



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



THIRD NATIONAL REPORT

**ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME (NAP) IN ZAMBIA**

**SUBMITTED TO THE
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION
(UNCCD)**

**Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources
P. O. Box 34011, Lusaka**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	-	Agricultural Commercialization Programme
ASP	-	Agriculture Support Programme
BSAP	-	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
CBD	-	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
CBNRM		Community Based Natural Resources Management
CCD	-	Convention to Combat Desertification
CRBs	-	Community Resource Boards
CPFP	-	Country Partnership Framework Paper
DANIDA		Danish International Development Agency
DDCC	-	District Development Coordinating Committee
DEC	-	District Environmental Committee
DDMC	-	District Disaster Management Committee
ECZ	-	Environmental Council of Zambia
ELMS	-	Environment and Land Management Secretariat
ESP	-	Environmental Support Programme
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food Agricultural Organization of United Nations
FDCF	-	Forestry Development Credit Facility
FSP	-	Food Security Pack
GART	-	Golden Valley Agricultural Research Trust
GEF	-	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	-	Geographical information System
GM	-	Global Mechanism
GRZ	-	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS		Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICDB	-	Integrated Conservation of Dry-land Biodiversity
ICRAF	-	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IUCN	-	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JICA	-	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MACO	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	-	Multilateral Environment Agreements
MENR	-	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MLGH	-	Ministry of Local Government and Housing
ML	-	Ministry of Lands
MTEF	-	Mid-Term Expenditure Framework
MTENR-		Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources
MRDEF-		Mwanka Rural Development and Environmental Foundation
NAP	-	National Action Programme
NC	-	National Consultant
NDMC	-	National Disaster Management Committee
NDTC	-	National Disaster Technical Committee
NEAP	-	National Environmental Action Plan

NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEWS	-	National Early Warning Systems
NFP	-	National Focal Point
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NORAD		Norwegian International Development Agency
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
NTCCDD		National Technical Coordinating Committee on Desertification and Drought
PAM	-	Programme Against Malnutrition
PDCC	-	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
PDMC	-	Provincial Disaster Management Committee
PFAP	-	Provincial Forestry Action Programme
PMU	-	Programme Management Unit
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSRP	-	Public Sector Reform Programme
REA	-	Rural Electrification Authority
REMP	-	Rural Electrification Master Plan
SABSP	-	Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SCAFE	-	Soil Conservation and Agroforestry Extension Programme
SRAP	-	Sub-Region Action Programme
TT	-	Task Team
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	-	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNV	-	United Nations Volunteer
UNCCD	-	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
VRMC	-	Village Resource Management Committee
WRAP	-	Water Resources Action Programme
ZAMSIF		Zambia Social Investment Fund
ZAPE	-	Zambia Alliance of People and Environment
ZAWA	-	Zambia Wildlife Authority
ZAW	-	Zambia Alliance of Women
ZMD	-	Zambia Meteorological Department
ZFAP	-	Zambia Forestry Action Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Zambia signed and ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 15th October 1994 and 19th September 1996 respectively. The convention aims at combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought by promoting effective action through innovative local programmes and supportive action to international partnerships. This is done through National Action Programmes (NAPs), which must adopt a democratic bottom-up approach and emphasize popular participation.

The Zambian government with financial assistance from cooperating partners developed the UNCCD NAP in 2002. The NAP preparation process involved undertaking stakeholder inventories and technical studies to document the extent of the desertification problem. The NAP concentrated on five provinces, namely Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Southern and Western. These are located in Agro-ecological Regions I and II and experienced severe land degradation and drought.

The NAP document strategically requires all country parties to monitor the implementation of UNCCD within their boundaries. To expedite this process Country parties are required to submit review reports. In response, Zambia began submitting the national reports.

This is the third National Report on the implementation of the UNCCD submitted to the UNCCD Secretariat by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, the UNCCD Focal point of Zambia. Its preparation involved consultations with and participation of key stakeholders, who eventually validated it at a national workshop. Following below are highlights of its findings.

Strategies and Priorities Established Within the Framework of Sustainable Development Plans and/Or Policies

One of the main challenges facing the nation is to reduce poverty and unemployment levels to enhance sustainable development in the welfare of its people through economic growth, investment in human resources and protection of the natural resources and the environment. The Government of Zambia has made several efforts to put in place national programmes that address poverty reduction and economic growth. These programmes include the Public Sector Reform Programme (PSRP) of 1993, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of 2002 and the Millennium Development Goals

Multi-Sectoral Strategies

The *National Conservation Strategy* (NCS), adopted by the Zambian government in 1985, was the main policy document on the environment. The result was the development of new environmental legislation and institutions. Its purpose was to manage natural resources and the environment in line with a centrally controlled economy.

The Government updated the (NCS) into the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). The NEAP, developed in 1994, identifies major environmental problems of the country, highlights existing legislation and institutions, and proposes strategic

options for improving environmental quality. The NEAP's main objective is to integrate environmental concerns into social and economic development consistent with a liberalized economy. The NEAP has been considerably successful in providing broad guidelines for sector specific policies and strategic action plans.

The *National Biodiversity Action Programme* (BSAP) was prepared in view of the commitment to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD). The BSAP is the national framework for sustainable management of biodiversity resources in the country. On equitable sharing strategy, Zambia is among 10 SADC countries actively involved in the implementation of the Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme (SABSP).

Zambia prepared the *Millennium Development Goals Paper* in 2002. This was in response to Millennium Declaration of the United Nations Millennium Summit of 2000, which 190 countries signed as a commitment to address and eventually overcome poverty and other deprivations facing the majority of the World.

The country has continued to pursue the policies of Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth through the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper* (PRSP), developed in 2002. The PRSP recognised the fact that as a result of high poverty and unemployment levels there had been an increase in deforestation due to lack of an alternative wood fuel used in heating and cooking. The PRSP provided an opportunity for reversing the downward trend, building on the policy framework provided by the NEAP.

In 2002, Zambia prepared a *National Action Programme* (NAP) to Combat Desertification and Mitigate serious effects of drought. The NAP provides a framework for identifying factors contributing to desertification. The vision of the NAP is to restore land productivity in order to reduce poverty and foster development. Five (5) provinces of Agro-ecological regions II and I are targets for the implementation of the NAP. These are Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Southern, and Western Provinces.

The enhancement of capacity for implementation of the *Decentralization Policy* of 2003 policy calls for fully decentralized and democratically elected system of governance characterized by open, predictable and transparent policy making and implementation processes, effective community participation in decision-making, development and administration of their local affairs maintaining sufficient linkages between the centre and the periphery. The decentralization policy has many significant potential impacts in relation to the implementation of the NAP, as the principles that promote implementation of UNCCD are enshrined in the policy.

The MTENR initiated the Natural Resources Consultative Forum (NRCF). The main objective of the Forum is to provide a platform for policy dialogue, to galvanize the diversity of skills, efforts and resources required for sustainable management and utilization of the environment and natural resources in the country. Therefore, the Forum will supplement the implementation of NAP and will form a starting point to the implementation of NAP in the country.

The *Disaster Management Unit* established in 1994 in the Office of the Vice President following the 1991/92 drought, has a role of initiating, implementing and coordinating disaster management policies and programmes.

The *Zambia Social Investment Fund* (ZAMSIF) supports the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy, which aims to increase income and living standards for the majority of poor Zambians. The programme supports local communities to rehabilitate infrastructure through implementation of micro-projects by provision of matching grants.

Sectoral Strategies

Government has sectoral plans, which address the problem of desertification and some have been in existence prior to the development of the NAP. Some of the Sectoral Strategies include:

Agricultural Support Programme (ASP), aimed at combating soil erosion and undertaking integrated extension efforts with communities;

Food Security Pack programme, an attempt by Government to address the food insecurity and widespread poverty;

Zambia Forestry Action Programme (ZFAP), aimed at providing for the national management and conservation of forest resources in order to enhance the contribution of the forestry sector to social economic development, poverty reduction and improvement of food security;

Provincial Forestry Action Programme Phase II (PFAP II), focuses on promoting community participation for sustainable forest management and building capacities of Forestry Department and communities for forestry planning and management at Provincial, District, and Local Community levels;

Water Resources Action Programme (WRAP), aimed at developing systems to facilitate management of water resources at catchment and sub-catchment levels with a view to reduce poverty with full participation of all key stakeholders;

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, aimed at water catchment protection among other; and

Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP), with the overall objective for providing guidelines and establishing priorities for the development and extension of the electricity distribution infrastructure in rural areas in order to meet demands for development in a cost effective way.

Institutional Measures Taken To Implement the UNCCD

National Action Programme (NAP) as part of the National Economic, Social Development and Environment Protection Plans

To establish synergies with the existing policies, plans and programmes, government has attempted to review the NAP, and prepared the Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFP) for integrating NAP programmes into national and local government planning and budgeting processes.

Linkages achieved with Sub-Regional Action Programmes (SRAPS)

Policies and protocols that Zambia supports such as the revised protocol on shared waters and the protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement governs the trans-boundary management of natural resources. The country is implementing regional programmes with the view to benefit from the regional co-operation, knowledge, expertise and financial backing.

Established and Functional National Co-ordination Body

The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources has continued to co-ordinate matters on the environment and is responsible for providing and environmental policy framework, monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate its implementation. The Environment and Natural Resources Management Department (ENRMD) houses the UNCCD secretariat led by a National Focal Person (NFP), who is responsible for co-ordinating all activities under the UNCCD. There is also in place the National Steering Committee (NSC), a multidisciplinary body that provides policy and technical

guidance to the implementation of the UNCCD. The Zambia Alliance of Women (ZAW) is the NGO focal point for UNCCD activities in Zambia.

Resources

There has been a lot of turn over of National Focal Persons (NFP) in the MTENR. This turnover resulted in inefficiency of operations. Material resources have also not been adequate.

Composition, Mode of Operation and Participation of NGOs and Communities

The NSC has membership from Government Ministries and Departments, Academia, Scientific Institutions, NGOs, CBOs, Traditional Leadership and the Private Sector. The NSC meets at once every quarter, but can meet whenever necessary. NGOs and the Traditional Leadership play a key role in providing guidance to the implementation of UNCCD activities.

Status of Information

Collection of information on UNCCD is by the Secretariat housed in the MTENR. Once received, the information is stored in either hard or soft copies and all published.

Institutional Framework for Coherent and Functional Legal and Regulatory Framework

The NAP Road Map made proposals for the implementation of the NAP to complement the already existing institutional structures for efficiency and effectiveness. The National Co-coordinating Committee on Desertification (NCCD) will be the supreme body on desertification issues in the country. Its functions will be to provide policy guidelines. Below the NSC shall be the National Technical Coordinating Committee on Desertification and Drought (NTCDD). The NAP Road Map proposed establishment of a full-fledged Programme Management Unit (PMU) within the MTENR. The PMU will work through the Provincial and District Development Coordination Committees and their Sub Committees on Environment and Natural Resources.

Generally, Government has done little to strengthen the capacity of existing institutional structures in terms of scientific and technical expertise. However, Government, supported by cooperating partners has attempted to strengthen the capacity of local communities through awareness workshops and training workshops. At the National Level, the NSC suffers the lack of finances for efficient operations.

Participatory Processes In Support Of the Preparation and Implementation of Action Programmes

Zambia has been using broad-based participatory approach of involving all key stakeholders in preparing and implementing NAP.

Participation of Stakeholders in Defining National Priorities

The process of formulating the Zambia National Action Plan for implementation of UNCCD activities involved a several consultative meetings with various stakeholders. A National NGOs forum was held to select an NGO Focal Point institution and identify problems of NGOs/ CBOs in executing desertification programmes. The MTENR constituted a Task Team comprising members from government departments, NGOs and quasi-government institutions to spearhead the process of preparing the Country Partnership Framework Paper.

Education, Communication and Awareness Level with regard to Combating Desertification in Zambia.

The participation by various stakeholders during the World Environment, Forestry and Desertification Days has continued to serve as a means of educating and raising awareness in issues related to land degradation. In addition, there is a sectoral communication mechanism established through the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC), District Environmental Facilitators, Forestry and Agricultural Extension officers at the local level.

Consultative Processes In Support Of the Preparation and Implementation of NAPs and Partnership Agreements with Developed Country Parties and Other Interested Entities

The MTENR focus has been to prepare a Country Partnership Framework Paper that forms a framework for partnership with local and international partners in the implementation of NAP. UNDP has been very active in assisting the country to implement the NAP.

Support from International Donors

Participation by Cooperating Partners has been very limited in terms of mobilization of resources for NAP implementation. Multilateral institutions, such as UNDP, have been active and participated in several consultative meetings. In addition, UNDP has seconded a United Nations Volunteer (UNV) on Environment and Natural Resources Management to the MTENR to assist the Ministry come up with policies and strategies. UNDP further provided International consultants to assist the Government to formulate a Sustainable Management of Zambia's Protected Areas Project and to develop National Environmental Policy.

Mobilization of External Resources

Government procedures and institutional framework for external resources mobilization support dialogue platforms for framework development programmes through Medium Term Expenditure Framework, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), the Millennium Development Goals and National Transition Development Plan.

Through the *Global Mechanism*, there is been a proposed investment estimated at US\$32,509.00 of which US\$ 11,163,000:00 will be financed using local resources and the rest will come from external resources.

The *Global Environmental Facility* (GEF) provides opportunities project implementation at national and sub-regional level. Zambia is in support of the operationalisation of Operational Programme 15 for the UNCCD on the implementation of NAP. Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe submitted a Transboundary Project proposal for GEF funding.

