

ZAMBIA

Second national report

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Details on the origin of the report

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The process and basis of preparation the report

Introduction

This report has been prepared by the Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zambia as contracting party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Zambia signed the CBD at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) on 11th June, 1992 and ratified it on 28th May, 1993. All Contracting Parties (CP) to the CBD are mandated to regularly submit reports on the implementation of its provisions as well as action to address other related issues identified by the Parties. This report therefore assesses the implementation of the CBD in Zambia for the period 1997-2001. Progress on the conservation of biodiversity, is only realized through the taking of stock of past achievements and failure. The CBD requires a Contracting Party to submit a National Report every four years. The First National Report was submitted in December 1997 and now following up to the First National Report.

Purpose for preparing National Reports

The objective of national reporting, as specified in Article 26 of the Convention, is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. The reporting process is not intended to elicit information on the status and trends of biological diversity as such in the country concerned, except in so far as such information is relevant to the account of the implementation measures.

The process of reporting can assist Zambia to monitor the status of implementation of the commitments it has taken on as a Contracting Party to the CBD. Further it can assist the country to identify those commitments that are being successfully met, those that have not been implemented, and constraints to implementation. In addition putting in place an effective system of national reporting can also assist the country to:

- Consider the lessons learned by Parties in the implementation of the Convention;
- Identify gaps in capacity for policy research and analysis at the national, regional and global levels, including technical and financial requirements;
- Formulate appropriate requests and guidance to Parties and to its subsidiary bodies, the Secretariat, the financial mechanism, and other organizations with expertise relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

Within the national framework, public availability of the national reports can assist relevant actors (for example, non-governmental organizations and scientific bodies) to formulate focused strategies and programmes to assist the country, with implementation. Similarly it can enable sectors in the economy to identify common issues to be addressed, thus facilitating the development of cost-effective and mutually supportive initiatives for implementation

This National Report is a product of a consultative process and close liaison between the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR) and, key stakeholder organisations and institutions. The status of implementation was therefore determined through stakeholder responses to a checklist of issues determined from Guidelines made available by the CBD Secretariat. The reports were validated to through a Stakeholders Consultative Workshop. In terms of process, the narrative report was put together first and information therein then used to fill out the questionnaire. The consultative

process was coordinated by the MTENR which is the Focal Institution for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

- The report also benefited from the review of key reports and documents from the following stakeholders:
- The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (HQ) and specifically the Environment and Natural Resources Management Department acts which liaises with Secretariat of the Convention on behalf of the Government, but is also responsible for follow-up on issues of CBD implementation.
- The Department of Forestry whose mandate is the management of forest biodiversity including the sustainable management of forest resources
- The Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) with responsibility for the protection and sustainable use of wildlife resources.
- The Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) with responsibility for the control of pollution and protection of damage to the environment.
- The University of Zambia (UNZA), Biological Sciences Department which teaches various aspects of biodiversity, but also carried out research programmes
- National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR) a government agency established to initiate and coordinate scientific and industrial research.
- Wildlife and Environment Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ) one of the oldest NGO's in Zambia with a long history of advocating for sustainable management of Zambia's wildlife resources.
- Fisheries Department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives with responsibility for the capture and aquaculture fisheries resources management
- Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia (ECAZ), the environmental arm of the Zambian National Farmers Union
- World Wide Fund for Nature, an international NGO with a long history of biodiversity conservation in Zambia.
- The Zambia Water Partnership, a non-governmental organization promoting the integrated water resources management in Zambia
- The Ministry of Energy and Water Development and specifically the Department of Water Affairs

Key documents reviewed included:

- Annual reports,
- Project Progress Reports
- Resource Assessment Report
- Reconnaissance Reports
- Policy and Legal Frameworks,
- Monitoring and Evaluation Reports
- Situational Analyses, Baseline and Survey Reports

In addition to the above sources, the report further benefited from the use of materials placed on numerous websites related to the management of biological resources

Circumstances relevant to understanding response to questions in this report

Biodiversity in Zambia, its Significance and Management

The CBD defines biological diversity as the variability among living organisms (NBSAP 1999). Variability occurs at the Genetic, Species and Ecosystem levels. This definition was adopted during the NBSAP process. Much of the biodiversity management work in Zambia however is conducted at species level.

A study conducted by Chidumayo (1998) listed a total of 7,774 species of organisms that occur in Zambia. Microorganisms constitute 7%, plants 40% and fauna 44% of this biodiversity. At least 316 of these species are endemic to Zambia, 174 are classified rare while 31 species are endangered or vulnerable. It is important to note that these figures may be estimates because knowledge on the species is scanty.

The diversity of fauna has been estimated at 3,407 species of which 1,808 are invertebrates, 224 are mammals, 409 are fish species, 67 are amphibians, 150 are reptiles and 733 are birds. Rare and threatened and include Shoebill Stork, Wattled Crane, Slaty Egret and Black-Cheeked Lovebird are found in Zambia. Endangered and threatened animal species include the black rhinoceros, elephant, wild dog, cheetah, lechwe, leopard, Nile and slender snout crocodiles. Poaching eliminated Zambia's rhino population and reduced elephant numbers by 70% during the past 20 years. Large gaps exist in the knowledge of most invertebrates groups. Total fauna diversity is therefore likely to be much higher than indicated.

The floristic diversity has been estimated at 4,600 species of which 211 are endemic. Floristic diversity is dominated by herbs and woody plants.

Ecosystem diversity

In terms of ecosystem diversity, 16 ecosystems have been identified. The main biomes cover forests, woodlands, and grasslands, aquatic and anthropic types. Woodlands and forests cover at least 70% of Zambia; a further 6% of the country is made up of vast wetlands and swamp forests with their specialized aquatic and swamp vegetation. The wetland biome covers approximately 14% of Zambia when dambos are included.

Species diversity in some organisms shows significant correlation with ecosystem. The highest diversity of mammals occurs in munga and miombo woodlands followed by floodplain/swamps grassland. The montane ecosystem although of limited extent in the country has the highest number of endemic woody plants. Biodiversity is lowest in the dry deciduous forests.

Ecological Values and Uses of Biodiversity in Zambia

Biodiversity plays an important function most often not recognised: the maintenance of ecological balance through processes such as the water and nutrient cycling, control of erosion and thus deterrence

of land degradation, regulation of climatic factors such as temperature and rainfall through carbon sequestration, and in the production of crops through pollination.

Biological resources support the livelihoods of a vast majority of rural populations and for commercial exploitation at a national level. The benefits derived from biological resources contribute to the wealth of Zambia in a number of different ways – at the level of households, communities or provinces, from a variety of different sectors, including energy, tourism, food, livestock, pharmaceuticals and forestry. Ash for shifting cultivation is from burning forests and woodlands. Forests also provide timber, energy, household tools and construction material. Plants and animals are important sources of food. Medicines and other valuable chemicals products are obtained from both plants and animals.

Human Population:

Rapid increases in the population combined with over-exploitation of resources threaten the resource base and in turn the lives of the people. With declining social-economic conditions in Zambia, the increase in population, estimated at 10.3 million people in the year 2000, growing at 3.1% per annum, and expected to double in 23 years implies that the number of people who exploit natural resources as a means of sustaining themselves would increase as the population grows. In addition, the population density in some localities is extremely high, largely as a result of urbanization and immigration. All these factors (immigration, urbanization and density) combined to exert pressure not only on social and economic services, but also on land, resulting in deforestation, biodiversity loss, land degradation and scarcity of agricultural land. These problems are evident in Southern, Central and Eastern Provinces, resulting in outward migration of the rural populations in these areas to as far as Northern and Northwestern Provinces .

Relative priority of thematic areas and the adequacy of resources.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	x
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting	

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	x
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	NA
b) Adequate	NA
c) Limiting	NA
d) Severely limiting	NA

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	x
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	Limiting
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	x
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	

c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	x
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

Wildlife Biodiversity Conservation Programmes

Under wildlife management, the National Parks and Wildlife Policy revised in 1997, recognises that national parks exist for the protection of wild ecosystems and the biodiversity that exists within them. The goal of the National Parks and Wildlife Policy is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources, and this is intended to be achieved through the management of national parks for the protection of the ecosystems and biodiversity, the repopulation of depleted parks and the management of control and utilization of wildlife and plant species in GMAs. The Zambia Wildlife Act of 1998 regulates entry into wildlife protected areas and provides backing to the Zambia Wildlife Policy. In wildlife biodiversity management, several subspecies conservation strategies have been developed directed at securing particular animal species and these include rhino, elephant, crocodile, wild dog and pancake tortoise.

Agricultural-biodiversity Conservation

Agricultural biodiversity is critical for food security in Zambia. At the genetic, species, and farming systems levels, biodiversity provides valuable ecosystem services and functions for agricultural production. The government's agricultural sector policies appear conducive to the maintenance of agro-biodiversity¹. Specifically the Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (1996-2001) set out to ensure that the existing agricultural resource base is maintained and improved upon. Agro-biodiversity issues were addressed in two of the five sectoral objectives of ASIP, namely pertaining to sustainable use of natural resource base and enhancement of food security. Agro-biodiversity is also alluded to in some of the sectoral strategies outlined for achieving the five objectives. In the past, agriculture was generally

¹ Agricultural biodiversity can be defined as all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture: the variety and variability of plants, animals and microorganisms at genetic, species and ecosystem level which are necessary to sustain key functions in the agro-ecosystem, its structures and processes.

considered as a threat to biodiversity, especially among nature conservation organisations. However, there is a reversing trend which indicates a growing appreciation of the contribution that increased agro-biodiversity can make to food security while simultaneously combining goals of nature conservation.

