



THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF TOURISM, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**SECOND NATIONAL REPORT TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW OF THE
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

APRIL 2002

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADMADE	-	Administrative Management Design
ACP	-	Agriculture Commercialisation Programme
ASIP	-	Agriculture Sector Investment Programme
BSAP	-	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
CBD	-	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	-	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CCD	-	Convention to Combat Desertification
CBENRM	-	Community Based Environment and Natural Resources Management
CBNRMPWP	-	Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme-Western Province
FRIS	-	Forestry Resources Information System
CEAPs	-	Community Environmental Action Plans
CEMP	-	Community Environment Management Programme
CONASA	-	Community Based Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Agriculture
COP	-	Conference of Parties
CRB	-	Community Resource Boards
CRIC	-	Committee for Review of the Implementation of the Convention
CSS	-	Country Support Strategy
DDCC	-	District Development Co-ordinating Council
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
ECZ	-	Environment Council of Zambia
EEPA	-	Environmental Education and Public Awareness
ESP	-	Environmental Support Programme
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EINMs	-	Environmental Information Network and Monitoring System
EIS	-	Environmental Information Systems
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organisation

GEMS	-	Global Environment Monitoring System
GIS	-	Geographical Information Systems
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
ICBP	-	Integrated Dryland Biodiversity Conservation Project in Semi -Arid Areas of Lower Zambezi-Luangwa Valley Region
IDA	-	International Development Association
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INCD	-	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Desertification
KNP	-	Kafue National Park
LM&CF	-	Land Management and Conservation Farming
LIRDP	-	Luangwa Integrated Resources Development Programme
LWSC	-	Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company
MACO	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives
MPP	-	Micro-Projects Programme
MTENR	-	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources
NAP	-	National Action Programme.
NBSAP	-	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCS	-	National Conservation Strategy
NEAP	-	National Environmental Action Plan
NFP	-	National Focal Point
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organisations
NGOCC	-	Non-Governmental Organisation Co-ordinating Committee
NPRP	-	National Poverty Reduction Plan
NPRSF	-	National Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
PEF	-	Pilot Environment Fund
PID	-	Planning and Information Department
PFAP	-	Provincial Forestry Action Plan
PMU	-	Programme Management Unit
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy paper
ROADSIP	-	Road Sector Rehabilitation Programme
RIAA	-	Regional Implementation Annex for Africa

SABSP	-	Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SCAFEP	-	Soil Conservation and Agro-Forestry Extension Programme
SDI	-	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
SLMU	-	South Luangwa Management Unit
SRR	-	Social Recovery Programme
SSN	-	Social Safety Net
SOE	-	State of the Environment
SSRP	-	Social Sector Rehabilitation Programme
UNCCD	-	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	-	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNECA	-	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNDAF	-	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational and Scientific Organisation
WCS	-	World Conservation Strategy
WDCD	-	World Day to combat Desertification
WMO	-	World Meteorological Organisation
WFP	-	World Food Programme
ZAMSIF	-	Zambia Social investment Fund
ZAW	-	Zambia Alliance of Women
ZAWA	-	Zambia Wildlife Authority
ZaGIS	-	Zambia Association for Geographical Information Systems
ZEEP	-	Zambia Environment Education Programme
ZESCO	-	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZFAP	-	Zambia Forestry Action Plan
ZSD	-	Zambia Survey Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After the international community realised that desertification is a major socio-economic and environmental problem of concern to many countries of the world, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was formulated to address the problem. Zambia joined the rest of the World in addressing the desertification problem and mitigating the effects of drought. As a result, a number of activities have been implemented within the provisions of the Convention. Some of them are multi-sectoral while others are sectoral.

The following are the additional programmes to those that were already listed in the first National Report:-

- Provincial Forestry Action Programme (2000)
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2001)
- Zambia National Action Programme (2002)
- Agriculture Commercialisation Programme (2002)
- Wetlands Policy (2002)

The Government is implementing the strategies with support from various donor partners. A number of national Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), local communities and the private sector are also participating in the execution of these programmes.

Institutional Co-ordination of NAP

The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR) has continued to be the supreme body on environmental issues in Zambia. As regards the day to day implementation of activities on the Convention, a number of supporting organs that were established have continued to take a lead. These are:

- The National Focal Point which is housed in the Department of Planning and Information (PID) in the MTENR.
- The NGO National Focal Point which is “The Zambia Alliance of Women”.
- NGO National Steering Committee on Desertification
- District Development Co-ordination Committees, which were not necessarily established for the NAP process but have been in place for sometime. The NAP process has taken advantage of their presence and their Environmental Sub-Committees.

The National Steering Committee has continued to meet regularly, on a quarterly basis and sometimes more frequently as need arises to discuss various issues pertaining to the implementation of the Convention and the NAP process.

For communication purposes each member of the Steering Committee is expected to report back to the institutions and organisations they represent. Communication amongst members of the Steering Committee is mainly through meetings, distribution of minutes from meetings, distribution of documents and the use of communication facilities such as email.

The National Steering Committee has access to a number of information systems and databases being kept by different institutions that are members. The National Focal Point co-ordinating the NAP process has used quite a number of these facilities as sources of information and for information dissemination.

Some Activities undertaken by the National Steering Committee.

Since its establishment in 1997 the National Steering Committee has implemented a number of activities as part of the NAP process. These include:-

- Preparation of the Draft NAP Document for Zambia
- Institutional strengthening at the grassroots level to facilitate the implementation of the NAP process.
- Awareness raising consultations and capacity building.
- Inventory of key stakeholders.
- NGO/CBOs needs assessment.
- Preparation of the Roster of Experts.
- Preparation of a Study Proposal on Identification and Use of Indigenous Knowledge and Technologies in Combating Desertification and Mitigating the Effects of Drought. The Case of Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Southern and Western Provinces of Zambia.

The National Steering Committee has five programmes in the pipeline, namely support for Drafting bankable projects/programmes to implement the Convention, implementation of catalytic support to two communities on reversing land degradation on a pilot basis, documentation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems, establishment of a National Desertification Fund and printing of the National Action Programme.

The Participatory Process

The Government of Zambia has a communication mechanism in place for reaching the local communities. The communication channels are through the District Authorities. In addition a sectoral communication mechanism has been established through the District Environmental Facilitators, Forestry and Agriculture Extension Officers at the local level.

The issue of women participation in the NAP process has also been taken very seriously. The Government has adopted the National Gender Policy whose focus is to empower women to participate in the decision making process in the country. The National Action Programme on gender for implementing the Policy has also been prepared.

In addition to the NAP process outlined in the first National Report, a second National Forum was held from 20th to 23rd February 2002 at Andrews Motel in Lusaka, Zambia. This Forum mainly presented and reviewed the Draft NAP Document with the participation of key stakeholders. It served as a tool to enrich the NAP Document before its presentation to Government. It also provided an opportunity to validate the contents of the NAP.

Consultations with Developed Country Parties.

The Zambian NAP has emphasised the need for Developed Country Parties and other interested entities to support the programmes prioritised in the NAP. Currently, UN agencies operating in Zambia have a stake in the UNCCD. These include UNDP, FAO, WMO, WFP, UNICEF, IFAD and UNESCO. In addition, there are numerous co-operating bilateral and multilateral agencies from the developed donor community that are in support of the UNCCD. It may prove difficult to solicit for funding for the implementation of the NAP, as different donors could have varying requirements to meet funding obligations. The NAP recommends the appointment of a Donor Community Facilitator. The Donor Community will be consulted on the appointment of the Donor Community Facilitator.

NAP Programme Areas.

In the year 2000, a consultant was engaged to prepare a document on the Zambia National Action Programme on Desertification. After finalising his work, the consultant presented the draft NAP to the CCD Government Secretariat, PID in the MTENR, the National Steering Committee and other stakeholders for review and validation of the contents of the document. This process facilitated consensus building on the contents of the NAP. The finalised NAP is now awaiting cabinet adoption. A final Draft Document has been presented to the UNCCD Secretariat for their information.

