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A. REPORTING PARTY

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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

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

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

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

The diversity of fauna has been estimated at 3,407 species of which 1,808 are invertebrates, 224 are mammals, 409 are fish species, 67 are amphibians, 150 are reptiles and 733 are birds

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

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

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

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	x		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	x		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring			x
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation		x	
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		x	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions			x
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		x	
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity			x
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures			x
j) Article 12 - Research and training			x
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		x	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	x		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources			x
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			x
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		x	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		x	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	x		
r) Article 20 - Financial resources	x		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	x		

t) Agricultural biodiversity	x		
u) Forest biodiversity	x		
v) Inland water biodiversity	x		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity			x
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		x	
y) Mountain biodiversity			x

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Lack of political will and support	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	NA	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	NA
Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	3	NA	3	NA	NA	3	NA	3	NA	2	NA	3	3	3	3	3
Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	NA	3	NA	2	3	3	3	2	NA	NA	NA	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3

Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	NA	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	NA	2	2	3	2
Loss of traditional knowledge	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	3	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	3	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	NA	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	NA	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
Lack of accessible knowledge and information	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	NA	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	NA	NA	3	2	3	NA	NA	3	NA	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	NA	NA	NA	3	3	3	2	2	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	3	3	3	NA
Lack of financial, human, technical resources	NA	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lack of economic incentive measures	NA	3	NA	3	NA	NA	3	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3
Lack of benefit-sharing	NA	2	NA	2	NA	3	3	3	NA	3	NA	NA	3	3	3	NA	3	3
Lack of synergies at national and international	3	2	3	2	NA	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

levels																		
Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	NA	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lack of engagement of scientific community	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	NA	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	1
Poverty	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	3	3	3	3	3	NA	3
Population pressure	NA	3	NA	3	NA	3	1	3	NA	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	NA	3	3
Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	NA	3	NA	3	3	3	NA	3	3	NA	NA	3	3	3	3	NA	3	3
Lack of capacities for local communities	NA	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	NA	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Weak law enforcement capacity	NA	3	NA	3	3	3	2	3	3	NA	NA	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Natural disasters and environmental change	NA	3	NA	2	3	3	2	3	NA	3	3	NA	3	3	3	3	3	3
Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes

of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			NO
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Corresponding target to the global target not established. Target was to ensure the conservation of the full range of Zambia's natural ecosystems through a network of protected areas; representation of all ecosystems in pa system.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Maintenance of agriculture biodiversity
b) Inland water	x		
c) Marine and coastal	NA	NA	NA
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		Encroachment into protected areas reduced
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
Qualitative targets have been incorporated into the National Biodiversity Action Plan as well as the Zambia Forestry Action Plan and specific species conservation plans in wildlife. Narrative targets included in poverty reduction strategy. Extensive PA system maintained. Efforts directed at reclassifying the PA systems to ensure representativeness and the inclusion of all major ecosystems			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Ecological systems relatively intact but degradation of forest and water ecosystems in areas with growing population. Deforestation causing increasing silting of inland waters.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
No national indicators established.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
The lack of comprehensive data and absence of national indicators deter proper assessment of status of ecosystems. Funding constraints further present as a challenge to ecosystems assessments.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
Nil

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			x
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Areas of particular importance protected by a system of protected areas. Approximately 30% of land surface protected as wildlife areas; Further 10% as forest estate. Wetlands of importance designated to conserve inland waters, two sites have been designated.			
National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	x		Protection of wetlands of importance
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		Included in the system of national parks and GMAs
e) Forest	x		Included in systems of national and local forests

f) Mountain	x	Included in system of national parks and GMAs
Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x	
Please provide details below.		
Qualitative targets have been incorporated into the National Biodiversity Action Plan as well as the Zambia Forestry Action Plan and specific species conservation plans in wildlife. Narrative targets also included in the National Wetlands Conservation Strategy and the Poverty reduction strategy.		
Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
Encroachment of protected areas, key habitats being lost; degradation of key wetland areas, especially the Kafue Flats		
Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
No national indicators established		
Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		
The lack of comprehensive data and absence of national indicators deter proper assessment of status of protected areas and populations therein. Funding constraints further present as a challenge to ecosystems assessments. Twenty percent of forest reserves are either encroached or depleted due to over exploitation of products, settlements and cultivation. Further human encroachment in national parks and unplanned developments and settlements in GMAs are a threat to ecosystem conservation. Settlements in GMAs are expanding due to population growth and immigration and more and more land is being converted to agriculture. Already ecosystems in 25% and 48% of national parks and GMAs respectively are degraded due to human encroachment.		
Please provide any other relevant information.		
Nil		

Box IV.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups

D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		
b) Inland water		x	Management of commercial species and breeding sites
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		Rhino, elephant, crocodile wildlife dog conservation strategies
e) Forest	x		Commercial species, NFTP
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
Qualitative targets have been incorporated into the National Biodiversity Action Plan as well as the Zambia Forestry Action Plan and specific species conservation plans in wildlife. Narrative targets also included in the National Wetlands Conservation Strategy and the Poverty reduction strategy			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Populations of elephants and other large mammals have declined. Re-introduction of rhinoceros initiated in two sites, Status of smaller mammals unknown, Visible decline in commercial timber species of the miombo woodlands			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Population statistics of some wildlife species available but current; No indicators established for fish and			

forest species.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Irregular wildlife surveys, lack of information on tree and plant species, especially on timber species;
Unsupportive policy environment constraining progress in forest and fisheries management.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Nil

Box V.

Target 2.2		Status of threatened species improved	
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No specific targets for animal and plant species have been established except to halt the decline of populations.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water	X		Annual fish ban effected to encourage breeding
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		Species plans elaborated for key animal species
e) Forest	x		Focus on commercial timber species
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x
Please provide details below.	
Targets have been incorporate din the National Biodiversity Strategy and specific specie conservation plans	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Elephant, and Rhino only species that are monitored. Status of other threatened species not consistently monitored. National Red Data List especially of plants requires updating	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
No national indicators established although it is accepted that populations should not decline below current numbers	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Constraints include limited financial resources for undertaking annual surveys, weak law enforcement; Effective involvement of local communities in the conservation of threatened species. Identification and monitoring of threatened species weak.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
Nil	

Box VI.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity	
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained	
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		x
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
Focus is on the collection and storage of germplasm; crop genetic diversity concentrated on agriculture crops; Little attention was paid to wild plants		
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).		

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Farm varieties; maize, sorghum, millet, beans, groundnuts
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
Targets provided for in the NBSAP			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processes initiated to develop comprehensive genetic resource policy framework; Pilot activities in the conservation of traditional crop varieties being undertaken, but not enough effort. No indigenous livestock breed conservation programmes in the country. Genetic diversity is slowly eroding and being replaced by high producing breeds that require high management (feeding and disease control) for which the traditional farmer has no capacity. 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
No quantitative indicators established			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
A lot of work still needs to be undertaken on many minor crops in terms of inventories, collections, genetic characterization and maintenance. Exploration of in-situ strategies weak			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Long term perspective needs to be better integrated into the national programmes. Initial perceptions that genetic resources were limited to crop germ plasm need to be overcome.			

Box VII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Use of appraise farming methods and crops
b) Inland water	x		Management of major fisheries
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub-humid land	x		Early warning, vulnerability assessment and disaster management
e) Forest	x		Management of National and local forests
f) Mountain	x		Management of protected for wildlife
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
The sustainable management of production areas still not effective; Illegal harvest; use of inappropriate farming methods leading to degradation and erosion of biodiversity. Encroachment of protected areas. Conservation departments continue to suffer from inadequate funding. Incentives were lacking to promote sustainable management.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Although large parts of the forest estate is intact. More than 50% of forests still intact; 30% of wildlife protected areas classified degraded from a hunting based perspective. Consumption fisheries /capita ahs			

declined. No system of certification in place in Zambia.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
No quantitative indicators established
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
The lack of up to date data and information on the status of biodiversity based products has deterred the establishment of sustainable yield levels; sustainability of systems threatened
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
Nil

Box VIII.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Sustainability issues still needed to be properly addressed; No sustainable yield levels were established; Difficult to tell impact of use.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Current status of wildlife, forest, fish and other biodiversity based on observation, catch/per effort and commonly encountered species.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
No qualitative indicators have been developed. Quota system in wildlife management only means of determining off-take.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Sustainable management difficult; Increasing pressures on these biological resources has given rise to the degradation of ecosystems leading to environmental degradation, constraints to growth and increasing poverty	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
Nil	

Box IX.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			x
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Trade monitoring mainly focused on elephants.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	

c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		No Decline in elephant populations, reintroduction of a viable population of rhinos
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
No specific targets have been established for plants in international trade. Reintroduction of Rhino in North Luangwa National Park. Elephant and Rhino Management Plans in place.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Illegal harvest of wildlife still threatens elephant population; Community involvement in conservation shows potential for slowing down illegal harvest. Zambian elephant population still listed on Appendix I of CITES			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Elephant populations fairly stable and seen slight increases in selected areas such as South Luangwa			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Inadequate operational resources; Weak enforcement capacities of protection agencies; inadequate incentives among local communities for promoting conservation			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
CITES focus is currently on animal species; National CITES Committee needing reactivation.			

Box X.

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased
National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	

c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Pace of deforestation reduced through improved land management practices and by more efficient use of existing wood resources for wood energy supply and demand			
National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		Rate of deforestation reduced
e) Forest	x		Rate of deforestation reduced
f) Mountain			
Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
Goals provided for in the NBSAP and the Zambia National Forreest Action Plan and the PRSP (2002-2004)			
Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comprehensive stock assessments carried out in recent years Rate of deforestation of forests high; encroachment of forest PA's increasing; degradation of animal habitats in several national parks and game management areas 			
Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
No specific quantitative indicators developed			
Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Weak law enforcement; weak institutional arrangements, weak incentive measures; funding constraints			
Please provide any other relevant information.			
Nil			

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No national targets developed; National Report on Invasives in Zambia conclude which will be basis for developing future national targets			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Nil			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Nil			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Nil			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Nil

Box XI.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No national targets developed; National Report on Invasives in Zambia conclude which will be basis for developing future national targets			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Nil			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

Nil
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Nil
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
Current approach is to firefight problems areas. No comprehensive approach for addressing alien invasive species in place

Box XII.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comprehensive national targets elaborated, 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meteorology as a sector is now being recognised as an important tool for better resource 			