The NBSAP also duly recognises issues of, agro-biodiversity. With respect to on-farm biodiversity conservation, strategies and approaches are still a long way from being perfected in Zambia. However, several initiatives are underway to collect information on farmers' management practices for traditional varieties, to identify suitable strategies for encouraging on-farm conservation. So far indications are that farmers appreciated traditional varieties but genetic erosion has been taking place due to drought, the introduction of new varieties, and certain farmer practices. Further investigations have established that food security was a major determinant of farmers' choice of variety, as was the need for production to fit with overall livelihood strategies, and availability of seed, as there is a need for seed multiplication to support conservation through use.

For genetic resources of traditional vegetables, these have received comparatively low priority since the inception of Zambia's National Plant Genetic Resources Centre in the early 1980s (Mingochi and Luchen 1993)². Traditional farming systems have played an important role in preserving genetic diversity (MAFF, 1995). Most traditional cultivation practices include passive conservation of semi-cultivated or wild relish species. The future plans of the national plant genetic resources programme include the establishment of community-based conservation activities, which may require technical and financial assistance from the national, regional and global levels. A Vegetable Crops Working Group is in place in Zambia to advise the national programme on technical issues.

Forest Biodiversity Conservation

Zambian forests represent a unique natural forest ecosystem with complex ecological attributes. Emphasis in conservation of forest biodiversity in Zambia has been on *in situ* conservation mainly in the national forest reserves. The creation of forest reserves has been the main strategy of conserving forest genetic resources *in situ*. In addition botanical reserves established for the preservation of relic vegetation types and/or plant species, and for sources of germ plasm for multiplication and breeding programmes complement forest biodiversity conservation in national and local forests. A twenty year programme the Zambia Forestry Action Programme (ZFAP) spearheaded the conservation of forest biodiversity. ZFAP's main objective is to provide a framework for effective management and conservation of forest resources. The main outcome of the first five years of the ZFAP process (1993-1997) has been the formulation of a New Forest Policy that places emphasis on community participation in the management and sharing of benefits of forest resources. ZFAP also led to the review of the Forest Act and has since been enacted by Parliament. The Provincial Forest Action Plans focusing on selected provinces, which commenced in February 2000, prepared Forest Action Plans for four provinces namely; Central, Copper-belt, Luapula and Southern, also strengthened forest biodiversity conservation.

Inland Waters Ecosystem Conservation

With respect to the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity in inland waters three key frameworks guide conservation. These include the National Wetlands Policy, the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Wise Use of Wetlands developed under the Zambia Wetlands Programme in 1999 and the Water Resources Action Programme (WRAP). The overall aim of these programmes is to conserve and sustainably use Zambia's inland water ecosystems resources and specifically to identify and conserve wetlands ecosystems and the biological diversity therein.

2 D.S. Mingochi and S.W.S. Luchen Traditional vegetables in Zambia: genetic resources, cultivation and uses, Department of Agriculture, National Irrigation Research Station, Mazabuka, Zambia

Very little is known about the biodiversity of inland waters and its status other than that of fish. Even though, compared to other biodiversity, fish biodiversity conservation is perhaps one of the most neglected areas of biodiversity conservation in the country. The Zambia Fisheries Bill is under preparation. Policy and practice in fisheries management is inferred from current legislation, the Fisheries Act of 1974. Few of the country's massive wetlands and river systems have protected status with the exception of the two estuaries on Lake Mweru (Mifimbo and Kalungwishi) that have been gazetted as breeding sites. Chikuni in the Bangweulu swamps and; Lochinvar and Blue Lagoon National Parks are wetlands protected areas designated as RAMSAR Sites (Wetlands of International Importance). No other water body is protected unless it is part of an existing Protected Areas. By and large there is no protection of water bodies unless rivers mouths entering lakes which are treated as breeding sites according to the Fisheries Act of 1974, but the extent to which this provision is adhered to, is unclear.

Some information on biodiversity in wetlands areas is available but desperately needs updating. It is critical for the future that a new Fisheries Policy addresses issues relating to sustainable fisheries management, stakeholder participation (especially the participation of local communities) in the capture fishery and aquaculture.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

The Zambian government through the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources prepared the National Action Plan (NAP) to combat desertification with the support of UNDP/UNSO. Under this action plan, Zambia is targeting to deal with land degradation and the development of comprehensive drought preparedness and relief schemes in degraded areas of Southern Province, Western Province, Central Province, Lusaka Province and Eastern Province.

Other programmes included the early warning system under the FEWS programme. This programme consists of institutions responsible for early warning, vulnerability assessment and disaster management such as Meteorological Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Central Statistical Office. Under the Environmental Support Programme; issues of land degradation were dealt with under the Community Environmental Management Programme (CEMP) and the Community Based Natural Resources Management Programmes (CBNRM). Under ESP, at least one district in each province was covered by CEMP and or CBNRM programme. Under the Land Management and Conservation Farming Project, diversification of crop production and promotion of drought tolerant crop varieties such as millet, sorghum and cassava is being undertaken in drought prone areas.

Zambia signed the International Convention to Combat Desertification in countries experiencing drought and/or desertification particularly in Africa in 1994 and ratified in 1996. Zambia is an affected country party in terms of land degradation and experiencing frequent devastating droughts. Over the last five years, the rainy season has tended to start late towards the end of November and by the end of March the rains have virtually stopped in most parts of the country. Zambia has in recent years continued to experience mean seasonal rainfall below normal, especially in the extreme southern parts. Statistically calculated rainfall indices over the last twenty five years clearly show that rainfall seasons for periods 1972/73, 1981/82, 1983/84, 1991/92, 1993/94 and 1994/95 have been the most severe drought seasons that Zambia has experienced. Zambia is particularly vulnerable to recurrent droughts mainly due to factors such as over dependence on rain fed agriculture and wide spread poverty. It is estimated that about 100,000 hectares of land is affected by land degradation in Zambia.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Zambia gave high priority to cooperation in the implementation of the convention because it is an integral part of the international community. By nature issues of biodiversity cut across international boundaries requiring cooperation with the international community. The following initiative addressed conservation of biodiversity and cooperation with regard to cross boarder thematic programmes of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project- started in 1996 and ended in 2000, formulated to help the four riparian states (Burundi, Congo, Tanzania and Zambia) produce an effective and sustainable system for managing and conserving the biodiversity of Lake Tanganyika into the foreseeable future • Lake Tanganyika Research Project, which phased out in generated limonogical data and information on the fish biodiversity, stock and productivity of the Lake Tanganyika. • The Japan-Zambia Fisheries Project which provided fish data and information on the biodiversity of inshore cichlids. • Zambia Zimbabwe Fisheries Development Project- aimed at assessing the status of fish stocks in Lake Kariba, to determine relative abundance of different species, to estimate biomass and, asses distribution of fish stocks between the two neighbouring countries. • The Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme (SABSP) intended to establish capacity and institutional mechanisms for the SADC member states to collaborate in regional biodiversity conservation. <p>Zambia had limited resources for pursuing cooperative activities with other states. Support for these cooperative activities were funded by cooperating partners, which included UNDP, GEF, and JICA, In-country, CBD activities were supported under the following bilateral and multilateral cooperative initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Support Project- which aimed at building institutional capacity at national level, district and local levels; development of policy and harmonizing legal issues; improving environmental education; developing environmental information systems; and piloting community level environmental management programs. • The development of the Zambia National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP), • The development of the Zambia Forestry Action Plan (ZFAP), • The preparation of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), • The development of the Zambia Wetland Strategy and Action Plan with support from WWF, • The implementation of the Provincial Forestry Action Program (PFAP) (now phased out) in the Copperbelt, Luapula and Southern Provinces, with support from FINNIDA, • Implementation of various CBNRM programs, supported by a large number of donor organizations and NGOs. 					

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
b) international programmes (please give details below)	
c) international agreements (please give details below)	x

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	x
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	x
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	x
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Zambia has acceded to over 20 international environmental conventions, and that have a bearing on biological diversity. The conventions are at various levels of domestication and implementation. As result of constraints in financial resources Zambia focused on 5 conventions that are critical to biodiversity. These included the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) and the Convention for the Protection of World Heritage.

Zambia lies within two international basins, the Congo in the north, which covers a quarter of Zambia while the rest of the country is within the Zambezi Basin. The 1994 National Water Policy acknowledges international waters and states that arrangements shall be developed in accordance with international customary practice. However clear guidelines have not been detailed to guide the management of international waters. Zambia has signed but not ratified the Southern Africa Development Protocol on Shared Watercourses, which provides a framework for managing the Shared Watercourses of SADC in view of the negative implication for Zambia,

Zambia highlighted and emphasized biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit through a review of progress made since the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCED) in 1992 and which served as national report to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The report was a joint effort between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?						
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low		
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?						
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources						

Since 1985, the Government of Zambia took a number of important steps to preserve the environment and ensure conservation of its biological resources. Some of these steps were supported by cooperating partners' in view limited resources within government. These included, the adoption of a National Conservation Strategy in 1985, the promulgation of the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, (EPPCA) in 1990, the creation of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) in 1991, the establishment of the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ), the formulation of a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), the formulation of the Zambia Forestry Action Program (ZFAP) and the Zambia Wetlands Program.

As a follow up to these strategies, Zambia formulated the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), a national strategy for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity. The NBSAP was formulated with the recognition of the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention, but also from the realization for the need for a common framework for realizing biodiversity conservation and management in Zambia. The NBSAP thus created a national administrative framework that serves to comply with Article 6 of the Convention, but also provides for ensuring that biodiversity activities meet national interests as well as prioritizes actions required for achieving the objectives of the Convention in years to come. The NBSAP was formerly adopted by Government in 1999.

