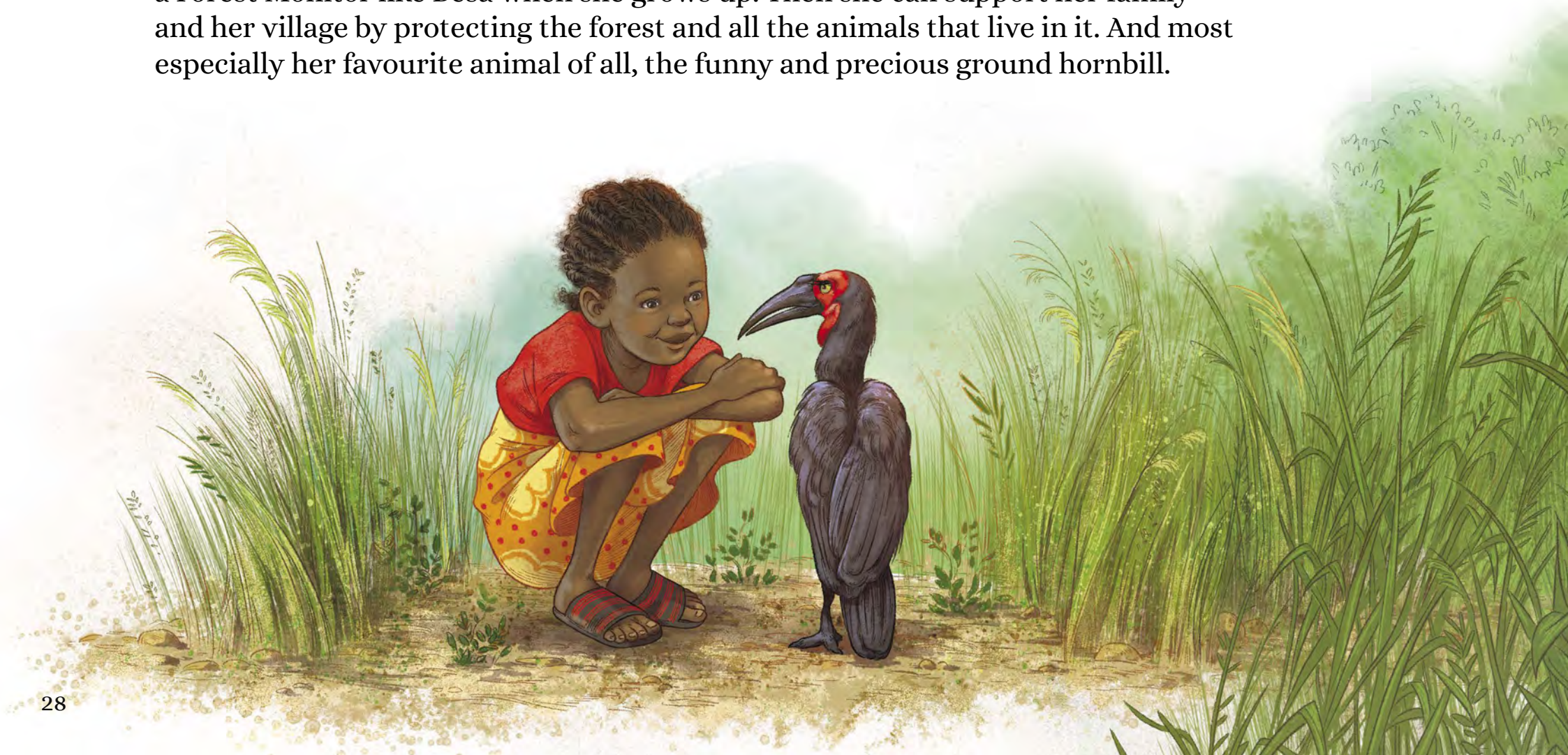
As Chaona glances out of the school window toward the distant forest, she thinks about all the things the trees give her and the village. Not only the shade, wood, charcoal, clean air and water, but also keeping the earth cool and now even a new school and clinic.

The project means that the forest will be safer in the future, and so is Chaona's ground hornbill chick and many other animals.



Chaona amwetulira, tsopano wadziwa kuti ayenera kuikako nzeru kwambiri ku maphunziro kuti akakhale Mkulu Woyanganira Nkhalango akakula monga abambo Besa alili. Motero angathandize banja lake ndi mudzi wake kuteteza nkhalango ndi nyama zonse zili momwemo. Koma makamaka mbalame imene iye amakonda kwambiri ya namngomba.

Chaona smiles, she now knows she wants to work hard at school and become a Forest Monitor like Besa when she grows up. Then she can support her family and her village by protecting the forest and all the animals that live in it. And most especially her favourite animal of all, the funny and precious ground hornbill.