The vision of the NAP is to restore land productivity by using sustainable means of conserving it in order to reduce poverty and foster sustainable development. Its purpose is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and put in place practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

The NAP aims at contributing to sustainable environmental management through the reduction/control of land degradation, thereby contributing to poverty reduction, food self-sufficiency and food security and ultimately contributing to economic growth. Its immediate objectives are to:

- Reduce the destruction of land resources in affected areas,
- Promote sustainable use of land resources,
- Increase public awareness and information dissemination on matters of land degradation,
- Provide a suitable policy and legislative framework for the implementation of the NAP,
- Establish and support effective administrative and co-ordination of the NAP,
- Introduce and improve on assessments, planning and monitoring systems for the effective management of the NAP, and
- Establish partnerships with multi-lateral and bilateral institutions in the management of arid, semi-arid and sub-humid areas.

To achieve the stated objectives, the following programme areas have been proposed according to their priority:

- Early Warning and Preparedness,
- Forestry, Ecosystems and Species Conservation,
- Water Catchment and Energy Conservation,

- Collaboration and Networking,
- Capacity Building of Programme Co-ordination Unit and Other Focal Persons,
- Extension, Public Awareness and Information Dissemination,
- Land Degradation Assessments, Monitoring and Reporting,
- Easy to use environmentally friendly technologies including Indigenous Knowledge,
- Livelihood Improvement,
- Food Self Sufficiency and Food Security,
- Human Settlement Management, and
- Legal and Policy Reviews.

Financial Support and Requirements.

The Government of Zambia has funded a number of activities towards the development and implementation of the NAP process in the country as donor funds were not forthcoming. Though it is not easy to put a figure on the financial contribution by government, the majority of the activities have been funded from the local budget. In addition government is providing the following:

a) Human Resources.

The facilitation and implementation of the UNCCD in Zambia is totally being managed by Zambians in Government service and NGOs.

b) The government is also providing office space, transport and facilities.

In order to facilitate access by local actors to environmental funding, Government in 1998 established a Pilot Environment Fund (PEF) under the ESP to finance community based environment and natural resource management programmes and studies targeted at finding practical solutions on environmental problems. So far thirty-(30) community based environment and natural resources micro projects and fifty (50) studies have been funded by PEF. Out of these, 16 micro projects and 16 studies directly address land degradation issues. It is hoped that a fully-fledged National Environment Fund will be established taking into account lessons that will be obtained from the Pilot Environment Fund.

The Zambian Government has received the following financial assistance to the NAP process::

- a) The UNCCD Secretariat provided US\$ 9 000 for financing the Second National Forum.
- b) The UNCCD Secretariat through SADC ELMs provided US\$ 5 000 for preparing this Second National Report to the CRIC.
- c) The UNCCD Secretariat has continued supporting the participation of two delegates to regional meetings and to the COPs. In addition local participants have been funded to participate in regional consultative meetings and workshops.
- d) SADC-ELMS has also supported the attendance of national participants to Sub-regional workshops and consultative meetings.

Financial and Technical Co-operation Needed.

i) Support for the drafting of bankable projects/programmes.

There is need for Zambia to come up with bankable projects/programmes after preparing her NAP Document where the programme areas of intervention have been prioritised. These programmes/projects will facilitate the implementation of the NAP.

ii) Implementation of catalytic support to two communities on reversing land degradation on a pilot basis

The Government of Zambia still feels that it is important to implement pilot catalytic support programmes starting with activities in two highly degraded districts. The programmes entail implementing agroforestry practices and using forestry products to enhance the local community livelihoods. These programmes will require an amount of US\$ 100,000 and will run for two years.

iii) Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems

The documentation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and technologies should also be done to enable local communities apply them.

iv) Establishment of a National Desertification Fund.

With the NAP put in place, there is urgent need to establish a National Desertification Fund to support community projects and the NAP implementation. This will include contracting consultancies, consultations with stakeholders and the holding of a national forum on the fund. This will require an amount of US\$ 40,000.

iv) Technical Assistance Requirement.

As earlier outlined in the first Report, assistance would still be required from time to time from experienced international experts to support local teams that would be working on the above programmes.

Benchmarks and Indicators

The Environment Council of Zambia (ECZ) is responsible for environment monitoring and disseminating its findings. At the moment no mechanism has been put in place for monitoring land degradation and no standards have been developed. The MTENR through PID is working on the development of indicators for monitoring progress in the different programmes under the Ministry of which desertification is one of them. For the purpose of assessing progress on the NAP process benchmarks and indicators adopted by Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) member states have been used in this Report.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

This is the second national report of the Republic of Zambia to the Convention on Desertification. The report has been prepared for the First Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC). The report is prepared in fulfilment of decision 11/COP.1 which is re-enforced by decision 5 /COP.2 and decision 1/COP. 5.

As earlier stated in the first national report, the international community has recognised desertification as a major economic, social and environmental problem that has affected many countries of the world. Desertification has been recognised as a world phenomenon and affects about two thirds of all countries and about one third of the overall surface of the globe where a billion people live. The UNCCD in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification particularly Africa was established to tackle the problem of desertification. The UNCCD has provided a definition of desertification as outlined in the Desertification Convention.

Zambia has joined the rest of the World in addressing the problem of desertification. She signed the Convention on 15th October 1994 and ratified it on 19th September 1996. Zambia's high proportion of productive land is subject to various degrees of land degradation that manifests itself in the form of reduction of the economic and biological potential of the land.

The desertification problem in Zambia is caused by several factors and has negative impacts on the people and the environment. Some of the root causes of this problem include among others natural, environmental, social, economic and land tenure factors, as well as, institutional, policy and legal issues. In general, the soils that have developed on the plateau region of northern and northwestern parts of the country in *agro-ecological Region III are the strongly weathered, highly leached and very strongly acid clayey to loamy soils*. The eastern and south central plateau *has moderately leached clayey to loamy soils with medium to strong acidity*. These soils are found in *agro-ecological Region IIa*. In the western part of the country the soils are *very strongly to strongly acid, coarse to fine sandy soils* with more than 90% quartz developed over Kalahari sands. This constitutes *agro-ecological region IIb*. The soils of the escarpment zone are *shallow, coarse to fine loamy*. The valley trough has *loamy to clayey soils*. The last two geomorphic units *constitute agro-ecological Region I*. The *sandy to heavy clay water logged soils* are found in the floodplains and dambos. Zambia receives high rainfall amounts annually but varies on average from North to South. Rainfall trends in Zambia have had implications on the drought situation and land degradation and eventually on economic sectors.

Social economic factors that cause desertification in Zambia include poverty, land tenure and property rights, land use practices, institutional, policy, as well as, legal issues. Poverty is a cause, as well as, consequence of land degradation. A significant cause of environmental degradation lies in inadequate institutions particularly ill defined property rights. Examples of land use practices practised in Zambia include agriculture, forestry, charcoal production, industry, wildlife, fisheries, grazing and settlements.

Agriculture is the mainstay for the majority of households in Zambia. It provides the bulk of food and cash requirements. Energy resources available in Zambia include woodfuel, electricity, petroleum, coal, solar and wind. The National Energy consumption in 1996 showed that 72% was wood fuel (firewood and charcoal). Fire destroys the vegetation cover in the agriculture area, which is meant to add organic matter to the land. Indiscriminate late bush fires have been observed to reduce wood annual increment by 50% in miombo woodland. Zambia has on average a total herd of livestock of slightly over two (2) million animals but varies annually mainly due to animal mortality. The issue of overgrazing and deforestation in Zambia depends on the type of management practices such as no rotational grazing, no supplementary feeding system, no control of animal numbers according to carrying capacity of the land and concentrating grazing pressure in localised pastoral areas.

Deforestation is also caused by in-migrations in some areas that are forested and sensitive to degradation. Land use practices that encourage conservation of land resources and maintenance of soil productivity exists within the traditional land use systems. For example, the practice done in some parts of Zambia where clearing of the land is not done wholly. Some stems or trees are left standing for several reasons that include provision of shed, medicines, fruits just to mention but a few.

Zambia does not have a consolidated Environmental Policy but there has been a myraid of various pieces of legislation dealing with different aspects of the environment, such as forestry, wildlife, agriculture, fisheries and land policies.