In the NBSAP priorities are given to six priority needs for biodiversity management. The activities under each of the priority areas are given equal importance and include the following:

- Conservation of ecosystems and protected areas;
- Sustainable use and management of biological resources;
- Equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilisation of biodiversity;
- Conservation of crop and livestock genetic diversity;
- Provision of appropriate legal and institutional framework and needed human resources to deal with biosafety;
- Provision of appropriate legal and institutional framework and human resources to implement biodiversity programmes

Programmes that integrated biodiversity conservation and sustainable use during the period under review included the following:

- Administrative Management Design for Game Management Area- which addresses biodiversity conservation and sustainable use issues through the participation of local community groups in wildlife areas;
- Community Based Natural Resource Management- provides for the involvement of local communities in the development of management plans and management of natural resources such as forests, wildlife, fisheries, water and arable land. The programme emphasised an integrated management approach of all natural resources with the involvement of all gender groups.
- Soil Conservation and Farming systems- aims to combat soil degradation while undertaking integrated agriculture and forestry extension efforts with local communities in the Eastern, Southern, Central and Lusaka provinces.

- Zambia Social Investment Fund- was directed at supporting communities to rehabilitate infrastructure through the implementation of micro-projects. The fund expanded to include environmental projects apart from ensuring that from ensuring that all projects undergo environmental assessments.
- Industrial Pollution Prevention Programme- arising from the regulations set out in the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPC), and aims at controlling pollution and promoting sustainable development. The programme also focused on developing for the Environmental Council of Zambia capacity to enforce regulations through the development of a monitoring and licensing framework for ensuring cleaner production by industry

- Environmental Management Programme- under the Copperbelt Environment Programme, directed at the development of Environmental Management Plans for mining areas as a part of the privatization process, thereby adhering to environmental laws of the country.
- Water Resources Action Programme (WRAP) - provides a framework for promoting the development and wise management of water resources in a sustainable manner, thereby contributing to poverty reduction.
- Sustainable Land Management in the Miombo Woodlands Ecosystem-whose ultimate aim is to shift land management from the practiced chitemene to a sustainable land management system based on Integrated Ecosystems Management and Conservation Farming.

The development of these programmes involved wide stakeholder involvement in planning and implementation. Implementation has stagnated in a number of programmes due to budgetary constraints, compounded by the unavailability of reliable and up to date data in the major sectors.

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ³	
e) completed and adopted ²	x
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ²	
e) completed and adopted ²	
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	x
c) all articles	

³/ Information provided at the end of these guidelines.

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	x
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	x
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	x
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	GEF/UNDP

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The National Biodiversity Strategy

The preparation of the NBSAP served to comply with Article 6 of the CBD requiring all contracting parties to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of the national biodiversity.

National Participation

The overall process of preparing the BSAP therefore followed a coordinated participatory approach involving broad representation of stakeholders, including, planners, and resource managers, academicians, NGO, the private sector, traditional leaders, international organisations and individuals.

The NBSAP was finalised in 1999 under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The NBSAP was adopted by Cabinet in 2001.

The preparation of the NBSAP was supported financially by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) through the United National Development Programme (UNDP). Technical support and leadership was provided by the IUCN-The World Conservation Union.

The NBSAP details Zambia’s biodiversity conservation priorities, its potential and identifies opportunities for collaboration with cooperating partners for 2000-2004

Government’s commitment to the process of preparing the NBSAP was demonstrated high level participation of Ministries and Departments with a role in biodiversity conservation.

Analysis of Biodiversity Status, Threats and Effects

The following topical areas were covered under stocktaking and assessment:

- The biodiversity of micro-organisms
- The biodiversity of Botanical and Forest Reserves
- Agro-biodiversity including socio-economic aspects
- The Cultural Aspects of biodiversity
- The Biodiversity of Invertebrates
- The biodiversity of vertebrates (Fish, birds and mammals)
- Biodiversity of Lower Plants
- The legal, policy and institutional issues affecting biodiversity
- The overall socio-economic status and trends of biodiversity.

The stock taking and assessment indicated that biodiversity was threatened by the following:

- Deforestation and Habitat destruction;
- Land use conflicts
- Climate change
- Introduced species
- Pollution
- Lack of biodiversity knowledge
- Cultural and Social values attached to biodiversity use

In addition the analysis established unmet needs for biodiversity conservation in Zambia. The major problems areas identified included:

- The status of protected areas and their ecosystem not adequately known
- Under representation of ecosystems in the protected areas system
- Under protection of the protection areas
- Unsustainable use of biodiversity
- Weak local community involvement in biodiversity management
- Stock of biological resources and their dynamics inadequately known
- Inadequate provision and protection of community rights in the management of biological resources
- Imbalance in access to and sharing of benefits from biological resources
- Inadequate conservation of traditional crop varieties
- Wild varieties of crops insufficiently surveyed and conserved
- Traditional livestock breeds and genetic diversity not adequately conserved
- On-farm conservation of crops poorly understood and documented
- Collection, exchange and transfer of crop genetic resources inadequately controlled
- Lack of mechanisms for addressing threats from Genetically Modified Organisms
- Insufficient knowledge base for biotechnology
- Weak and uncoordinated institutions for local level participation
- Weak coordination between government agencies and local communities in biological resources management

NBSAP further established goals for which subsidiary objectives were devised. However one of the weaknesses of the NBSAP is that measurable targets were not developed.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies and Actions

Guiding Principles:

The NBSAP was inspired by the following principles:

- i) Biodiversity is a manifestation of the totality of the nations natural and cultural heritage that requires to be understood appreciated and used sustainably.
- ii) Protection, conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity are a responsibility of every citizen of Zambia.
- iii) All Zambians depend on biodiversity, should share responsibility for managing biological resources sustainably, and should benefit equitably from the use of biodiversity
- iv) All Zambians should be encouraged to participate in decisions involving the use of our biophysical resources, including air, water, land plants and animals.
- v) Biodiversity has ecological, economic, social, cultural and intrinsic values
- vi) Co-existence with other life forms is essential for the long term survival and prosperity of human kind and protection of healthy and evolving natural ecosystems is necessary for the perpetual co-

existence of all life forms.

- vii) Scientific and indigenous knowledge should contribute to sustainable management and use of biological resources and such knowledge, innovations and practices about biodiversity should be respected, protected and supported.
- viii) Implementation of biodiversity management programmes should take into account the ecological, economic, social and cultural values of biodiversity.
- ix) Multi-sectoral co-operation for the planning and management of biodiversity is essential to the implementation of strategy
- x) Ex-situ measures should compliment in-situ conservation of biodiversity, especially for species and populations that are threatened by extinction and those modified by man to meet social, cultural, scientific and economic needs
- xi) The conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources requires local , provincial, national and international cooperation and sharing of knowledge, costs and benefits of biodiversity management
- xii) The NBASP should be reviewed very five years so as to evaluate its performance

Strategic Goals and objectives:

Following the identification of the priority areas, six strategic goals were identified with accompanying objectives and actions were derived to guide biodiversity management. The six strategic goals outlined in the NBSAP were as follows:

Goal 1: Ensure the conservation of the full range of Zambia’s natural ecosystems

Objective 1: to assess the coverage of Zambia’s ecosystems in existing protected areas network in order to ensure inclusion of all major ecosystems

Objective 2: modification of the existing protected areas network to include representative areas of viable size of all of major ecosystems

Objective 3: enhancing the effective participation of stakeholders in the management of the PA network.

Goal 2: Conservation of the genetic diversity of Zambia’s crop and livestock

Objective 1: to conserve the genetic diversity of traditional crop varieties and their wildlife relatives

Objective 2: to conserve the genetic diversity of traditional livestock breeds

Goal 3: Improve the legal and institutional framework and human resources to implement the strategies for conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity

Objective 1: To strengthen and develop appropriate legal and institutional frameworks for the management of biodiversity in Zambia’s PA’s

Objective 2: To develop a co-ordination mechanism among institutions responsible for biodiversity management

Objective 3: to improve biodiversity knowledge in Zambia

Goal 4: Sustainable use and management of biological resources

Objective 1: to develop and implement local management systems that promotes sustainable use of biological resources

Objective 2: to establish the sustainable maximum yields of biological resources and design and implement systems of monitoring their utilization and management

Goal 5: Develop an appropriate legal and institutional framework and needed human resources to minimise the risks of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

Objective 1: to establish an appropriate institutional framework for biosafety.

Objective 2: to develop adequate human resources for biodiversity

Goal 6: Ensure equitable sharing of benefits from the use of Zambia’s biological resources

Objective 1: to develop and adopt a legal and institutional framework, which will ensure that benefits are shared equitably

Objective 2: to create and strengthen community based natural resource management institutions

Implementation Arrangements for the NBASP

The allocation of responsibilities for implementing the Strategy and Action Plan recognised the specific roles of sectoral ministries departments and organisations best suited to undertake programmes, projects and activities in support of the Convention.

In view of the multidisciplinary nature of the BSAP programme, implementation of the programme was to be guided by the National Steering Committee which guided the NBSAP process. MENR would play a coordinating role for integrating activities with stakeholders and establish a full time secretariat. Further MENR would hold regular consultations with line ministries implementing specific components and prepare an appropriate programme for regular monitoring performance under the Strategy.

Monitoring of BSAP implementation was intended to be carried out regularly by a multidisciplinary team lead by the MENR in relation to progress of specific activities, strategies and objectives and sub-goals. It was also planned to monitor the NBSAP for its contribution to overall conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Zambia.

It was planned to measure how far each indicator was attained and contribution to the achievement of the objectives. This was planned to be a continuous activity with stakeholders reporting progress to the National Steering Committee.

A logical framework was developed for the NBASP indicating the Objectives, Expected Outputs, Strategy, Activities, Verifiable indicators, time frame, risks and assumptions and responsible agency.