# Dziwani zambiri za Nkhalango!

## Learn More About Forests!

**Nkhalango ndizofunikira kwambiri pa dziko komanso kukhala bwino kwa zolengedwa. Mitengo imapanga dziko kukhala lathanzi kukhalamo cifukwa mayani amathandizira kucepetsa mpweya oipa, komanso amathandiza kupanga madzi a mvula. Mitengo imakhala ndi mankhwala opangira zinthu ndi kukhalanso ndi zothandizira zina zimene zimalowetsa mpweya wa carbon ndi kutulutsa mpweya wa okisijini.**

Forests are crucial for the planet and for our well-being. Trees make the world a healthier place to live because they use their leaves to filter air pollution, absorb and slowly release rainwater. They also produce powerful chemicals and positive ions that absorb carbon and release oxygen.

**Kucokera paciyambi canthawi, anthu ndi nyama akhala akudalira pa nkhalango pofunako mthunzi, kupanga nyumba, zipatso ndi mankhwala. Koma tsopano nyama ndi mitengo zili kutha cifukwa malo ao komanso malo okhalako zolengedwazi ndi nkhalango amene akuonongedwa mwacisawawa.**

From the beginning of time, humans and animals have relied on forests for shade, shelter, food and medicine. But many animals and plants now face extinction as their forest homes are destroyed.

**Pali pano, gawo limodzi lokha la magawo asanu a nkhalango yonse pa dziko ndiyo yakhalako cabe. Caka cili conse gawo la nkhalango ya maekala wosacepekera pa 18.7 miliyoni amaonongedwa pa dziko lonse. Muyeso umenewo ulingana ndi kuika pamodzi mabwalo a mpira wa miyendo yali 14,167.**

Only about one fifth of earth's forests remain. Every year an estimated 18.7 million acres of forest are lost globally. This is the equivalent of approximately 14,167 football fields.

**Kudula mitengo kumapangitsa kuti yacotse mpweya wa carbon dioxide (mpweya umene timacotsa m'thupi popuma) umene umasungidwa ndi mitengoyo. Mpweya wa carbon dioxide uli pakati pa mipweya imene imapangitsa kuti kutentha kwa dzuwa kukhalebe pafupi ndi panso ndipo zimenezo zimapangitsa kuti padzikhala kutentha kopitirira pa dziko lonse ndipo zimenezi zimadziwika kuti kusintha kwa nyengo.**

Cutting down trees releases all the carbon dioxide they once stored. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas which traps heat from the sun close to the earth's surface, causing global temperatures to rise and bringing about the process we know as climate change.





**Nkhalango zmadulidwa kuti anthu apangepo nyumba, alimepo mbeu ndi kucita zitukuko zina, kapenanso kudula mitengo kupangira malasha, mapepala, zopanga za ukalipentala ndi zina zambiri. Mitengo ikudulidwa mwamsanga mopanda kubzala ena.**

Forests are cleared to make room for homes, crops and other developments, or harvested for products such as charcoal, paper, furniture and more.

Trees are being chopped down faster than people can replant them.

**Njira za catsopano apa za malonda akupangiramo malasha ndi monga kuzula mtengo wonse, kuucotsa khungwa lake mozungulira kapena kuocha tsinde lake pansi; njira zonsezi zimapha mitengo. Njira za makolo athu zopangiramo malasha sizinaphe mitengo ai koma zinalola mitengoyo kuphukira ndi kukula malinga ngati yatetezedwa ku moto.**

Recent methods of commercial charcoal production include removal of the entire tree to ground level, ring barking or burning the base; all these methods kill the trees.

The traditional coppicing methods that were used to make charcoal did not kill the trees but allowed them to regrow if bush fires were controlled.

**Mitundu ya zolengedwa monga anamngomba apansi yamafuna mitengo ikuluikulu yakale kumangamo zisa komanso kupezamo cakudya cabwino. Mtundu wa mbalame imeneyi yopezeka pansi ili ndi maina ambiri ndipo alimi amaona kuti mbalame zimenezi “zimasunga nthawi.” Ku dera la kum’wawa kwa dziko la Zambia, zmadziwika kuti Mungomba lobwera cifukwa zimveka monga zikuliza n’goma. Panthawi yakukwerana, mbalame yaimuna imabangula ndipo wina akhoza kuganiza kuti ndi mkango ukubangula!**

Species such as ground hornbills need large old nest trees and healthy forests for food.

The ground hornbill has many different names and they are often said to be “time keepers”

by farmers. In Zambia’s Eastern province the common name is Mu’ngomba which

references the sound of their call to beating drums. During the mating season,

the male makes a huge booming sound that can be mistaken for a lion’s roar!