2.0 STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND/OR POLICIES.

For Zambia to achieve sustainable development, efforts have been seen in the strategies and plans and/or programmes it has attempted to undertake. Some of the major strategies undertaken include the following:-

2.1 MULTI-SECTORAL STRATEGIES

2.1.1 National Conservation Strategy (NCS), National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and the Environmental Support Programme (ESP)

National Conservation Strategy

The 1985 NCS that aimed at incorporating environmental management in the national development processes of the country was recognised to have a few inadequacies that included the following:

- The economy was undergoing a period of liberalisation, and as such, there was need to review and integrate environmental concerns into the social and economic development process of the country, consistent with the country's new market economic orientation. These formed the main guiding objectives for the NEAP.
- Against the above, there was need to make provisions for new opportunities for involvement of local communities, the Private Sector, NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in the management of the environment while at the same time recognising the important role for Government in monitoring, regulation and enforcement of appropriate resource-use in the interest of sustainable development.

The other reason for the preparation of the NEAP was that the main recommendations of the NCS had been implemented, hence a re-oriented programme was a necessity.

National Environmental Action Plan

The NEAP is a comprehensive document that was developed through the participatory analysis of the environmental situation and management, which resulted in the identification of key environmental issues facing Zambia. The five major environmental problems isolated in the NEAP are land degradation, deforestation, air pollution in the mining areas, water pollution and inadequate sanitation and wildlife (game and fish) depletion. It reviewed the weaknesses in existing legislation and institutions and provided strategy options for improvement of environmental quality.

The NEAP also provides updated environmental policy framework actions and forms the basis for the future development of an investment plan for its implementation. The need for supporting the public, the private sector and community based approaches in environmental and natural resources management was strongly recommended. This is consistent with the guiding principles of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and mitigate the effects of Drought.

Environmental Support Programme

The recommendations of the NEAP are being implemented through the ESP, an environmental investment programme, mainly supported by IDA (World Bank). The ESP supports Government's strategy of poverty reduction within the framework of economic growth and the protection of the environment and natural resources. ESP also aims at mainstreaming environmental and natural resources management in Zambia's development processes at both the national and local level, so as to tackle the root causes of environmental degradation. The ESP Phase I was initiated in 1998 and will run up to 2003, under the auspices of the MTENR. Until December 2001, the ESP was being executed through ministries and agencies under the overall co-ordination of PID in the MTENR. This responsibility was shifted to a semi-autonomous Programme Management Unit following the recommendation of the mid-term review of the programme done in September 2000. At the moment, an autonomous Programme Management Unit runs the programme.

The major components covered by the programme are:

- Strengthening the Institutional, legal and regulatory framework. This includes implementation of the Community Environmental Management Programme (CEMP),
- Strengthening Environmental Education and Public Awareness,
- Undertaking pilot activities to strengthen community-level environment and natural resources through provision of matching grants through PEF for community initiatives and for environmental studies,
- Building environmental information management systems, and
- Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme in Western Province (CBNRMPWP).

2.1.2 Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP)

Zambia is a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and in trying to meet its obligations, the Government in 1997 through the MTENR initiated the preparation of the National BSAP to provide a basis for the implementation of the CBD. The National BSAP Document was finalised and adopted by Government in 1999. This Document reviewed and provided information on the following with regard to biodiversity conservation in Zambia:

- Current status of biodiversity,
- Pressures and threats to biodiversity, and
- Institutional and legal frameworks.

The above analysis provided a framework of strategies and actions to address the following areas:

- Conservation of biodiversity,
- Sustainable use of biodiversity,
- Equitable sharing, and
- Bio-safety.

The following are some of the major recent biodiversity initiatives that the Country has been involved in:

- Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project, formerly known as Pollution Control and other measures to Protect Biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika,

- The Integrated Dry Land Biodiversity Conservation Project in Semi-Arid Areas of Lower Zambezi-Luangwa Valley Region (ICBD),
- The Lukanga Swamps Biodiversity Conservation,
- Reclassification and Sustainable Management of Zambia's Protected Areas System, and
- Zambia is also participating in the Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme (SABSP) that involves ten (10) SADC countries.

The ICBD, Lukanga Swamps Biodiversity Conservation and Reclassification and Sustainable Management of Zambia's Protected Areas System Programmes/Projects are still in their preparatory stages.

2.1.3 Zambia National Action Programme for Combating Desertification and Mitigating Serious Effects of Drought in the Context of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (NAP)

One of the main and long standing environmental problems that has been recognised by the international community to affect social economic development the world over, is the intertwined issue of desertification and drought. Desertification has profound impacts, manifested in the general decline in land productivity, leading to a reduction of the land's biological potential and economic ability to sustain life. This has led to widespread poverty and human misery. Zambia has not been spared from the scourge of land degradation especially during the past ten-(10) years. Zambia has also been experiencing severe drought for the past years. This has greatly affected the Country's capacity for food production and ultimately affected its food security. Drought accompanied with soil erosion and declining soil fertility has undermined the people's living conditions, especially those that are solely dependent on agricultural production.

It is against this background that Zambia signed and ratified the Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa (CCD).

As a party to the Convention, Zambia is expected to prepare a National Action Programme that provides a framework to incorporate long-term strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. This is in line with Article 5 of the Convention that states that each affected Country party should establish strategies and priorities, within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies, to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention state that the formulation and implementation of the National Action Programmes, forms the core to the implementation of the treaty. All affected parties are obliged to prepare, publicise and implement them as 'the central element' in their strategies. They are to be closely inter-linked to development policies and are to be updated through a continuing participatory process on the basis of lessons learnt from the field action and from the results of research.

In the year 2000, a consultant was engaged to prepare a document on the Zambia National Action Programme on Desertification. After finalising his work, the consultant presented the draft NAP to the CCD Government Secretariat, PID, the National Steering Committee and other stakeholders for review and validation of the contents of the document. This process facilitated consensus building on the contents of the NAP. The finalised NAP is now awaiting cabinet adoption. A final Draft Document has been presented to the UNCCD Secretariat for their information.

The vision of the NAP is to restore land productivity by using sustainable means of conserving it in order to reduce poverty and foster sustainable development. Its purpose is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and put in place practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

The NAP aims at contributing to sustainable environmental management through the reduction/control of land degradation, thereby contributing to poverty reduction, food self-sufficiency and food security and ultimately contributing to economic growth. Its immediate objectives are to:

- Reduce the destruction of land resources in affected areas,
- Promote sustainable use of land resources,
- Increase public awareness and information dissemination on matters of land degradation,
- Provide a suitable policy and legislative framework for the implementation of the NAP,
- Establish and support effective administrative and co-ordination of the NAP,
- Introduce and improve on assessments, planning and monitoring systems for the effective management of the NAP, and
- Establish partnerships with multi-lateral and bilateral institutions in the management of arid, semi-arid and sub-humid areas.

To achieve the stated objectives, the following programme areas have been proposed according to their priority:

- Early Warning and Preparedness,
- Forestry, Ecosystems and Species Conservation,
- Water Catchment and Energy Conservation,
- Collaboration and Networking,
- Capacity Building of Programme Co-ordination Unit and Other Focal Persons,
- Extension, Public Awareness and Information Dissemination,
- Land Degradation Assessments, Monitoring and Reporting,
- Easy to use environmentally friendly technologies including Indigenous Knowledge,
- Livelihood Improvement,
- Food Self Sufficiency and Food Security,
- Human Settlement Management, and
- Legal and Policy Reviews.