<p>management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Meteorology Policy is in draft • Meteorology Department providing reliable high quality data for inclusion in national reports. • National Action Plan to implement UNCCD in place
<p>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</p> <p>Nil</p>
<p>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</p> <p>Nil</p>
<p>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages in relation to the various international conventions (mentioned in box 2) between the various line ministries and with lower layers of government (provinces, districts) are weak, while the roles of other stakeholders in not clearly defined and no networks are developed by MTENR to bring all stakeholder institutions on board; • Mostly as a result of the chronically difficult economic situation, Zambia's public institutions lack the budget and human capacity needed to adequately and effectively implement the activities identified of the various strategic plans that are given in box 2; • Data and information collection and exchange support systems to facilitate accurate collection, processing and dissemination of climate change information among stakeholder institutions are inadequate; • Zambia ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 5th October 2006. Zambia is now eligible to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Currently in process is the setting up of a Designated National Authority (DNA) to consider approvals and monitoring of CDM projects. In addition Zambia is implementing National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The Second National Communication (SNC) proposal to address Green House Gases, Vulnerability and Adaptation and mitigation measures on climate change issues was submitted to GEF in October 2006. The proposal focuses on national communication gaps and ways of building on the NAPA <p>A number of non-governmental organisations and academic institutions are working on environmental issues, such as the Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia, Zambia Green Living Movement, Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia and Citizens for a Better Environment. Their role typically is participation in the formulation of policies and plans, community mobilisation, training and awareness promotion and programme implementation. In Zambia, key capacity development issues for NGOs are lack of human and financial resources as well as the absence of collaboration and networking on environmental issues. Only one NGO is directly working on climate change issues, namely the Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering Zambia Ltd (CEEEZ) with some knowledgeable experts on carbon sequestration and adaptation elsewhere</p>
<p>VII) Please provide any other relevant information.</p> <p>National Adaptation programme of Action in process of being developed; Consideration of national adaptation activities to offset impacts of climate change</p>

Box XIII.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	

b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x	
Please provide details below.			
Water, air and waste management standards are established; including pesticides and toxic standards			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Pesticides and toxic substances
b) Inland water	x		Effluent discharge limits
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Waste levels
e) Forest		x	Waste levels
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x	
Please provide details below.			
In the National Biodiversity Strategy Programme.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Inspection pollution and compliance monitoring in effect; generally compliance levels are low. Capacities for measuring pollutants low			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Turbidity, coliform, COD/BOD, total suspended solids, SO ₂ thresholds have been determined, Official waste disposal areas.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Enforcement for enterprises established before standards were put in place difficult. District Council capacities limited. Collaboration between agencies with a role in EIA weak.			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
Nil

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No disaggregated national targets except through the maintenance of the PA system			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Nil
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Nil
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Nil
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
Woodlands, inland waters outside of protected areas at risk from expanding agriculture, impact of the day-to-day use of the woodland by peri-urban and communal area dwellers that depend on the woodland products for livelihoods.

Box XIV.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No targets developed			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	

f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Nil			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Nil			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Nil			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Woodlands, inland waters outside of protected areas at risk from expanding agriculture, impact of the day-to-day use of the woodland by peri-urban and communal area dwellers that depend on the woodland products for livelihoods.			

Box XV.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Promotion of the development and preservation of national arts and culture and promotion of the			

expression of folklore and culture among ingenious people.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	Assessment of medicinal plants
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x

Please provide details below.

Goal/target integrate into the Fifth National Development, Science and Technology policy

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

- Systematic identification of appropriate indigenous technologies and promote their application and upgrading initiated
- Investigations into the effectiveness of traditional medicines in treating HIV/AIDs in progress

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No specific indicators in place

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Baseline information on traditional knowledge non-existent; survey in progress.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Nil

Box XVI.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Benefit sharing confined to wildlife utilisation			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Nil			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Nil
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Nil
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
Ministry of Science and Technology have surveyed status of indigenous knowledge in Zambia; Survey results will form basis of national programme of action.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and adopt a legal and institutional framework which will ensure equitable share of benefits Improving national capacity to effectively negotiate for equitable sharing of benefits at international level 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		

e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Integrated in the National Biodiversity Action Plan			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Situation analysis concerning implementation of the Bonn Guidelines and their utilisation in Zambia prepared, further strategies expected as a follow-up to the report.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Nil			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Had no basis for developing targets; situational analysis conducted recently.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Nil			

Box XVII.

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
D) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest			
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Nil			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Nil			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Nil			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Nil			

Box XVIII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening the financial system, improving public sector budgeting and accounting systems, integrating aid with National plans, designing national development strategies through dialogue with stakeholders, implementation of the public sector reform 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Increased investment for biodiversity conservation
b) Inland water	x		”
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		“
e) Forest	x		“
f) Mountain	x		“
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the Fifth National development Plan			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

- Increased external aid flows between 2002-2004
- Debt cancellation under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative attained in April 2005.
- Best practices in innovative financing for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use explored
- Reform of public sector institutions
- Development of a five-year Financial Sector Development Plan in place

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No specific indicators developed

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Financial discipline and corruption prevention were serious challenges.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Nil

Box XIX.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	

c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Nil			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Nil			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Nil			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Nil			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Nil			

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XX.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.

D) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No national targets have been established; development of the Red Data List initiated	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Nil	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
No comprehensive checklist was developed.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Nil	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Nil	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Shortage of staff and operational Resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	
<p>However as there was a wealth of data on Zambian vascular plants, it was decided to initially compile a checklist of this group and to exclude the algae and bryophytes. Thus a checklist was prepared with four broad categories: pteridophytes, gymnosperms, monocotyledons, and dicotyledons. Under each plant group, the families have been arranged in alphabetical order. The Checklist provides Zambia with basic of information for biodiversity management.</p>	

Box XXI.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify	
This target has not been specified	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Nil	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Nil	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Wildlife, Forest and Fisheries Legislation provides for undertaking inventories of biodiversity	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Nil	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Operational resources constrained achieving progress the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Zambia still needs to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the conservation status of all known plants in the country. However the status of a few plant species was assessed and included: orchid, and a near endemic <i>encephalartos schmitzi</i> . However for a start, Zambia participated in the development of a Red Data list for Southern Africa from which a National Red Data List was derived. The National Red Data List provides information on the status of threatened plants in the country. The RDL will go a long way in towards providing a technical basis for policies affecting threatened species in Zambia. The University of Zambia Herbarium initiated the development of a plant database using the PRECIS software in order to adopt standardization of data with the sub-region.	

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify	
Nil	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Nil	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Nil	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Nil	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Nil	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Resource Constraints –human and financial	
VII) Any other relevant information	
<p>The University of Zambia continued to improve its Teaching Botanic Garden which was designed to serve as a field laboratory for students of botany, ecology and biogeography. The Teaching Botanic Garden provided was used for practical guidance on how to conduct plant conservation and sustainable use activities in particular settings and integrated <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation approaches</p> <p>In addition several initiatives were underway for the development of additional botanical gardens across the country for the purposes of scientific research, conservation, display and education. These included the districts of Chibombo and Mpika which allocated land for the gardens. Ongoing work at the Munda Wanga Gardens, last three years has strengthened the garden and enabled the establishment of new botanical collections. Munda Wanga also started a Threatened Plants Programme.</p>	

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	

<p>Zambia has 14 major ecosystems based on vegetation types whose conservation is vital to biological diversity; However no quantitative targets have been established, expect that these ecosystems continues to provide goods and services. Partly protected through the protected areas system.</p>	
<p>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</p>	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
<p>Please specify</p>	
<p>Conservation of ecosystems a priority in the National Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	
<p>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</p>	
<p>Ecosystem monitoring not sufficiently developed; inability to assess true status of ecosystems</p>	
<p>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</p>	
<p>Maintenance of a protected area system; controlled harvest in production areas; local level involvement</p>	
<p>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</p>	
<p>Rate of deforestation increasing still on the increase</p>	
<p>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</p>	
<p>Nil</p>	
<p>VII) Any other relevant information</p>	
<p>No official analysis of the extent and protection of Zambia's major vegetation types were available. However preliminary analysis suggests that of the fourteen major vegetation types only four were adequately conserved by national parks. However the picture is better if game management areas and forest reserves are included in the analysis. Proper analysis requires robust data. Zambia's data base on key habitats, species, and their protection is weak.</p>	

<p>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</p>	
<p>I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?</p>	
a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify	
No established corresponding to the global target	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Incorporated into the Zambia Forestry Action Plan	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Important plant areas have been identified	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Maintenance of protected areas: National parks, forestry reserves and botanical reserves	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Most areas of important plant diversity were protected under the current system of protected areas of national parks, game management areas, and local and national forest reserves. However many areas were threatened by encroachment and habitat destruction. At least 50% of forest reserves are encroached.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Weak law enforcement; inadequate operational resources; Delay in implementing reorganized national forest institutions	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Nil	

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	

No quantitative target established	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Incorporated in protected area plans and Zambia Forestry Action Plan	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
While much of the country side still has impressive courage of trees and plants, slash and burn traditional farming methods of farming negatively impacted on forests and woodlands. Equally modern mechanised farming methods that require the clearing of land contribute to the deforestation and degradation of wooded areas	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
New Forest Act enacted, Pilot areas for Joint forest management established in selected areas, Subsidiary legislation developed for wildlife management in national parks and game management area	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Habitats of major wildlife areas still intact; 50% of forest reserves still intact	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Institutional weaknesses of the Zambia Wildlife Authority and Forest Department, and weak local level capacities	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Nil	

Box XXII.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
D) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
However contribution to <i>in-situ</i> conservation of threatened plants species through the protected areas network. Close to 40% of Zambia's land surface is under protection either in the form of national parks or forest reserves	

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Incorporated into the biodiversity actions plan, ZFAP and Fifth National Development Plan	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
However management effectiveness of the protected areas continued to be a source of concern. Seven Zambian habitats and 146 plant species have been defined as threatened in the Southern Africa Plant Red Data List.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Controlled harvest; development of management plans; local level involvement in conservation	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Zambian considering reclassification of the protected area system in order to improve effectiveness, under a GEF funded project. Project activities in progress	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Threatened species outside of protected areas vulnerable in view of inadequate capacities of conservation agencies, weak incentive systems and the ineffective coordination of conservation agencies	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Nil	

Box XXIII.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
National target incorporated in the National Biodiversity Action Plan	

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Incorporated in the activities of the National Plant Genetic Resource Centre and activities of the Forestry Department under ZFAP and PFAP.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Red Data List developed; but no programme yet national programme developed to address threatened plant species. Only adhoc work has been conducted to establish the status of particular species; No recovery or restoration programmes in place.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Nil	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Nil	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Weak database; shortage of skills and inadequate finances.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Nil	

Box XXIV.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Conservation of the genetic diversity of traditional crop varieties and their wildlife relatives and the genetic diversity of traditional livestock breeds	

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Incorporated in the National Biodiversity Action Plan	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre maintained a collection of germplasm accessions. Work started on the identification of medicinal plants including the determination of the ecological requirements of each species in close collaboration with the Traditional Healers and Practitioners association of Zambia was in progress	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Maintenance of national institution to facilitate collection and storage.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
More than 3000+ accessions made to date.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Perceptions that genetic resources only refer to plants need to be overcome; Not much work has been done on the conservation traditional livestock varieties	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Nil	

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No plans are in place;	

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No formal integration yet achieved	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Zambian has only recently undertaken a comprehensive assessment of alien invasives which will form the basis for further work.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Nil	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Nil	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Alien species, especially plants, addressed under emergencies and disasters management framework.	

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Nil	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	

b) No	x
Please specify	
Nil	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Nil	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Nil	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Nil	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Nil	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Data relating to international trade in wild flora is scanty and therefore difficult to determine the impact of trade on particular species of plants.	