Relations with Other Partner Countries

Formal and informal consultative mechanisms among partner countries in the sub regional do exist through the SADC Environment Directorate.

The SADC Sub-Region has established 6 centres of excellence in 6 different countries, with each country assigned with roles and responsibilities of thematic areas. However,

most of the centres of excellence have not accessed funding to enable the implementation of components under the sub-Regional Action Programme.

Measures Taken or Planned Within the Framework of the NAP

Diagnosis of Experience useful to NAP

Since the Earth Summit, Zambia began to embrace the concept of sustainable development. The country has adopted a number of specific agreements for implementing the programme of action on land degradation. The private sector is also getting involved in the development transfer of more environmental friendly technologies in order to promote sustainable management and utilization of the natural resources.

The experience during data collection for the preparation of this report was that various departments had no data readily available. This situation has hampered effective decision-making in many of the government departments and other quasi-government departments.

Technical Programmes and Functional integrated Projects to Combat Desertification

The Zambian government, with support from the cooperating partners is implementing programmes/projects aimed at promoting effective environmental protection and sustainable management of the natural resources. These programmes are in line with NAP and UNCCD provisions. These programmes/projects include; *Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)*; *Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Project (EPNRMP)*; *Sustainable Management of Zambia's Protected Areas*

Specific Programmes/projects aimed at promoting the implementation of UNCCD

The Ministry of Energy and Water Development through the Department of Energy has been coordinating the implementation of projects aimed promoting the use of renewable energy. The Department of Energy and the Stockholm Environment Institute implemented rural electrification using PV through Energy Service Companies (ESCO's) in rural areas of Zambia in 1998. The use of solar energy has reduced pressure on the forests and the rate of deforestation has gone down tremendously.

Strengthening Capacity to address Desertification at local Level

Zambia has joined the rest of the world in addressing the problems that result in environmental degradation by mobilization of financial and human resources to rehabilitate as well as managing Zambia's land environment and its resources in a sustainable manner. Massive campaigns to educate people on the problems of desertification have been conducted in affected areas has been on going. However, effective participation by the stakeholders in capacity building programme has enhanced their capacity to implement and contribute to the implementation of the NAP and the UNCCD.

Financial Allocations from National Budgets In Support Of Implementation Of The UNCCD/NAP as well as Financial Assistance and Technical Cooperation including their Inflows

The preparation and implementation of the NAPs was reviewed and parties unanimously noted that resource mobilization for implementation of the Convention

was still a major challenge. The strategic approach agreed upon was to move the process from planning (NAPs) to action (field investments), and encouraged parties to prioritize and integrate NAPs into sectoral and national planning frameworks.

Financial Mechanisms

A number of measures taken to ensure access by local actors to funding sources include; project proposals and establishment of Credit Facilities.

With support from the Global Mechanism (GM), prepared a Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFP) whose main objective is to identify and establish partnerships as a basis for resource mobilization for NAP implementation. It identifies fifteen (15) programme areas with detailed activities and a three-year financial plan based on the Government's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting process.

Zambia gets funding from the Secretariat of the UNCCD, UNDP, the Global Mechanism, as well as the Central Government, through the MTENR. Other line ministries and NGOs, private sector get funding from the government and other external donors.

NAP Financing

The Global Mechanism (GM) has been a major financing mechanism. The GM has also facilitated conditions for other institutions such as the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IFAD, UNCCD Secretariat, Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and regional development banks to contribute funding to the implementation of the UNCCD. The UNCCD Secretariat provided funding amounting to US\$26,000 for preparation of the Third National Report.

Government contribution in most cases was through other activities with a bearing on mitigating land degradation and desertification and provided material support such as office space, office equipment, stationery and transport for implementation of UNCCD activities.

Government provided funding to micro projects after the official closure of the Pilot Environment Fund (PEF) under the World Bank funded Environmental Support Programme.

With support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the Zambian Government simplified and translated the UNCCD and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into four major local languages.

With support from the Sub-Regional Support Facility in Southern Africa (SSFSA), MTENR implemented a project aimed at mitigating the effects of desertification in the Southern Province of the country.

The country has not yet established a National Desertification Fund (NDF) for provision of funding exclusively for NAP implementation. However, the Roadmap for NAP implementation proposes the establishment of a National Desertification Fund to act as a pool centre for financial resources to draw from various sources.

Development of Technical Cooperation

The Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFP) identifies on-going activities that the NAP should benefit from, existing support arrangements as well as new activities requiring financial support. There is need for technical cooperation/guidance from the UNCCD Secretariat on implementation of the UNCCD from time to time.

Review Of Benchmarks And Indicators Utilised To Measure Progress And Assessment

Operational Mechanisms for Monitoring and Evaluation

The Central Statistics Office in the Ministry of Finance and National Planning has a section that monitors the land use and natural resources utilization in the country. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources through the Planning and Information Department has a mandate to monitor and evaluate all environmental project activities in the country including land degradation. The National Environmental Policy once operational, will compliment on going efforts of the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ).

Measures to Assess Rate of Resource Degradation

Relevant Institutions in Government and Quasi-Government such as Agriculture, Forestry Department, Meteorological Department, ECZ, ZAWA, Planning and Information Department and Central Statistics Office have Geographical Information System (GIS) Units that form the basis for collecting and analyzing information relating to natural resource degradation.

The Government with technical and financial assistance from FAO in 2003 developed an Integrated Land Use Assessment project (ILUA). The aim of the project is to improve the capacities of Forestry Department and other institutions involved in land use for planning and implementation of Integrated Land Use Assessment.

In addition, the Forestry Department through the Forestry Support Programme collected data to update the Vegetation Map of Zambia at the scale of 50,000. The Maps indicate changes in vegetation and land use in the country. However, the maps await approval from the Surveyor General's Office.

Government established the National Early Warning System (NEWS) in 1982 coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) provides the technical data for early warning and preparedness on daily, weekly and periodic weather forecast.

There is limited exchange of information on the results of resource monitoring and evaluation, even though at District level there has been an improvement as districts have developed strategic plans, which are available to all members of District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC). However, members of the public do not easily access this information.

Scientific and Technical Desertification Control Activities

The Zambian NAP includes scientific and technical activities such as soil science, ecology, hydrology, biology and climatology. These activities have a component on information systems that requires the scientific collection of data and information

related to monitoring of the extent and trend in resource degradation as well as establishment of indicators for monitoring changes in the ecosystems.

Implementation of the Recommendation of the Committee on Science and Technology

The sector research institutions are developing benchmarks and indicators in a number of fields including species monitoring, wildlife assessments, rangeland degradation and vegetation monitoring. The relevant Institutions have in-house benchmarks and indicators, which have provided information to develop benchmarks and indicators for NAP Country Partnership Framework.

Traditional Knowledge initiatives have played major roles in sustainable resource management. Most relevant institutions in resource management have involved traditional approaches in planning and management of natural resources.

Zambia has an Early Warning System that has assisted the country to intervene and take necessary measures where drought has occurred. However, even though there has been regular collection of rainfall data and regular forecasting there has been little utilization of this information by most of decision makers because the information appears complex.

1. **Focal Point Institution**

Name of Focal Point	Mr. Godwin Fishani Gondwe
Address of Institution	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, Environment and Natural Resources Management Department, P. O. Box 34011, Kwacha House, Cairo Road, Lusaka 10101 ZAMBIA Telephone: 260 1 229417 Fax: 260 1 229417/222301 Email: figogmel@yahoo.co.uk
Country specific websites relating to desertification	None

2. **Status of NAP**

Date of validation: February 2002	Institution/Government level which validated the NAP: National Steering Committee, National Technical Committee and Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources
NAP Review	None
NAP has been integrated into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Yes through Country Partnership Framework Paper
NAP has been integrated into national development	No
NAP implementation has started with or without the conclusion of partnership agreements	No partnership agreement yet
Expected NAP validation	Month/year
Final Draft of a NAP exists	N/A
Formulation of a draft NAP is under way	N/A
Basic guidelines for a NAP have been established	N/A
Process has only been initiated	N/A
Process has not yet started	N/A

3. **Member of SRAP**

	Name of Sub regional and /or regional cooperation framework	Involvement specifically in topics such as water harvesting techniques, soil erosion etc
1	SADC (ELMS)	Preparation of Road Map for implementation NAP on the context of UNCCD
2	SADC Environment Secretariat	Strategic Planning, Policy Review

4. **Composition of the NCB**

	Name of the Institution	Government	NGO	Male	Female
1	Environment and Natural Resources Department (MTENR)	X		X	
2	Planning and Information Department (MTENR)	X		X	
3	Forestry Department (MTENR)	X			X
4	Zambia Wildlife Authority	X			X
5	Ministry of Energy and Water Development	X			X
6	Zambia Meteorological Department	X		X	
7	Zambia Alliance of Women		X		X
8	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	X		X	
9	UNDP	X			X
10	IUCN		X	X	
11	Environment and Conservation of Zambia		X	X	
12	University of Zambia	X			X
13	National Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research	X		X	
14	Ministry of Local Government and Housing	X		X	
15	Ministry of Lands	X		X	
16	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	X		X	
17	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	X		X	
18	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	X		X	
19	Ministry of Commerce and Trade	X		X	
20	Private Sector Representative		X	X	
21	Representative of Traditional Leadership		X		X

5. **Total number of NGOs accredited to the process: 6**

Total Number of NGOs accredited to process	6
Has an NGO National Coordinating Committee on Desertification been established?	Yes has an NGO focal point

6. **Total number of acts and laws passed related to the UNCCD 10**

Name up to five most relevant acts and laws and/or regulations

	Title of the Law	Date of Adoption
1	Forests Act	1999
2	Wildlife Act	1998
3	Lands Acts	1995 (Under Review)
4	Water and Energy Act	1994
5	Disaster Management and Mitigation (Draft)	2004

7. **The Consultative Process**

Number of partnership agreements that concluded and/or initiated within the framework of the UNCCD (please provide information where appropriate):

	Official title of partnership	Donor (s) International Organization (S), and/or agencies of the UN system involved	Date of (Expected) Conclusion
1	Youth Pilot Programme	African Union US\$ 100,000	2004
2	Country Partnership Framework Paper	Global Mechanism US\$ 14,000	2004
3	Preparation of Third National Report of UNCCD	Global Mechanism US\$ 28,000	2005
4	Dissemination of UNCCD and UNCBD Workshops in Western and Southern Provinces	UNDP US\$ 32,833	2004
5	Mitigation of Desertification in Mapangazya Area, Mazabuka District	Sub-Regional Support Facility in Southern Africa US\$ 13,000	2004

	Name of Consultative Meetings	Date	Donor Countries Involved	International Organizations or Agencies of the UN system involved
1.	UNDP GEF	2004	Dannida, Netherlands, Finland, EU, JICA, Norad	UNDP
2.	Dannida/MTENR – Natural Resources Management Component, Natural Resources Consultative Forum	2004	Dannida	
3.	UNDP/GEF	2004	N/A	UNDP, GEF

Name of the country, which has taken over the role of *chef de file*: Nil

8. Name up to 10 projects currently under implementation, which are directly or indirectly related to the UNCCD

	Name of the Project	Project implemented within the framework of the NAP/SRAP/RAP?	Project implemented within the framework of the NAP/SRAP/RAP?	Timeframe	Partners involved	Overall budget (for Gvt projects allocation for financial year)
1	Rural water supply and Sanitation	NAP	Water catchment, Land rehabilitation, Food Security	2003-2008	Community, Government, Private Sector, NGOs, ADB	US\$ 13.9 Million
2	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management	NAP	Policy Development, Capacity building, Water catchment, Forest and Biodiversity	2002-2007	Government, Private Sector, NGOs, Local Community, Traditional Leaders UNDP-GEF	
3	Provincial Forestry Action Programme	NAP	Community participation, Capacity Building, Food Security , Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity, Poverty Alleviation	2000-2005	Local Community, Government, Local Authority, NGOs Government of Finland	Euros 2.1
4	Integrated Land Use Assessment	NAP	Land Degradation Monitoring, Policy Review and Development, Capacity Building, Dissemination and Extension	2004- 2006	Local Communities, NGOs, Higher Learning of Institutions, Government, FAO	US\$ 853,000
5	Rehabilitation of Tobacco Areas	NAP	Land rehabilitation, Capacity Building, Food Security, Poverty Alleviation	2004-2010	Local Community, Government, Private Sector (Stacom/Dimon Tobacco Company)	US\$180,000
6	Dam Construction and Rehabilitation	NAP	Water Harvesting, Water catchment, Food Security, Poverty Alleviation	2003-2008	Local Communities, NGOs, Government, Traditional Leaders, ADB, FAO	
7	Agriculture Support Programme	NAP	Focus on Poverty Alleviation, Land Management, Income generating, capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	2003-2008	Local Communities, District Councils, Private Sector, Government, NGOs, SIDA	US\$
8	Emergency Drought Recovery Project	NAP/SRAP	Address Food Security, Poverty Alleviation, Land Rehabilitation	2002-2007	Government, Private Sector, Local Communities, NGOs, World Bank	US\$
9	Youth Programme Project	NAP	Address improvement the living standards of the Youth Community	2004-2005	Government, Local Youth Communities, NGOs, African Union	US\$ 100,000

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This is the third National Report of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The report is prepared as a requirement by the Convention for member countries to provide progress on the implementation of the UNCCD to the Conference of Parties.