2.1.4 Community Based Natural Resources Management Programmes (CBNRM)

A number of CBNRM Programmes are being implemented in the Forestry, Wildlife, Fisheries and Water sectors. The following are some of the most prominent ones:

- i) ***Administrative Management Design (ADMADe) and the South Luangwa Management Unit (SLMU)***, (formerly Luangwa Integrated Resources Development Project) continued to be implemented on the principle of cost and benefit sharing between Government and local communities in managing the wildlife resources.
- ii) ***The CEMP's*** main thrust is to increase the participation of communities in the management of the environment and natural resources. The CEMP activities are now being implemented in eight (8) districts located in all the provinces of Zambia. A notable achievement under this programme was the closer collaboration between CEMP and the Dutch financed CBNRMPWP activities. Thirty-two (32) Community Environmental Action Plans (CEAPs) were facilitated and thirty (30) micro-projects on combating environmental degradation are being implemented in the eight (8) pilot districts of CEMP. Out of the 30, 16 micro-projects address land degradation.
- iii) ***The Community Based Environment and Natural Resources Management Programme (CBENRM) in Mumbwa and Kasempa***

The CBENRM Programme designed to involve local communities in the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources continued to be implemented in the two (2) districts of Mumbwa and Kasempa.

The programme was being executed at national level by the Planning and Information Department of the MTENR while at district level the programme was being managed by the District Natural Resources Committees (District Teams) within the District Development Co-ordinating Committee (DDCC). The District Teams were trained in participatory techniques and came up with management plans in order to effectively utilise their natural resources. In these management plans, microprojects were identified to effectively and efficiently utilise their natural resources including their land resource. The Zambia Forestry College and Nyamaluma Institute for Community Based Natural Resources Management provided complementary training programmes for community members and leaders as well as to members of the District Natural Resources Committees. This programme begun in 1999 and came to a close in 2001.

- iv) **The CBNRMPWP** was launched in Mongu on the 25th January 2000 as an integral part of the ESP. Its development objective is to have in place effective institutions, which sustainably manage the available natural resources for the social and economic benefit of the local communities. The primary objective of this programme is to have increasing numbers of effective Village Natural Resources Committees as a basis for natural resource monitoring and management in all the seven districts of Western Province. The secondary objectives of this programme include the following:-
 - To have in place customary legal and regulatory frameworks that are supported and supplemented by statutory legal and regulatory frameworks
 - To have in place guidelines and systems for environmental education and public environmental awareness creation
 - To have in place guidelines and systems for the management of environmental information, and
 - To have built the capacity of local institutions in the planning, implementation and monitoring of all the components of the CBNRMPWP.

Since the programme's inception, about ten (10) Village Natural Resources Committees have been established. Community by-laws have been made in the 7 districts of Western Province. The programme has facilitated the formation of a Community Resource Board (CRB) in Sesheke West using the Zambia Wildlife Act and Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) extension officers with the participation of the Barotse Royal Establishment. It continued to facilitate pilot communities in micro-project applications and desk and field appraisals. Four (4) microprojects have been launched.

v) **Community Based Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Agriculture (CONASA)**

CONASA is a new project for community based natural resources management in the Game Management Areas (GMAs) of the Kafue National Park in the Southern Region of Zambia. CONASA began operations in early 2001. Its being implemented by a consortium of experienced NGOs under a co-operative agreement with the USAID Zambia mission.

The twin goals of CONASA are to improve the welfare of rural people in the project area and to ensure the sustainability of natural resources for future generations.

2.1.5 Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

ZAMSIF

The Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF) formerly, Social Sector Rehabilitation Programme (SSRP) is a programme under the Ministry of Finance and National Planning and is supported by the European Union (EU) and World Bank. It aims to promote social development and reduce poverty through increased Government of Zambia (GRZ) financing to the social sector. It was started on 1st July 2000. ZAMSIF has sub-programmes, namely, Micro Projects Programme (MPP), the Social Recovery Project (SRP) and Social Safety Net (SSN). MPP supports projects that are proposed and implemented by the local people, including administration of funds. The SRP supports community initiatives to help protect the poor during implementation of the SAPs. The projects under this programme include health, nutrition, education and economic infrastructure. However, in both MPP and SRP, communities contribute labour, material or cash, as a way of sustaining the projects. The Social Safety Net (SSN) provides cushion from the impacts of SAP on vulnerable groups. This is done by providing material support for self-help projects and financial and skills training to the poor.

In recognition of the fact that these programmes did not put emphasis on environmental and natural resources management, the ESP established the PEF under MPP to integrate environmental concerns in community development.

The PEF is aimed at facilitating community participation in small-scale environmental studies and micro-projects. There is strong need, therefore, for close collaboration on issues dealing with land degradation. PEF has funded a lot of studies and microprojects that address environmental degradation.

PRSP

The Zambian Government in 2001 worked on the PRSP. The PRSP elaborates and provides additional programmes to the existing efforts directed at poverty reduction. The paper was prepared through analysis of current developmental issues and efforts in the sectors of Agriculture, Mining, Industry, Tourism, Health, Education, Water, Sanitation, Environment, Housing and Resettlement.

The PRSP has proposed action areas and strategies to reduce poverty and support income-generating activities.

2.1.6 Others

Other multi-sectoral strategies being undertaken include Climate Change, Land Management and Conservation Farming (LM&CF) and the National Drought Relief Programme.

2.2. SECTORAL STRATEGIES.

2.2.1 Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (ASIP) and Agriculture Commercialisation Programme (ACP).

ASIP

ASIP was originally designed to rationalise donor support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MACO) in order to create an enabling environment to support agricultural development in 1992. It was designed to redress the negative impact on the agricultural sector of the macroeconomic and sectoral policies prior to 1992, which were characterised by Government controls through parastatals and other Government supported institutions to deliver agricultural services. The programme only started in 1996 and was financed as follows: 60% from multilateral and bilateral partners and 40% from Government.

ASIP's overall objective was to improve agricultural performance in Zambia. ASIP was being implemented through seventeen (17) sub-programmes under the following developmental goals:

- Food security at both household and national level;
- Sustainability of the existing agricultural resources (land, water and air);
- Generation of incomes through employment creation;
- Contribution to the Country's sustainable industrial base; and
- Contribution to the country's balance of payment support through agricultural exports.

The above goals were to be realised through the following broad-based strategies:

- Diversification of crop production and promotion of drought tolerant crop species (millet, sorghum and cassava) in drought prone areas;
- Efficient delivery of services to small scale holders;
- Expanded opportunities for outlying areas;
- Improvement in the economic status of women;
- Improved use of available water resources; and
- Emphasis on sustainable agriculture.

Sustainable agriculture, among other things was to be achieved through some of the above stated strategies, which promote production of both cereal and leguminous crops on a rotational basis and improved water management. Other measures embedded in sustainable agriculture are reduction of soil erosion through appropriate farming practices such as contour ploughing and minimising adverse effects of changing technologies on the environment. Most of the works on sustainable agriculture have continued to be implemented through the Land Management and Conservation Farming Project (LM&CF) supported by SIDA. The project has been in operation in some of the areas of Regions I and II since the 1980s. Its main objective is to promote improved and sustainable agricultural productivity through technologies that emphasise good management of the organic matter of the soil and rainwater.

The main activities of the LM&CF Programme carried out with a gender perspective include training, promotion of physical and biological soil conservation structures, soil fertility, rain water management, farm forestry, range and pasture management.

ACP

ASIP came to an end in 2001. As a follow up to ASIP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives has formulated the Agriculture Commercialisation Programme (ACP). It was realised that despite huge potential and past interventions, the agricultural sector has not made a significant contribution to poverty reduction and overall growth of the economy. Poverty has still remained widespread in both urban and rural areas.

In response to the above situation, the Government embarked on a process to formulate a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) whose overall objective is Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth, with the target to reduce poverty to 50 percent of the population by the year 2004. Agriculture is expected to play an important role in reducing poverty.

The ACP has been designed as the main vehicle for implementing the agriculture component of the PRSP. It will complement on-going Government efforts through the efficient provision of agricultural services needed by those farmers aspiring to commercialise their farming. The ACP will facilitate sustainable and broad-based agricultural sector growth by focussing on increasing the generation of income from farming through improving access to: marketing, trade and agro-processing opportunities, agricultural finance services for farmers, traders and processors, improved agriculture infrastructure and serviced land in high potential areas, appropriate technology and information on local and international markets for products with comparative advantage.

2.2.2 Zambia Forestry Action Plan (ZFAP) and the Provincial Forestry Action Programme (PFAP II)

ZFAP

The forests have continued to deteriorate mainly due to opening up of land for agricultural expansion and the production of charcoal to meet the high demand for it. In order to address this situation, Zambia prepared a twenty-(20) year Zambia Forestry Action Plan (ZFAP) from 1993 to 1997.