Implementation of the NBSAP

Following adoption of the NBASP, Zambia implemented several programmes in biodiversity conservation. The consultations between stakeholders were therefore critical to ensuring that coordination progressed smoothly. In order to achieve this various biodiversity management sub sectors introduced management structures for the implementation of sector programmes. These provided for stakeholders and Donor community to take an active role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity management programmes. The management structures included Steering Committees, Forums, Supervisory Boards and Project Management teams. These fora provided a platform for discussion for Government, the donor community and stakeholders.

Other key Biodiversity Committees guided implementation of the NBSAP include the following:

- The National Wetlands Steering Committee
- The CITES Working Group
- National UNCCD Coordinating Committee
- Biosafety Committee

During the period under review, the national focal points for the CBD, the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES were located in different department as follows:

CBD- Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources

Ramsar Convention- Environmental Council of Zambia
 CITES- Zambia Wildlife Authority
 Bonn Convention- Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources.
 CSD- MTENR and Ministry of Finance

In view of the disparate location of the national focal points it was likely that some duplication occurred, in the light of weak coordination mechanisms at the MTENR. Within government several different authorities might have different interests, conflicting interests and legislation.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
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31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

There are serious information gaps in the knowledge base of Zambian biodiversity. Much of what is at hand relates to higher plants and animals. There is for example inadequate information on lower plants. As resources have declined so too has field work. Botanical work for example has seriously declined since independence. Many active collectors have retired and those who have remained, carry on their work have no transport to the field, which in turn affected the state of herbaria. In the past much of the collection work was done by amateurs and expatriate staff.

Monitoring is seriously compromised by information gaps as status baselines could not be adequately established. Without a baseline it is extremely difficult to assess whether the situation with biodiversity was improving or not.

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?

a) minimal activity	x
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	

33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?

a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	x
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	

34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	x
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	x
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	x
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	x
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	x
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	x
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	x
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	x
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a “step-by-step” approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	x
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	x
b) yes (if so give details below)	
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	x
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	x
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	x
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes – through the national CHM	
d) yes – other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	x
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Ongoing inventory programme at species, ecosystem and genetic levels

Zambia had very limited inventory programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels. As has been alluded elsewhere, inventorying was negatively affected by the limitations in resources and also by the shortage of skilled persons. For example large gaps exist in the knowledge of most invertebrates groups and plants.

In as far as tree species are concerned, in the late 1990.s and early 2000s a series of new forest inventories was initiated and carried out by forestry development programmes. These inventories were not aimed at comprehensive national forest resources assessment and mainly focused on the province and on gazetted reserves. Interest widened to open areas.

Monitoring programmes at genetic level, species, ecosystem levels

Monitoring programmes are not comprehensive and compromised by the lack of baseline data, making it difficult to undertake any convincing trend analysis. Species monitoring focused mainly on species of commercial interest. Game hunting for example was monitored through a system of licensing, quota's and hunting returns.

Due to lack of information, the status of the majority of plants in Zambia was not known. Close to 70% had no information. However, information on locally threatened timber trees and which are reserved

under forest law was considerably better. An attempt was made to classify forest and botanical reserves according to their integrity as conservation areas under the following classes: intact, threatened, encroached, depleted and upgraded. Monitoring of the classes is not comprehensive.

Identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity; monitoring these activities and their effects

Activities with adverse effects on biodiversity were known and included. The majority were as a result of human activity. And included deforestation, wild fires, pollution and increasing population and human settlements. The threat of deforestation in the forest reserves was caused by excessive cuttings in illegal coupes and commercial harvesting as well as the conversion of forests to agriculture land in both the open forests and the reserves. The demand for fuel wood and charcoal also put pressure on the forests. Close to 50% of the reserves are encroached. Threats have affected miombo woodlands and grassland ecosystems most. Equally 25% and 45% of national parks and game management areas are degraded due to human encroachment.

There has been a lack of studies on how biodiversity has been and continues to be impacted by different threats that have been identified in the country. Areas of focus include quantification of the effects of deforestation, fire, climate change etc. Clearly some of these investigations could have benefited from resource available for the implementation of the Convention on Climate, Change and Convention on Desertification. Zambia did not adopt a “step-by-step” approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on the identification of biodiversity components and activities having adverse effects on them

Coordination of information collection and management at the national level

Each biodiversity agency collected data and information for management purposes. Attempts were made to develop a national information system at national level under the Environmental Support Project. It has also been established that literature on biodiversity in Zambia is maintained at institutions abroad which limited the advancement of biodiversity knowledge. Lack of proper training in biodiversity management contributed to poor documentation of biodiversity in the country and its management. Natural Scientists tended to dominate biodiversity research in Zambia. Consequently little effort went to investigate the role of legal and social factors such as land tenure, property rights in promoting biodiversity management. This approach to biodiversity analysis undermined the process of achieving a holistic understanding of biodiversity issues. Following development of the NBSAP, no follow up activities were undertaken to develop national indicators for biodiversity management. However some site specific plans contained indicators of biodiversity.

Rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques

Rapid assessments have been used to in the development of general management plans for national parks. To date 5 (five) General Management Plans for national parks have been developed.

In addition aerial surveys for specific species undertaken in the following areas:

- Kafue National Park, supported by Conservation International
- North Luangwa National Park and surrounding GMAs with support from the North Luangwa Conservation Project.
- South Luangwa National Park, with funding from the Zambia Wildlife Authority;
- Lower Zambezi National Park with funding from the African Wildlife Authority

Decisions on Taxonomy

Decision IV/I Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA [part]

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of assessment	
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	x
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	x
b) some opportunities	
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	x
b) some investment	
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	x
b) yes – stated policy	
c) yes – systematic national programme	

56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	x
d) being implemented by all major collections	
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	x
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	x
b) yes – in the previous national report	
c) yes – via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	x
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	x
b) under review	
c) yes – limited extent	
d) yes – significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	x
b) under review	
c) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	

a) no	
b) some	x
c) many	

Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	x
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	x
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

The area of taxonomy is currently poorly developed in biodiversity management in Zambia. No national taxonomic assessment has been undertaken. Collaborative initiatives started with SABONET for training in taxonomic issues, although this was not a result of a national assessment. As with other aspects of biodiversity limited funding has constrained progress.

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Generally, the conservation of biodiversity components in the natural habitat is supported by measures developed in the legislation, national policy and action plans. It is acknowledged that biodiversity productivity and conservation is fundamental to the sustenance of the Zambian populace. The protected area system in Zambia consists of national parks, bird sanctuaries, game management areas, game ranches, forest and botanical reserves and national heritage sites. All these categories hold varieties of biological resources of varying status. The in-situ conservation of biodiversity presents opportunities for the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinct properties.					

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	x
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	x
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	

b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	x

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	x
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	x
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	x
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	

a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	x
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	x

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	x
c) regional meetings	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Contemporary management of biodiversity in Zambia is incorporated within a network of protected areas comprising 19 national parks, which cover close to 8% of the land area, and 35 Game Management Areas that buffer these parks, covering an additional 22% of the land area.

In addition a total forest reserves estate covering 7.8 million hectares and botanical reserves provide protection for forest areas important for key river catchments. Other protection of biodiversity is through designated national heritage sites and non-fishing periods during the year

Nationally adopted guidelines for the selection; establishment and management of protected areas are enshrined in the policy and legal frameworks developed for wildlife management and forest resources management. This function is vested in the President.

The regulation or management of biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use is provided for under the National Parks and Wildlife Policy and the Zambia Wildlife Act enact(1998) and the National Forest Policy and Forest Act of (1999. The new Forest has however not been activated. The legal framework provided for regulation under a system of licensing, quotas and other conditions for use. The legal framework also provided for development of management plans the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings. Enforcement of legal provisions was weak as a result of inadequate resources and shortage of personnel. Threatened species are protected under the existing legislation. However no comprehensive threatened species programme is in place.

In areas adjacent to wildlife protected areas, the protected areas promote environmentally sound and sustainable development, government committed itself to an institutional partnership between itself and local communities so that wildlife resource areas in GMAs could be co-managed and sustainable managed. The forest and fisheries sector followed similar approaches.

The institutional partnerships have been extended to the private sector as well where national parks or game management area depleted of wildlife could be rehabilitated with technical assistance for local or international conservation agencies or safari hunting companies. Zambia is working to reintroduce rhino populations into the wild.

In as far as biotechnology is concerned; Zambia ratified the Biosafety Protocol, developed a Biosafety policy and commenced work on a biosafety legal framework.

The Government cooperated with several partners in providing financial support for in-situ conservation. Zambia received support from both bilateral and multi-lateral and support for international non-governmental organisations. These included: The Norwegian Government, the Danish Government, the Finnish Government, the World Bank, UNDP/GEF, IFAD, the Japanese Government, and several international non-governmental organisations that included WWF, IUCN, Conservational International, David Shepard Foundation, Care for the Wild and Kasanka Trust.

Zambia has produced several reports on biodiversity and provided input to regional analyses in addition to the attendance of regional and international meetings for which reports have been prepared.

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Priority is accorded to species of concern.					

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	x
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	x
c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	x
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	x
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	x
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	

a) no	x
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	x
b) some initiatives	
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	x
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	x
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Introduced species have been identified. Invasives are species which threatened species and ecosystems include: obnoxious weeds and pests. Among such weeds were *Lantana* *lantana camara*, Kariba weed, *Salvinia molesta* and Water hyacinth, *eichhornia crassipes*.

Most plantation forestry species were regarded as non-invasive and most species that have been introduced as ornamentals are also regarded as non-invasive. There is documented evidence that species such as *Pinus patula* and *Acacia mearnsii*, the most invasive tree species in parts of Southern Africa are unsuccessful in Zambia due to environmental limitations. *Pinus kesiya*, is considered non-invasive in Zambia. Species such as *Jacaranda mimosifolia* and *Melia azedarach*, widely reported as invasive elsewhere are not known to be invasive in Zambia. One fruit tree species, *Ziziphus mauritiana*, introduced some time ago, is the only fruit tree species currently considered invasive. However, the species is now widely viewed as ‘native’ by the average person and it has successfully naturalized and invaded new areas.