The report preparation process involved consultations with and participation of key stakeholders in relevant line ministries, NGOs, training and research institutions, the private sector. A national validation workshop involving key stakeholders validated the report.

Key outputs during the reporting period include the development of the Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFP) for the implementation of the UNCCD, and the draft National Policy on Environment. A number of projects related to the UNCCD are under implementation. These include the Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Project.

There has been considerable support from cooperating partners in the implementation of the UNCCD NAP. An example is the UNDP support towards the preparation of the Project Document relating to the Sustainable Management of Zambia's Protected Areas. UNDP has also supported Zambia in developing the National Policy on Environment (draft). The policy development is with a view to avoid conflicts of interest, harmonize sectoral strategies, rationalize legislation that concern the use and management of land, water and natural resources and attain an integrated approach to development through a national crosscutting consensus.

It is worth noting that the implementation of the UNCCD faces a number of constraints. For instance, there is little institutional enforcement capacity and support resulting into uncoordinated efforts by different structures. Another major constraint is the inadequate financial resources, which presents challenges to the Government to support environmental programmes such as those related to desertification. Lack of technical expertise is also a major impediment.

This report provides progress on the implementation of the UNCCD since the Second National report of 2002. Further, a country profile on biophysical indicators, vegetation and land use, water resources, energy, types of land degradation, socio-economic indicators, human development, and science and technology is provided.

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

A consultant engaged by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources with financial support from the UNCCD Secretariat prepared the Third National Report. The Consultant first reviewed the Second National Report. The UNCCD National Focal Point facilitated collection of relevant documentation and information from line ministries, and other sectoral institutions and agencies. Interviews and consultations with the key stakeholders augmented consolidation on the information and documentation.

A national stakeholders' workshop validated the report. Participants included representatives of key institutions such line ministries, academic institutions, research institutions, the private sector and NGOs.

CHAPTER THREE: STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND/OR POLICIES

3.1 Introduction

One of the main challenges facing the nation is to reduce poverty and unemployment levels to enhance sustainable development in the welfare of its people through economic growth, investment in human resources and protection of the natural resources and the environment. Therefore, since 1991 the Government of Zambia has made several efforts to put in place national programmes that address poverty reduction and economic growth. These programmes include the Public Sector Reform Programme (PSRP) of 1993, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of 2002 and the Millennium Development Goals. These programmes have considered sustainable use and management of the environment and natural resources as a vehicle to ensure sustainable development and place environmental and natural resources issues as a priority in the agenda.

However, they have been very little achievements recorded in fulfilment of the objectives of sustainable development due to several factors that include lack of coordination, limited resources, and weak capacity of institutions to implement the plans.

This chapter therefore, reviews various national plans and strategies within the national framework of sustainable development and the extent to which they incorporate the objectives and strategies of the National Development Plan. The chapter further elaborates both multi-sectoral and sectoral strategies that contribute to sustainable development.

3.2 Multi-Sectoral Strategies

3.2.1 National Plans and Strategies available in other social economic areas

3.2.1.1 The National Conservation Strategy (NCS)

The National Conservation Strategy (NCS), adopted by the Zambian government in 1985, was the main policy document on the environment. The result was the development of new environmental legislation and institutions. Its purpose was to manage natural resources and the environment in line with a centrally controlled economy. The NCS aimed at incorporating environmental management in the national development processes of the country. Its objectives were:

- i. to ensure the sustainable use of Zambia's renewable natural resources;
- ii. to maintain Zambia's biological diversity; and
- iii. to maintain essential ecological processes and life support systems.

The Government updated the NCS into the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) for the following reasons among others: Government implemented the recommendations of the NCS; the country was experiencing economic transition from socialist to a market economy and; as a requirement by the World Bank for the development of the NEAP as a prerequisite for international development assistance.

3.2.1.2 National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)

The NEAP, developed in 1994, identifies major environmental problems of the country, highlights existing legislation and institutions, and proposes strategic options for improving environmental quality. It provides a review of relevant studies and reports through a consultative process involving government, the private sector, academic institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the donor community provided a basis for the NEAP. The plan forms a basis for the development of a detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) aimed at supporting the implementation of the NEAP itself.

The NEAP's main objective is to integrate environmental concerns into social and economic development consistent with a liberalized economy. Since the development of the NEAP in 1994, through a consultative process, it has tried through the relevant sectors to address the five areas considered as main environmental problems. These areas are land degradation, deforestation, air pollution in the mining areas, water pollution and inadequate sanitation, and wildlife depletion.

The NEAP has been considerably successful in providing broad guidelines for sector specific policies and strategic action plans. The plan also encourages the participation of the public sector, the private sector and the community in the environment and natural resources management. However, due to political, social, and economic changes in the country there is need to review the NEAP document to be in line with new Zambian government's vision, which centered on Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.

The development of National Environmental Policy expected together with the NEAP document reached draft stage and the first draft policy presented to a National Workshop for validation purposes at the end of December 2004. The Policy will provide an umbrella for subsidiary policies that exist in the country. In this regard, the subsidiary policies would benefit from the National Environment Policy by providing the mutual enforcement, seal gaps and minimize contradictions that exist in the subsidiary policies.

The development process of the National Environmental Policy corresponds with the guiding principles of the UNCCD. The process has effectively involved the participation of all key stakeholders (key ministries, local authorities, Traditional rulers, local communities, NGOs CBOs etc) at sub-districts, districts and provinces.

Environmental Support Programme (ESP)

The Environmental Support Programme (ESP) conceived as a NEAP recommendation aimed to support Government's strategy of poverty reduction within the framework of economic growth and the protection of the environment and natural resources. The ESP formulated as a recommendation of the NEAP, is in an attempt to mainstream environmental and natural resources management in Zambia's development processes at national and local level to tackle the root causes of environmental degradation. The programme effectively ended in November 2003.

In terms of achievements and relation to the NAP implementation, ESP managed to establish District Environmental Committees (DECs) in all 17 pilot districts in the country as important technical teams of the District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs) with the responsibilities to supervise environmental aspects of all community environmental activities. The ultimate aim is to have in place DECs in all the 73 districts of the country as it has become mandatory that all developmental programmes should have environmental mitigation measures enshrined in them, especially those to do with land degradation.

The termination of ESP saw the establishment of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Management with a mandate of overall policy formulation on environment, natural resources and pollution control and also monitor and evaluate the operation of the executive agencies that have been created to implement policies on behalf of the government. In addition, the Department will facilitate the implementation of international agreements, conventions and treaties, with a view to promoting the country's conservation interests as well as meeting international obligation.

3.2.1.3 Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP)

The National BSAP was prepared in view of the commitment to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD). The BSAP is the national framework for sustainable management of biodiversity resources in the country. The BSAP was prepared in 1999 through a consensus building process. The framework focuses on four areas, which are Conservation of Biodiversity, Sustainable use Biodiversity, Equitable sharing and Bio-safety.

Since the last report on the implementation of the UNCBD of 2002, there is progress in the implementation of its the strategies and actions. Under the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources, the country has developed programmes/projects with financial support from UNDP/Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and these are:

- The Lake Tanganyika Management Programme involving four countries that surround the lake, namely Zambia, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Tanzania.
- The Integrated Dry Land Biodiversity Conservation Project in Semi-Arid Areas of Lower Zambezi-Luangwa Valley Region (ICBD); and

- **Reclassification and Effective Management of Zambia's Protected Areas Systems**

On equitable sharing strategy, Zambia is among 10 SADC countries actively involved in the implementation of the Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme (SABSP). The programme purpose is to establish capacity and institutional mechanisms that enable SADC member states to collaborate in regional biodiversity conservation; to manage Invasive Alien Species (IAS); and to apply Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) principles.

The appropriate policy and institutional framework for Bio-Safety is developed and Government adopted the Bio-Safety Policy in 2004.

3.2.1.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Zambia prepared the Millennium Development Goals Paper in 2002. This was in response to Millennium Declaration of the United Nations Millennium Summit of 2000, which 190 countries signed as a commitment to address and eventually overcome poverty and other deprivations facing the majority of the World. Eight Millennium Development Goals targeted by 2015 were set and these are:

- i.) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
- ii.) Achieve universal primary education
- iii.) Promote gender equality and empower women;
- iv.) Reduce child mortality
- v.) Improve maternal health
- vi.) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- vii.) Ensure environmental sustainability
- viii.) Develop global partnership for development

Through the support from UNDP, the country is committed to achieve the goals as it has put in place strategies and actions for each goal. The goal to ensure environmental sustainability through integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes in order to reverse the loss of environmental resources that include land degradation, deforestation, air and water pollution and wildlife depletion is very relevant to NAP implementation.

3.2.1.5 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

The country has continued to pursue the policies of Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth through the PRSP, developed in 2002. The PRSP focused on measures to achieve strong sustained economic growth. The PRSP recognised the fact that as a result of high poverty and unemployment levels there had been an increase in deforestation due to lack of an alternative o wood fuel used in heating and cooking. The PRSP provided an opportunity for reversing the downward trend, building on the policy framework provided by the NEAP.

The PRSP outlined actions as a means of integrating environmental concerns within the document. These included the following:

- Review of the policy framework for integrating environmental management and poverty reduction within the on-going process of preparing a National Environmental Policy;
- Review on-going programmes in environmental management with a view of strengthening the addressing of the environment/poverty link;
- Expand possibly to national level, pilot programmes that have proved successful in improving the environment and at the same time improving sustainable livelihoods of the poor;
- Develop complementary pro-poor/pro-environment programmes within the existing and future policy framework.

The PRSP presented opportunities for harmonizing environmental policies, standards and guidelines by pursuing the above stated objectives and strategies.

3.2.1.6 Zambia National Action Programme to Combat Desertification

The Government of Zambia signed the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1994 and ratified it in 1996. In accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, Zambia prepared a National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification and Mitigate serious effects of drought. The NAP adopted by the Government in 2002, provides a framework for identifying factors contributing to desertification together with practical measures necessary to combat it and mitigate the effects of drought.

The vision of the NAP is to restore land productivity by using sustainable conservation means in order to reduce poverty and foster development. The purpose is to contribute 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. The 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 administration 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 these objectives NAP has in place the following programme areas according to their priority:-

- Early warning and preparedness;
- Forestry, ecosystems and Species conservation;
- Water catchments and energy conservation;
- Collaboration and networking;
- Capacity building of programme coordination 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 and,
- Legal and policy reviews

Five (5) provinces of Regions II and I that experience severe problems of land degradation and drought are targets for the implementation of these programmes. These are Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Southern, and Western Provinces.

Further, in August 2004, the Government prepared a Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFP) for implementing the NAP. The preparation process of the CPFP involved the engagement of a Local National Consultant and Task Team members who prepared issues papers in the twelve (12) thematic programme areas. The National Steering Committee and other stakeholders participated in the review and validation of issues papers through consensus building before the draft Road Map for implementation of NAP was prepared.

3.2.1.7 Enhanced Local Governance for Poverty Reduction

The UNDP supports the enhancement of capacity for implementation of the Decentralization Policy of 2003. The policy calls for fully decentralized and democratically elected system of governance characterized by open, predictable and transparent policy making and implementation processes, effective community participation in decision-making, development and administration of their local affairs maintaining sufficient linkages between the centre and the periphery.

The main objectives of the policy are as follows:

- Empower local communities by devolving decision- making authority, functions and resources from centre to the lowest level with matching resources in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of services;
- Design and implement a mechanism to ensure a “bottom-up” flow of integrated development planning and budgeting from the District to the Central Government;
- Enhance local political and administrative authority in order to effectively and efficiently deliver services;

- Promote accountability and transparency in the management and utilization of resources;
- Develop the capacity of Local Authorities and communities in development planning, financing, co-coordinating and managing the delivery of services in their areas;
- Build capacity for development and maintenance of infrastructure at local level;
- Introduce an integrated budget for district development and management; and
- Provide a legal and institutional framework to promote autonomy in decision-making at local level.

The decentralization policy has many significant potential impacts in relation to the implementation of the NAP, as the principles that promote implementation of UNCCD are enshrined in the policy. The policy elaborates the institutional arrangements and responsibilities, and spells out functions at every level.

To coordinate the implementation of the Policy, the Decentralization Secretariat was established.

3.2.1.8 Natural Resources Consultative Forum (NRCF)

With financial support from DANNIDA, the MTENR initiated the Natural Resources Consultative Forum (NRCF). Execution of the Forum is in partnership with Development Services Initiative (DSI) from the Private Sector and the Ministry. The main objective of the Forum is to provide a platform for policy dialogue, to galvanize the diversity of skills, efforts and resources required for sustainable management and utilization of the environment and natural resources in the country. The purpose is to bring together, all key stakeholders from Government, Quasi-Government Institutions, the Private Sector, NGOs, local communities and donors to a forum to share experiences and lessons in addressing natural resources management issues.

The Forum will provide the Government, especially MTENR, with a more informed and effective spelt out roles and responsibilities such as coordination, planning and regulation. The Forum would establish other discussion groups, such as one dealing with Community Based Natural Resources Management. It will also be able to launch special workshops and seminars, and commission studies of special interest to Stakeholders with the aim of producing guidelines and advisory notes to relevant Ministries. Therefore, the Forum will supplement the implementation of NAP.

3.2.1.9 National Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit

The Unit established in 1994 in the Office of the Vice President following the 1991/92 drought that occurred in the country, has a role of initiating, implementing

and coordinating disaster management policies and programmes. For effective and efficient managing and coordinating disasters in the country, there exists five levels of structures and these are:

- National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC);
- National Disaster Technical Committee (NDTC)
- Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC)
- District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC)
- Community/Satellite level Committees made up of Local level Community Leaders.