ZFAP's main objective is to provide a framework for effective management and conservation of forest resources to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to social economic development, poverty reduction and the improvement of food security at household and national level. The main outcome of the ZFAP process was 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. In 1999, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources organised a donor round table to solicit for support of donor institutions to finance the implementation of the actions recommended in the ZFAP. The donor round table yielded little or no positive results.

PFAP II

PFAP Phase II started in February 2000. The programme builds upon the work and experience of the first phase of PFAP during which Forestry Action Plans were prepared in three provinces of Central, Copper-belt and Luapula and aims to build up national, provincial and local capacity for sustainable natural resource management and utilisation. Capacity development in this context embraces not only education and training but also institutional reform, policy review and development of an appropriate legislative framework, monitoring and evaluation and research. Southern Province has been added to the original pilot areas of Central, Copperbelt and Luapula provinces.

The project will assist preparation of a Forestry Action Plan for Southern Province and begin to implement pilot activities in the three other provinces.

2.2.3 Legislation and Policy Review

The Forest Act was reviewed to facilitate the participation of local communities in natural resource management. Some of these reviews are to the advantage of combating desertification.

The Legal Framework and Enforcement Capacity Component of the ESP comprises three (3) main elements:-

- Harmonising environmental statutes and regulations,
- Strengthening institutional enforcement capacity, and
- Enhancing community awareness and enforcement capacity.

The Component's major achievements include the development of a coherent and harmonised environmental legal framework, harnessment of the consensus of stakeholders, incorporation of international instruments in the domestic law, enhancement of institutional enforcement capacity and increased community awareness of environmental rights and obligations.

Harmonisation addresses legal inconsistencies, conflicts and gaps in order to produce a consistent and coherent environmental legal framework. This includes revision of all environmental and related statutes in order to clarify the mandates and responsibilities of the institutions involved in environmental protection and natural resources management. It further involves the harvesting of the consensus of all the stakeholders on the harmonisation process and incorporation of international environmental instruments to which Zambia is a party.

The strengthening of institutional enforcement capacity is done through seminars and training programmes in environmental law, environmental assessment and monitoring and enforcement techniques.

The strengthening of community awareness and enforcement capability is aimed at increasing the capacity of communities to participate in environmental initiatives and to manage and police their own resources. This is done by revising the legislation, formulation of community by laws and by conducting workshops to raise community awareness of their rights and obligations in key environmental and natural resource legislation.

2.2.4 Others

Other sectoral strategies that have continued to be implemented include the Rural Electrification Programme, Road Rehabilitation and Construction Programme and the Zambia Environmental Education Programme.

2.2.5 Relationship to Development Planning

The integration of environmental concerns into strategies for sustainable development still remains a challenge to development in Zambia. Efforts will be enhanced to incorporate environmental concerns into the National Development Planning process.

3.0 INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION.

An institutional mechanism for the implementation and co-ordination of the NAP has been proposed. It proposes the establishment of the National Co-ordination Committee on Desertification, the National Technical Committee on Desertification and Drought, Programme Management Unit (PMU) and co-ordinating committees at provincial, district and grassroots levels. Other institutional measures suggested the establishment of focal points and community institutions to co-ordinate and manage the programmes at the different levels. International co-operation will be co-ordinated by the Donor Community Facilitator.

Currently, some institutional frameworks are already in place to manage the CCD/NAP Process. These include the following:-

3.1 The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources

MTENR has continued to co-ordinate matters on the environment and is responsible for providing an environmental policy framework, monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate its implementation.

3.2 National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee has continued to provide policy and technical guidance to the implementation of the UNCCD. MTENR is still accountable for the work done by the NSC and thus is responsible for guiding, monitoring and evaluating the work done by the NSC.

3.3 Supporting Organs

The National Focal Point

The Office of the Permanent Secretary of MTENR is the Focal Point for the UNCCD. The Planning and Information Department under MTENR houses the Secretariat which is led by a National Co-ordinator (part-time) who is a Senior Planning Officer and responsible for the day-to-day management of the implementation of the UNCCD. The National Focal Point has never changed since the adoption of the Convention in Zambia. Other supporting staff include three officers also working on part-time basis depending on needs. The Focal Point is responsible for co-ordinating all activities under the UNCCD and for liaising with the UNCCD Secretariat and other relevant international and regional bodies. The National Co-ordinator being under the MTENR has access to funds allocated to PID, office space and equipment, transport and communication facilities.

The NGO Focal Point

The Zambia Alliance of Women (ZAW) was elected by the NGO fraternity to be the NGO Focal Point on CCD matters in Zambia for a period of three (3) years from 1999 to 2001. The NGOs are yet to elect a new focal point.

During its tenure in office, ZAW was elected as the SADC RIOD Focal Point.

NGO Task Force on CCD

The NGO Task Force has not been very active in the period under review.

The District Development Co-ordinating Committees (DDCCs)

The established DDCCs have continued to deal with matters of development within their boundaries under the decentralisation programme. Natural Resource Management Sub-committees have been established within the DDCCs to deal with matters of environmental management within the respective districts.

3.4 Communication and Co-ordination amongst Members of the NSC and with their organisations.

The National Steering Committee continues to meet as need arises, to discuss various issues pertaining to the implementation of the UNCCD. Committee members continue to report back on regular basis to the institution or stakeholders they represent. Minutes and reports are also circulated to the NSC members. Communication on the daily basis between members of the Steering Committee is done through letters, email, just to mention but a few.

3.5 Information Systems and Databases available

The Environmental Information Network and Monitoring System (EINMS) is one of the components of the ESP. Its main purpose is to provide information services to support ESP activities and in particular the CEMP component. As such EINMS seeks to improve the availability and accessibility of environment information to support planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making at all levels.

The program is designed to do the following:

- a) Develop 5 specific EIS sub-systems to address 5 priority environmental issues in 5 priority areas identified in the NEAP. These are; a) deforestation, b) soil degradation, c) wildlife depletion d) water pollution and e) industrial air pollution. These EIS are expected to support operations funded by PEF and other financial sources.
- b) Establish the foundation for the National EIS with a view to helping national environmental agencies better access environmental information issues, plan operations and implement them. This would provide information to support the preparation of the State of Environment (SOE) report by the Environmental Council of Zambia.
- c) Develop a national database on environmental projects/programs: lessons and best practices: Environmental Assessment (EA) source Book: and a register of environmental capacity of the private sector and NGO's.
- d) Build an ESP database that will consolidate the results of the Monitoring and Evaluation system.

3.5.1 Development of Digital base Map and Topographic standards

There has been considerable progress on the update and production of Digital base maps and topographic standards. Out of the 56 sheets planned for digitising, 21 sheets were completed. As regards the development of Topographic Standards for 1:250,000, 1:50,000 and 1:20,000 scale digital Base Map the following activities have been accomplished:-

- A full draft framework has been done and produced.
- A full feature catalogue has been completed for the 1:50,000-scale map.
- A document describing the database structure in analogue format has been completed.
- Software for documenting of standards for the final document has been proposed.
- A list of contact persons in organisations has been prepared and there is an increased awareness by contact persons on the activities going on at the Survey Department related to Digital Base Maps and Topographic Standards.
- Meetings with the Zambia Bureau of Standards have been convened and a flow chart showing steps to be taken in describing a standard have been done. A list of documents required to develop the standard has been acquired.
- The consultants have continued the process of producing and monitoring the production of metadata by including the coverage of 1:20,000 and 1:50,000 maps and aerial photographs covering the pilot areas together with descriptive data.
- A digital geographical names register for the provinces that can be used for various applications (Digital Gazetteer for Geographical names in the Republic of Zambia) has been completed for four provinces.
- The first template in Arc View that can be used for plotting digitised map sheets has been completed for review. The template is expected to facilitate a standardised plotting of the map sheets and will include features such as scale bar, grid, legend and other features.