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
To ensure sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forestry products and services while at the same time ensuring protection and maintenance of the biodiversity	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	

The Transitional National Development Plan integrated the sustainable management of forests in its targets, the ZFAP and

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

However, there was continued high rate of deforestation as a result of poor agricultural practices, encroachment, bush fires, settlement, charcoal burning, and firewood collection, illegal timber harvesting which lead to land degradation and loss in biodiversity. Illegal logging of high value species such as *Azelia quanzensis* (pod mahogany), *Baikiaea plurijuga* (mukusi), *Faurea saligna* (saninga), *Guibourtia coleosperma* (muzauli), and *Pterocarpus angolensis* (mukwa) was rampant..

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Government revised the policy and further piloted community approaches in the management of forests; reorganized the institutional arrangements for forest management, which however have not been fully implemented

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Deforestation still on the increase and sustainability continues to be threatened.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Weak institutional capacity to effectively intervene in processes of rapidly increasing deforestation; inappropriate management systems and weak financial management; Lack of decentralized resource management has had a bearing on the effectiveness of law enforcement; Failure to put in place appropriate policies and management responses to the major processes of environmental change taking place, such as deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity loss and watershed degradation; Poor coordination between other government departments and the Forestry Department reduced on the effectiveness of policy interventions; Lack of information on key development areas was a major obstacle to efforts to develop appropriate policies and management responses

VII) Any other relevant information

Nil

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

x

Please specify

Until recently, there was no deliberate promotional policies on indigenous technologies and hence, their development and upgrading has been minimal and in most cases non-existent.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

x

b) No	
Please specify	
A baseline survey of indigenous knowledge was initiated by the Ministry of Science and Technology	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Survey serving as basis for national programming	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Nil	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Nil	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Operation resources and skills; lack of baseline data on indigenous technologies.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Nil	

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No national target outlined in the NBSAP	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	

Various national programmes and projects on biodiversity conservation incorporate communication, education and public awareness' activities. The Transitional Development Plan also gave priority to environment education and awareness

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

Education and awareness activities a key part of the work of conservation agencies, Local level awareness undertaken through local institutions such as community Resource Boards, Joint forest management Committees and village fisheries committees

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

World Environment Day on annual calendar of government including national tree planting days; Project based awareness activities undertaken as and when was required in print and electronic media. Implementation of formal and informal environment awareness programmes. The Munda Wanga Trust developed a holistic environmental education and interpretation service. The Botanical Gardens and the Wildlife Park provided an accessible outdoor classroom dedicated to raising awareness and stimulating interest

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Relative awareness developed especially in urban areas, however lack of alternative precludes behaviour change.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

One of the challenges of communicating the importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation was translating technical material into readable and interesting material for the general public.

VII) Any other relevant information

Nil

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

x

Please specify

No comprehensive national target has been established

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Even if there is no national target established organizational strategic plans for the Zambia Wildlife Strategy, Forestry Department, Fisheries and Agriculture incorporate human resource priorities	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Zambia continued to have a shortage of professional botanists, taxonomists, horticulturists and plant diversity specialists	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Training was undertaken with the assistance of sub regional initiative SABONET.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Five (5) plant taxonomists were trained. A further 25 individuals in were trained in herbaria methods, database management environmental impact assessment, aquatic plants, grass identification, pteridophytes, miombo, botanical gardens and the Red Data List through the participation in short courses held in the sub-region	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Financial resource as training is mainly outside of the country; Inability of Civil Service to retain staff trained at great cost.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Nil	

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No target was established at national level.	

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Although not target was established some national networks developed spontaneously	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Two national networks for the Natural Resources Consultative Forum (NRCF) and the Zambia National Community Based Natural Resource Forum were established by biodiversity conservation stakeholders.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Advocacy and lobbying from interest groups culminated in the establishment of the fora; Government supported existence of fora	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Both networks were functional, provided advice to the management of biodiversity both at national and local levels.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Sustainability not assured in view of dependency on donor fund and difficulties in organizing local input to issues of concern amongst the stakeholders	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Nil	

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. <p>Plants constitute a vital component of the biodiversity spectrum in Zambia. The country is endowed with the diversity of geomorphologic units, geological formations and soil types, which have all given rise to a corresponding diversity of floristic diversity. The floristic diversity supported a correspondingly high diversity of fauna as is apparent in the existing protected areas. The achievements of the GSPC targets</p>
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were expected to contribute towards the achievement of the MDG#7. Although the supportive environment for plant conservation improved a weak plant data base, general weaknesses in strategic planning and implementation, shortage of qualified staff, constraints in funds constrained implementation of this strategy.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	x
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	x
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

a) No	
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¹ Please note that all the questions marked with have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

b) Yes, within the country	x
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. ♦ Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	
Zambia cooperated with other neighbouring countries in the conservation of dry and sub-humid land under the ZIMOZA initiative (Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia), under the Four Corner conservation initiative supported by the African Wildlife Found and under the Miombo Ecoregion Conservation Project supported by the World Wide Fund for Nature (covers Malawi, Tanzania, Congo DRC, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe Mozambique and South Africa). Zambia also participated in the Lake Tanganyika GEF supported project and further promoted the conservation of the World Heritage Site at Victoria Falls shared between Zambia and Zimbabwe.	


7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
Miombo Ecoregion Project is working in areas of biological significance in Zambia that experiences in capacity building, technology transfer, raising awareness and the livelihood approach will be shared with the rest of the ecoregion. Other programmes facilitating exchange of experiences nationally include the Miombo program in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Protected Areas Reclassification Project at MTENR, the Zambia Forestry Action Project (ZFAP), the Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project all targeted particular ecosystems and adapted to the national and sub-national levels taking into account the principles and guidance provided by the Convention.	

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details)	x

below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
<p>The were concerns raised over the weak horizontal coordination among the Ministry of Lands; Agriculture and Cooperatives; Tourism Environment and Natural Resources; Mines and Minerals Development; Energy and Water Development discussed elsewhere in this report. To the set of weak could be government institutions, could be added the virtual absence of national NGOs with participatory biological resource management capacity, and weak local-level organizational and managerial capacity. Thus, weak institutional capacity, government and otherwise, was also a root cause of threats to Zambia's ecosystems. The Zambia Wetlands Policy, the amendment of the Water Act, the development of subsidiary legislation for the Zambia Wildlife Act and the drafting of the National Environmental Policy all supported the creation of an enabling environment for implementing the ecosystem approach.</p>	

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9.  Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Zambia values its cooperation with the international community and continued to cooperate under multilateral and bilateral frameworks to implement the articles of the Convention. Under multilateral cooperation Zambia is a member to several international agreements which impact of the biodiversity. UNDP and GEF played a significant role in biodiversity conservation including the European Union. Bilaterally Zambia cooperated with the Royal Norwegian, the Royal Danish, Dutch Government, Canadian and Finnish Governments</p> <p>In this respect during the period under review Zambia attended the following important meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WSSD- Johannesburg, 2003 • CITES • Ramsar • SADC 	

- UN-CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC
- Scientific Bodies of the key conventions and agreements

Genetic Resource Policy Initiative (GRPI)- an international programme for strengthening capacity to analyze national genetic resources policy options .

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

Within the sub-region, Zambia cooperated with other countries under:

- SADC Protocols – Wildlife, Water, Forests and Agriculture
- Transboundary initiatives discussing transboundary conservation initiatives
- Biotechnology and Biosafety management
- Southern Africa Biodiversity Conservation Programme
- Cooperation in the Integrated management of dryland biodiversity through land rehabilitation
- Southern Africa Botanical Diversity Network (SABONET)

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

No	
No, but steps are under consideration	
Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	x
Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

Zambia and her development partners, reached agreement in 2004 to enhance aid effectiveness through aid harmonisation and coordination for the betterment of the Zambian people both individually and cooperatively in poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The spirit of this of this understanding emanated from the work of the OECD/DAC, the resolutions of the Monterrey Consensus (2002), the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (2003), the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) and further developed in Zambia through the Harmonisation in Practice Initiative (HIP) and the HIP Framework of Actions (2003), and the World Bank Report on Donor Coordination (2003). Government and development partners generally agreed on the following core areas:

- Delivery of development assistance in accordance with Zambia's needs and priorities;
- Alignment with GRZ systems such as national budgets cycles, financial systems and monitoring processes; where these provide reasonable assurances that cooperation resources are used for agree purposes;
- Addressing institutional capacity limitations and other constraints that prevent reasonable assurance on use of cooperation resources.
- Review of multiplicity of different donor missions, conditionalities and documentation with the aim of reducing government transaction costs;
- Promotion of coordination and Harmonisation at all levels
- Working towards delegated responsibility among donors at country level where it is legally and administratively possible
- Improvement of information sharing and understanding of commonalities and differences in our policies, procedures and practices

Through the HIP process, an Aid Policy was drafted and has been submitted to Cabinet for approval. The main objective of the Aid Policy is to ensure that Zambia has a clear, systematic, and well co-ordinated approach for soliciting and managing aid from cooperating partners. In addition an information management system to capture and monitor the flow and effectiveness of external aid flows was in the process of being developed during the period under review and expected to be ready in 2006.

Box XXV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Cooperation with other parties, especially with regard to support for biodiversity conservation has contributed to field operations, biodiversity assessment and, law enforcement, management planning and the maintenance of populations of particular species.

Cooperation has also contributed to development of a supportive environment for biodiversity conservation thereby contributing to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan, the 2010 targets and the Millennium Development Goals.

Between 2000 and 2004, however, aid delivery continued to be fragmented despite the presence of the Harmonisation In Practice (HIP) Initiative. In order to consolidate HIP Government and the Cooperating partners further devised the Joint Assistance Strategy (JAZ) - strategy for a harmonised coordination framework and practice in aid delivery.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.	
<p>At the macro level, Government prepared the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in 2002 in consultation with all stakeholders. In 2005, Government further initiated the process of preparing the National Development Plan (NDP) through consultative processes. Government has also created Sector Advisory Groups (SAGs) which were fora for dialogue between Government and stakeholders. The Government also developed a National NEPAD Action Plan through a consultative process. The draft has NDP identified priority sectors where ODA would be channeled.</p>	

13. ♦ Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)	
No	
No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	x
No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
<p>These national level strategies attempted to establish measurable targets but did not do so effectively. It was thus none of the progress reports prepared discussed any targets of with respect to conservation and sustainable sue of biological diversity. Similarly there were no attempts in the reports prepared to estimate the relative importance of biological resources to the livelihoods and sustenance of the poor, and the provision of an assessment of the threats to health and security that result from the degradation of biological resources.</p> <p>Discussion of these issues was overly general and <i>lacking in data</i> for obvious reasons. Most issues related to biological resources were referred to in broad statements like “forests are degrading,” “biodiversity is declining,” or “soil resources are depleted.” The implications for the poor of reduced availability and access to resources was left out of the PRSP. This made it difficult to link diagnostics and analyses with the setting of conservation and sustainable use policy priorities. Further the PRSP did not recognise environmental degradation as a major risk at all in achieving the goals of the strategy/plan.</p> <p>Generally, most of the proposed measures did not include detailed information on costs, prioritization, and identification of target groups and selection criteria. In addition, information on institutional and enforcement frameworks and timelines for implementation was missing with no attempt at prioritization</p>	

or elaboration of clear targets.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

No	
No, but priority actions are being identified	
Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The NBSAP continued to be the key national programme that outlined measures for conservation and sustainable use. The priorities included:

- Ensuring the conservation of the full range of Zambia's natural ecosystems
- Conservation of the genetic diversity of Zambia's crop and livestock
- Improving the legal and institutional framework and human resources to implement the strategies for conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity
- Sustainable use and management of biological resources
- Developing an appropriate legal and institutional framework and needed human resources to minimise the risks of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
- Ensuring equitable sharing of benefits from the use of Zambia's biological resources

Under programmes devised following adoption of the NBSAP, the country has undertaken policy, legal institutional and reviews and implemented changes, many of which have been described in this report (See progress under the individual articles).