These structures are involved in disaster preparedness and management, preparation of disaster response mechanisms (relief system) and disaster mitigation and disaster prevention activities.

3.2.1.10 **Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF)**

ZAMSIF supports the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy, which aims to increase income and living standards for the majority of poor Zambians.

The programme supports local communities to rehabilitate infrastructure through implementation of micro-projects by provision of required grants. In recent years, ZAMSIF has included environmental projects such as bee keeping and tree planting and has made it as a condition that every developmental project should have to undergo environmental impact assessment.

ZAMSIF that started in 2001 as phase one is ending in June 2005. The decentralization implementation process under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing will incorporate its functions. It is not clear whether the new arrangement will maintain the same structures, as the current structures have been under the Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

3.2. **Sectoral Strategies**

Even though NAP implementation is still in the early stages the Government has sectoral plans, which address the problem of desertification and some have been in existence prior to the development of the NAP. Some of the Sectoral Strategies include:

3.2.1 **Agricultural Commercialization Programme**

The Government of Zambia realized that despite the huge potential and past interventions, the agricultural sector has not made a significant contribution to poverty reduction and overall economic growth. Poverty levels have remained very high in both urban and rural areas.

In order to address the situation the Government, through the PRSP, puts agriculture as a first priority to reduce poverty. The strategy is to increase agricultural

productivity, and stimulate agricultural diversification and commercialization, in an environmentally sustainable manner. Therefore, with the financial support from the World Bank the Zambian government formulated the Agricultural Commercialization Programme (ACP) as a follow up to the Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (ASIP) that closed in 2001. Government considers the ACP as the main vehicle for implementing the agriculture component of the PRSP.

The specific objectives ACP are to:

- a) Introduce a pluralist demand-driven extension system, to strengthen farmer organizations and promote strong partnerships between the farmers and agribusinesses, and service providers; to support adaptive technology generation, and its effective dissemination; and help farmers to increase productivity while reducing land degradation;
- b) Stimulate diversification and commercialization of agriculture in order to increase farmer incomes and exports; and
- c) Promote institutional development, capacity building, and a decentralized system of project management.

Expected achievement of the ACP objectives would be with the investment in three components namely,

- a) Farmer Advisory Service Component,
- b) Agricultural Diversification and Commercialization and
- c) Institution Development and Project Management Component

The ACP will complement on going Government efforts through the efficient provision of agricultural services needed by those farmers aspiring to commercialize their farming through good farming practices such as conservation farming and agroforestry.

3.2.2 Agricultural Support Programme (ASP)

The Agricultural Support Programme (ASP) is the successor programme to the Soil Conservation and Agro-Forestry Extension (SCAFE) Programme implemented in Southern, Central, Lusaka and Eastern Provinces from 1988 to 2001. The programme aimed at soil erosion conservation and undertaking integrated (agriculture and forestry) extension efforts with communities.

However, ASP apart from addressing soil degradation has focused on treating agriculture as a business and has included Northern Province as a catchment area of operation. With the support from SIDA, the programme will run for 5 years (2003-2008).

The long- term objective of ASP is poverty reduction, whilst the immediate programme objectives are improved livelihoods of small-scale farmers in terms of increased food security and increased income through sale of agricultural products.

ASP in its implementation logical framework has included environmental issues, as the programme has realized that poverty reduction and improved quality of life is not just a matter of increasing yields and increasing the incomes. It is also ensuring taking care of the environment. ASP has gone further to develop an environmental policy as well as drawing of environmental guidelines.

The ASP Environmental Policy strives to create environmental awareness and actions among its target groups and its own staff by mainstreaming environmental considerations into all ASP activities. The National Agricultural Policy, the National Seed Policy, the National Environmental Action Plan as well as SIDA'S Policy for sustainable development guide the activities undertaken. ASP believes that mainstreaming environmental issues in agriculture production is an important prerequisite for achieving and sustaining the programme's objectives of increased food security and increased incomes and improved living standards among the target group.

In terms of programme service delivery ASP uses the Local Government (District Councils), Government Departments, the Private Sector and Non Governmental Organization to reach the farmer communities, as these institutions are important in effective service delivery.

ASP activities complement the NAP programme activities. However, whether ASP is involved in the implementation of the NAP programmes is not known especially in the Steering Committee and Task Force Teams, which prepared the NAP Country Partnership Framework Paper as some issues raised or to be done might have been addressed already by ASP.

3.2.3 **Food Security Pack (FSP)**

The FSP programme falls under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, but jointly implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning. The programme is executed by the Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM), a local NGO. The programme expected to run up to 2005, started in 2000 as an attempt by Government to address the food insecurity and widespread poverty. FSP has made a lot of progress since its inception. It is a social safety net programme aimed at empowering the vulnerable to be self-sustaining and graduate them by linking them to cooperatives. Over 150,000 eligible persons have benefited from the programme.

The FSP complements the efforts that NAP tries to address on food security and it is important that NAP implementation should take some leaf on approaches used by FSP. Some of the approaches are formation of Food Security Committees that ensure beneficiaries graduate to a stage of sustainability from vulnerability. The Committee also links the groups to cooperatives and participates in the Fertilizer Support Programme, which subsidizes agriculture inputs to farmer members.

3.2.4 **Zambia Forestry Action Plan**

Forests in Zambia play vital roles in peoples' livelihoods; they are major sources of traditional medicines, fuel wood, and food and building materials. The forestry sector supports about 85% of the population. Forests also play major roles in both the carbon and hydrological cycles. They are key factors in watershed and soil conservation.

The forest resource is under pressure from deforestation, encroachment and uncontrolled bush fires. This forest degradation is primarily because of inappropriate policies and institutional arrangement, which tend to discourage sustainable forest management and appear to favour other land use types at the expense of forest.

Against this background, and in order to address the deforestation, the Government of the Republic of Zambia prepared and adopted a 20 years National Plan, the Zambia Forestry Action Programme (ZFAP) in 1998. The programme aimed at providing for the national management and conservation of forest resources in order to enhance the contribution of the forestry sector to social economic development, poverty reduction and the improvement of food security. The development of the plan included extensive consultations with various stakeholders. The plan is country driven, participatory, and follows an integrated and coordinated approach, which ensures practising of forestry policies. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations supported the ZFAP planning process with co-financing by the Government of Finland, the Royal Netherlands Government, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Zambia.

The ZFAP has four primary development programmes and four supportive development programmes. The primary development programmes are the front-line intervention areas likely to have a direct impact on the forest sector objectives and include:

- a) Indigenous Forest Management and Biodiversity Conservation;
- b) Tree and Forest Development;
- c) Forest Industry and Non-wood Forest Products Development; and
- d) Wood Fuel Energy Development.

Four (4) Supportive Development Sub-programmes complement the primary development programmes. These are:

- a) Forest Education and Training;
- b) Forestry Research and Extension;
- c) Policy, Planning Monitoring and evaluation; and
- d) Gender, Governance and HIV/AIDS issues.

The ZFAP main objectives are to:

- a) Develop capacities at national, provincial, district and lower levels to support the forestry sector policy, planning, education, training, research and extension;

- b) Improve the welfare of both rural and urban communities through equitable gender participation in sustainable management and utilization of resources;
- c) Provide on sustainable basis, society's forest products requirements for sawn timber, fuel wood, poles, fodder and non-wood and minor forest products.
- d) Increase contributions of the forestry sector to the national economy through generation of employment and export of forest products;
- e) Conserve forest ecosystems and biological diversity through sustainable management to benefit both present and future generation;
- f) Protect major watersheds towards sustainable hydropower supply, overall surface and underground water conservation and climate stability;
- g) Support sustainable agricultural production and enhance food security through improved land husbandry, including strategic and local level land use planning, increased soil fertility and reduced land degradation.

The development of the ZFAP significantly brought about positive changes in the forest sector with regard to broadening stakeholders' involvement in promotion of sustainable forest management, refining current knowledge and broadening access to it, promotion of cross-sectoral linkages and improvement in donor financing and private sector involvement in forest sector development. Although the Zambian Government has managed over the last few years to improve its forest policy and legal framework to increase participation of various stakeholders in forest sector development, adequate institutional arrangements to facilitate such partnerships are lacking. In light of the Forestry Department transforming into a semi-autonomous Zambia Forestry Commission and with the Forestry Policy and legislation emphasizing on setting up community structures and devolution of powers, these arrangements need to be refined.

A number of problems have hampered the implementation of the ZFAP since its formulation in 1998. These including lack of funds, lack of ownership, lack of knowledge on how to address key obstacles to sustainable forest management, how to increase the forestry sector's contribution to achieving broader development objectives and how to create an enabling environment for forest sector development through effective forest policies. The national capacity to manage and implement processes that are participatory, multi-sectoral and country driven is still a problem as much as are issues related to governance, accountability and transparency of information.

The other problem areas as regards ZFAP implementation include inadequate information exchange, inadequate knowledge sharing and lack of capacity building. An improvement on these issues would ensure that the participation of a broad range of interest groups at national level in forest deliberations is meaningful.

It is worth noting that the ZFAP led to the formulation of the new Forestry Policy of 1998 and the subsequent enactment of the Forests Act of 1999. Both the policy and

the act provides for community participation in the management and sharing of benefits of forest resources.

3.2.5 Provincial Forestry Action Programme

The Provincial Forestry Action Programme Phase II (PFAP II) focuses on promoting community participation for sustainable forest management and building capacities of Forestry Department and communities for forestry planning and management at Provincial, District and Local Community levels. The programme also aims to improve living conditions of communities through enhanced environmental protection in the selected working areas. The programme has been running since 2000 and will end in June 2005. The Forestry Department is implementing the programme in Southern, Luapula and Copperbelt Provinces.

Community structures are established and Joint Forest Management Plans developed in each of the project working areas. In addition, the programme has facilitated the developing of guidelines for implementation of Joint Forest Management. However, the programme has not achieved much as most of the objectives have not been attained especially the cost and benefit sharing for those involved in forest management and communities have not seemingly seen the value for being involved in forest management.

3.2.6 Water Resource Action Programme (WRAP)

WRAP was launched in 2001 to reform the water resources management sub-sector by developing systems to facilitate management of water resources at catchment and sub-catchment levels with a view to reduce poverty with full participation of all key stakeholders. The Action Plan duration is five years and expected to run up to the end of 2005. The main components of the WRAP include:

- Kafue River Basin formulated and implemented as a pilot project to facilitate the introduction of catchment-based management of water resources as a model for integrated water resources management in other river basin.
- Dam construction and rehabilitation programme involving construction and rehabilitation of conservation dams and weirs especially in drought prone areas to support development of new or old irrigation schemes. The intervention has been carried out in close collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Ministry of Energy and Water Development. The interventions involve a multi-purpose development water resources use and issues of tourism and domestic water supply have now been included.
- Ground water exploration and mapping: The Ministry of Energy and Water Development has been implementing this programme mainly to provide an objective basis for assessing groundwater potential and monitoring its utilization.

3.2.7 **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme**

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing is responsible for implementing the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Central province. Five districts of the province namely, Kapiri Mposhi, Mumbwa, Serenje, Mkushi and Chibombo are implementing the programme. One of the component, and which is in line with NAP programme, is the water catchment protection. The project is community based and it adopts a demand responsive approach and responds to the expressed needs of the beneficiary communities.

The programme complements the efforts by the Forestry Department to arrest the problem of deforestation in the programme area. To make the public aware of the need to conserve the environment and arrest the problem of forest and land degradation, the programme carries out community sensitization. Furthermore, community training in participatory forest management will increase their sense of ownership and realization of the need to conserve the environment and arrest the problem of forest and land degradation. The programme supports establishment of forest nurseries and woodlots by local communities.

3.2.8 **Rural Electrification Master Plan**

Rural Electrification is a major component that would contribute to reduction of the rate of deforestation and at the same time would contribute to the living standards of the population. Therefore, since 2002 the Government has been formulating a Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP) with overall objective of providing guidelines and establishing priorities for the development and extension of the electricity distribution infrastructure in rural areas with a view of meeting demands for development in a cost effective way.

REMP primary aim includes:

- The prioritization of potential electrification projects;
- Rural electrification budgeting and allocation of available funds to projects;
- Identification of rural electrification projects for either on-grid or off-grid connection or development
- Networks analysis.

The REMP planning process has emphasized wide consultations with all stakeholders by encouraging them to participate constructively in the preparation of the Plan. Apart from REMP the Ministry of Energy and Water Development has established the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) that will be responsible for all rural electrification projects including sourcing for funds and identification of areas for rural electrification.

Once REMP and REA become operational, they will contribute to the reduction of deforestation in the country and will complement to NAP objectives.

CHAPTER FOUR: INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE UNCCD

4.1 Introduction

NAP implementation is multi-disciplinary where all stakeholders affected by the drought and desertification are involved in addressing the problem of drought and desertification. This chapter highlights institutional measures undertaken to implement NAP. It also highlights the institutional constraints that affect the implementation of NAP.

4.2 National Action Programme (NAP) as part of the National Economic, Social Development and Environment Protection Plans

Generally, there is coherence of NAP with other national development and environmental plans. To establish synergies with the existing policies, plans and programmes, government has attempted to review the NAP. For instance, the preparation of the Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFP) produced guidelines for integrating NAP programmes into national and local government planning and budgeting processes. The guidelines specify the policies, programmes, and strategies, their focus area and harnessing them to meet the objectives of the NAP.