EINMs carried out an Update/Production of Digital Base Maps for Forest Monitoring System in Kabwe Rural (Chibombo) and the following activities were accomplished: -

- Co-operation between the Forestry Department, Soil Survey Unit, Roads Department and the Zambia Survey Department concerning the mapping of vegetation and vegetation change has started. An inventory of associated materials is being produced.
- Example material is being produced.
- A full set of geo-referenced satellite data for the map sheets covering Chibombo has been implemented with the Zambia Survey Department.

- A one-day Workshop was convened for 18 participants to train them in Remote Sensing principles and exposure to satellite data, digital and analogue data sets.

The component undertook an Update of 1:50,000 Scale Digital Base Map of Lusaka and the following activities were done: -

- The consultants are scrutinising information needs for the ECZ and the Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) to get a clear picture of the needs/demands in terms of scale, objectives and usage. It is expected that an overview at 1:50,000 scale will form the basis for further discussions of the various demands within ECZ.
- A full set of georeferenced satellite data for the map sheet(s) one SPOT scene covering Lusaka has been implemented with ZSD.

Update/Production of 1:50,000 Digital Base Map of Mufulira District was also undertaken. The Mufulira pilot area has been completed in full and has been forwarded to MTENR. Various lead institutions are testing the data set. The full details of the Mufulira database description are given in the Third Quarterly Report produced by Swedesurvey.

Update of the 1:50,000 Scale Digital Base Map of Mpika Area was initiated. The consultants have initiated co-operation with the Soil Survey Unit and the ZSD concerning mapping of soil information. This inventory of associated materials has revealed that a total of 69 sheets will be digitised.

Update/Production of the Digital Base map for Wildlife and Fish Depletion Monitoring in the Kafue National Park was undertaken and the following activities have been accomplished:

- The consultants have initiated co-operation with the Zambia Wildlife Authority, Fisheries Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the ZSD concerning wildlife habitat.
- An inventory of associated materials has been done but a decision is yet to be made on how the existing database covering Kafue National Park can be integrated into the framework.

3.5.2 Environmental and Natural Resources Forum

A number of activities were carried out within the auspices of the EINMS Forum. The starting point was to establish the Forum as an entity that would promote the aspects of exchange of environmental data and information exchange in Zambia. A Forum was formally established in March 2000. The Forum will soon be registered as a Trust under the Societies Act of Zambia.

3.5.3 Other EINMS Component activities

The EINMS Component also facilitated the following activities:

Training of District Planners in Integrated Spatial Data Management System for District Planners.

This training was based on the fact that effective co-ordination is critical to the success of an Environmental Information System (EIS) in any given environment. Primary outputs from partner institutions must conform to the requirements of the individual institutions while remaining compatible with the established framework. It is recognised that priorities will differ. It is therefore vital to set guidelines for data compatibility and data control. One of the critical elements in EIS is the technology involved in building such systems. Geospatial technologies such as Geographical Information Systems, Remote Sensing, Global Position Systems etc are critical in the successful implementation of EIS. In Zambia a number of institutions have and are implementing and managing GIS-based databases. However, there are some institutions with greater input to the EINMS component that have little capability in applying such technologies.

In most cases environmental data/information represents itself in spatial form, that is, most of the data/information has aspects of location to it. Hence the use of spatial technologies as major tools for analysis.

This training was very important for EINMS subsystem stakeholder institutions in order to meet their obligations of as data producers. The workshop helped to build spatial data management capacity in the various CEMP Pilot Districts with direct input to the EINMS component especially in addressing the data needs for the District Planning Office in the respective pilot districts. This training had several modules. These included Town Planning & Introduction to GIS/RS, Information Management & Decision Making – Introduction to GIS/RS/GPS, GIS Analysis & Modelling – Population dynamics & Urban development and GIS/RS Case Study – Environmental Monitoring & Urban Development. It is expected by June 2002 that all modules will have been implemented. The Training was initially implemented by the University of Zambia but will in future involve international consultants.

Training of DEC in environmental mapping

A number of short meetings and workshops were organised for the District Environmental Committees under the CEMP component. The main focus for this training was to introduce the DEC to environmental mapping tools and methods which include use of the Global Positioning System (GPS), practical use of aerial photographs, other mapping resources and appraising the DEC on some sources of mapping resources in Zambia and elsewhere in the World. This training was conducted in collaboration with Swedesurvey, Zambia Survey Department and EINMS Technical Secretariat. At least five districts with a combined total of 75 DEC members have benefited from this training. This training was conducted at district level.

Support to the Zambia Association for Geographical Information Systems(ZaGIS).

In June 2000, a World Bank Mission held several discussions with representatives of ZaGIS. The discussions culminated into the following agreements: i) ZaGIS and the EINMS Forum will work towards providing a unified framework for the development of a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) for Zambia

ii) ESP will assist ZaGIS to re-organise and reposition itself to provide leadership and technical services to the EINMS Forum. Therefore ESP support would be directed to establish a permanent secretariat, update and expand the ZaGIS membership list and develop a long-term national SDI strategy for Zambia.

ZaGIS has therefore been supported with resources to convene an Annual General Meeting, purchase of a computer, a scanner, convening of the 2000 GIS day and support to some ZaGIS staff to attend an international workshop in South Africa and Switzerland. A new ZaGIS executive is now in place

EINMS Forum in collaboration with ZaGIS and the Integrated Support to Sustainable Development and Food Security project of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations located within the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Zambia organised a training workshop in National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support networking and information sharing in Zambia. The main objective of the training was to build capacity among Forum members in improved information management to enable storage and flow of information within and between key stakeholders for improved planning, policy formulation and monitoring purposes. The training imparted skills that included identification of key issues relevant to information management, data standards and implementing a meta-data system that ensures broadly accepted standards' for key data sets, meta-data concept, standards and implementing a meta-data system for data sharing, global and local IT infrastructure on issues and solutions, data and information publishing and access applications, implementing an effective information management solution and the user community's need for multifunctional 'base' data, dissemination mechanisms (CD-ROM or Web), easy-to-use and affordable software, issues of data registration, data maintenance, website development and maintenance; and reporting mechanisms.

This training was conducted using Project Management Information System (ProMIS) software especially related to:

- FAO's dynamic knowledge base tool that enables the organisation to register data in the warehouse for access;
- FAO's Dynamic Maps that enables management and staff to access the mapping and tabular data and to register their own tabular data for use in creating thematic and indicator mapping;
- Generic tools such as Microsoft Access, ArcView, Web development, PowerPoint and other important software tools.

3.5.4 Support to the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA)

ZAWA is one of the key data centres where EINMS will be developing a Wildlife Monitoring Information System for Kafue National Park (KNP). Notwithstanding the recent development from EINMS Secretariat to develop the EIS, ZAWA has through other interventions been collecting some data sets on wildlife ecology and habitat in the KNP and surrounding Game Parks. It is expected that the EIS will sharpen ZAWA's ability to respond to the Park's need by having readily available information.

It is from this background that ZAWA requested ESP to help in upgrading computing facilities at the ZAWA Headquarters in Chilanga. This request was earlier on passed to ESP during one of the World Bank Supervision mission. The mission recommended the establishment of an information centre within the KNP. It is expected that the centre will provide useful information about the activities within the park to various stakeholders. ZAWA has therefore been supported with purchase of software and some hardware.

In addition, ZAWA has been supported with resources to update their database on large mammals in the Kafue National Park. An Aerial survey of large mammals was undertaken in the Park.

3.5.5 Support to the Forest Department - Forest Resources Assessment of Chibombo District in the Central Province of Zambia

The Forest Department, one of the major data centres that will be participating in the development of the Forestry Resources Management Information System (FRIS), requested ESP to support the department undertake an assessment of Forest Resources in Chibombo District. Data sets that have been generated from this study have helped the Department and the district authorities in Chibombo to get to grips with the problems of forest management in the area. The department was therefore assisted with resources to undertake the assignment.

On a related note, the Forest Department is undertaking a number of activities in Mufulira District. Having attended a number of EINMS Forum organised meetings and the department's interaction with Swedesurvey, the Department requested ESP for Satellite data for Mufulira District. This was provided to the department through the Zambia Survey Department.