After more than five years of implementing the NBSAP, Government is discussing a review of this document including the targets identified therein. This would enable the country address gaps, institutional arrangements and other issues that were not articulated previously

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Sustainable use issues integrated more strongly in the wildlife and forestry sectors and under serious consideration in fisheries sector. Benefit sharing more developed in the wildlife sector; is nascent in the forestry sector

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy

or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
Yes	
No	x
I) If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	
II) If NO , please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	Addressed from the perspective of wetland conservation. Also intending to address large mammal movements in protected areas in border areas.
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	Nil

Biodiversity and Climate Change


17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	x
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>The project "National Adaptation Programme of Action" is underway- the objective of the project is to develop a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) that will serve as a road map for the country towards the implementation of climate change adaptation activities that will contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 – Ensuring Environmental Sustainability and promotion of sustainable development.</p>	
18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on	

Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
The coordination of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD were under consideration under the National Adaptation Programme of Action.	

Box XXVI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Preliminary indications are that some capacity building conservation and sustainable has taken place on the individual and institutional levels. Many individuals in Zambia have benefited from expanding education and training programs covering global environmental issues, and awareness for these issues has been found to have increased since the Rio United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. Institutional capacity also significantly improved in Zambia, measured by the number of organizations and government agencies newly created or that now incorporate capacity to deal with climate change, biodiversity and desertification issues. But national experience shows that lack of funding and political will, may in many instances undermine newly created individual and institutional capacity.</p>

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19.  On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	x
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
Zambia has broadly identified its major ecosystems. Impressive numbers of species of fish (408 spp), animals (211 spp) and plant (3000+ spp) have are currently identified and recorded. However, not	

enough attention is been given to the identification of new species of biological diversity.

20. On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	15%
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	45%
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	30%

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

While methodologies for monitoring large charismatic mammal populations are relatively better developed, very little has been done in the forest sector including the development of techniques for monitoring general ecosystem health. There was very little routine monitoring of wildlife populations, no consistent monitoring of forest cover loss and almost no monitoring of ecosystem health generally, meaning that issues of sustainability were not clearly understood

At genetic level monitoring has focused on plants, mainly on crops

21. On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	x
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

Monitoring is generally project based. Commercial species had better information than others.

22. On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	

c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
<p>There was very little routine monitoring of wildlife populations, no consistent monitoring of forest cover loss and almost no monitoring of ecosystem health generally, meaning that issues of sustainability were not clearly understood. Both the Zambia Wildlife Authority and the Forest Department have had limited funds for an operational M&E program. Zambia's databases on key habitats, species, their protection, protected areas and major threats (especially agriculture/settlements) are thus very weak. Attempts to develop and entrench monitoring frameworks were project based.</p>	

23. Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	x
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
<p>At organizational and institutional level, the formal monitoring or regulation of biodiversity agencies by the MTENR continued to be weak and so was the monitoring of management partnerships for biodiversity conservation. Some of the issues raised under consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring and evaluation system's inability to answer the question of whether or not the existing protected area system covered the most important biodiversity for the country; • The broad and general definition of objectives for all protected areas regardless of site-specific measurable objectives and the inability to translate objectives into measurable targets and measurable indicators. Resulting from the above the inability to evaluate whether instituted management systems were achieving the stated objectives; • The general definition of protected area conservation values with limited appreciation of site-specific significance; • Irregular assessment of the suitability, adequacy and appropriateness of management processes including management efficiency and the appropriateness of methods, activities and inputs 	

Box XXVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation systems continued to be a barrier to effective biodiversity conservation during the period under review. There was limited routine monitoring of biodiversity undertaken during the reporting period. An initiative to develop a national monitoring plan for the NBSAP through the Task Force with IUCN support did not progress as expected. To date no national monitoring plan has been devised. Without a comprehensive national monitoring system, it was difficult to determine the outcomes and impact of actions taken, contribution to the Strategic Plan and 2010 targets, including the Millennium Development Goals.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ♦ Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	x
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

No plan was in place for implementing decisions on taxonomy.

25. ♦ Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

Zambia's taxonomic capacities are weak. Experts agree that a significant number of organisms remain undescribed and unrecorded. This was attributed to the sparse taxonomic understanding in a data poor environment and shortage in experts.

26. ◊ Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
Collaboration between ZAWA, UNZA, the Forestry Department and other agencies, and SABONET culminated in the training of only five taxonomists during the period under review.	
Taxonomic uncertainties affected the development of the plant RDL and as a result impacted on conservation planning. The taxonomic issues were not of high priority in biodiversity conservation and clear practical guidelines on how to cope with the problems that impinged on taxonomic work and on conservation. As there was no comprehensive assessment of the taxonomic needs of the country taxonomic work was adhoc and dependent of project funding.	

27. ◊ Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.

No collaborative efforts were put in place except for the collaboration under the SABONET.

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	x
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	

Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.

Nil

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	x
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.

Nil

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	x
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	

h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	
Nil	

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	
Nil	

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation

[Excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ◊ On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
No	
No, but potential measures are being identified	
Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	x
Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
In-situ conservation continued to be the most appropriate mode of conservation of biodiversity and was recognised in several biodiversity conservation strategies. The protected area network that comprised, national parks, game management areas, wildlife sanctuaries, game ranches, national and local forest	

reserves, botanical reserves, Ramsar sites, and heritage sites was maintained. The strategy for resource protection in these localities was premised on both physical restraints and the change of people's attitudes toward biological resources. Sensitization of people especially local communities was intended to create and develop in individuals and communities, internally driven positive attitudes towards biodiversity. Investigations and prosecutions especially in wildlife areas formed an important part of in-situ biological resources protection

34. On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

Legislation and/or regulation of the protection of threatened species is provided for under the Zambia Wildlife Act, the Forestry Act and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations

35. On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

No	x
No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

Nil

Box XXVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

f) constraints encountered in implementation

Actions taken in support of in-situ conservation provided relative security to biodiversity. In some localities populations stabilized from a downward trend. However benefit sharing with local communities continued to be an issue of contention. Inadequate funding for operation- law enforcement, management activities and capacity building constrained the effective implementation of this article and further contribution to the Strategic plan, 2010 targets and environmental sustainability a key target in the Millennium Development Goals.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	x
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

An assessment of the effectiveness of the protected areas system was under implementation, and would also address issues of establishing credible time bound and measurable national level protected area targets and indicators for national parks, game management areas and national and local forests.

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

Two new buffer zones were established next to North Luangwa national park and Kafue National parks; The coverage for national parks remained the same.

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	x
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
GEF project underway to assess effectiveness of protected areas and also to determine the representativeness of existing ecosystems in the protected areas system. This work was under coordination of the MTENR under the Reclassification and Effective Management of National Protected Areas System (PIMS 1937) - a project supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).	

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
The integration of protected areas into broader landscapes, including policy, planning and other measures is being addressed by the Reclassification and Effective Management of National Protected Areas System (PIMS 1937)- a project supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).	

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

EIA regulations have been incorporated into sector legislation such as the Zambia Wildlife Act, The Tourism Act, the Roads Act and Energy Regulation Act. Major national development programs which incorporated environmental assessments included the Agricultural Development Support Project (ADSP) funded by the World Bank, Road Sector Investment Program (ROADSIP) funded by the World Bank and the SEED project also funded by the World Bank.

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

- Poor Government financial provisions to protected area agencies undermined basic operations
- Irregular interventions from Government structures at various levels.
- The legal framework remains a source of constraint on the effectiveness of the current institutional arrangements.
- Not much deliberate conscientious investments into the protected areas.
- So far a few long term partners have been secured for the management of protected areas
- Incentives systems for local level participation were inadequate.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

Basic assessments have been undertaken in the wildlife and forest sectors; Issues important to capacity needs assessment have included:
 1) skills gap report to guide human resource development activities, 2) Competitive recruitment system, 3) management development programme to be run regularly, 4) field skills training to be run regularly, and 5) improvements to training facilities.

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	x
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
Innovative financing for biodiversity conservation study identified opportunities for expanding financing sources for protected areas and biodiversity. Financing alternatives in place included; government budgetary provisions, donor support and revenues from utilisation all which were not enough.	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	x
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
The GEF funded project on the effectiveness of protected areas in progress and will develop methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	

Box XXIX.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Some policy changes mooted by stakeholders resulted in the adjustment in the country’s legal and policy frameworks for covering protected areas. However operational resource constraints, shortage of skilled staff, affected Zambia’s contributions to the Strategic Plan and 2010 targets, including the MDGs</p>

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	x
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.	
Plant invasive Alien Species (IAS) for which preliminary assessment have been done include Kafue weed (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>), <i>Lantana camara</i> , <i>Mimosa pigra</i> , and <i>Kariba weed</i> , (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>).	

47. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
National survey for invasive alien species undertaken in June 2004, which will form basis for prevention and eradication programmes.	

48. ☐ In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ☐ Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	
Nil	

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	x
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	
Nil	

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	
Nil	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) No, but review under way	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	
Nil	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
Nil	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
Nil	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA)
--

and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	x
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
Nil	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
Nil	

Box XXX.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Nil

**Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions
GURTS**

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.	
Government's intention in traditional knowledge management was to develop a national policy for protecting indigenous knowledge and genetic resources. In this regard baseline activities aimed at assessing how people used traditional knowledge and biological resources, and how much users knew about patents and intellectual property were critical when developed the draft policy would incorporate strategies to address concerns about the protection of traditional knowledge	

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	
Nil	

Akwé: Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	
Nil	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	
Nil	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	
Community based approaches were implemented in the wildlife and forestry sector and piloted in the fisheries sectors. In the wildlife and forestry sectors guidelines for participation were in place. However communities were still passive and biodiversity conservation agencies such as ZAWA and Forest Department still dominant their roles, Communities still needed proficiency in biodiversity management, allocation and negotiation of wildlife/forest concessions, and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from utilisation of biodiversity. In addition, capacity continued to be weak in financial management and management systems. The lack of regular monitoring, negated successes where community capacities have been built, such as in wildlife.	

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	

Wildlife legislation provided for local level institution, (the CRBs); Forestry sector for Joint Forest management Committees (JFMs); Benefit sharing arrangements were also in place for the wildlife sector and communities were receiving shares of revenues on the basis of agreed portions.

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

Mechanisms for the full participation of the wider community have been promoted by working at the village level. This is only relatively developed in the wildlife sector. Participation of women still ineffective for several reasons.

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, sub-regional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	x

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

No provisions for sharing information at the local and regional level were put in place.

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	x

c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	
Communities were supported in formulating local community development plan, but not biodiversity conservation plans.	