For instance, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) focuses on sustainable development, economic growth, employment creation and income generation, which correspond to the NAP priority area of poverty reduction. The National Environmental Action programme (NEAP) recognizes five (5) major environmental concerns that include land degradation. It further advocates for the strengthening of the early warning systems; utilization and development of indigenous knowledge transfer of appropriate technology to the community; and collection, management and exchange of information including impact indicators.

The Zambia Social Investment Fund (ZAMSIF) facilitates community participation in small-scale environmental studies and micro projects to encourage the community to take up environmental and natural resources programmes. The ZAMSIF programme supports communities to take up programmes aimed at rehabilitating degraded lands and engage into income generating activities.

Other programmes and policies that have a bearing on the NAP include the HIPC, NBSAP, ZFAP, Forestry Policy, Wildlife Policy and Act, National Population Policy, Energy Policy, Gender Policy, Disaster Management Action Plan, Disaster Management and Mitigation Policy.

4.2.1 NAP as a Strategic Framework for Action

In recognition of the prevalence and severity of the desertification problem, Zambia prepared the NAP to outline long-term strategies for combating desertification and

mitigating the effects of drought. The adoption of the NAP by the government in 2002 clearly demonstrates the recognition of the NAP as a strategic framework for combating desertification in the country. Since the adoption of the NAP, some of the achievements include the conducting of awareness campaign programmes through workshops and the media; and dissemination of simplified and translated materials of the UNCCD in selected Zambian languages and English. In addition, the development of guidelines to integrate the NAP priorities into existing national policies/programmes/strategies/legislation is a clear testimony of the country's recognition of the NAP as a strategic framework of action.

4.2.2 Institutional Constraints to Integrating NAP into Other Strategies

The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR) is the focal institution for all environment and natural resources related issues in the country. Therefore, the MTENR is responsible for the implementation of the UNCCD activities in the country. The MTENR has put in place specific structures to spearhead the implementation of the NAP including the NFP, NSC, NGO focal point, TT, DDCC, and NRMSC. Through the established structures, the various stakeholders are able to contribute to the implementation process of the UNCCD.

However, there is little institutional enforcement capacity and support, which results into uncoordinated efforts by the different structures. Conflict of interest arises among the different stakeholders because of different perception of issues and lack of co-ordination of efforts. The uncoordinated nature of efforts and the lack of financial and technical support make effective integration of the NAP into other strategies difficult.

4.2.3 Private Sector Support and Involvement

There are increasing efforts by government to involve the private sector in environment and natural resources management in general. The private sector has taken keen interest in the NAP process and they have participated through membership of the existing institutional structures. The private sector has assisted in shaping the direction of the UNCCD activities through decisions, which they have contributed to make. Their participation has been vital at the different fora held at the District, Provincial and National levels.

4.3 Linkages achieved with Sub-Regional Action Programmes (SRAPS)

Zambia recognizes the importance of regional collaboration in the management of its diverse ecosystems. This is evident by the number of regional programmes the country has affiliation. Policies and protocols that Zambia supports such as the revised protocol on shared waters and the protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement governs the trans-boundary management of natural resources.

The country is implementing regional programmes with the view to benefit from the regional co-operation, knowledge, expertise and financial backing. Some of the regional programmes include the following:

1. Lake Tanganyika Management planning project involving Zambia, Burundi, Tanzania and Congo DR
2. Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme (SABSP) involving Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique, and South Africa
3. Dry land Biodiversity Project involving Zambia and Malawi
4. ZIMOZA involving Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia
5. Okavango- Zambezi Transfrontier involving Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola and Mozambique
6. The Miombo Woodlands involving Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania

4.4 Established and Functional National Co-ordination Body

The government has put in place institutional mechanisms for the implementation and co-ordination of the NAP. These include the following:

4.4.1 The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR)

The MTENR under the leadership of the Permanent Secretary (PS) has continued to co-ordinate matters on the environment and is responsible for providing and environmental policy framework, monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate its implementation.

4.4.2 The National Focal Point (NFP)

The office of the PS of the MTENR is the Operational Focal Point and has the overall responsibility to preside over all UNCCD matters. The Environment and Natural Resources Management Department (ENRMD) houses the secretariat led by a National Focal Person (NFP), a senior officer responsible for day-to-day management of the implementation of the UNCCD. The NFP is responsible for co-ordinating all activities under the UNCCD and for liaising with the UNCCD secretariat and other relevant international, regional and national bodies.

4.4.3 National Steering Committee (NSC)

The NSC is a multidisciplinary body provides policy and technical guidance to the implementation of the UNCCD. The MTENR provides the secretariat of the NSC and thus performs the day-to-day functions of implementing the decisions of the committee.

4.4.4 **Task Team (TT)**

The TT established during the preparation the CPF in 2004 consists of several members with high level of technical experience drawn from the various stakeholder institutions. The role of the TT was to spearhead the preparation of the CPF by collecting and compiling relevant information within their area of expertise.

4.4.5 **The NGO focal point**

The Zambia Alliance of Women (ZAW) is the NGO focal point for UNCCD activities in Zambia. Linked to the NSC, its role is to ensure effective participation of civil society in the UNCCD activities.

4.5 **Resources**

In terms of human resources, there has been a lot of turn over of National Focal Persons (NFP) in the MTENR. Officers went away to pursue further studies. This turn over resulted in inefficiency of operations as someone new has to take up the position and naturally, one needs time to get accustomed to the operations of the office.

Material resources have also not been adequate, as most times, there have been difficulties in procuring stationery in order to photocopy documents and convene meetings. Often times, funds are supplemented from the departmental funds that are never sufficient. Transport is also another impediment that makes effective co-ordination and monitoring of UNCCD activities impossible. Delivery of invitation letters for meetings is often times delayed because of the transport problem. The lack of equipment is another major bottleneck in the updating of information, development of programmes, scientific indicators, frameworks and benchmarks for assessing the extent of land degradation. There is need to develop a website if the NSC is to improve on communication and service delivery.

The status of financial resources for the effective operations of the NSC and the implementation of the UNCCD activities is far below par. Currently, government's contribution has been through office space, transport and person-hours while Government allocates very little money for the implementation of programmes in the NAP. Most activities are implemented are because with funding from the donor agencies. However, the MTEF budget for 2005 has a provision for funding activities that are specific to the NAP.

4.6 **Composition, Mode of Operation and Participation of NGOs and Communities**

The NSC is a multidisciplinary body that has membership from Government Ministries and Departments, Academia, Scientific Institutions, NGOs, CBOs, Traditional Leadership and the Private Sector. The NSC meets at once every quarter, but can meet whenever necessary. The MTENR provides the venue building and its staffs are responsible for the provision of secretarial services.

NGOs and the Traditional Leadership play a key role in providing guidance to the implementation of UNCCD activities from the point of view of sensitizing and organizing the local communities and through their participation in the NSC. Previous studies show that there are over 120 NGOs in Zambia currently operating through the National NGO Co-coordinating Committee on Desertification. However, there is need for ongoing and continuous updating of the list considering that there are new NGOs formed and registered all the time. NGOs are important partners in lobbying and advocating for the welfare of local communities.

4.7 Status of Information

Collection of information on UNCCD is by the Secretariat housed in the MTENR. The PS or the NFP receives all correspondence related to the UNCCD via mail, e-mail or fax. Once received, the information is stored in either hard or soft copies and all published UNCCD documents are stored in the MTENR library for public use. However, there is room for improving the status of information in terms of quality, availability and updating. The lack of a UNCCD website makes the exchange of information by the different stakeholders difficult.

4.8 Institutional Framework for Coherent and Functional Legal and Regulatory Framework

4.8.1 Measures proposed to strengthen the Institutional Framework at the national level

The preparation of the Road Map made proposals for the implementation of the NAP to complement the already existing institutional structures for efficiency and effectiveness. The NSC by virtue of approving the Road Map endorsed the institutional mechanisms proposed in the document as well. The proposed structures are as follows:

The National Co-coordinating Committee on Desertification (NCCD) will be the supreme body on desertification issues in the country. It will be composed of 15 members and established by subsidiary legislation. The function of the NCCD will be to provide policy guidelines.

Below the NSC shall be the National Technical Coordinating Committee on Desertification and Drought (NTCDD) comprising of 10 members, coordinated by the MTENR. This committee shall give technical guidance to the NCCD.

The NAP Road Map proposed establishment of a full-fledged Programme Management Unit (PMU) within the MTENR to service the various committees, coordinate their operations and oversee the overall implementation of NAP. A further proposal is the appointment of a Coordinator employed or seconded. A small number of administrative and professional staff shall support the Coordinator. The Coordinator will be a high profile person, knowledgeable in Desertification and Drought issues with good interpersonal and communication skills. Depending on need, the PMU may require some technical assistance. The PMU will work through

the Provincial and District Development Coordination Committees and their Sub Committees on Environment and Natural Resources with emphasis on desertification matters. The PMU Coordinator will work closely with natural resources based institutions, assess synergies and work out areas of possible collaboration that need support to foster anti Desertification and drought mitigation.

4.8.2 **Institutional Capacity Building at the Local and National Level**

Generally, Government has done little to strengthen the capacity of existing institutional structures in terms of scientific and technical expertise. Structures at the local level such as the DDCC lack the impetus to make an impact at a large scale due to lack of technical and financial backing.

The Government is finalizing the implementation plan of the Decentralization Policy that would divulge powers to the local communities. However, for as long as the local communities lack financial and technical resources, this policy will not be very useful.

On a small scale, however, Government, supported by cooperating partners has attempted to strengthen the capacity of local communities through awareness workshops and training workshops that have so far been held in the Southern and Western provinces of Zambia. The MTENR conducted a training workshop in Mapangazya, Mazabuka in Southern province an area that has experienced severe loss of forests due to over exploitation. Through the training, communities were imparted with knowledge on their role in the fight against desertification and provided with inputs to enable them establish tree and fruit nurseries to rehabilitate their homesteads and the forests.

At the National Level, the NSC suffers the lack of finances for efficient operations. This calls for deliberate efforts to improve their financial status and at the same time, there is need to enhance their technical understanding/knowledge of the desertification issues to guarantee good and dependable policy guidance from them.

The engagement of a National Consultant (NC) to spearhead the implementation of specific tasks under the UNCCD is one way of strengthening the capacity of the MTENR to implement the UNCCD activities. The NC engaged for a period of four (4) months, delivered the following outputs: -

- Road Map for the implementation of the National Action Programme (NAP)
- Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFP) for resource mobilization in the implementation of the NAP, under a Special Service Agreement Number GM3 - 037 of the Global Mechanism (GM)
- Training materials/guidelines for integrating NAP programmes into the national and local government planning and budgeting processes

The training materials produced will be very useful in strengthening the capacity would-be trainees. In the same regard, the development of guidelines for integrating the NAP into national and local government planning and budgeting process is a

major step in ensuring that there is funding for specific programmes in the NAP. The 2005 – 2007 MTEF budget of the MTENR has incorporated some programmes from the NAP.

CHAPTER FIVE: PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PROGRAMMES

5.1 Introduction

From the inception of UNCCD, Zambia has been using broad-based participatory approach of involving all key stakeholders in preparing and implementing NAP. Key stakeholders involved come from Government, Private Sector, NGOs and Local Communities. These stakeholders have participated at different levels through workshops, meetings and research. Therefore, this chapter gives details the types of participatory process the country has under gone in implementing the UNCCD.

5.2 Participation of Stakeholders in Defining National Priorities

The Zambian Government through the MTENR has recognized the importance of stakeholders' participation in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes in achieving Sustainable Development. The government departments, local authorities, NGOs/CBOs, academia, private sector, media, traditional institutions and religious organizations have been involved in formulation and implementation of National Action programmes aimed at promoting better coordination in implementation of NAP. For instance, the process of formulating the Zambia National Action Plan for implementation of UNCCD activities involved a several consultative meetings with various stakeholders. The MTENR held provincial meetings in five (5) provinces of agro ecological regions II and I severely affected by Desertification. The aim of the meetings was to obtain information on desertification issues in the province and propose actions for combating Desertification and mitigating the effects of Drought.

A National NGOs forum with representatives from most NGOs and CBOs, Community Members, Donor Community, Women Groups, Private Sector, Quasi-Government Institutions and Government department was held to select an NGO focal Point institution and identify problems of NGOs/ CBOs in executing desertification programmes. The NGOS forum later held a national forum to deliberate and synthesize the issues from the provinces and identify, propose and formulate action programme to combat desertification. A second national forum validated the content and adopted the NAP document. Although there could be some overlaps in the potential roles that the stakeholders play, the NAP has clearly defined and allocated roles to stakeholders and this has foster ownership of NAP by all stakeholders and ensures its successful implementation.

The MTENR constituted a Task Team comprising members from government departments, NGOs and quasi-government institutions to spearhead the process of preparing the Country Partnership Framework Paper.

The office of the NFP, responsible for the day-to-day management of the implementation of UNCCD, has been playing a vital role to ensure active

participation of all stakeholders in implementation of NAP and its related activities. The NFP has been acting as a liaison officer in information dissemination between the government and other stakeholders and this scenario has led to active participation by all stakeholders.

5.3 Education, Communication and Awareness level with regard to Combating Desertification in Zambia.

Zambia has conducted several activities in an attempt to raise awareness on combating desertification in the country. The participation by various stakeholders during the World Environment, Forestry and Desertification Days has continued to serve as a means of educating and raising awareness in issues related to land degradation. The government has a communication mechanism in place for reaching the local communities. The communication channels are through the District Authorities. In addition, there is a sectoral communication mechanism established through the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC), District Environmental Facilitators, Forestry and Agricultural Extension officers at the local level. Generally, there is quite an appreciable level of awareness among the stakeholders with regard to combating desertification.