3.5.6 Support to Zambia Survey Department (ZSD)

EINMS has supported the procurement of a client network server, a wireless LAN, two PC workstations, software, laser printer, CD writer digitiser and plotter. These facilities are being used by ZSD in the development of digital Base Maps and topographic standards

3.5.7 Supports to the University of Zambia (UNZA)

EINMS supported one UNZA staff officer in Integrated Protocol training during the meeting of Association of Teaching and Research in intellectual property rights, which was convened in Switzerland .

3.5.8 MENR Website and Intranet

The EINMS technical Secretariat engaged the services of a consultant to facelift the ESP Website. The old Website was inadequate to meet the needs of Internet users in that it was static and lacked reaction with the user.

One way of providing information to the public is by using the Internet as a platform for information dissemination and feedback to/from the public. Therefore, it was vital to develop a website, meeting the above aspirations with features and capabilities beyond the existing website. In addition, it was vital to have additional features like web/Internet dependent email systems, newsletters, database searching and many others.

An MTENR Intranet has been developed with the following features that include the following:

- Internet/Intranet facilities
- Web-enabled email system
- Remote Access dial up
- Web hosting
- Web based Newsletter and Online Databases

The Intranet can be accessed anywhere in the world for authorised users. However there is need to enhance the WWW content and to bring in Forum issues as part of the Intranet. Through this exercise the structured LAN at Kwacha House has been upgraded into a Wireless Link and has a line of sight to Lotti House which is not more than 500m away from Lotti House. The entire MTENR HQ and ESP PMU has full internet facilities with web mail facilities provided through the MTENR intranet.

3.6 Activities Undertaken by the NSC.

i) Preparation of the National Action Programme for Zambia

The National Steering Committee contracted a national consultant who prepared the NAP. This Draft Report was edited by the Secretariat to include all the concerns raised by the National Steering Committee as well as other stakeholders and has been submitted to Cabinet for adoption.

ii) Institutional and capacity building.

The National Steering Committee has continued making sure that new UNCCD concepts are taken on board by all concerned institutions. The reorganisation of institutions and capacity building has continued at all levels through the already outlined programmes in the first Report prepared by Zambia to the UNCCD.

iii) Integration of the NAP into the National Economic and Social Development Plans.

In the period under review, the National Steering Committee worked at integrating the NAP activities into the Country Support Strategy (CSS) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Currently, the Country is preparing a National Development Plan and the Committee is ensuring the integration of the NAP into this Plan.

iv) *Coherent and functional legal and regulatory framework.*

A comprehensive analysis has continued to be undertaken of the existing environmental related legislation under the ESP.

v) *Awareness raising and capacity building.*

Awareness and capacity building for stakeholders has continued being undertaken to raise awareness, inform and educate local populations to enhance their participation in the NAP process. Information is disseminated through print and electronic media, pamphlets, reports and many others.

vi) *Development of a locally adapted information kit and translation into local languages.*

The translated materials in local languages are still being distributed by the National Steering Committee and some copies have been put in the Planning and Information Department Library under the MTENR for use.

vii) *Inventory of Stakeholders.*

The inventory of stakeholders to the implementation of the UNCCD in Zambia still exists but it requires to be updated.

viii) *NGO/CBO needs assessment.*

The NGO/CBO needs assessment was completed during the period under review.

ix) *Preparation and submission of the Roster of Experts*

The Roster of Experts was prepared and submitted to the UNCCD Secretariat in 2001.

x) *Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems.*

A study proposal was prepared to document the existing indigenous knowledge systems and technologies in combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. The study proposal is entitled "***Identification and Use of Indigenous Knowledge and technologies in Combating Desertification and Mitigating the Effects of Drought. The Case of Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Southern and Western Provinces of Zambia.***" This proposal was presented to the Pilot Environmental Fund under ESP for funding. However, there are a few logical problems with having this proposal funded by PEF. The Study proposal has also been presented to other possible funders but no funds have been secured to undertake it.

3.7. Proposed Immediate Activities.

i) *Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems.*

Zambia still needs to document indigenous knowledge systems and technologies. A proposal

has already been prepared for possible funding.

ii) Establishment of the National Desertification Fund.

Finances still need to be secured to look into the feasibility and modalities for establishing a Desertification or Environment Fund taking into consideration lessons learnt from the existing Pilot Environment Fund and other initiatives that may exist.

iii) Catalytic Projects

The two catalytic pilot projects in Lusitu in Southern Province and Nalolo in Western Province should still be undertaken.

iv) Printing of the National Action Programme for Zambia

The final NAP for Zambia will require to be printed after Cabinet Approval for circulation to all the stakeholders Countrywide. Finances are required to have this Document printed and circulated.

iv) Support for drafting bankable projects/programmes

Zambia is now ready to prepare bankable projects/programmes especially after completing the preparation of the NAP and prioritising the programme areas of intervention. The Country will appreciate if finances and technical expertise are provided to prepare the projects/programmes.

4.0 THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME.

4.1 The Awareness Raising Process

Second National Forum

In her efforts to have general consensus of the NAP Document, Zambia held a second National Forum where fifty (50) participants from all key stakeholder institutions countrywide were invited. The representatives present at the Forum came from Government, Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations, Traditional Leaders, Learning Institutions and other stakeholders Countrywide.

The Forum culminated into the production of the final Draft NAP that is in the process of being adopted by the Government. The second NAP National Forum was held to present and review the Draft NAP Document. The objectives of the forum were:

- ◆ To present and review the Draft NAP Document to key stakeholders nation-wide.
- ◆ To identify and consolidate the list of key stakeholders in the implementation of the NAP.
- ◆ To define specific roles for the identified key stakeholders in implementing the NAP.
- ◆ To map out strategies for partnership building for resource mobilisation.
- ◆ To come up with strategies for mainstreaming gender and participation of women.

The main output of the Workshop was the final Draft NAP Document which, was presented to the Zambian Government for adoption. Moreover, other outputs included the following: -

- ◆ A list of priority areas of focus for the NAP
- ◆ A list of key stakeholders and their specific roles
- ◆ Strategies for partnership building for resource mobilisation mapped out, and
- ◆ Gender issues mainstreamed in the NAP

4.2 Communication Mechanisms with Stakeholders.

The Country has continued using existing mechanisms to get to stakeholders at all levels through print and electronic media, workshops and seminars and the celebration of the World Day to Combat Desertification, contribution of articles on the environment to the Newspapers and the environmental newsletter by the MTENR.

5.0 THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTIES AND OTHER INTERESTED ENTITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME.

The Zambian NAP has emphasised the need for Developed Country Parties and other interested entities to support the programmes prioritised in the NAP. Currently, UN agencies operating in Zambia have a stake in the UNCCD. These include UNDP, FAO, WMO, WFP, UNICEF, IFAD and UNESCO. In addition, there are numerous co-operating bilateral and multilateral agencies from the developed donor community that are in support of the UNCCD. It may prove difficult to solicit for funding for the implementation of the NAP, as different donors could have varying requirements to meet funding obligations. This has led the Country to recommend the appointment of a Donor Community Facilitator. The Donor Community should be consulted on the appointment of the Donor Community Facilitator. The functions of the Donor Community Facilitator shall be to:

- co-ordinate and identify potential donors, discuss ways and mechanisms for mobilising financing resources;
- facilitate holding of Donor Forum meetings to discuss, prioritise the NAP and responsibilities to each potential Donor;
- liaise with government PMU on the financial needs and any identified funding problems in the implementation of the NAP;
- assist PMU to consolidate funding requirements for the implementation of the NAP on annual basis of work plans and proposed budget;
- keep a profile on each programme financed by each donor for purposes of reviewing its performance in view of the committed donor input. This shall facilitate identification of shortfalls, needing further cushioning support, possibly from other donors.

These terms of reference are tentative and would be reviewed from year to year.

6.0 THE MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME

To address land degradation problems affecting the Country, Zambia decided to come up with a National Action Programme (NAP). The NAP Process in Zambia included National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, Provincial Meetings held in 1998 in five provinces of Regions I and II that are severely affected by desertification where other stakeholders, traditional rulers and local government authorities were represented, National NGOs Forum, First National Forum and the Second National Forum.