No systematic assessment has been made of the possible impact, if any, of invasive species in Zambia. Control programmes are sporadic and uncoordinated.

The introduction of improved varieties of crops posed the biggest threat to biodiversity some of which have replaced local varieties and land races. Improved local varieties have replaced local varieties in many parts of the country.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	x
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104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	x
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

Indigenous conservation practices have over time been replaced by modern conservation practices. Nevertheless a range of practices such as selective tree felling, fallowing, non-destructive harvesting of forest produce protection and taboos have been used to conserve flora. Similarly protection, controlled and selective hunting, taboos, prohibitions and totems have been applied to fauna conservation.

The relative priority of traditional knowledge in the National Biodiversity Strategy is low. Issues of traditional knowledge are not articulated. They are assumed under the objective of creating and strengthening community based natural resource management institutions for which the effective management and utilisation of natural resources by traditional establishment is an expected outcome.

Implementation of this article has received low priority and therefore very limited funding both from government and cooperating partners.

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	x
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	x
b) some	
c) all	

111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	x
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	x
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	x
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	x
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women’s organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	x
b) not relevant	
c) yes – sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes – through the national CHM	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	x
b) not relevant	
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – with specific countries	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	x
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	x
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	

a) not relevant	x
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	x
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	x
b) not relevant	
c) partly	
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Not enough work has been undertaken in relation to the integration of issues of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention, even though opportunities for doing so exist under the local level institutions such as the Community Resource Boards, the Joint Forest Committees, and others. The trend in biodiversity management in Zambia is to utilize contemporary form of management, which tend to alienate communities.

With respect to the incorporation of women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work an important first step was made with the development of a national report "*The Impact of Biodiversity loss and desertification on Women, Youths and Children*". From a gender perspective, the National Gender Policy highlights those areas that need addressing. More often than not the inability to mainstream gender was a result of the lack of information on gender imbalances. None of the biodiversity conservation agencies adequately planned for gender mainstreaming, which was more than just holding awareness workshops for staff and stakeholders. Collecting gender disaggregated data and developing a toolkit for integrating gender issues are an important step to mainstreaming gender. Unfortunately a considerable amount of work remained to be followed through.

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Ex-situ conservation is practised in botanical gardens, herbaria and gene banks. But these were not adequately supported. Further ex-situ protection is provided for under established, fish breeding stations, veterinary research stations and private game ranches in various locations around the country. The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre was established to promote the conservation of plant genetic resources at the national level. Priority however was given to major food crops.					

127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	na
b) yes	na
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	

a) no	x
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	na
b) yes	na
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The National Biodiversity strategy highlights ex-situ conservation as a strategy for achieving the conservation of genetic diversity of Zambian crops and livestock. This was to be achieved through: the review and improvement of the monitoring system of seed samples maintained in the gene bank; the regeneration of seed samples maintained in the gene bank; establishment of field gene bank and in-vitro facilities to conserve the genetic diversity of vegetatively propagated crops; establishing duplicate safety ex-situ collection outside the country and constructing and furnishing gene bank building.

The largest herbaria include the Forest Department herbarium in Kitwe, the National Plant Genetic Resource Centre at Mount Makulu, and the University of Zambia. Mount Makulu focuses on plant genetic resources and to date 4619 genetic resources accessions of various plant species are conserved at

the gene bank.

The National Plant Genetic Resources Programmes main achievement has been in the area of collections and staff training and capacity building as well as provision of conservation facilities. The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC) collection is composed mainly of the country's major traditional crops which include those regarded as being indigenous by virtue of being of African origin and those that were introduced at a relatively early stage and are now important components of the traditional cropping systems with useful local adaptation. Within the NPGRC collection landraces of indigenous crops and adapted traditional crops are given priority. To this effect the general policy which has been adopted is that in the event of shortage of storage space these categories of crops will be stored first.

The NPGRC holds an active collection meant for short to medium term storage. Duplicate samples of all the material at the NPGRC are intended to be deposited at the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) which holds the base collection for the sub-region. Only a small proportion has been deposited in the base collection because most accessions have smaller seed samples. Priority in the activities of the NPGRC will have to be given to seed multiplication to solve this problem.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
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138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

Goal 4 of the National Biodiversity Strategy is about sustainable use and management of biological resources, which was to be achieved by the development and implementation of local management systems that promote sustainable use of biological resources and the design of incentive schemes which would apply to all aspects of biological resources and stakeholders.

Several programmes have experimented with the development of local management systems for the promotion of sustainable use. While significant steps have been taken, implementation has stagnated in a number of programmes due to budgetary constraints, compounded by the unavailability of reliable and up to date data in the major sectors and limitation in the legal environment.

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?

a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	x
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	x
b) yes – previous national report	
c) yes – case-studies	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	

a) no	x
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes – correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	x
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	x
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	

148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	x
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	

149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	

151. <i>Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?</i>	
a) no	x
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	na
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	x
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Zambia recognises that the prudent use of biological resources is critical to sustainable development. Forests, fish, wildlife and other biological resources could provide the basis for sustainable use and development. However increasing pressures on these resources has given rise to the degradation of ecosystems leading to environmental degradation, constraints to growth and increasing poverty. The effects are most visible in declining agriculture productivity, dwindling wildlife populations as a consequence of poaching or degradation of natural habitats, declining fisheries from over-fishing.

Sustainable natural resource depends on enabling biodiversity conservation laws that provide for the participation of various stakeholders. Government is exploring better ways of involving local people in managing biodiversity much more efficiently through community based natural management programmes. Government with the assistance of collaborating partners supports community based programmes in selected parts of the country. The CBNRM programmes aim to contribute to the effective management of Zambia's biodiversity in an integrated manner by assisting community based groups to develop the skills and knowledge required to initiate and manage viable economic activities.

It is generally accepted that forests are not being managed in a sustainable manner. Indeed, in its global review of the state of the world's forests during the decade 1990 – 2000, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) reported that Zambia had the **fourth highest level of forest loss in the world**, (estimated at 850,000 ha / year).

Following on the successes of participatory forest management arrangements in other parts of the world, Zambia's Forest Policy – revised in 1998 - recognises the important role that local people can play in **protecting** and **sustainably managing** forests. The country's new Forest Act (1999) makes legal provision for the involvement of non-government stakeholders, especially local forest-adjacent communities, in **joint forest management** arrangements.

Both National Parks and Wildlife Policy (1998), and the Zambia Wildlife Act of 1998 makes provision for community participation in wildlife management through community based organisations.

The present Fisheries Act provides little for community-based fisheries management. The structure for fisheries management acknowledges and provides for sustainable fisheries management. The current bias is however, the development of commercial fishing. Multiple stakeholder community participation in fisheries management remains undeveloped. The current declines in fish catches in most of the country's fisheries is a result of lack of active participation of local communities due to an inept policy and legal framework, lack of institutional capacity and co-ordination.

In 2001 a new Fisheries Bill was drafted which give greater priority to the conservation, management and sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. The new bill when enacted is expected to promote better utilization of the country's fish resources and aquaculture development in order to achieve sound ecological balance and economic growth by way of practical and accountable stakeholder participation in sustainable fisheries management.

Several co-management initiatives have been piloted across the country but often become stuck due to the lack of an enabling legal framework. There is an urgent need to strengthen Local Authorities through the Decentralisation Policy. Notwithstanding, the lessons emerging from these initiatives will underline the need for some form of legislative support if community participation in fisheries management is to be promoted.

Programmes that integrated biodiversity conservation and sustainable use during the period under review included the following:

- Administrative Management Design for Game Management Area- which addresses biodiversity conservation and sustainable use issues through the participation of local community groups in wildlife areas;
- Community Based Natural Resource Management- provides for the involvement of local communities in the development of management plans and management of natural resources such as forests, wildlife, fisheries, water and arable land. The programme emphasised an integrated management approach of all natural resources with the involvement of all gender groups.
- Soil Conservation and Farming systems- aims to combat soil degradation while undertaking integrated agriculture and forestry extension efforts with local communities in the Eastern, Southern, Central and Lusaka provinces
- Zambia Social Investment Fund- was directed at supporting communities to rehabilitate infrastructure through the implementation of micro-projects. The fund expanded to include environmental projects apart from ensuring that all projects undergo environmental assessments.
- Industrial Pollution Prevention Programme- arising from the regulations set out in the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPC), and aims at controlling pollution and promoting sustainable development. The programme also focused on developing for the Environmental Council of Zambia capacity to enforce regulations through the development of a monitoring and licensing framework for ensuring cleaner production by industry

- Environmental Management Programme- under the Copperbelt Environment Programme, directed at the development of Environmental Management Plans for mining areas as a part of the privatization process, thereby adhering to environmental laws of the country.
- Water Resources Action Programme (WRAP) - provides a framework for promoting the development and wise management of water resources in a sustainable manner, thereby contributing to poverty reduction.
- Sustainable Land Management in the Miombo Woodlands Ecosystem-whose ultimate aim is to shift land management from the practiced chitemene to a sustainable land management system based on Integrated Ecosystems Management and Conservation Farming.

The development of these programmes involved wide stakeholder involvement in planning and implementation. Implementation has stagnated in a number of programmes due to budgetary constraints, compounded by the unavailability of reliable and up to date data in the major sectors.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The development of incentive measures has been confined to community based approaches under wildlife and forest resource management.					
158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?					
a) no					x
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programmes in place					
e) review of implementation available					
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?					
a) no					Na
b) some sectors					Na
c) all major sectors					Na
d) all sectors					Na

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	x
b) planned	
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	x
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes – case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	x
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	x
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	x
b) identification programme under way	

c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	x
b) under consideration	
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Even though the country has identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures, Zambia has not actively designed and implemented incentive measures except those measures associated with community level biodiversity management discussed elsewhere in this report.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
A key objective in the National Biodiversity Strategy is the improvement of the knowledge base for biodiversity. Resources for research and training were a constraint for implementing this article. Thus research and training activities were limited donor supported project based initiatives.					