CHAPTER SIX: CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPS AND PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTIES AND OTHER INTERESTED ENTITIES

6.1 Introduction

In this reporting period, Zambia did very little in the area of establishing partnerships with developed country parties that support the NAP mainly because of the restructuring process that the Focal Point Ministry had just undergone. Further, the MTENR's focus has been to prepare a Country Partnership Framework Paper that forms a framework for partnership with local and international partners in the implementation of NAP. However, UNDP has been very active in assisting the country to implement the NAP. In addition, UNDP has assisted in preparing project proposals and organizing Donor round table meetings for programmes that have a bearing to NAP implementation.

This section describes progress made by the country to mobilize resources and the projects that have been prepared and implemented that relate to NAP activities.

6.2 Support from International Donors

Participation by international partners has been very limited in terms of mobilization of resources for NAP implementation. Multilateral institutions especially UNDP has been very active, and has participated in several consultative meetings and has acted as a focal point for GEF since its closure in 2003. In addition, UNDP, during the reporting period has seconded an UNV on Environment and Natural Resources Management to the MTENR to assist the Ministry come up with policies and strategies of addressing Environmental and Natural Resources Management issues. UNDP provided international consultants to assist the Government formulate Sustainable Management of Zambia's Protected Areas Project and develop the National Environmental Policy. The formulation of the Sustainable Management of Zambia's Protected Areas project included a Donor round table meeting, which UNDP facilitated together with the MTENR. However, the response from the Donors was very poor. In 2004, WWF and IUCN contributed Task Team members to provide technical input to the Country Partnership Framework Paper and development of the National Environmental Policy.

6.3 Mobilization of External Resources

The Government procedures and institutional framework for external resources mobilization particularly those established with UNDP and Bilateral supports dialogue platforms for framework development programmes through Medium Term Expenditure Framework, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, High Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), the Millennium Development Goals and National Transition Development Plan, which have relevance to mobilization of resources for NAP

implementation. The framework involves consultations and negotiations, which enable development partners to commit external resources. However, the country has just prepared the draft Country Partnership Framework, which details the investment plan of implementing NAP. This draft awaits the Steering Committee and Technical Committee to endorse it. Therefore, the country has no partnership agreement in place or under negotiation.

6.3.1 Global Mechanism

Since the second UNCCD National Report, the country has prepared a three (3) year investment proposal of implementing NAP. The estimated proposed investment is US\$32,509.00 of which US\$ 11,163,000 will be financed using local resources and the rest will come from external resources. The Table below indicates the planned programmes and estimated budgets.

Table 1: Total investment for local and international financing.

	Name of the Programme	Stakeholder Investment in US\$		
		Government	Donor	Total US\$
1	Policy and Institutional Review and Development	751,000	2,323,000	3,074,000
2	Extension, Public Awareness and Education	405,000	770,000	1,175,000
3	Land Degradation Assessments, Monitoring and Reporting	128,000	320,000	448,000
4	Community Based Land Management	6,495,000	15,460,000	21,955,000
5	Early Warning and Preparedness	578,000	960,000	1,538,000
6	Gender and HIV/AIDS Integration in Land Management	1,045,000	2,300,000	3,345,000
7	Capacity Building Support	671,000	1,965,000	2,636,000
8	Monitoring and Evaluation	90,000	240,000	330,000
	Total	11, 163,000	22, 346,000	32, 509,000

Source: Kalyocha, G. (2004)

The proposed investment of implementing the NAP process is still in draft form and awaits approval by the Stakeholders. Government will then organize a Donor Round Table meeting and then submit the proposal to Global Mechanism for funding.

6.3.2 Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

6.3.2.1 National Projects

Zambia is in support of the Operational Programme 15 for the UNCCD and will submit the proposed investment plan on the implementation of NAP once the project ideas are elaborated and formulated into full projects for funding through this facility (refer to 6.2.1 for details). UNEP/GEF organized a training workshop to which the

Zambia GEF/UNCCD Focal Point attended. The training will enable Zambia submit projects on UNCCD and will facilitate the country access GEF funding.

6.3.2.2 **Sub-Regional Projects**

Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe submitted a Transboundary Natural Resources Management Project proposal for GEF funding. The Integrated Dry Land Biodiversity Conservation Project targeted the Semi-Arid Areas of Lower Zambezi-Luangwa Valley Region. The three Governments have endorsed the project and there is a Regional Coordinator based in Zimbabwe.

6.3.2.3 **The African Union**

The African Union granted Zambia US\$ 100,000 in May 2004 towards implementation of a Youth Environment Management and Education Programme in the context of implementing the NAP. The programme seeks to improve the livelihoods of youth communities through the creation of enabling environment for the beneficiaries to control environmental degradation and desertification processes. The MTENR and UNCCD Secretariat signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of Youth Environmental Management and Education Programme. The programme implementation was supposed to be through direct involvement of youth groups in land rehabilitation, conservation, and income generating activities in sustainable natural resources management and utilization whilst creating employment opportunities through these activities. However, since the funds have not yet been transferred to the Ministry to support Youth Projects.

6.3.2.4 **Chef de file**

No country has agreed to become chef de file of the consultative process, and there is no action plan calendar to ensure continuous processes of monitoring since there are no activities going on.

6.4 **Relations with other Partner Countries**

Formal and informal consultative mechanisms among partner countries in the sub regional exist through the SADC Environment Directorate, which provides communication both directly and indirectly. Since the formation of the SADC Environment Directorate in Gaborone, Botswana, no sub-regional meeting has taken place since the last meeting in July 2002. Attendance at SADC member country strategic planning and monitoring meetings in the context of SRAP has been good.

6.4.1 **Distribution of Roles and Tasks**

The SADC Sub-Region has established six (6) centres of excellence in six (6) different countries of the Sub-Region. Each country has assigned roles and responsibilities of thematic areas in which it is technically and institutionally competent to implement the SRAP components. For instance, the Department of Animal Science in the faculty of Agriculture at the University of Zimbabwe has been

designated the centre of excellence for rangeland management for the implementation of the UNCCD in the Sub-Region. The Desert Research Foundation of Namibia has been designated the centre of excellence for research and Tanzania has been designated the centre of excellence for energy. The Directorate should coordinate the implementation of the SRAPs in various thematic areas. Each country contributes towards the implementation of the SRAP activities.

However, most of the centres of excellence have not accessed funding to enable the implementation of components under the Sub-Regional Action Programme. The SADC Environment Directorate has limited capacity and resources and has failed to inherit some functions carried out by the SADC ELMS in Lesotho. The Directorate should consider offloading some programme responsibilities to established Sub-Regional institutions. It should concentrate only on less demanding supervisory roles or monitoring functions until there is strengthened capacity to a level where the Directorate would coordinate the activities. Zambia is a member of NEPAD. The Environmental objectives of NEPAD are consistent with the implementation of the UNCCD, but there is need to implement activities, which contribute to the achievement of SRAPs and NAPs.

6.4.2 Participation of National Focal Points and Task Team

The Task Team comprised technical experts in various fields relating to UNCCD. It focused on strategic planning, priorities and conceptualization of national needs that contribute to the implementation of the UNCCD through NAP and SRAPs. National Focal Point and members of Task Team have participated in Sub-Regional and International workshops and meetings. However, participation of NGOs has been very limited to those in urban areas and these have attended Sub-Regional, Regional Conference of Parties. Therefore, there is need to broaden the participation and strengthen linkages especially those NGOs in rural areas and to provide resources for participation.

6.4.3 Capacity Needs of Internal Consultations and Information exchange

Whilst sector institutions such as Agriculture have mainstreamed NAP activities in their sectoral programmes, there is need for institutional strengthening to facilitate the consultative and information exchange capacity of the institutions participating in the various thematic areas. There is need for effective and information exchange linkages between the provincial, district and sub-district levels. Reactivation of the electronic communication that existed during the ESP is required to improve communication between the Sub-Regional, regional, the Secretariat including Global Mechanism. This will enhance better communication on resource mobilization. There is also need to establish a database, reactivate the email and internet facility for the National Focal Point, and link it to institutions of the thematic areas. Stakeholders should be connected to email and Internet to support information generation and sharing. During this exercise, accessing information was difficult, as institutions could not give away hard-copy information.

6.4.4 **Convocation of Consultative Process**

As mentioned earlier, the UNCCD Secretariat and the Global Mechanism has the capacity to broker and facilitate convocation of the consultative process for the countries facing difficulty in leveraging international and multilateral funding. There is need to strengthen the capacity of lead agencies, centres of excellence and Sub-Regional Institutions through resource mobilization and technical cooperation.

6.4.5 **Communication between operational GEF Focal Point, Implementing Agencies of GEF and the NFP**

The Focal Point for UNCCD provides secretariat for the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources. The UNV Environment Officer seconded from UNDP has rendered support to the National Focal Point in terms of guidance, technical support in project preparation and processing for GEF submission. UNDP has given full support in backstopping the National Focal Point in technical and financial matters concerning NAP process. The UNEP office in Nairobi, Kenya has communicated by email and has organized regional workshops and meetings.

CHAPTER SEVEN: MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NAP

7.1 Introduction

Over the last decade, environmental issues in Zambia have assumed a centre stage in the quest for promoting sustainable socio-economic development. Since the Earth Summit, Zambia began to embrace the concept of sustainable development and to shift the priorities of existing agencies and programmes to environmental issues. The country has adopted a number of specific agreements for implementing the programme of action on land degradation. Other developments that have taken place include increase in public awareness, as a basis for action at every level against environmental degradation, and promoting sustainable development. The private sector is also getting involved in the development transfer of more environmental friendly technologies in order to promote sustainable management and utilization of the natural resources.

7.2 Diagnosis of Experience useful to NAP

During preparation of NAP, comprehensive reviews and/or studies provided more information on the activities aimed at reversing the land degradation problem in the country. The studies resulted into specific recommendations on actions by all major stakeholders in order to promote sustainable development and reduce poverty levels in rural communities.

In the preparation of the country profile, reports published by various government departments such as the Central Statistical Office, Energy, Water, Forestry Departments provided information. The experience during data collection was that various departments had no data readily available. Some departments indicated that while labour was available to collect, analyze and disseminate the information, they lacked financial resources to undertake certain activities such as data collection. Other government departments lacked manpower because the officers who were supposed to be collecting data and analyze it were either retrenched during the restructuring programme or found better jobs somewhere within the country. Generally, there is poor design of the information management system in some departments and in some cases; there were no software available to generate certain information needed for specific assignments. This situation has hampered effective decision-making in many of the government departments and other quasi-government departments.

7.3 Technical Programmes and Functional Integrated Projects to Combat Desertification

The Zambian government, with support from the cooperating partners is implementing programmes/projects aimed at promoting effective environmental protection and sustainable management of the natural resources. These programmes

and/or projects implemented in collaboration with communities are in line with NAP and UNCCD provisions. They include the following:

7.3.1 **Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)**

Zambia was one of the first countries to pioneer approaches involving communities in managing natural resources, through the initiative of the ADMADE programme in the wildlife sector over 15 years ago. Since that time, Government in collaboration with various cooperating partners has attempted to establish a number of CBNRM initiatives to improve community involvement in the management of forests, fisheries, and water resources and in sustainable development of agriculture and tourism. A number of communities have been involved in managing community natural resources through integrated and sustainable land use practices. Successes have been recorded and what is required now is to upscale the programmes to cover all the districts and address more effectively the issues of community natural resources management systems. Recently, the Danish Government and the MTENR signed a memorandum of understanding to provide funding for the CBNRM programmes in the country.

7.3.2 **Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Programme**

One of the critical challenges that Zambia faces is environmental degradation through loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, water pollution etc. Such resource degradation and depletion contribute significantly to the low productivity of the primary sectors like agriculture, forestry, wildlife and fisheries thereby contributing to prevailing extreme poverty in most of the Zambia's rural communities. This situation relates to lack of managerial capacity in the local environmental practitioners to implement their programmes aimed at promoting sustainable management of natural resources. Due to widespread nature of this problem, the Zambia government with support from UNDP/GEF implements the EPNRMP to enhance managerial capacity for environmental protection and sustainable management of the natural resources as well as for coordination the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).

Through the ENRMP Government implements programmes aimed at promoting public awareness on the protection of the environment, and strengthening of the existing institutional mechanisms for enforcement of environmental standards. In addition, domestication of international conventions on environment and natural resources management is underway and this has encouraged the communities to implement the provisions of the UNCCD at grass root level. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources is spearheading the implementation of provisions of the Convention on land degradation and mitigation of drought in affected areas of agro-ecological regions II and I. The Department, with participation of the local communities, NGOs and CBOs has facilitated the formation of community groups who are involved in rehabilitation of degraded lands, through replanting of trees and promotion of conservation farming and linking their programmes to NAP and UNCCD provisions.

7.3.3 Sustainable Management of Zambia's Protected Areas

The rural population depend entirely on the natural resources for their livelihood. The natural resources such as the forests are the only source of firewood, fodder, food, medicines and thatching grass for the local people. The MTENR in collaboration with the local communities, CBOs, CRBs, and VRMC in protected areas have been involved in regulation and protection of the natural resources in protected areas in an integrated manner. The natural resources management in protected areas is through formulation of by-laws by CBOs and CRBs. Most of the programmes on resources management are co-managed programmes between the communities and the government, for instance through Joint Forestry Management under the Forestry Department. The Forestry Department has also been encouraging communities to protect and plant trees through its annual National Tree Planting programme, implemented countrywide. The Afforestation programme has lead to the establishment of community forest and fruit tree plantations and rehabilitation of degraded lands.