6.1 Mechanisms for synergy and complementarity with related programmes.

Zambia has for sometime developed multi-sectoral and sectoral programmes relating to the NAP. These show some adequacy between the orientations, strategies of various policies, nature of constraints to be removed and the potentialities to be exploited. These areas form avenues for NAP interventions and collaboration.

The multi sectoral programmes include NEAP, ESP, NBSAP and NAP. Sectoral Environmental and Natural Resources Programmes fall under Forestry, Wildlife, Water and Fisheries Sectors. Other programmes promoting sustainable development include ZAMSIF, PRSP, ASIP, ACP, National Population and Development Programme, Energy Policy Programmes, Gender Policy Programmes, Road Sector Investment Programme, Education Sector Integrated Programme, Health Sector Reform Programme and the Public Sector Reform Programme.

7.0 FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FROM NATIONAL BUDGETS AS WELL AS EXTERNAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

7.1 Support from National Budget

Support from the Government of Zambia on a number of activities towards the development and implementation of the NAP process in the country has continued to take place. The contributions to the NAP process as well as to other UNCCD activities are as follows:

a) Financial Support for the NAP process

Though it is not easy to put a figure on the financial contribution by Government, the majority of the activities have been funded from the local budget. Some activities were combined with those of other programmes, which have funding.

b) Human Resources

Zambians have continued to facilitate and implement the UNCCD in Zambia. In addition, the Government has continued to provide office space and transport.

7.2 Pilot Environment Fund

PEF has funded thirty (30) community based environment and natural resources micro-projects and fifty (50) studies targeted at finding practical solutions on environmental problems. Out of these, 16 micro projects and 16 studies directly address land degradation. It is hoped that a fully-fledged National Environment Fund will be established taking into account lessons that will be obtained from the Pilot Environment Fund.

7.3 Financial Assistance.

Financial assistance to the NAP process has been as follows:

- a) The UNCCD Secretariat US\$ 9 000 for financing the Second National Forum.
- b) SADC ELMs provided US\$ 5 000 in order to co-finance the Second National Forum. (It is important to mention that these funds have not yet been given to Zambia by SADC ELMs).
- c) The UNCCD Secretariat through SADC ELMs provided US\$ 5 000 for preparing this Second National Report to the CRIC.

The UNCCD Secretariat has continued supporting the participation of two delegates to regional meetings and to the COPs. In addition, local participants have been funded to participate in regional consultative meetings and workshops. SADC-ELMs has also supported the attendance of national participants to Sub-Regional Workshops and consultative meetings.

7.4 Financial and Technical Co-operation Needed and Prioritisation of Requirements.

i) Support for drafting bankable projects/programmes.

There is need for Zambia to come up with bankable projects/programmes after preparing her NAP Document where the programme areas of intervention have been prioritised. These programmes/projects will facilitate the implementation of the NAP.

ii) Implementation of a catalytic support programmes.

The Government of Zambia still feels that it is important to implement pilot catalytic support programmes starting with activities in two highly degraded districts. The documentation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and technologies should also be done to enable local communities apply them. These programmes will require an amount of US\$ 200,000 and will run for two years.

iii) Establishment of a National Desertification Fund.

With the NAP put in place, there is urgent need to establish a National Desertification Fund to support community projects and its implementation. This will include contracting consultancies, consultations with stakeholders and holding of a national forum on the fund. This will require an amount US\$ 40,000.

iv) Technical Assistance Requirement.

As earlier outlined in the first Report, assistance would still be required from time to time from experienced international experts to support local teams that would be working on the above programmes.

8.0 A REVIEW OF THE BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS UTILISED TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND AN ASSESSMENT THEREOF.

An institution responsible for the observation and monitoring of the environment exists. However this institution, the Environment Council of Zambia (ECZ) has not been able to put in place a monitoring mechanism. Currently standards are being developed for monitoring forest depletion. The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources is also working on the development of indicators for monitoring progress of the different programmes under the ministry of which desertification is one of them.

For the purpose of assessing progress on the NAP process benchmarks and indicators adopted by SADC member states have been used.

The table below shows the state of affairs in the development of the NAP in Zambia.

Table 2.0: Benchmarks and indicators

No.	Benchmarks	Indicators	Remarks
1	Institutions in place a National Co-ordinating Unit b Focal Point c Implementing institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal status • Resources • Intersectoral and multidisciplinary character • Composition and mode of operation • Terms of References • Senior experts representing various institutions • Continuity of NFP • Established time frame 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established by the MTENR • Not enough resources available • NSC is intersectoral and multidisciplinary • Focal point is responsible for the day to day operations. • Has TORs • NSC is composed of senior experts representing various departments. • Changed once within same ministry. • Plan of action with time frame
2	Effective participation of actors involved in identifying national priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of participation of various actors • Representativeness of various actors in the national priorities identification process • Nature and scope of information, education and communications action • Extent of uptake of: • Local concerns at the national level • Results of national consultations at the local level • Inventory of key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through representation in the NSC • Attendance in meetings and workshops • All identified stakeholders invited to meetings and workshops during the consultative process • Special consultations with specialised groups • Through workshops, meetings, distribution of translated and other documents and use of the media. • Through the consultation process at the grassroots level • Not yet implemented • There is an inventory of stakeholders

3	Support from international partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of participation of international partners <p>Establishment of an informal consultation and harmonisation process for actions between partner countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of participation has been positive • Informal bilateral consultations
4	Institutional framework for coherent and functional desertification control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures identified or adopted to adjust or strengthen the institutional framework • Measure adopted to strengthen existing institutions at the local levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being done through the ESP and CBENRMP • Being done through the ESP and CBENRMP
5	NAPs as part of national economic and social development planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the NAP coherent with other environmental strategic frameworks and vice-versa • Inter-linking of NAP with national, regional and local approaches • Inter-linkages of NAP with sub-regional action programme • Agreement by the government • Integration of NAP into national development plans and taking account of existing programmes • Specific programmes emerging from policy statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of ongoing programmes and integration of relevant ones. • Done during the NAP process. • Done • NAP not yet adopted by government • Not yet undertaken • Yes a number of programmes are in place e.g. Poverty reduction.

6	Harmonised legal and regulatory framework impacting on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the legislation and enforcement of laws on the environment • Measures to adapt current legislation or introduce new ones • Policies piloted for the implementation of the NAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis done but adaptation of laws and their enforcement still to be implemented. • In progress. • Not yet
7	Adopted financial mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to facilitate the access of local actors to existing sources of funds • Working out new, adapted methods to mobilise internal and external resources • Facilitation funds established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting local level actors with the preparation of project proposals • Making requests for the implementation of projects at local level • Consultations in progress • Pilot Environment Fund is operational
8	Established (technical) programmes to combat desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory, adaptation and integration of projects underway within the NAP process • Identification of new actions • Actions to strengthen national and local capacity to combat desertification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis of on going projects was done and relevant ones were integrated. • Done • Identified and proposed by the Forum to strengthen current efforts.
9	Established mechanisms and norms and standards for monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and/or strengthening of environmental monitoring and observation capacities • Established mechanism and criteria for monitoring the impacts of NAP formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going • Established

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established unit to undertake the monitoring and evaluation Established norms and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established In progress
10	Review of NAPs and commitment by partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval and acceptance of the NAP actors involved Adequate resources committed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAP has been adopted by all stakeholders but is in the process of adoption by the Government. Not yet Still being pursued

9.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is important to state that Zambia has produced a final Draft NAP that has already been presented to Government to adoption. A copy of this Draft has been submitted to the UNCCD Secretariat for their information. Zambia as a country has gone a long way in creating an enabling environment to support the implementation of the convention. The challenge therefore, remains that of mobilising resources both financial and technical, in order to effectively and efficiently implement the convention.

Although the implementation of the Convention remains the political responsibility of affected country parties, support from developed country parties in the spirit of the convention is needed. Therefore a demonstration of a clear political will and priority to the issue of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought should be vivid in affected countries, bilateral and multilateral donors.