175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	x
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	

<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	Na
b) yes, where relevant	NA

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The knowledge base to have been improved through: developing guidelines for biodiversity assessments; conducting assessment of biodiversity in all ecosystems, with particular emphasis to areas outside the protected areas; documenting scientific and indigenous knowledge about biodiversity; training taxonomists in various biological resources; providing positions and facilities for taxonomical work in various key fields of biological resources; disseminating knowledge about biodiversity.

The importance of research and development of technologies for sustainable biodiversity use and sustainable development is important for the country. The main government institutions that led biodiversity research were the Department of Field Services (Crops, livestock and fisheries) under the Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries; Department of Forestry and the Zambia Wildlife Authority

under Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources. Other national institutions actively involved in biodiversity research and technology development are UNZA, Copperbelt University (CBU) and NISIR. In this respect several institutions were involved in environmental research and management. The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources spearheaded research in pollution monitoring and control methods, watershed management, energy saving and tree development. These research activities were undertaken in collaboration with the University of Zambia, National Industrial Research Council, Water Sector, Energy Sector, Zambia Wildlife Authority and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries through various sector programmes.

Specifically, the Technology Development Unit of the University of Zambia in collaboration with the Energy Department and National Industrial Research Council carried out studies on the accessibility of solar, wind and biogas energy to the local people. These institutions have continued to develop necessary technology that will save the country from high costs and minimize the polluting effects of oil and coal power stations.

The forestry sector most of research activities aimed at combating deforestation were basic and focused on the development of efficient charcoal kilns and stoves, use of coal briquettes as a substitute to charcoal, agro-forestry techniques and identification of drought and termite/insect resistant plants. Research into finding solutions for the growing demand for forest products was also undertaken. The research challenge remained finding ways in which forests can continue to provide environmental services with in view of the growing demands on forest biodiversity. These critical services include the mitigation of local and global climate changes, protection of soil and water resources and provision of resources for livelihoods which may not be so obvious.

In land management, a number of research and training institutions such as the National Science and Technology Council, National Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, University of Zambia, Department of Crop and Animal Research in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources. Research in land management focused on the development of extension approaches and conservation farming technologies. These included soil conservation technologies such as: minimum tillage, soil conservation works agro-forestry, vertiver grass bands, mulching, crop rotation, use of cow manure and inter-cropping. The deterioration of land is most emphasised in Southern, Eastern, Western, Central and Lusaka Provinces quite clearly linked to overgrazing, soil erosion and increased soil acidity due to over utilisation of chemical fertilizers.

Agricultural research has generated appropriate technologies for improving and sustaining the agricultural sector. In crops, research activities have emphasised the improvement and development of food crops, such as cereals, roots and tubers, vegetables and legumes and export crops such as cotton, cashew, tea, coffee and sugar canes. In the drier areas of the country research concentrated on improving the productivity of the farming systems that are traditionally based on finger millet, cassava and sweet potatoes.

Current research activities have mainly focused on resource inventories (fisheries and wildlife), resource monitoring (wildlife and forestry), and resource mapping. Some of the specific research undertakings are as follows:

- (i) Agro-forestry research of food and medicinal plants to improve living conditions for both rural and urban dwellers through improved availability of forest products.
- (ii) Conservation of Miombo ecosystems by assessing the structure and ecology of Miombo woodlands and closely monitoring changes over time.
- (iii) Research in seed production technologies intended to diversify food production and ensure sustainable crop production.
- (iv) Wildlife resource monitoring especially in protected areas intended to observe trends in resource use.
- (v) The gene bank programme aimed at collecting and preserving a broad diversity of plant species for

future use.

(vi) Community-based natural resource management mechanisms being developed in different sectors as a tool for enhancing local community involvement in biological diversity management and promoting education and awareness through CBNRM approaches and concepts being developed in wildlife, fisheries and forestry sectors

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Issues of public education and awareness are not articulated in the goals and strategies of the National Biodiversity Strategy. Nevertheless, various institutions were involved in the management of biodiversity developed specific programmes for raising awareness on biodiversity.					
182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					x
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					x
c) yes – significant extent					
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?					
a) no					x
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	x
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	x
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	x
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	

192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	x
c) yes (please give details)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Efforts in increasing public awareness on the importance of and benefits of biodiversity were directed at both the national and local levels. The Environmental Support Programme (ESP) and the Environmental Council for Zambia (ECZ) for example sponsored a television series to educate the public on the value and importance of conserving the country's biological resources. The National Agriculture Information Services (NAIS) provided extension information, which incorporated biodiversity conservation messages. Radio broadcasts were used by NGOs to promote awareness. Institutions involved in the awareness programmes included, the Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ), PANOS, Institute, the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), Pan African Institute for Development (PAIDESA), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) IUCN, and Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia (ECAZ) to promote public awareness in biological resource conservation.

In addition special focus was given to promoting public awareness on corruption in biodiversity utilisation by the Species Protection Department (SPD), of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC).

Awareness activities undertaken ranged from the formal integration of environmental education into the schools curriculum to tailored workshops and seminars. In addition, stakeholders communicated through the electronic and print media to raise awareness including the use of popular theatre.

A critical area for awareness rising is the development of data and information base from which information can be passed on to the public with respect to the status of biodiversity. Increasing public awareness on biodiversity and its values requires that those organizations tasked with collecting information especially information of a technical nature actually collect and disseminate the information. As part of data base development, the Environmental Support Programme, embarked on the development of priority sectoral databases for five pilot areas which would have formed the basis of the National Environmental Information Management System. Subject areas include forest resources information system in Chibombo district, fish, and wildlife information system in Kafue National Park, land degradation information system in Mpika and Siavonga districts, air pollution information system in Mufulira district and water and sanitation information system in Lusaka urban district. Information systems whose development was initiated include computerised databases at Environmental Council of Zambia, Forestry and Fisheries departments. Geographical information systems (GIS) were established at the Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries (MAFF), Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and

University of Zambia (UNZA).

In the Education sector, Teacher Resource Centres positioned in selected areas around the country provided information to teachers for use in lessons plans. With respect to the biodiversity and conservation, the Resource Centres supported the development of Environmental Education (EE), an identified strategy for the delivery of environmental information both to the teacher and pupil. Environment Education is a recognised strategy in the national education policy Educating Our Future. Under the Environmental Support Program (ESP) environmental education was included in the school curricula by the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC).

Other sources of information on biodiversity were the:

- SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre and the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre at Mt. Makulu.
- Non-formal interactions through the district extension system supported by the government departments or institutions responsible for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, wildlife and water, the District Council, the District Development Coordinating Committee and the many non-governmental organizations working in the local level;
- Informal interactions, at social gatherings and traditional ceremonies.

Currently gaps still obtain with respect to technical information at national level required as input to public awareness efforts. At the local level, where availability of baseline data is even more critical, there is no comprehensive data on the status of ecosystems including biodiversity therein, making it difficult to carry out any monitoring work. Without monitoring benchmarks, it is difficult to determine the positive or negative trends in the environment and equally difficult to communicate to the public on matters of biodiversity conservation.

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>High priority was accorded to impact assessment and the minimizing of adverse impacts to biodiversity. Under the EIA Regulations of (1997), each developer is expected to meet the cost of undertaking an assessment which reduced constraints in the regulating body in relaxation to resources required for implementing the article. Public participation in the EIA process was encouraged through holding Public Hearings as a way of resolving conflicts.</p>					
196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) legislation in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>				
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) yes – limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) yes – significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?					
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>				

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	x
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	x
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	x
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	

a) no	x
b) yes	
c) no need identified	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	x
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	x
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	
c) fully	x
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	x
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a	

participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	x
c) yes - in all cases	

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	x
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. <i>Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?</i>	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	x
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please append or summarise)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The specific EIA (or framework) law is the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, No. 12 of 1990, and amended Act No. 13 of 1994 and the Regulations of 1997. Schedules f projects for which either environmental briefs or full environmental impact assessments are required have been developed. EIA has slowly been adopted as a planning tool although negative perceptions especially in industry abound. Governments through the Environmental Council of Zambia made tangible efforts to improve capacity to guide, administer and monitor Environmental Information Assessment.

Advanced tools such as SEA have not yet been utilised to create a better framework within which EIA can be applied. Although not yet widespread, public participation processes are beginning to be developed with progressive participatory opportunities during the scoping and review stages of the EIA.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
No comprehensive access to genetic resources regime exists in the country. Initiatives are elementary and spread across sectors the details of which are described below.					
Zambia is in the process of collaborating with other neighbouring regional members to deal with issues of bio-prospecting, transboundary issues, cooperation oat technical and level and information exchange and mutual collaboration in the areas of foreign investment and benefit from region-wide expertise.					
However the is need to move forward on both national and regional fronts. The regional initiative needs to be informed by national level status/input.					