7.4 Specific Programmes/projects aimed at promoting the implementation of UNCCD

7.4.1 Youth Environmental Management and Education Programme

Through Mwanka Rural Development and Environment Foundation (MRDEF) an NGO based in Eastern Province of Zambia the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources has formulated a pilot Income Generating project among the youths. The project aims at improving the economic and social well being of the Eastern Province youths through sustainable management and utilization of natural resources. The youths will be involved in tree nursery establishment, woodlot establishment, and management of natural forests to support bee-keeping management. The purpose of the programme is to create employment opportunities among the youths whose rate of unemployment is very high in the country. The youths will rehabilitate the degraded areas especially the tobacco production areas.

7.4.2 Solar (Renewable) Energy Projects

The Ministry of Energy and Water Development through the Department of Energy has been coordinating the implementation of projects aimed at promoting the use of renewable energy. The aim of the project is to reduce over dependence on the firewood as a source of energy for cooking and lighting in rural and urban areas.

The Department of Energy and the Stockholm Environment Institute implemented rural electrification using PV through Energy Service Companies (ESCO's) in rural areas of Zambia in 1998. The Department of Energy identified four areas as possible areas for testing the ESCO model. These areas were Nyimba, Mambwe, Chama and Lundazi districts in the Eastern Province of Zambia. (During the time of consultations, diesel generators currently supplied electric power mainly to the urban settlements in Chama and Lundazi districts). The selection of the districts was on the following basis:

1. No existing grid lines to the district centres in all these places,
2. No current plans to extend the grid to the areas,
3. All four areas are located within the same province thus allowing for easy applicability of model implementation, if need be.

The project initiated in 1998, led to the formation of three (3) ESCOs: Chipata (CHESCO), Lundazi (LESCO) and Nyimba (NESCO). The original idea of the project was to support the formation of a local company that could supply energy services to rural people. The project essentially provided training and credits to these companies involved and made them independent in the market economy. The main thrust of the project was to identify the conditions for solar PV in a rural region, to locate prospective entrepreneurs and to help them get started. The ESCO provides a service to the people while the people just pay a small amount ZMK 40 000 per month (approximately \$8).

The project is a success and now CHESCO has 130 systems working, NESCO has 98 systems working and LESCO has 147 systems working. The project has benefited a number of people in lighting their homes.

Other Government ministries using promoting solar energy include the Ministry of Health. They buy PV's for most rural clinics for refrigerating medicines and lighting the premises. The Ministry of Education is also promoting the use of PV's to most rural schools for use in teachers home, laboratories and classrooms for evening classes and studying.

The use of solar energy has reduced pressure on the forests and the rate of deforestation has gone down tremendously in certain local areas. On the other hand, various organizations involved in installation of solar gargets employ local people. This has contributed to increased income base, reduced over dependence on forests for firewood and reduced poverty levels in communities.

7.5 **Strengthening Capacity to address Desertification at local Level**

Zambia has joined the rest of the world in addressing the problems that result in environmental degradation by mobilization of financial and human resources to rehabilitate as well as managing Zambia's land, environment and its resources in a sustainable manner. The government through its various departments implements various capacity building programmes in drought mitigation, early warning and preparedness, water catchments and energy conservation and natural resources management through training and information dissemination. The MTENR has held and coordinated many workshops and trainings with various stakeholders aimed at capacity building on land degradation and its associated problems. Such activities targeted at communities include the following fields:

- i) Environmental management for development
- ii) Disaster management
- iii) Integrated natural resources management
- iv) Land degradation assessment and monitoring

v) Project planning, management and coordination

Government has conducted massive campaigns to educate people on the problems of desertification in affected areas. This is through mass media, distribution of pamphlets, exhibitions and popular public theatre and drama. To help the farmers and extension workers appreciate what other people are doing to tackle the problem of land degradation there has been exchange visits undertaken within and outside the country. The major constraint has been lack of financial support from the central government to stakeholders to implement programmes on land degradation. However, effective participation by the stakeholders in capacity building programmes has enhanced their capacity to implement and contribute to the implementation of the NAP and the UNCCD. The communities have been empowered to design and implement projects to arrest land degradation as outlined in the NAP document.

CHAPTER EIGHT: FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FROM NATIONAL BUDGETS IN SUPPORT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNCCD/NAP AS WELL AS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION INCLUDING THEIR INFLOWS

8.1 Introduction

The preparation and implementation of the NAPs was reviewed during the 3rd, 4th and 5th sessions of the Conference Of the Parties to the UNCCD, and parties unanimously noted that resource mobilization for implementation of the Convention was still a major challenge. The strategic approach agreed upon was to move the process from planning (NAPs) to action (field investments), and encouraged parties to prioritise and integrate NAPs into sectoral and national planning frameworks such as the poverty reduction strategies. In addition, parties were encouraged to explore other avenues to tap additional resources apart from Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding and debt relief, by building partnerships with the Private Sector, NGOs and Local Communities and leveraging investment and synergies to combat land degradation and poverty.

This Chapter, therefore, provides highlights the progress Zambia has made in sourcing finances from local resources and technical cooperation to address the problem of land degradation in the country.

8.2 Financial Mechanisms

8.2.1 Measures Taken to Ensure Access by Local Actors to Funding Sources

A number of measures taken to ensure access by local actors to funding sources include the following:

8.2.1.1 Project Proposals

These have been a major method in ensuring access to funding by local communities, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Private sector and line ministries. The local actors write project proposals to ministries or external donors for funding.

8.2.1.2 Establishment of Credit Facilities

The Government of Zambia has embarked on initiating credit facilities in a number of sectors like the forestry and tourism sectors. In 2004, government through the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR) embarked on a Forest Development Credit Facility (FDCF) aimed at empowering the local forest based enterprises to set up various forest industries like plantations as well as

restoring depleted forest areas and conserving the forests in the country. This will ensure access to funding by local actors in form of a revolving fund by which the loans are paid back with a manageable interest.

8.2.2 Specific Mechanisms to Ensure Funding for the NAP

In 2004, government, with support from the Global Mechanism (GM), prepared a Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFP) whose main objective is to identify and establish partnerships as a basis for resource mobilization for NAP implementation. It identifies fifteen (15) programme areas with detailed activities and a three-year financial plan based on the Government's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting process. Further more, the CPFP identifies stakeholders and potential donors to support implementation of the NAP. The CPFP also indicates ongoing activities, which the NAP should benefit from, existing support arrangements as well as new activities requiring new funding support. A total budget of US\$ 33,000,000 (33 million) is required to support implementation of the NAP over this planned three-year period. The CPFP and the Roadmap preparation including consultations cost about US\$14,000.

The CPFP proposes that at local level, districts and lower local government planning and budgeting processes shall cater for anti-desertification activities as included in the district development and annual plans. The CPFP provides for the sensitization of local communities to ensure that they contribute at least 20% of the total costs (over and above those requested from donors). Local communities will further contribute to supplying much of their time and free labour. In some instances where land shall be needed for development projects, the chief will need to contribute land. For the private sector, the CPFP proposes that well-wishers contribute finances for supporting anti-desertification activities.

8.2.3 Modalities of Participation of Various Relevant Actors in the Funding and the Management of Activities to Combat Desertification

8.2.3.1 Management of Activities to Combat Desertification

The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR) is the focal point for the UNCCD in Zambia. However, the ministry is networking with various actors ranging from NGOs, local communities and the private sector in combating desertification. The Ministry has so far involved these actors in undertaking a number of sensitization campaigns especially in Southern and Western Provinces of Zambia where the problem of desertification is more pronounced. As party to the UNCCD, Zambia commemorates the World Day to Combat Desertification every year on 17th June and a number of actors are involved in this global activity.

8.2.3.2 Funding of Activities

Zambia gets funding from the Secretariat of the UNCCD, UNDP, the Global Mechanism, as well as the Central Government, through the MTENR. Other line ministries and NGOs, private sector get funding from the government and other external donors.

8.3 NAP Financing

8.3.1 Support from the GM/UNCCD Secretariat

The Global Mechanism (GM) has been a major financing mechanism for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Zambia. The GM has also facilitated conditions for other institutions such as the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IFAD, UNCCD Secretariat, Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and regional development banks to contribute funding to the implementation of the UNCCD.

The UNCCD Secretariat provided funding amounting to US\$26,000 for preparation of the Third National Report and the Ministry awaits the transfer of funds amounting to US\$ 100,000 for establishment of an Environment Youth Programme in Zambia in the context of implementing the NAP. The Ministry is currently in the process of identifying a Youth Environment Group to work with in implementing the project activities. Selection of the Youth Group will emanate from the proposals that the Ministry has received. In addition, the UNCCD Secretariat supported the participation of delegates to the COP-6 meeting and international/regional meetings/workshops.

8.3.2 Government Contribution

8.3.2.1 Support from the National Budget

As reported in the Second National Report, support from the Zambian Government for implementation of a number of UNCCD and other related activities has continued. Government contribution in most cases was through other activities with a bearing on mitigating land degradation and desertification. It is therefore not easy to put value on government contribution. However, with the development of the NAP Roadmap and the CPF, government would in future set aside funds specifically for implementation of NAP activities.

Government also contributed by providing material such as office space, office equipment, stationery and transport for implementation of UNCCD activities. In addition, government has continued providing its staff to deal with NAP activities.

8.3.2.2 Funding of Micro-Projects

Government provided funding to micro projects after the official closure of the Pilot Environment Fund (PEF) under the World Bank funded Environmental Support Programme, which ended at the end of 2003. PEF funded 16 micro-projects and 16 studies directly addressing land degradation. In 2004 alone, government disbursed a total of about US\$ 97,000 to seven (7) districts to support activities such as bee keeping, tree nursery production, agro-forestry, sanitary improvement and soil conservation projects. The number of benefiting districts would increase in future.

8.3.2.3 Finances through Related Projects/Programmes

Dissemination of the UNCCD and CBD in Western and Southern Provinces of Zambia

Between 2002 and 2003, government, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) simplified and translated the UNCCD and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into four major local languages. This was in preparation for the dissemination of the conventions that took place in 2004 in the Western and Southern Provinces of the country. The dissemination cost about US\$ 32,833.

The main objective for disseminating the conventions was to sensitize the local communities on the importance of the conventions. The local communities were further enlightened on how they could derive benefits while ensuring environmental sustainability, including combating desertification.

Mitigating Desertification in the Southern Province of Zambia (Mapangazya District)

In 2004, government, with support from the Sub-Regional Support Facility in Southern Africa (SSFSA), implemented a project aimed at mitigating the effects of desertification in the Southern Province of the county. The main activities covered under the project were dissemination of the UNCCD to local communities and training of local community members in raising fruit trees at the cost of US\$ 9,427.23.

8.3.2.4 National Desertification Fund

The country has not yet established a National Desertification Fund (NDF) for provision of funding exclusively for NAP implementation. However, the Roadmap for NAP implementation proposes the establishment of a National Desertification Fund to act as a pool centre for financial resources to drawn from various sources. The fund shall be a basket of funds from donors and other sources including government, for implementation of NAP activities. The fund shall allocate and disburse financial resources to those projects/programmes and be managed by the Programme Management Unit (PMU).

8.3.2.5 Difficulties with Regard to Increasing the Level of Funding

The country has continued to experience the following difficulties, which have affected its ability to increase the level of funding for NAP activities:

- i. Limited government resources
- ii. The UNCCD has not yet been mainstreamed in government's policies and legal frameworks
- iii. The CPFPP which proposes several budgetary changes and the NAP Roadmap have just been developed

8.4 Development of Technical Cooperation

8.4.1 Plan for Requesting for Technical Cooperation

The Country Partnership Framework Paper (CPFPP) identifies on-going activities that the NAP should benefit from, existing support arrangements as well as new activities requiring financial support. The CPFPP was prepared in consultation with some Development Co-operation Agencies. During the preparation process, the Task Team held discussions with NORAD, World Bank, UNDP and DANIDA. The process identified potential partners in implementation of NAP activities.

8.4.2 Technical Co-operation Support other than Financial

During the period under review (2003 to 2004) the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources received the following technical assistance:

- An official from the UNCCD Secretariat visited the Ministry in 2004 to provide guidance on preparation of the Country Profile and the National Report.
- A United Nations Volunteer (UNV) was assigned to the Ministry through a UNDP funded Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Project, to provide guidance on a number of environment and natural resources issues in the Ministry. In particular, the UNV provided technical guidance in the dissemination of the CBD and UNCCD in the country. The UNV is providing guidance in the incorporation of the two conventions into the national legal frameworks.
- The UNCCD Secretariat provided guidance on a number of issues in relation to the UNCCD.

8.4.3 **Needs for Capacity Building**

The following are the capacity building needs (notably from GEF) in order of priority:

- i. Training of planners on integration of the NAP into government national planning and budgeting processes;
- ii. Capacity building of community members on matters pertaining to leadership skills, financial and project management and land use planning;
- iii. Orientation workshops on GEF financed projects for institutions implementing the NAP; and
- iv. Institutional strengthening, by provision of equipment such as computers, copiers and printers.