Box XXXI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Development of local level advisory committees was not adequately addressed essentially as a result of weaknesses in the support system. Biodiversity agencies had capacity problems that preclude provision of this support to the local level. Equally civil society capacity was weak as well.</p>

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ◊ On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.	
Priorities for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation focused on the strengthening of existing institutions established for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation. These included the Botanical gardens at Munda Wanga; Herbarium at the University of Zambia, Forestry Department and Mt. Makulu; National Gene Bank at Mt. Makulu; Fish breeding at Mwekera; Veterinary research facilities and Private game parks.	

68. ◊ On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?	
No	
No, but potential measures are under review	x
Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats	

under appropriate conditions.

Although not purely an *ex-situ* measure, the reintroduction of rhinoceros into the wild is underway. Reintroduction of plant species had not yet been addressed.

69. On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

x

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

Through membership to the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Center at Chalimbana near Lusaka, Zambia has adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to our country and originating outside our country. The National Plant Genetic Resources Center (NPGRC) was also used for this purpose.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre continued to maintain a collection under its long term storage conditions using the principle of low moisture content and subzero temperatures. The national gene bank held 4,500+ germplasm accessions of about 40 different crops and plants. Crop species for which collection were not adequate included those not cultivated but harvested for use at local community. Other gaps included pasture, fodder and fruit tree species.

Further measures were adopted to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable

use of biological resources into national decision-making?	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.	
<p>The Government of Zambia continued to accord importance to the sustainable use of components of biological diversity and thus gave priority to exploring the best ways of involving local communities in the promotion of sustainable use. In this respect, Zambia continued to refine its policies and legislative framework to facilitate sustainable use. The focus of policy and legislative reform was focused on the Zambia Wildlife Policy, Zambia Forestry Policy, Zambia Water Policy, Zambia Wetlands Policy and the Zambia Fisheries Policy. These policies formed the basis of legislation in the specific sectors</p>	

71. On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.	
<p>Specific measures adopted related to development and implementation of management plans for wildlife protected areas, forest reserves and other conservation areas. In addition under community based approaches, measures were put in place to protect and encourage customary uses of biological resources compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements</p> <p>Under various conservation programmes measures were put in place that assisted local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced through community resources management programs. These programmes were implemented in wildlife, forestry and fisheries and through the use of integrated nutrient management in agriculture (INM) where practices such as inter cropping and agro forestry are employed. Further Zambia identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>Under the Environmental Council of Zambia EIA regulations (discussed elsewhere in this report) were used to review developments to ensure the minimization of adverse impacts on biological diversity</p>	

72. On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?	

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.	
Under community based approaches, measures were put in place to protect and encourage customary uses of biological resources compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.	

73. ♦ On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.	
Specific measures adopted related to development and implementation of management plans for wildlife protected areas, forest reserves and other conservation areas. Under Wildlife law communities can collaborate with government and other stakeholders to develop remedial action in degraded areas.	
In addition Zambia put in place the Tourism and Forestry Development Funds which are national mechanisms for involving and promoting sustainable use in the private sector.	

74. ♦ Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	x
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
No comprehensive indicators and incentive measures for conservation and sustainable use for relevant sectors were identified except for the wildlife sector, which maintained a benefit spring mechanism for revenues from wildlife utilisation.	

75. ♦ Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
Through poverty alleviation programmes associated with community based natural resource management programmes in wildlife, forestry and fisheries, sustainable use practices have been integrated to promote the sustainability of ecosystems. Use practices include compliance with quota systems, licensing and concessioning. Other practices include the close of seasons and limitation on harvest techniques in wildlife and fisheries.	

76. ♦ Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Private sector is involved through the provision of management information to the biodiversity agency on catch/effort, compliance with certification standards, compliance with EIA and requirements for management planning.	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	x
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
During the period under review Zambia did not initiate processes to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (Decision VII/12), nor did it take any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (Decision VII/12)	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
Nil	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ♦ Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
The requirement of EIA requires the developer to prepare Environmental Impact Statement or Environmental Project Brief depending on the size of the project and to detail mitigation measures for likely impacts. Tourism concession Agreements for operation in protected areas, also stipulated additional conditions on the developer or operator.	

80. ♦ Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	x
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
A serious threat to tourism management in Zambia is deficiency in human resources. These include the capacity to manage protected areas wildlife areas (with ZAWA struggling to find experienced park managers), absence of civil society activism and lack of documentation and exposure to best practices. Lack of training opportunities at local higher learning institutions further compound the human resource capacity problems.	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

Some capacity building and financial support are provided to local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning and product development; This support however is inadequate and monitoring is weak.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	x
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

One of the policy aims of the Tourism Policy for Zambia, tourism growth is environmentally sustainable and accessible to future generations; The Government will continue to encourage practices such as sustainable waste disposal, green packaging and recycling, water and energy conservation, integrated environmental management, social and environmental audits.

Box XXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Most areas of inter-sector conflict stemmed from policy weaknesses for non-consumptive tourism . One prime example that affected lion and leopard populations in the interface areas between national parks and GMA was the current policy requirement that prime hunting areas had to conduct a specific number of hunts regardless of the hunting blocks real ability to support these quotas and combination of species allotted to the hunts. Similar, but slightly reduced requirements also applied to secondary hunting areas. This policy was intended to ensure that both the ZAWA derived the maximum possible revenues from each hunting block and secondly that a concessionaire did not sit on a valuable concession without using it.

If animal population data inputs and quota setting processes were transparent and adequate, this policy would be understandable. Regrettably the various inputs to the quota setting process were generally agreed to be less than satisfactory and incompatible with sustainable lion and leopard hunting. As a result of this policy there was always the fear that an avid safari outfitter, and an under-funded ZAWA could find mutual benefit in driving these quotas upwards – to the detriment, not just of the population dynamics of these predators in the GMAs, but also in adjoining areas of national parks. These policy weaknesses affected the progress in implementing the national biodiversity action plan and efforts for achieving sustainability of the environment under the MDGs and the Strategic Plan of the Convention.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Zambia continued to refine the community based approach to biodiversity approach as a way of providing incentives for biodiversity conservation at the local level. No comprehensive measures such as tax incentives or subsidies were provided for at the national level although the cost structures in some sectors such as energy sector acted as disincentives to forest conservation.


84. Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of

biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Nil

85.  Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No

x

b) No, but relevant programmes are under development

c) Yes, some programmes are in place

d) Yes, many programmes are in place

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

a) No

x

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Nil

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No

b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way

x

c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)

d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Box XXXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Nil

Article 12 - Research and training

88. On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No

b) No, but programmes are under development

c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Zambia established programs for scientific and technical education and training in the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components through training at the University of Zambia-School of natural sciences and School of Agriculture; and national colleges and training institutions that provide training aspects in forestry, fisheries, wildlife and agriculture.

89. On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Through various national biodiversity conservation programmes at MTENR and other institutions such as ECZ, ZAWA, NCHS, fisheries and higher institutions of learning Zambia prioritized research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the public and private sector.

Zambia undertook the following key research programmes for biodiversity:

- Assessment for the reintroduction of black rhino;
- Elephant and large herbivore population surveys in the Luangwa and Kafue National Parks.
- Determination of the population status of lions and other large predators in the Kafue National Park
- Black cheeked Love Bird Study
- Wild dog population study in the Lower Zambezi national park and adjoining GMA.
- Animal and Vegetation survey in South Luangwa National Park
- National Reconnaissance-Scale Forest Resources Assessment 2003

90. On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

x

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Nil

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Regarding the contribution to progress towards the 2010 target, progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, Contribution to the achievement of the MDGs, the improved management of biological resources has contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through an improvement in the supportive environment, which has links to the availability of resources and food, improved child nutrition, improved health for pregnant mothers, education, environment and agricultural production.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No

x

b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development

c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)

d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

Government departments involved in biodiversity such as Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ), Zambia Wildlife Authority, Forestry, and Fisheries had major responsibility for promoting public education and on the Convention and on conservation of biological resources at national level. Although Zambia has no unified Communication Education Public Awareness and Public Awareness (CEPA) strategy specifically for the CBD. However Zambia developed and implemented communication,

education and public awareness strategies and promoted public participation in support of the Convention in Zambia in line with global Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan under the CBD of the convention, through the environmental education programmes at the Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources and the Communications unit of the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) and through national and international NGOs.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

Local workshops and participation of Zambian experts at international seminars contributed to the awareness regarding activities being undertaken to facilitate the implementation of the program of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) as contained in the annex to decision VI/19 of the COP.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

In addition Zambia promoted biodiversity-related issues through the print and electronic media, other media, and public relations and communications networks at national level through local and international NGOs such as the Wildlife Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ), IUCN, WWF, and AWF

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

Promotion of communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level was conducted through local institutions- Community Resource Boards, Joint Forest Management Committees and other local level committees for agriculture and fisheries extension.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

No	
No, but some programmes are under development	
Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	x
Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

Zambia continued to provide support to regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness through attending respective meetings and continued to promote cooperation and exchange programs for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels through meetings and workshops.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

Project based initiatives in wildlife; fisheries and forest have developed capacities but have not been sustained when projects phase out. Only the ECZ had relatively well developed capacity to deliver initiatives on communication education and public awareness.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

Locally Zambia launched the Zambia Network of Environmental Educators and Practitioners (ZANEED) in 2002 to promote and facilitate collaboration among environmental educators and practitioners in

Zambia by sharing environmental information, resources and experiences. ZANEEP had a membership of more than 90 organisations and individuals. This group of key actors and stakeholders for communication environmental issues was strongly supported by government as a way of integrating biological diversity conservation matters in practice relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies in Zambia. The work of ZANEEP during the period under review culminated in the hosting of the 3rd International Conference on African Zoo and Reserve Educators Network (AZOREN) and the Environmental Education Association of Southern Africa (EEASA) in 2005.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

Zambia's CEPA activities being undertaken for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programs of work adopted under the Convention are such as development of HIV/AIDS policies for all government Ministries and institutions, including gender mainstreaming.

99. Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Initiatives undertaken by the Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society (WECSZ), the Zambia Ornithological Society (ZOS), the Wildlife Producers Association,(WPAZ), Professional Hunters Association of Zambia (PHAZ) the Timber Association of Zambia, Tour Operators Association, the Tourism Council and the Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia (ECAZ) the environmental arm of the Zambian National Farmers Union (ZNFU), collaborate with government regarding biodiversity conservation.

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	
Communicating or sharing of information on the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of the national CEPA programs and activities were mostly done through workshops; The outcomes of the activities were the wide participation of various stakeholders and contribution to wide participation in the management of biodiversity.	


Box XXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Public awareness and education initiatives were generally well received by the public. However, awareness on the Convention and the Goals of the Strategic Plan and the 2010 targets was limited. Zambia did not effectively publicize the goals of the NBSAP. The Millennium Development Goals were appreciated more from a social perspective than from environment because civil society involved in education and social issues were more active than those in the environment sector. In fact there were very few civil society organisations in the environment who could have supplemented government efforts in raising public awareness on CBD issues.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101.  On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

Encouraging progress has been made regarding the promotion and implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment following development of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 1997, under the EPPC Act Cap 204, which require listed proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity to prepare EIA's. These regulations prevented damage to wildlife, forest and fish biodiversity.