**Kupyolera mu msika wa carbon, anthu amene amakhala pafupi ndi nkhalango ndi kumadula mitengo kapena kumacita zinthu zopangitsa kuti zitulutse mpweya wa carbon amalandirako cithandizo kuti azisamalira nkhalango ndi zolengedwa.**

Through the carbon market, people living near forests who are cutting down trees or emitting carbon through their activities can be given incentives to sustainably manage their forests and wildlife. Their communities receive ‘offsets’ or credit and can sell these so that whole villages can invest in benefits such as schools, roads, boreholes and toilets.



## Lion Landscapes & BioCarbon Partners

Bungwe la Lion Landscape limagwiritsa nchito nzeru ndi nthawi imene akhala akugwira nchitoyo ndi sayansi yapamwamba kwambiri pobweretsa njira zotheka, kwa anthu a m'dera zosamalira malo a zolengedwa, zomwe zili zofunika kwambiri pa kusamalira ciwerengero ca mikango ndi nyama zina zimene zimadya nyama zinanso, komanso m'madera m'mene njira zapamwamba zimabweretsa citukuko kwa anthu a m'dera limenelo.

Bungwe la BCP limapanga njira zowinitsa zimene zitukuko zao zokhudza malonda a mpweya wa carbon m'madera m'mene iwo akugwiramo nchito zikhala zofunikira pa kusunga nyama ndi zaumoyo zolengedwa za muno mu Afrika. Iwo akupanga ndi kusunga mbiri ya nyama zakuthengo pomwe mbali ina akuyesetsa kubweretsa kusintha kwa umoyo wa anthu a m'deralo podzera mu citukuko ca REDD+ ([www.bcp.earth](http://www.bcp.earth)).

Lion Landscapes anagwirizana ndi a BCP mu caka ca 2016 kupanga njira za kuyanganira pa za moyo zosiyanasiyana kwanthawi yaitali, ndi kuthandizira kucepetsako ziopsezo zazikulu pa zolengedwa mu kudzera mu malo m'mene ali ndi citukuko ca REDD+. Pamodzi anapanga gawo lopatsa thandizo la "Lion Carbon." Gawo limenelo linakhudza kusamalira kwa nkhalango ndi nyama zakuthengo, kuikapo nyama zikuluzikulu zimene zimadya nyama zina.

Lion Landscapes integrates local knowledge and experience with world-class science to deliver effective, community-owned conservation in habitats critical to conserving populations of lions and other large carnivores, and where improved conservation drives better outcomes for local communities.

BCP develops award-winning forest carbon offset projects in areas of global biodiversity significance to conserve Africa's wildlife legacy landscapes while delivering life-changing community impacts under REDD+ ([www.bcp.earth](http://www.bcp.earth)).

Lion Landscapes partnered with BCP in 2016 to develop long-term biodiversity monitoring, and help reduce the main threats to biodiversity in REDD+ project areas. Together they developed a premium 'Lion Carbon' credit associated with the improved conservation of forests and wildlife, including the largest carnivores.

## Illustrator Kayla Harren

Mu buku lake lacityatu la a Lion Landscape, wojambula zithunzi za ana, Kayla Harren apereka cithunzi ca nkhalango mu Zambia ndi anthu okhala mu madera a nkhalango ([www.kaylaharren.com](http://www.kaylaharren.com)).

In her third book for Lion Landscapes, children's illustrator Kayla Harren provides a window into the forests of Zambia and those who live there ([www.kaylaharren.com](http://www.kaylaharren.com)).

## Translation

Chaona the Forest Champion yamasuliridwa mu CiNyanja ndi Japhet Mphande.

Chaona the Forest Champion has been translated into Nyanja by Japhet Mphande.



## Support Lion Landscapes

Ngati mufuna kuthandiza pa nchito yathu, citani sikani khodi iyi kapena pitani pa webusaiti yathu kuti mudziwe zambiri.

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Chaona's whole family depends on the forest. Her father is a charcoal burner, and her mother collects wood for cooking. But Chaona loves the birds and animals that live there, and worries where they will live when trees are cut down. She learns that trees are important; as well as providing shade and homes for her favourite animals, they clean the air that she breathes and can even make rain.

How can Chaona find a way to protect the forest and help them all?

This uplifting story by Dr Alayne Cotterill and Professor Amy Dickman explores the complexities of deforestation and the devastation it can bring to the families and wildlife living there, as well as to the wider planet. Seen through the eyes of ten year old protagonist Chaona, it highlights the work being done by good community-based carbon and biodiversity conservation projects to secure healthy ecosystems that support people and nature.

Thank you for helping forests, and the people and wildlife they sustain.



Lion Landscapes is proud to be climate positive and offsets double its carbon emissions using Lion Carbon [www.lioncarbon.org](http://www.lioncarbon.org)

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