218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?	
a) no	x
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	x
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	

220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) processes in place	
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	x
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	x
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	

d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	x
b) analysis in progress	
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	x
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	x
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made	

by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details)	
233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	x
b) legislation under development	
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	x
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and “intermediaries”?	
a) no	x
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	x

c) yes to a significant extent	
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Further comments on implementation of this Article

Access and benefit sharing in Zambia is confined to three sectors and specifically to community based approaches of biodiversity management. These include:

Forestry:

Access to resources is piloted in selected areas under the new Joint Forest Management arrangement. Access to resources is through user rights as ownership of forest resources is vested in the President on behalf of the Zambian people. In open areas communities have the right to cut or collect forest resource but require a permit remove or offer for sale resources to others. In protected areas, (local forests) to local resources is through a permit or appointed agent (JFM committee). Benefit sharing is focussed around revenue generated from timber, building poles, charcoal production and fire wood. Other sources remain to be explored. Benefit sharing follows mechanisms devised by the Forest Department. Revenue Share is on a 60:40% basis in favour to government. The Draft JFM Guidelines do not explain the basis for the ratio nor do they give guidance to how government of the communities is authorised to use the revenues on. Some communities made representations for an increase in the community share.

Wildlife:

Access to wildlife is through user rights as ownership of wildlife is vested the Republican President on behalf of the people. The right to use is through a system of licenses and permits for game hunting issues by the new ZAWA. Benefit is established through the CBNRM framework. New benefit sharing ratios where communities will receive 45%, ZAWA 40% and Government 10% are not affected because of the ban on safari hunting. Hunting generates the greater part to revenues from wildlife utilisation.

Fisheries:

Access to fish resources is also through use rights as ownership of resources is vested in the President. However fish in aquaculture environments is privately owned. There were no formal benefits sharing arrangements the fisheries sector. However in view of the declining fish stock in the country resulting from poor control and management co-management systems were piloted in the Lakes Tanganyika, Bangweulu and Kariba Fisheries from which lesson could be synthesised.

Agro-biodiversity:

Benefit sharing arrangements have had limited impact on biodiversity and communities. In the wildlife sector with a relatively longer history communities have been able to implement community project for the benefit of the community. With respect to biodiversity it is still questionable whether benefit sharing has impacted positively on the status of biodiversity. In view of irregular monitoring it has been difficult to establish true trends in on the ground.

Constraints: Access and Benefit sharing initiatives do not address all the objectives of the Bonn guidelines due to legal and policy constraints. These include: the lack of legal instruments which can support new methodologies; lack of involvement of other stakeholders especially at the district level which has caused conflicts; the lack of common property management regime that could provide an institutional framework; weaknesses in the capacity on institutions promoting ABS; the inability of current arrangements to address food security.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
There has been slow progress in the implementation of this article. Even though resource were limiting no moves were made to develop frameworks that would be supportive to the access to and transfer of technology.					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please give brief details below)	
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	
b) relevant, but no measures	x
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	

243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	x
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Implementation of this article remained challenge to the country. Other than the requirement under the law to register new inventions and innovations with the law on patents, no other formal arrangements were in place to facilitate the equitable access and transfer of technology and the protection of property rights.

However Zambia was keen on learning from the experiences of other Contracting Parties and attended the first session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore in May 2001 and submitted a document to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) entitled “Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore.

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Local exchange of information was facilitated through several mechanisms, which included workshops, seminars and dissemination workshops.					
The media, both public and private and electronic and print were useful mechanisms for providing information to the public. In the past attempts have made to establish a forum for environmental reporters. Initiatives have not progressed because of funding constraints, which has affected the sustainability of the new institutions.					
Government has increasingly caught on to new ways of sharing information and established an official website under Cabinet Office. In addition statutory bodies such as the Environmental Council of Zambia and the new Zambia Wildlife Authority established official websites through which information was exchanged.					
At international level, Zambia is yet to develop a clearing house mechanism through which information on biodiversity could be efficiently shared with other Contracting Parties.					

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	
c) some measures in place	x
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	

b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The Ministry of Science, Technology and Vocational Training has the responsibility for basic and long-term research. Other Ministries hold responsibilities for research within their sector areas of jurisdiction. The most important institutional developments have been the establishment of the Science and Research Council and the transformation of the National Council for scientific Research into the National Institute for Science and Industrial Research. However, none of these institutions have the capacity and necessary resources to undertake research relevant and specific to UNCED implementation.</p> <p>Research Institutions such as the University of Zambia, Copperbelt University, National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR), Agricultural Research and Forestry Research involved in technical and scientific activities o biodiversity management are poorly funded to undertake any meaningful research aimed at adding value to the country's understanding of sustainable development.</p>					

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	

c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	x
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	x
c) supporting some meetings and participating	

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	x
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	na
b) yes	
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	na
b) yes	

***Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms
(Article 18)***

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	x
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

Zambia acknowledges the value of establishing a CHM, but has been constrained with resources for the implementation of this article.
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Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low			
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	x
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Following great strides in developments in biotechnology at the international level and the possible threats on biological diversity in Zambia priority was given to the development of mechanisms for the safe handling of biotechnology and products of biotechnology. With support from the NEP/GEF Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity Project Zambia constituted a Biosafety Committee that would lead the process of developing policy and enabling framework for handling biotechnology and distribution of its benefits. The work of the committee was in progress during the period under review.							

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

While biotechnology techniques such as tissue culture and in-vitro techniques have been used in Zambia for many years, it is the risks presented by genetically modified organisms that have raised concern within the country. The combination of widely different types of organisms that would never occur in nature suggests that their characteristics and consequent environmental impacts would be difficult to predict for an ill-equipped country like Zambia.

The non-existence of legislation on GMOs poses risks as Zambia could be attractive to foreign biotechnology companies or institutions wishing to test products that cannot be tested in the tougher regulatory climates of their countries. Furthermore, with the liberalized economy, Zambia has become a promising market of pharmaceuticals and agro products some of which may be products of gene manipulation. The country was at an advance stage in developing a National Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy. This would be followed up with the development of a legislative framework.

Some of the constraints that may have been encountered in trying to put in place biosafety mechanisms, national level include the following: Lack of awareness, both within the political and scientific community and among the general public; Lack of human capacity to ensure adequate biotechnology policy and biosafety implementation; Competence in risk assessment and risk management lacks in most of the people working at national level; Lack of financial resources for capacity building; The lack of willingness to invest some financial resources in biosafety was a further constraint.

Zambia has participated in regional biosafety consultations and meeting and is member of the Regional Biosafety Focal Point (RGFP) formed in 1994.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

For the period under review, the Government of Zambia continued to make annual budget provisions for the management and conservation of biological resources through various Ministries and agencies. The Government has continued to meet operational recurrent costs from the national budget while cooperating partners have been supporting the capital cost elements in most of the projects and programmes.

Reduced earnings from the export of goods and services and reduced government spending on programmes, making donor financial support for biodiversity inevitable.

During the period under review Zambia was one of the world's most heavily indebted low-income countries. With a high debt stock, debt service absorbed a significant share of resources meant for critical development programmes including programmes in biodiversity management.

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes – incentives only	
c) yes – financial support only	x
d) yes – financial support and incentives	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition –</i>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	x
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please attach information)	

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	x
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	x
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	x
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	
Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	

b) yes	x
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	x
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Zambia continued to rely on external financing to bridge its financing gap. Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) in constant terms fluctuated during the period under review mainly due to aid cuts by the donors during some years when the Government was seen as unable to meet certain benchmarks. External funding, however, tended to create a paradoxical situation in Zambia. Funds from international cooperating partners would be forthcoming only if the country was current on debt servicing. As a result, nearly half the inflow of external assistance tended to flow out again in the form of debt service payments.

External funding also depended on the donors and the Zambian Government being congruent in their views on economic and political governance. The lack of such congruence has led to a drastic reduction in donor assistance since the latter half of the 1990s. During the period under review Zambia was dangerously dependent on aid, but still could not finance all her needs.

In December 2000, Zambia qualified to the enhanced HIPC initiative through which the country was to receive interim assistance from multilateral institutions while bilateral institutions were to extend debt relief. The HIPC conditions significantly constrained investment in biodiversity conservation in view of strict controls in government spending. Inadequate public expenditure management made it difficult for those donors willing to provide more generous aid to do so. In addition the lack of policy on aid/debt coordination and management and consequent unclear oversight as to how aid and debt are contracted and applied, worsened by a lack of database to track ODA and debt discouraged potential donors.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
In view of the shortage of financial resources intended for meeting the obligations of the Convention Zambia took opportunity of financial mechanisms open to it. These included mechanisms under UNEP, UNDP/GEF.					

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) no, although there are activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes, within the previous national report	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, through case-studies	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>Biodiversity related projects funded during the period under review included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Support Programme (ESP) and investment facility of the National Environmental Action Plan, whose main objective was to reduce poverty through economic growth, protection of the environment and natural resources, and to mainstream environment and natural resources management in Zambia's national development process at all levels of governance; • The Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Programme, which provides for the involvement of local communities in the management of their natural resources such as forests, wildlife, fisheries, water, and arable land. The programme emphasises an integrated management approach of natural resources; • The Zambia Forestry Action Programme (ZFAP) a national initiative to assess Zambia's forestry resources and the nation's capability to manage them.
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- The Provincial Forestry Action Programme (PFAP) implemented in four provinces namely, Central, Copperbelt, Luapula, and Southern Provinces, and focused on promoting community participation for sustainable forest management and building capacities for forestry planning at provincial and district levels.
- The strengthening of revenue collection in the forestry sector a pilot project implemented in Masaiti and Chibombo Districts in the Copperbelt and Central Provinces, respectively, supported by FAO, which developed and tested mechanisms, for ensuring co-management of forest resources with the local communities in the collection and sharing of revenues from the forest resources.
- The Administration and Management Design (ADMAD) programme for wildlife management in Game Management Areas (GMAs) seeks to build capacity for community-based natural resource management by, among other things, decentralised decision-making and wildlife revenue sharing;

Wildlife Monitoring Project under the ECZ an supported by the Dutch Government established aimed at assuring sustainable use of wildlife resources based on real existing population of wildlife.

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	?
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	?
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	?
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	?
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	?

Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17. Finance and budget

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	x
If a developed country Party –	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	x
d) not yet paid	
298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Zambia was in arrears in the payments but subsequently cleared all arrears. Zambia made no voluntary contributions to the Trust Funds because of constraints in its country's financial position.

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

No direct support has been provided to the Secretariat other than payment of subscriptions

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	?
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	One
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	One
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	One
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	One

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Participation in the meetings of the SBSTTA was constrained by limited budgets for international travel.
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Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	x
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	x
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	x
b) yes – forest ecosystems	

c) yes – alien species	
d) yes – benefit sharing	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Zambia submitted its first CBD report in 1997 and will soon submit its second report. Other than submitting national reports Zambia has not prepared any voluntary thematic reports for submission to the Secretariat.

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	x
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	x
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	x
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	x
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across	

national borders?	
a) no	
b) informal co-operation	x
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition –</i>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	x
c) yes	

Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	x

b) assessments ongoing	
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	x
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes – national plans only	x
c) yes – national plans and major sectors	
d) yes – national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

The National Strategy and action Plan for the Conservation and Wise Use of Wetlands developed in 1999, through the National Wetlands Steering Committee and under a joint initiative of the Environmental Council of Zambia and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources incorporates issues of wetlands biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and issues of migratory species.

The National Biodiversity Strategy does not articulate issues of wetland conservation and migratory species and their habitats. These issues will be included once a review of the implementation of the strategy is undertaken.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes – previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	

c) yes	
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Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Not Applicable

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	x
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	x
c) yes	

331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – case-studies	
c) yes – other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	x
b) yes – pollinators	
c) yes – soil biota	
d) yes – integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agro biodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	x
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	

337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	x
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	x

c) significant additional funds	
<i>If a developed country Party –</i>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	na
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	na
b) yes, including limited additional funds	na
c) yes, with significant additional funds	na
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	x
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	x
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed – ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details)	

351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	x
c) yes - national report	
d) yes – through the CHM	
e) yes – other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes – under consideration	x
c) yes – measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) some assessments	x
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	x
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some measures identified	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	

356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – regulation needed	x
c) yes – regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	x
b) yes – developed but not yet applied	
c) yes – developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	x
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

The maintenance of agro-biodiversity is critical to Zambia. Agro biodiversity activities have been biased towards cultivated crops and their wild relatives. Both ex-situ and in-situ methods of conservation were used although ex-situ was more appropriate for the storage of large seed samples. Vegetatively propagated crop species were maintained as growing plants in field collections.

Inventory and stocktaking of germplasm was held at different research stations across the country. Most crop germ plasm held by plant breeders were introductions from outside of the country.

The National Gene bank held more than 4,000 germ plasm accessions. Sixteen crops/plants species had major contributions to collections maintained at the Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC).

Information regarding germplasm maintained outside the country was available and accessible, which allowed the repatriation of germplasm collected earlier by international centres. About 700 seed samples representing individual accessions were repatriated mainly from the International Research Centre in Semi-arid Tropics. The NPGRC adopted a computer based documentation system developed by SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre to handle all relevant information generated on germplasm accessions to the gene bank

Measures for the conservation of livestock genetic resources were not as developed as those for plant genetic conservation. Semen samples collected were lost due to poor storage.

Major constraints to the conservation of plant and livestock genetic resources included: the lack of adequately qualified personnel; limited financial resources lack of facilities and equipment, access to methods of conservation and the lack of regulatory provisions for collections and exchange of both crop and livestock germplasm.

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	x
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
<i>For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -</i>	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	

a) no	x
b) yes	
366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	x
b) yes – submission of case-studies	
c) yes – thematic national report submitted	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	x
c) yes – significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes – some stakeholders	x
c) yes – all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	x
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	x
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	x
b) under review	
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

Forest resources, comprised about 60% of the country. Forests and woodlands were associated with 12 ecosystems types the largest of which is the *Miombo*. Over 40% of forest and woodland the *Miombo* ecosystem. Out of the total number of species, 14 species are on the Red Data List and protected. To maintain biodiversity and support forest production, Zambia has set aside 9.64% as protected forests (reserves) through out the country.

Forest reserves were established by government to conserve forest resources for sustainable use by local people in the case of local forest and to protect major catchment areas and biodiversity in the case of national forests. There were 432 forest reserves in Zambia. Settlements and cultivation were normally not permitted in forest reserves while removal of any plan or tree is only permissible under license. In addition to the forest reserves fifty-nine (59) botanical reserves were established for the preservation of relic vegetation types and/or plant species, for sources of plant germ plasm for multiplication and breeding programmes and to act as reference sites in determining human impacts of forest ecosystems outside of the reserve. Deforestation threatened both the forest and botanical reserve. Encroachment into forest reserves was rife. The degradation of forests is primarily a result of inappropriate policies which tender to discourage forest management in favour of other land uses.

It therefore became necessary to undertake policy and legal order to put in place a more supportive legal and institutional environment. In 1998 a new Forest Policy was adopted which emphasised sustainable resource management, capacity development, a participatory approach, private sector forest development, gender balancing and sectoral balancing. In addition a new Forest Act was passed in 1999 which provided for Joint Forest Management.

In as far as the conservation of the diversity of dry and sub humid lands was concerned, the country jointly developed a project to conserve globally significant ecosystems and arid lands adapted plants and animals inhabiting the drylands between Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The project was endorsed in 2001. The dryland and sub humid ecosystem is important for African wildlife. The southeastern Zambia, the Lower Zambezi region and the Luangwa town/Katondwe area in Zambia is rich in wildlife biodiversity, but threatened by land degradation. The projected work in this ecosystem was consistent with the National Biodiversity Action Plan and the Zambia Forestry Action Programme, and the philosophy of community based approaches in biodiversity management.

Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	x
c) yes	

Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Since Zambia signed and ratified the Convention, it has carried out the following activities to control the depletion of its biological resources some of which were reported in the First National CBD Report.-:

- i) Review of policy and development of national strategies and action plans to enhance capacities for conservation and sustainable utilization of the country's biological resources.
- prepared and adoption a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1994;
 - Design and implementation of Environment Support Programme (ESP) (1996-2001)
 - Preparation and implementation of the Zambia Forestry Action Plan (1997-2010)
 - Preparation and implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (1999).
 - Development of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation and Wise Use of Wetlands

(1999)

ii) Policy Development and Reform

- Development of the National Wetlands Policy (1999) (in draft)
- Revision of the National Parks and Wildlife Policy (1998)
- Revision of the Forest Policy (1998)

iii) Legal Development and Reform

- Development of Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (1997)
- Enactment of a new Zambia Wildlife Act (1998)
- Enactment of a new Forest Act (1999); implementation yet to be commenced.
- Drafting of a new Fisheries Bill
- Harmonisation of legal frameworks

(iii) Strengthening of links with neighbouring countries in conservation and sustainable utilization of Wildlife resources in border areas with Malawi, Zimbabwe and Botswana

iv) Development of joint research and training programmes in fisheries with Zimbabwe on Lake Kariba and Tanzania, Zaire and Burundi on Lake Tanganyika.

v) Strengthening the system of in-situ conservation of biological resources by:

- Reorganization of the Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources
- Reorganization of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife into a functioning new Zambia Wildlife Authority
- Initiation of the development of proposals for a new Zambia Forest Commission

(iv) Implementation of appropriate measures for in-situ conservation of biological diversity in conjunction with the private sector and non-governmental organisations under specific initiatives;

vi) Continued refinement of community based approaches in wildlife, forests and fisheries management in support of biological conservation and sustainable use; and the facilitation of local level institutions for this purpose which included Community Resource Boards, Joint Forest Management Committees, Village Fisheries Committees under specific initiatives;

(vii) Strengthening and broadening of public awareness in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through national events (World Environment Day, National Wetlands Day, National Tree Planting Day etc.)

viii) Participation at COPs and other meetings of the Convention both at international and sub regional level;

ix) strengthening the capacity of Zambian experts for implementation of the Convention through participation at international and sub-regional training sessions

viii) Securing financial resources for biodiversity conservation through governments own allocations, bilateral funding and multilateral funding. Zambia participated in Biodiversity Enabling Activity.

Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

- Integrated Management of Dryland Biodiversity through Land Rehabilitation in the Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project- started in 1996 and ended in 2000, formulated to help the four riparian states (Burundi, Congo, Tanzania and Zambia) produce an effective and sustainable system for managing and conserving the biodiversity of Lake Tanganyika.
- Lake Tanganyika Research Project, which phased out in generated limonological data and information on the fish biodiversity, stock and productivity of the Lake Tanganyika.
- The Japan-Zambia Fisheries Project which provided fish data and information on the biodiversity of inshore cichlids.
- Zambia Zimbabwe Fisheries Development Project- aimed at assessing the status of fish stocks in Lake Kariba, to determine relative abundance of different species, to estimate biomass and, asses distribution of fish stocks between the two neighbouring countries.
- The Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme (SABSP) intended to establish capacity and institutional mechanisms for the SADC member states to collaborate in regional biodiversity conservation.

The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions

No problems were encountered in the interpreting the wording of the questions.

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	<i>November 1999</i>
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government	
By which authority?	<i>Cabinet of the Government of the Republic of Zambia</i>
On what date?	
If the NBSAP has been published please give	
Title:	<i>NA</i>
Name and address of publisher:	<i>NA</i>
ISBN:	<i>NA</i>
Price (if applicable):	<i>NA</i>
Other information on ordering:	<i>NA</i>
If the NBSAP has not been published	
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	<i>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kwacha House, Cairo Rd, P.O. Box 30575, Lusaka Zambia.</i>
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website	
Please give full URL:	<i>NA</i>
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF	
Please indicate which agency:	<i>United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Environment Programme</i>
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?	

Yes	x	No	
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Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention

NA

Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country

No comprehensive review of the implementation of the Convention has been undertaken