102. On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, some mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

EIA regulations have been incorporated into sector legislation such as the Zambia Wildlife Act, The Tourism Act, the Roads Act and Energy Regulation Act. Major national development programs which incorporated environmental assessments included the Agricultural Development Support Project (ADSP) funded by the World Bank, Road Sector Investment Program (ROADSIP) funded by the World Bank and the SEED project also funded by the World Bank.

103. On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

No	x
No, but assessment of options is in progress	
Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

Nil

104. On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	x
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

105. ♦ On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, some mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

The Environmental Council of Zambia and the Disaster Management Unit under the Vice Presidents Office put in place Emergency Response Systems which provided for effective response to accidents and emergencies likely to bring immediate negative impacts on the environment and human life.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

The country applied the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes through the EIA process. However Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (Decision VI/7) was used widely as a tool for biodiversity management.

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

The Polluter Pays Principle is incorporated in environmental pollution control legislation. However this provision was absent from wildlife management and Forestry Management law.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

The Zambia Wildlife Act, Forests Act, Fisheries Act, Water Act and the Tourism Act all provided for the protection of biodiversity from damage. However there were in the enforcement of the provisions resulting from inadequate operation funds, poor coordination and lack of harmonisation in the legal provisions.

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

Under bilateral and multilateral collaborative frameworks, Zambia was able to develop methods of cooperation for the development activities in support of the CBD. Specific areas of technical and scientific cooperation included:

- handling biotechnology,
- training in various aspects of taxonomy
- Genetic resources conservation
- research in mammal species and
- Design of projects in support of effective biodiversity management.
- Managing invasive species

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Zambia and her development partners, reached agreement in 2004 to enhance aid effectiveness through aid harmonisation and coordination for the betterment of the Zambian people both individually and cooperatively in poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The spirit of this of this understanding emanated from the work of the OECD/DAC, the resolutions of the Monterrey Consensus (2002), the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (2003), the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) and further developed in Zambia through the Harmonisation in Practice Initiative (HIP) and the HIP Framework of Actions (2003), and the World Bank Report on Donor Coordination (2003). Government and development partners generally agreed on the following core areas:

- Delivery of development assistance in accordance with Zambia’s needs and priorities;
- Alignment with GRZ systems such as national budgets cycles, financial systems and monitoring processes; where these provide reasonable assurances that cooperation resources are used for agree purposes;
- Addressing institutional capacity limitations and other constraints that prevent reasonable assurance on use of cooperation resources.
- Review of multiplicity of different donor missions, conditionalities and documentation with the aim of reducing government transaction costs;
- Promotion of coordination and Harmonisation at all levels
- Working towards delegated responsibility among donors at country level where it is legally and administratively possible
- Improvement of information sharing and understanding of commonalities and differences in our policies, procedures and practices

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Nil

111. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.	
Nil	

112. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the type of measures taken.	
Nil	

113. In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	

The status of the implementation of ABS principles in Zambia was assessed. A case study on the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their utilisation in Zambia was prepared by the Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources in October 2005. The study discerned that there was a general lack of awareness and appreciation of the Bonn Guidelines in biodiversity management sectors i.e. wildlife, fisheries and forestry and even among planners, policy makers. In addition it was established that there was a general lack of understanding of the concept of Access and Benefit Sharing and misconstrued to be synonymous with CBNRM for which many key aspects of ABS are absent.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	x
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	
Nil	

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	
Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.	
Nil	

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	
---------------------------------------	--

b) No	x
Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.	
Nil	

Box XXXV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

ABS was generally constrained by:

- The unfavorable legal and policy frameworks particularly in respect of access and control to biodiversity and the subsequent sharing of benefits arising from their use. There was no holistic enabling legal framework developed for effective implementation of the access and benefit sharing concept as an incentive for sustainable management of biological resources.
- Zambia had no overall strategy for ABS, a major constraint to implementation of ABS principles as required by the Bonn guidelines and the sectoral approaches remained uncoordinated.
- The lack of access to and transfer of technology for conservation and sustainable use from the developed world. Much of the technology transferred was primarily for improved, efficient and effective harvesting of genetic resources and rarely for improved conservation and sustainable use.
- Limitations in the generation of scientific, socio-economic and documentation of indigenous and traditional knowledge on genetic resources due to lack of funds for research in genetic resources for which access was being granted.

Limitations in exchange of information due to the non-existence of an operational National Clearing-House Mechanism.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ◊ On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.	
Nil	

118. ◊ On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ◊ On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?	
No	x
No, but potential measures are under review	
Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (provide details below)	
Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	
Nil	

Box XXXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Nil

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

No	
No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

Government directed policy on the development and application of Science and Technology through the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC). The NSTC Strategic Plan for the period 2002 – 2006 guided the promotion of scientific and technological development for wealth creation. The National Technology and Business Centre (NTBC) was responsible for promoting transfer of technologies both local and foreign and spearheaded the development and application of appropriate indigenous and other technologies in Zambia under the Home Grown Technology (HGT) programme. During the period under review, the National Science and Technology Policy and the National Agriculture Policy and Health policy were reviewed.

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	
Nil	

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	x
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	
Some of the constraints to accessing and transferring technology in Zambia included:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial and skilled human resources, • Low accessibility to high-quality laboratory facilities, equipment and supplies. • Insignificant links with the international scientific community; and low accessibility the global stock up-to-date knowledge. • Lack of harmonization of Science & Technology laws contained in the various Zambian statutes. 	

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	
Assessment mainly focused on genetically modified organism and specifically maize.	

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate

information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	
Nil	

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	
Nil	

Box XXXVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	
Nil	

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. <input type="checkbox"/> On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. <input type="checkbox"/> On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) No	NA
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	NA
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	NA

Box XXXVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	
NA	

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. <input type="checkbox"/> On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.	
<p>Zambia cooperated scientifically and technically in field conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas of in human resource development and project planning. Biodiversity management programmes and projects that benefited from scientific and technical cooperation included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Royal Norwegian, Government- Wildlife conservation and community participation, Development of biosafety • The Royal Danish Government – Wildlife conservation and community participation, development of collaborative forum • The World Bank –Support for economic expansion and development focusing on tourism development, strategic planning for the wildlife sector • UNDP/GEF- Reclassification of protected areas, National Capacity Self assessment, support for environmental and natural resources management, Trade and environment, Environment policy development and legal reform • Global Water Partnership – IWRM planning and implementation • WWF- biodiversity conservation, establishment of collaborative fora • African Wildlife Foundation- heartland programme 	

129. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	
Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.	

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)
--

a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	x
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	NA
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	NA
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	NA
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	NA
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	NA
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	NA
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	NA
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	NA
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	
NA	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
Zambia with UNDP support initiated development of CHM in order to make information available more useful to researchers and decision makers.	

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	x

b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	
Nil	

Box XXXIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	
Nil	

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Zambia decided to take a judicious approach to its handling. Priority was given the development of a National Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy, under the UNEP/GEF Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity Project, whose assistance made it possible to initiate the process of developing the Policy.

Development of the Biosafety legislation was in progress.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box XLI.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	Budgetary allocation of US\$1,000 for subscriptions
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	Denmark? Norway ?
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	Funding through SABSP?
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	Funding from UNDP, GEF, World Bank?
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	Funding from International NGO's and others, African Parks etc..?
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	Revenue from concession fees, license fees, (ZAWA, FD)?

Box XLII.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

No biodiversity trust funds were put in place at national level, although feasibility study to develop a trust fund for the environment been initiated with Norwegian funding.

Major financing projects included:

- The Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Project (ZAM/01/006/01/99/f) -
- Lake Tanganyika Integrated Management-Zambian Component (Catchment Management through Sedimentation Control
- National Capacity Self Assessment (PIMS 2693).
- Reclassification and Effective Management of National Protected Areas System (PIMS 1937)-
- Preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (PIM 2712
- National Environmental Policy development
- Securing the Environment for Economic Expansion and Diversification (SEED) for ZAWA (World Bank) (SDR 19, 200,000)
- Engineering Design for Upgrading/Construction of the Kafue National Park Road (Government of Norway) (NOK 10million
- Assistance to the Wildlife Management in the Western and Central Regions of ZAWA (NORAD) (NOK 25 million)
- Emergency Support to ZAWA: Performance based resource projection in the Kafue National Park (NORAD) US\$ 497,474
- South Luangwa Area Management Unit Phase IV and extension of Phase IV

137. On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	x
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Financial resources for supporting implementation of the CBD came from the Zambian government through the various responsible government agencies. This funding varied from year to year but was more directed towards salaries and less to actual conservation work

Financial resources for local level activities came through NGO project funding, CBOs and the Private sector and were in the form of grants, and sub-contracts. These sources however remained limited in comparison to funds grants which came through the public sector

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	NA
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	NA

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	
NA	

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	x

140. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	
Monitoring of financial support to biodiversity, to the public sector was through government financial and public accounting systems.	
Monitoring of funds to the private sector and the Civil Society was followed up by funding agencies	

141. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	x
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
Nil	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	X

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

Zambia and her development partners, reached agreement in 2004 to enhance aid effectiveness through aid harmonisation and coordination for the betterment of the Zambian people both individually and cooperatively in poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The spirit of this of this understanding emanated from the work of the OECD/DAC, the resolutions of the Monterrey Consensus (2002), the Rome Declaration on Harmonisation (2003), the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) and further developed in Zambia through the Harmonisation in Practice Initiative (HIP) and the HIP Framework of Actions (2003), and the World Bank Report on Donor Coordination (2003).

Government and development partners generally agreed on the following core areas:

- Delivery of development assistance in accordance with Zambia's needs and priorities;
- Alignment with GRZ systems such as national budgets cycles, financial systems and monitoring processes; where these provide reasonable assurances that cooperation resources are used for agree purposes;
- Addressing institutional capacity limitations and other constraints that prevent reasonable assurance on use of cooperation resources.
- Review of multiplicity of different donor missions, conditionalities and documentation with the aim of reducing government transaction costs;
- Promotion of coordination and Harmonisation at all levels
- Working towards delegated responsibility among donors at country level where it is legally and administratively possible
- Improvement of information sharing and understanding of commonalities and differences in our policies, procedures and practices

Between 2000 and 2004, however, aid delivery continued to be fragmented despite the presence of the Harmonisation In Practice (HIP) Initiative. In order to consolidate HIP Government and the Cooperating partners further devised the Joint Assistance Strategy (JAZ) - strategy for a harmonised coordination fragmented.

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	x

d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
<p>Mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issue into other sectors has posed capacity problems for Zambia in terms of strengthening the institutions that deal with biodiversity and the technical capacity for devising appropriate measures that are efficient and cost effective. Mainstreaming is closely related to capacity building and both often overlap in practice. While there have been attempts at putting in place institutional/regulatory infrastructures such as appropriate organizational structures, many times efforts have been thwarted by inadequate personnel, resources and equipment to ensure proper execution of policies in a regular, coordinated and predictable manner.</p>	

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
<p>Development frameworks intended to support national sustainable development have fallen short of properly integrating biodiversity and other crosscutting issues. Both the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002-2004), and Fourth National Development Plan (2003-2006) had stand alone sections on the environment or natural resources (which include biodiversity) with no real demonstrated linkages to other sectors. This is also the case in the Fifth National Development Plan (2007-2011). Zambian experience in implementing such national strategy plans shows, these government documents are generally not influencing the main forces affecting degradation, because they mostly fail to establish systems and processes that engage the dominant sectors of society and government.</p>	

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an “X” in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.	
A r e a s	Support provided
Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
<i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect	

traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
<i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilatera l	Other

a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	x		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	x		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)	Nil	Nil	Nil
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)		x	x
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)	x		
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)		x	x
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)		x	x
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	x		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)		x	x
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)		x	x
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	x		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative	Nil	Nil	Nil
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	Nil	Nil	Nil
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation during the period under review were mainly through the following -Appropriation by the National Assembly through the national budget, license fees, permits and levies for biodiversity use; local authority rates, taxes and levies, bilateral and multilateral loans and grants; the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), NGO/CBO project funding. CBNRM in the wildlife and fisheries sectors was also an innovative financing mechanism for biodiversity conservation in Zambia which channeled revenues from wildlife back into conservation. The Polluter Pays Principle and EIA administered by the Environmental Council of Zambia further provided finances for cleaning up and for conservation.