8.4.4 **Technical Co-operation Needs**

There is need for technical cooperation/guidance from the UNCCD Secretariat on implementation of the UNCCD from time to time. In addition, there is need for continued support for delegates to attend regional and global meetings/seminars/conferences in order to learn from experiences of other countries and move at the same pace with others.

CHAPTER NINE: REVIEW OF BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS UTILISED TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND ASSESSMENT

9.1 Introduction

The chapter highlights the benchmarks and indicators put in place to assess progress on UNCCD related activities in Zambia. It also highlights constraints that affect monitoring and evaluation process.

9.2 Operational Mechanisms for Monitoring and Evaluation

The Central Statistics Office in the Ministry of Finance and National Planning has a section that monitors the land use and natural resources utilization in the country. The unit recently established, requires strengthening in terms of personnel and equipment for monitoring and evaluation land use. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources through the Planning and Information Department has a mandate to monitor and evaluate all environmental project activities in the country including land degradation. However, the Department is constrained with inadequate operational funds, transport, trained personnel and up to date equipment.

Further, the MTENR is in the process of finalizing the development of the National Environmental Policy. This will compliment on going efforts of the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) particularly relating to monitoring of environment and natural resources responsibilities and the production of the state of environment reports. Effective monitoring mechanism at provincial, district and sub district level is very weak. There are also capacity gaps between the national institutions and provincial, district and sub-districts level institutions in terms of their capacity to develop indicators and apply these to monitor environmental changes.

9.3 Measures to Assess Rate of Resource Degradation

Relevant Institutions in Government and Quasi-Government such as Agriculture, Forestry Department, Meteorological Department, ECZ, ZAWA, Planning and Information Department and Central Statistics Office have Geographical Information System (GIS) Units that form the basis for collecting and analyzing information relating to natural resource degradation. However, some of these systems are non-functional due a number of reasons. These include inadequate financial resources to service equipment, failure to replace worn out parts, and a limited staff complement. For example, the Environmental Information Network and Monitoring System (EINMS) established under the ESP no longer functions since the programme closed in 2003. The University of Zambia's Geomatic Engineering has GIS but this is mainly for research and teaching purposes. The Private Sector institutions such ASCO, GKW and MASID should be encouraged to allow the use of their GIS facilities under sub-contract arrangement to monitor land degradation in the country.

9.3.1 **Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) Project**

The Government with technical and financial assistance from FAO in 2003 developed an Integrated Land Use Assessment project (ILUA). The coordination institution of the Project is the Forestry Department. The implementation arrangement is in close collaboration with key institutions such as, Department of Agriculture, Zambia Wildlife Authority, Ministry of Lands (Surveyor General), CSO and Higher Learning Institutions involved in the management of land resources. The aim of the project is to improve the capacities of Forestry Department and other institutions involved in land use for planning and implementation of Integrated Land Use Assessment, generating high quality information at reasonable cost, and conducting long-term monitoring of the resources. Special attention is to social, economic and environmental functions of the forests and trees within the land use systems affected by or affecting the natural resources. The Project has completed phase one of building capacity in Integrated Land Use Assessment techniques at National, Provincial and District level through out the country. The second phase planned to begin in March 2005 will focus on data collection, data analysis and mapping of the land use resources. ILUA provides a platform for monitoring and evaluation of land degradation as information obtained from the project will be used for long term planning and will support decision makers with up to date and quality information.

9.3.2 **Forest Support Programme (FSP)**

In addition, the Forestry Department through the Forestry Support Programme collected data to update the Vegetation Map of Zambia at the scale of 50,000. The Maps indicate changes in vegetation and land use in the country. However, the maps await approval from the Surveyor General's Office.

9.3.3 **National Early Warning Systems (NEWS)**

Government established the National Early Warning System (NEWS) in 1982 coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) provides the technical data for early warning and preparedness on daily, weekly and periodic weather forecast. The data has assists the Government's decision makers to take measures in the case of the country being faced with drought and food insecurity. However, utilization of most of the information generated by NEWS is weak due to communication limitation by the end users. Moreover, despite NEWS playing major role in providing information that contributes to food security and economic growth it has several constraints such as weak institution capacity, poor coordination, limited financial resources and outdated equipment.

Given such a situation, the strengthening of the early warning and preparedness systems, emphasized in the Convention to Combat Desertification, requires priority consideration in the implementation of the NAP.

9.3.4 **Resource Monitoring and Evaluation**

There is limited exchange of information on the results of resource monitoring and evaluation, even though at District level there has been an improvement as districts have developed strategic plans, which are available to all members of District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC). However, members of the public do not easily access this information.

There is no systematic monitoring to assess and evaluate the impact of NAP, as the programme lacks full implementation. Therefore, tracking of NAP progress is through sector institutions. However, the Proposed Country Partnership Framework has recommended mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of NAP activities. It has also recommended the need to build the capacity of key staff involved in NAP implementation.

9.4 **Scientific and Technical Desertification Control Activities**

9.4.1 **Scientific and Technical Activities Compliant with UNCCD**

The Zambian NAP includes scientific and technical activities such as soil science, ecology, hydrology, biology and climatology. These activities have a component on information systems that requires the scientific collection of data and information related to monitoring of the extent and trend in resource degradation as well as establishment of indicators for monitoring changes in the ecosystems. These activities conform to the UNCCD.

It is a known fact that the scientific and technical community is an important stakeholder in the fight against land degradation. Therefore, the Ministry of Science and Technology are members of the National Coordinating Body (NCB). In addition, they participate in many forums and networking activities that relate to sustainable development. The National Technical Committee has used information generated by scientists in areas such as energy, food security, land management and early warning and preparedness to come up with intervention policies to combat desertification. The same information provides indicators and benchmarks for resource degradation. As their responsibilities, a number of research institutions that include ICRAF, Forestry Research, SADC Research Centre, National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR) and Agriculture Research Stations are carrying out various research projects related to drought and desertification such as drought resistance crop varieties, renewable energy, agroforestry, water harvesting technologies, and conservation farming.

Although NAP is clear on the scientific activities necessary to combat desertification there is still limited technical and financial capacities to implement scientific and technical measures stipulated in the NAP. However, Government is already applying results of the scientific research. For example, the research in drought resistant crops has resulted farmers to plant these crops in areas, which are prone to drought and manage to get a yield. The Government has used the study results to formulate a draft national policy on drought management under the Disaster Management Unit.

9.5 **Implementation of the Recommendation of the Committee on Science and Technology**

9.5.1 **Benchmarks and Indicators**

Although the implementation of NAP has started, there has been no formal development of benchmarks and indicators adopted in the country. However, the draft Country Partnership Framework that has been prepared has developed benchmarks and indicators. The sector research institutions are developing benchmarks and indicators in a number of fields including species monitoring, wildlife assessments, rangeland degradation and vegetation monitoring. The relevant Institutions such as Forestry Department, Planning and Information Department, Environmental Council of Zambia, Zambia Wildlife Authority, Agriculture Department and ZMD have in-house benchmarks and indicators, which have provided information to develop benchmarks and indicators for NAP Country Partnership Framework.

9.5.2 **Traditional Knowledge**

Traditional Knowledge initiatives have played major roles in sustainable resource management. Most relevant institutions in resource management have involved traditional approaches in planning and management of natural resources. For instance, the Traditional Healers and Practitioners Association of Zambia (THPAZ), with support of the Ministry of Health, carry out research on the use of traditional medicine to cure HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

Several projects in the country are including traditional methods as ways of ensuring sustainability. Best examples are those to do with wildlife management, forest management, water supply and health programmes.

9.5.3 **Early Warning Systems**

Zambia has an Early Warning System that has assisted the country to intervene and take necessary measures where drought has occurred. During the reporting period Early Warning Systems had put in place the following:

- Basic Meteorological equipment for 36 stations for networking the early warning systems,
- Computerized of weather analysis and forecast
- Information Communication Technology for information dissemination through the Radio and Internet.

These have strengthened the Early Warning Systems in terms of regular data collection, analyses and dissemination of information to the public.

However, even though there has been regular collection of rainfall data and regular forecasting there has been little utilization of this information by most of decision makers because the information appears complex, as it is not in a language it could

be easily understood. Therefore, there is need to build capacity for decision makers in techniques that will enable them to analyze the information generated by the early warning systems, as well their capacity to proactively plan for drought situations. In most cases, drought management has remained reactive despite indications of pending drought situation by Early Warning Systems. Considering drought affects more than one country in the SADC region, there is need for collaborative drought management efforts in the areas such as food importation, distribution and reduction of post harvest losses and water harvesting.

9.5.4 Training and Field Studies to Identify Pilot Sites

Zambia is participating in the Integrated Dry Land Biodiversity Conservation Project in Semi-Arid Areas of Lower Zambezi-Luangwa Valley Region together with Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Luangwa District is a pilot district to implement the project. Moreover, the MTENR conducted training workshop in Mazabuka District in Mapangazya area. In addition, the DMMU has conducted several training workshops in disaster management to relevant Institutions. In addition, a Disaster Management Training Centre is in place at the National College for Management and Development Studies to provide three months disaster management courses in collaboration with Crafield College of U.K. Further, ICRAF and Agriculture Research Institutes such GART have established study pilot sites in Eastern and Central Provinces to research on good farming systems and agroforestry systems.

CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSION

Despite a number of limitations in the implementation of the UNCCD activities, the Third National Report highlights some successes. These relate to the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources' activities, and those implemented by line ministries and other institutions.

The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources prepared the Country Partnership Framework Paper with financial support from the Global mechanism. With support from the Sub-Regional Support Facility in Southern Africa-SADC Food Security and Rural Development Hub, the Ministry implemented a community-based project, Mitigation of Desertification in Southern province.

The UNDP supported the development of the National Policy on Environment. This awaits Government's approval.

The major constraints in the UNCCD implementation revolve around inadequate financial resources, insufficient technical expertise and lack of harmony in existing environment related policy and legislation leading to implementation and legal enforcement failures already observed in this report.

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ANNEXES

Annex I: UNCCD Country Profile

ZAMBIA

This UNCCD country profile has been provided by: Dr K. Nkowan

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Biophysical indicators relating to desertification and drought

1. Climate

1.1. Index of aridity ¹	0.57
1.2. Normal rainfall	903mm
1.3. Rainfall standard deviation	194 mm

Sub-National Areas- Agro ecological Zones	mm
1. Agro-ecological Zone I	669 mm
2. Agro-ecological Zone II	860 mm
3. Agro-ecological Zone III	1180 mm

2. Vegetation and Land-use

2.1. NDVI (normalized difference vegetation index)	0.36
2.2. Vegetation cover (% of total land area)	60%
2.3. Land use (percent of total land)	22.34%

The index of aridity is the ratio P/PET; P=precipitation, PET=potential evapo-transpiration.

Climatic zone maps to be annexed if available in a scale of 1/million.

Total Land = 75 185 000 ha / 752 000sq km		
Land use	1990 – 1999	2000 – 2003
Arable crop land		22% of total land
	Irrigated	0.05%
	Rain fed	2%
Pasture		< 1%
Protected Forest and woodland		9%
Other land		14%
National Parks & Game Management Areas (GMAs)		30%

2.4. Surface albedo N/A

3. Water resources

3.1. Fresh water availability (million m ³)	143,810/year
3.2. Fresh water resources per capita (m ³)	11680/year
3.3. Agricultural water use (million m ³)	2775460/year
3.4. Industrial water use (million m ³)	589110/year

4. Energy

Consumption

4.1. Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent)

4.2. Agricultural energy use per hectare (124.3 millions of BTU)

Production

4.3. Energy from renewable excluding combustible renewable and waste (88.9% of total supply)

Renewable - Consumption by sector

4.4. Industry (8.3 % of total renewable consumption)

4.5. Residential (0.2% of total renewable consumption)

4.6. Agriculture (2.6% of total renewable consumption)

5. **Types of Land Degradation** (No assessments have been carried out)

Type of degradation	1990 – 1999		2000 – 2003	
	Million ha	Percent of total area	Million ha	Percent of total area
Soil Erosion				
Deforestation				
Soil Compaction				

6. **Rehabilitation**

Lands under rehabilitation	1990 - 1999	2000 - 2003
Rehabilitation of degraded crop land (km ²)		N/A
Rehabilitation of degraded rangeland (km ²)		N/A
Rehabilitation of degraded forest (km ²)		N/A

Socio-economic indicators related to desertification and drought

7. **People and Economy**

7.1. Population (total)	9,885,591
▪ Population: urban (percent of total)	35
▪ Population: rural (percent of total)	65
7.2. Population growth (annual %)	2.5
7.3. Life expectancy (years)	50
7.4. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5
7.5. GDP (current US\$)	50,974,800
7.6. GNP per capita (current US\$)	N/A
7.7. National poverty rate (% of population)	73
7.8. Crop production (metric tons)	1,135,260**
7.9. Livestock production (metric tons)	N/A

8. **Human Development**

8.1 Primary education completion rate (% age group)	67
8.2 Unemployment (% of total)	15
8.2 Youth unemployment rate (age 15-24)	21.7
8.4 Illiteracy total (% age 15 and above)	27
8.5 Illiteracy male (% age 15 and above)	24
8.6 Illiteracy female (% age 15 and above)	42
Number of women in rural development (total number)	1,663,989.9

9. Science and Technology

9.1. Number of scientific institutions engaged in Desertification-related work (total number) 6

- National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives - Mount Makulu
- The University of Zambia (UNZA)
- Copperbelt University (CBU)
- Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD)
- Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ)

10. Data Sources

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- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
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