Key weaknesses in financial management included:

- the unclear procedures regarding how best to mobilize, receive, plan/budget and manage external resources,
- inappropriate systems of monitoring programme/project implementation and, consequently,
- inability to determine the level of impact and weak coordination within the Government system in the area of aid management, resulting in many line ministries getting marginalized in the process

Other challenges included:

- yearly fluctuations of resources
- accountability and transparency in collection and administration of financial resources
- absorption capacity and efficiency of use
- over commercialization of the resource base

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	3	NA	3	2	3

(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	2	NA	2	2	3
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	3	3	NA	2	2	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	3	NA	2	2	3
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	3	2	NA	2	2	3
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	3	2	NA	2	3	3
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	3	NA	3	3	3
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	3	NA	3	3	3
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	3	2	NA	2	2	3
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	3	NA	3	3	3
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	2	NA	2	2	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	NA	3	2	3
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	3	NA	3	2	3
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	3	NA	2	3	3

(r) Lack of effective partnerships	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	3	NA	2	3	3
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	3	2	NA	2	2	3
(u) Poverty	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(v) Population pressure	3	2	NA	2	3	2
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	NA	3	3	3
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	2	NA	3	2	2
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		x		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		x		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit		x		

on Sustainable Development				
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		x		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
<p>Water Resources Action Programme (WRAP), spearhead reforms for the management of the water sector. The over all objective of the WRAP is that water is utilised for the maximum economic benefit in an equitable and sustainable manner with strong stakeholder participation. The WRAP outputs are an effective institutional and legal framework, strong human resource capacity, models for planning and integrated water resources management, and improved data and information management in support of better management of inland water ecosystems</p> <p>Further Zambia with Global Water Partnership (GWP) support drafted a In addition the Ministry of Water and Energy Development and the Zambia Water Partnership with CIDA funding and technical support from the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa Secretariat is in the process of developing a national Integrated Water Resources Management Plan and Water Efficiency Plan, which will further identify priorities in support of inland water ecosystems.</p>				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	x
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
<p>The Water Resources Action Plan has developed priority activities that correspond to each of the activities in the programme of work which is currently a national programme implemented by the Ministry of Energy and Water Development.</p>	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint	

implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	x
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
The National IWRM Plan promotes synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Programme of Work.	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?			x
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?			x
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?			x
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?			x
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?			x
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
NA			

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	x
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	

d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
Nil	

Box XLIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Nil

Marine and coastal biological diversity
General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	NA
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	NA
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	NA
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	NA
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	NA
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	NA
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	NA
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	NA

i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	NA
j) Others (please specify below)	NA
k) Not applicable	NA
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
NA	

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	NA
b) Early stages of development	NA
c) Advanced stages of development	NA
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	NA
e) Not applicable	NA
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
NA	

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	NA
b) Early stages of development	NA
c) Advanced stages of development	NA
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	NA
e) Not applicable	NA
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	
NA	

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
a) No	NA
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	NA
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	NA
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	NA
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	NA
f) Not applicable	NA
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	
NA	

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.				
Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs	NA	NA	NA	NA
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders	NA	NA	NA	NA
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments	NA	NA	NA	NA
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services	NA	NA	NA	NA
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns	NA	NA	NA	NA
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists	NA	NA	NA	NA

g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching	NA	NA	NA	NA
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality	NA	NA	NA	NA
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats	NA	NA	NA	NA
j) Others (please specify below)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
NA				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an “X” to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	NA
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	NA
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	NA
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	NA
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	NA
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	NA
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	NA
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	NA
i) Other (please describe below)	NA
j) Not applicable	NA
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	NA
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	NA
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	NA
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	NA
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	NA
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	NA
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	NA
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	NA
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	NA
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	NA
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	NA
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	NA
m) Not applicable	NA
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	
NA	

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	NA
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	NA
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	NA

d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	NA
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	NA
f) Not applicable	NA
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
NA	

Box XLV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
NA

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ♦ Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agro biodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agro biodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
Zambia developed and implemented several programmes including the Agricultural Commercialization Programme (ACP), Agricultural Development Support Project (ADSP), Community Fisheries Programmes, Agro-forestry programmes and the Miombo programme to ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions in support of conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity components.	

The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives incorporated agro-biodiversity into national programmes and strategies.

162. ♦ Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	
Nil	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment

163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?

a)No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	x
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
Zambia undertook specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity namely plant and animal genetic resources. Priority was given to major traditional food crops namely maize, sorghum, finger millet, pearl millet cowpeas, groundnuts and beans.	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No	x
b) Yes, assessments are under way	

c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	
Zambia did not undertake a comprehensive assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security.	

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	
The lack of adequately qualified human resources, limited financial support Zambia as well as the lack of facilities and equipment necessary for the conservation of genetic resources constrained progress. Although the policy environment improved slightly, the lack of legal provision for the regulation of collections and exchange of both crop and livestock germ plasm further constrained the conservation and management of agro-biodiversity.	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
Nil	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
Nil	

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	x
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	
Nil	

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming	
171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?	
a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	
Nil	

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	x
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	x
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	

f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	
Through the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO), Zambia mainstreamed supporting institutional frameworks and policy and planning mechanisms for agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and their integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity.	

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.	
Nil	

Box XLVI.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.
Zambia did not taken action to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators

Box XLVII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>The main objective was to rescue local genetic diversity and to have these conserved for future crop development and improvement. Collection missions were undertaken in almost all parts of the country. The focus on maize has led to the abandonment of traditional crops and varieties throughout Zambia. For</p>

example, traditional sorghum production in Central, Eastern, Southern and Western Provinces has been largely displaced by maize production.

Regarding livestock genetic resources conservation, measures for the conservation of livestock genetic resources have been limited or non-existent. Only the collection of semen from the local Tonga cattle breeds has been stored at Mazabuka Animal Research Institute.

Zambia supported the compilation and carrying out of relevant case studies relating to biodiversity, food and nutrition, and soil biodiversity including the development of indicator/indicators of biodiversity used in food security, consistent with decision VII/30. Significant progress was made towards food security, last season (2005-06) when a bumper harvest was realized in Zambia

The activities undertaken in agro-biodiversity conservation contributed towards the achievement of MDGs 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	x
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	x
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes

Relevant parts of the work programme were incorporated into the Transitional National Development Plan (2000-2004) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002-2004), through the Sector Advisory Group (SAG) developed for this purpose. The SAG provides both technical input as well as validation of the components of the programme.

Data gaps prevented realistic projection of targets, but also precluded development of realistic indicators. Lack of information on key development areas was a major obstacle to efforts to develop appropriate policies and management responses. The last forest inventory dates back to 1970's, and reliable information on forest production, management and environment was largely unavailable. Technical capacity to conduct analyses at sector level was limited.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

Between 2000 and 2005, significant progress was made in piloting community stakeholder collaboration in forest management. Joint Forest Management Plans were prepared for a total of eight forest reserves and two open areas, covering a total area of 99,000 ha of natural woodland in four provinces. Valuable lessons were learnt on the planning and implementation modalities of joint forest management, which will guide the way forward.

Under the Forest Support programme (FSP) National Forest Resource Assessment 2003 was carried out from 2002-2004 which resulted in the development of new national forest resource assessment based on the classification of Landsat satellite. Forested areas were identified and stratified into High, medium and low density forest. Together these categories covered over 40% of the total land area.

Under the Forest Resource Management Project (FRMP) whose objective was to increase the incomes of poor people dependant on the exploitation of forest resources, local level institutions were facilitated, training in beekeeping was provided and some capacity built in relation to the sustainable use of non timber forest products such as Chikanda (orchid), caterpillars, rattan and bamboo.

Box XLIX.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

Initiatives in community management of forest resources were piloted in selected areas. Community institutions were facilitated through which training in forest monument was provided. Joint Forest management guidelines were developed but benefit sharing mechanisms were delayed by the absence of legal provisions.

Box L.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

In view of constraints in funding to the Forest Department, capacity building in human and capital resources was mainly project based. Under the FRMP which operated in the Luapula and Northern Provinces

Box LI.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

The Zambian Government collaborated and cooperated with various entities in the forest resources management. These included the European Union that funded supported organizational and institutional reform under the Forest Support Programme which completed *Proposals for the Establishment of the Zambia Forestry Commission* an important framework for legal reform in the forest sector.

The Forest Resources Management Project which became effective in 2002 was co-financed by the German Development Service (DED) and the Government of Ireland. This initiative has been instrumental in setting up local level forest resource management institutions under the Joint Forest Management Context and the promotion of sources for sustainable income generation in two of the poorest provinces in Zambia, Luapula and Northwestern provinces.

Under a Regional Miombo Ecoregion Conservation Programme, government collaborated with the World Wide Fund for Nature through a system of areas of biological significance. Under this initiative focus was directed at the conservation of forest and freshwater resources for livelihood improvement within the head waters of the Kafue River, and the conservation of the Bangweulu Wetlands and surrounding environs.

Under the Provincial Forest Action Plan the government collaborated with the Government of Finland in the implementation of forest resource management activities at district level in the Central Northwestern and Luapula provinces.

Some of the constraints faced in the collaboration were- delays in putting in place supporting legal and institutional frameworks, weakness in M&E systems in terms of measuring incremental outputs directly attributable to the collaboration. Delays in disbursement of government counterpart funding. Delays in disbursement of project funding.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No (please provide reasons below)

b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)

c) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).

The Ecosystem approach was used in the management the Miombo Ecoregion Conservation Project, the Forest Resources Management project and the planning of the Reclassification and Effective Management of National Protected Areas System project. Some features of the above initiatives that highlight aspects of the Ecosystem Approach included:

- The projects found it necessary to focus on enhancing socio-economic conditions and sustainable use in addition to conservation and use of forest resources
- Economic valuations of goods and services from the forests were undertaken at sub-regional national and local scales.
- The immediate delivery of benefits to the people responsible for forest conservation and sustainable use was vital even though delayed by the institutionalization of JFM.
- Maintaining ecosystem functioning across the sub-region, national and provincial boundaries (and the value of products locally) was a priority.
- The projects aimed to make use of multidisciplinary scientific and traditional knowledge.

Some of the critical lessons learned included:

- Conservation and sustainable use objectives for forest cannot be achieved unless education, health, gender equity, transport and incomes and human wellbeing requirements are first improved
- Local-level economic resource valuation helped build awareness of the need for measures to ensure the sustainable use of the resource base.
- Local awareness and training activities were important for building awareness for forest values and sustainable use.
- The biodiversity information though lacking in many instances needs to be packaged into appropriate formats for the different stakeholders such as planners, policy-makers and local communities for it to be of more practical use

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
	x	Major threats to forest biodiversity identified included: crop land expansion, charcoal production and fuel wood collection, expanding settlements and unsustainable harvesting of timber and other forest products.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Some of the challenges included:

- poor organization, inappropriate management systems and weak financial management. As a result, forest management and revenue collections systems are ineffective and key policy initiatives such as community-based management systems (Joint Forest Management) have not been implemented.
- The lack of decentralized resource management has had a bearing on the effectiveness of law enforcement
- Failure to put in place appropriate policies and management responses to the major processes of environmental change taking place, such as deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity loss and watershed degradation
- The main information needs which would have been provided by a detailed forest inventory were not available; over-concentration on deforestation hotspots and areas with high commercial value, as well as by generation of basic environmental data.
- Weak monitoring frameworks for productive activities.

In order to reduce threats Government continued to support maintenance of forest plantations; provided for sustainable management of forests under the joint forest management approach; supported agro-forestry programmes; regeneration of felled areas reformed the forest sector; development of a national Environmental Policy (in draft).

Government acknowledged that instituting integrated land use, facilitating effective community participation and implementing sector reform would reduce threats to forest biodiversity.

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
	X	Tree planting, sustained yield harvesting under a framework of local level management plans.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

See comments in 176.

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
	X	Formation of community based forest management structures; the planning and capacity building for community management of forest resources and promotion of sustainable income generation focusing on bee products, bamboo and rattan products and other forest products and local level training.
No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

See 176 above.

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
		Only in the context of joint forest management
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)

Issues of incentives, intellectual property rights were not adequately addressed.

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

Options	X	Details
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		Government environmental policy reform revised the legislative frameworks and institutional setup sector. Focus was to develop a forestry sector with a market oriented approach stakeholder involvement in forest management. The JFM was key development of institutional reform for which guidelines were developed.
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools

and targets).

Formal use of JFM guidelines was dependant on agreement between ob benefit sharing between the Government and the community forest users Proposed Statutory Instrument to incorporate benefit sharing remained outstanding.

Weakening government commitment regarding the sector reforms was considered the main to putting in moving ahead in putting in place an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity. Activities related to establishment of the Zambia Forest Commission and the JFM could not progress.

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Failures as distortions that lead to decisions that result in the loss of biological diversity have not adequately been integrated into sustainable development strategies. These include: land tenure and rights of access to forest resources; population change and effect on forest resource; break down of customary resource management and under pricing, where price of timber does not really reflect the cost of lost habitat. The pricing of environmental goods and services was consequently weak.

Macro-economic analysis and modeling ahs not been used to identify incentives which provoke biodiversity loss. Understandably the data for this type of work has not available.

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
<p>Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>Although local level education and awareness was supported in areas receiving project assistance education and awareness at the national level was weak. Rapid population growth and weak presence of the Forestry Department at forest level, has resulted in a situation where a huge proportion of the rural population is unaware of the existing forest rules and regulations. Whilst primary schools attempted to teach the benefits of environmental protection, the present practice indicated that a huge knowledge gap exists.</p>		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
<p>183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?</p>		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>During the reporting period, a comprehensive forest assessment under the Forest Support Project funded by the European Union, was undertaken which determined the characteristics of the forest area, quantified the woody biomass quantity growing on it; and established the financial value of the forest resource.</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
<p>Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>The aim of the forest resource assessment was to produce new quantitative and qualitative estimates of Zambia’s forest resource. Satellite image was used to estimate coverage, density of classes and the provision detailed field data in each class. Field details measurements further provided information on species abundance, growth and the distribution of woody biomass by tree species. The scale used was national and provincial. The methodology was based on three forest densities. The satellite-image based strata approach was abandoned at the field work stage an instead strata definitions were in some cases made from on the ground on-site assessments. The basic problems in provincial forest inventories were in the planning stage, data quality and the processing methods. Sampling was low because of lack of staff and time for the inventory.</p>		

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Since the late 1990's and the early 2000s a series of new forest inventories was initiated and carried out by three forest development programmes: the Provincial Forestry Action Programme (PFAP), the Environment Support Programme (ESP) and the Forestry Support Programme (FSP). Later a fourth programme the Forest Resource Management Programme (FRMP) was undertaken.</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

In the course of time the inventories have improved knowledge by widening their interest from gazetted forest reserves to include traditional land without protected area status known as open areas and the game management areas.

Data set collected from the forest inventories broadly fell in two categories: targeted at small scale regional assessments (provincial and district) and at individual forest level, generally intended for community based approaches

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Several initiatives have been under taken. See 184 above.</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

However, while the focus has been on the forest inventories and assessment, the socio-economic issues of forest management and linkage to other sectors of the economy need deeper understanding.

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
	x	Priorities included securing new data sets using modern satellite technology, computers and software and setting up sample plots countrywide. These priorities were funded by the European Union funded Forest Support Project.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

For the first time since 1965, the FSP National Forest Resource Assessment of 2003 produced an independent assessment that did not rely on old district forest management book data. Modern satellite technology, powerful computers and advanced software made it possible to rely mostly on new data including classified satellite imagery for the whole country and new sample plots measures in every province.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

The period under generally focused on the institutional and legal reform in order to improve performance in the forest sector and in the management of forest biodiversity. This was a positive contribution towards provision of a supportive environment for achieving the millennium development goals and subsequently environmental sustainability. Weak government commitment constraint the countries contribution towards the achievement of the Strategic Plan and the 2010 Targets.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.	
<p>In Zambia biodiversity conservation activities in dry and sub-humid lands were focused in the Rufunsa GMA, surrounding the Lower Zambezi National Park. The work of the African Wildlife Foundation in the African Heartlands programme focusing in the Lower Zambezi areas. The specific priorities included land rehabilitation, conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits accruing from biodiversity and, regional and transboundary resource management. These activities are consistent with national policy frameworks.</p>	

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
<p>Zambia prepared the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) accordance with the programme of work on dry lands and sub-humid lands</p>	

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
<p>The vision of the NAP is to restore land productivity by using sustainable means of conserving it in order to reduce poverty and foster sustainable development. Its purpose is to identify the factors contributing to desertification and put in place practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.</p>	

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

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

Implementing the provisions of the UNCCD required a cross-cutting approach. The mainly activities in support of biodiversity conservation of dryland and sub-humid were being supported by other processes. For example managing land use change and deforestation was already a priority under the Forest sector and so is re-afforestation for improving opportunities for carbon sequestration. The challenge however lay with the coordination of these priorities at the MTENR which was not up to speed.

Programme Part A: Assessment

190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

Some assessment of were undertaken under existing programmes in the wildlife sector as well as the 2003 National Forest Reconnaissance-Scale Assessment which covered parts of western province, eastern and southern provinces.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
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b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	
The desertification problem in Zambia is caused by several factors. Some of the root causes of this problem include among others natural, environmental, social, economic and land tenure factors, as well as, institutional, policy and legal issues. Land use practices in agriculture, forestry, industry, wildlife, fisheries, grazing and settlements impacted on biological diversity in dry and sub humid lands. The substantive measure taken were therefore sector specific except where a particular sector had not addressed issues of concern. The measures included in the new Environmental Policy were thus best placed to address issues biodiversity issues in dry and sub humid lands. The policy was however still in draft form.	

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
Strengthening capacity would be dealt with in the context of developing programmes which included the National Self Capacity Assessment and the National Adaptation Programme for Climate Change. These programmes are developing national programmes of action.	

Box LII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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The management of the biodiversity of dry and sub humid lands benefited but was also constrained from policy, institutional arrangements put in place for the management of wildlife, forest, land, water and fish resources. There were improvements in the establishment of a supportive environment. There existed significant gaps and constraints in implementing policies which affected the contribution to the Strategic Plan, the 2101 Targets and the MDGs. These have been discussed elsewhere in the report.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
Zambia has limited coverage of the mountain ecosystem. The Nyika area bordering Malawi is the only area resembling mountain ecosystem. Measures for the protection of this area were incorporated into the protected area system in view of the location of Nyika National park in the Mafinga Highlands. There is limited information on the biodiversity of this area. Thus priority was directed at inventorying the biodiversity of this area under the Nyika Expedition supported by Southern Africa Botanical Network (SABONET).	

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
The Nyika National Park is protected under the Zambia Wildlife Act and the Forests Act, including other biodiversity provisions.	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	x
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

Non-consumptive tourism is promoted for the Nyika National Park although distance from the main urban centres and the lack of infrastructure have constrained the development of tourism in the areas.

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

a) No	x
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources

Nil

**Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation,
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

Nil

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	x
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

The Nyika is a transboundary ecosystem, a cooperative agreement with Malawi have not been concluded although issues of transboundary management of the ecosystem has been raised in several fora.

**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation,
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

A one-off Nyika Expedition was undertaken under the SABONET Programme which resulted in an inventory of the grasses of the Nyika area.

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

Nil

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
Nil	

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Very limited efforts have been undertaken for mountain biodiversity, perhaps because of its limited coverage in Zambia.

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	
Zambia actively participated in sub-regional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhanced implementation of the Convention. Through participation in the SADC Biodiversity Support Programme, Zambia contributed to strengthening regional and sub regional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and sub regional processes.	

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	

Zambia continued to work with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building especially with countries within the Southern African region

Zambia also participated in the SADC Rhino programme which worked closely with the Zambia Wildlife Authority in the re-introduction of rhino into the North Luangwa National Park.

Zambia participated actively in the processes leading up to development of the SADC Protocol on Shared Water Courses even though Zambia is yet to ratify the protocol.

Zambia also participated in processes leading to the development of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Environmental Action Plan

Under the Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme, contributed to the development of a Regional Biodiversity Strategy which fed into the Strategic Plan and the 2010 Targets.

As a SADC member state Zambia provided input to the development of the SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy viewed as a vehicle for implementing the biodiversity components of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan. The latter embodies the ideals of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the Millennium Development Goals. Contributions to the Regional Biodiversity Strategy were synthesized from the analysis national constraints contained in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other national level planning frameworks (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, National Environment Action Plan and State of the Environment Report) in order to provide input to regional status.

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	NA
b) No, but programmes are under development	NA
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	NA
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	NA

Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.

Nil

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes	x

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.

Under Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme Zambia worked with other countries in the sub region to putting forward a common Southern Africa position at meetings of the Convention and other international meetings.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Zambia's participation in regional processes directly contributed to addressing regional threats to the regions biodiversity. Some of the outcomes of the collaboration were policy documents that guided the biodiversity management and thus contribution to the maintenance of the integrity of biodiversity that transcended national boundaries. A critical limitation however was that the Strategy does not assume individual country's responsibilities under the Convention and effective biodiversity management was only as effective as the country's national management frameworks in contributing to the Strategic Plan, the 2010 Targets and the Millennium Development Goals.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

The questionnaire is comprehensive but extremely long. The Secretariat should consider shortening the format of the 4th National Reports