



**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**  
**MINISTRY OF LANDS, NATURAL RESOURCES AND**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**REPORT**

FOR THE

**NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON MAINSTREAMING OF THE NBSAP**  
**INTO THE 7<sup>TH</sup> -NDP**

WATERFALLS HOTEL, CHONGWE, 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL, 2016

APRIL 2016

## 1.0 Introduction

Zambia through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Management in the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection convened a National workshop to map the current policy landscape using a diagnostic tool developed by IIED. The workshop was held on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016 at Water Falls Hotel in Chongwe District just outside Lusaka District in Lusaka Province.

### 1.1 Objectives

The objective of the workshop was to examine the policy landscape with relevance to biodiversity in the country in order to identify entry points for mainstreaming NBSAP and biodiversity within these plans. The Workshop was also intended to assess the capacity needs and capacity gaps in institutions undertaking mainstreaming.

### 1.2 Method / approach to the country diagnostics

The Workshop was conducted through plenary presentations on the NBSAP, mainstreaming, the diagnostic tool and afterwards group work. The groups were requested to identify relevant policies which could be entry points for mainstreaming.

Participants at the workshop were drawn from the Multi-Sectoral Team for Resource Mobilization for the Implementation of the NBSAP2 which was constituted under NBSAP1. The Ministry also invited stakeholders from other relevant ministries. The total number of the twenty five participants participated and is shown in the table below:

#### List the participants and dates of Meetings.

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### 1.3 The effectiveness or limits of the approach

This workshop was expected to be undertaken within the first quarter of 2016 according to the work plan. However, the workshop was held at short notice as the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between IIED/WCMC and Zambia was only signed on 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2016. This short notice made some of the members of the Multi-sectoral Team fail to participate at the workshop due to time constraint.

## 2.0 Results of the diagnostic exercise

### Development planning landscape

The outcome of the diagnostic tool revealed that the development planning process in Zambia is based on the country's long term vision of 2030 aimed at making Zambia "a prosperous middle-income country by 2030" and a series of medium-term - five year National Development Plans (NDPs). The NDPs are developed through a consultative process and provides a comprehensive medium-term strategy for an all-inclusive development agenda.

According to the update provided by a representative from the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Government was carrying out consultative meetings regarding the 7-NDP during the period of the National Workshop. The consultative meetings were to be extended to the provincial level in all the ten provinces of the country for the awareness of what will be contained in the Seventh National Development Plan (7-NDP). After completing this exercise, the Government will then focus its attention in bringing private sector on board and the process will be done within three months. The Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP) had already submitted proposed programmes, including one on mainstreaming environment and natural resources within the development process, with mainstreaming biodiversity as one of the proposed strategies.

## 2.1 Opportunities

The ongoing process of consultation on the 7-NDP provides an opportunity to ensure mainstreaming NBSAP and biodiversity into the 7-NDP. Other ongoing policies include;

- **Draft Wetlands Policy:** firstly to ensure the wise use of wetlands and their resources, and secondly, to create a comprehensive, stakeholder-based institutional and legal framework for their management;
- **Land Policy:** the draft Policy aims at ensuring effective and efficient administration of land and is housed within the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and therefore, it will easier to ensure that the NBSAP and Biodiversity are mainstreamed. The provincial consultations on this Policy have already been concluded;
- **Zambia Integrated Land Information System:** This programme which has several components including mapping, land audit and finally creating the electronic database provides an opportunity to ensure identification of biodiversity hot spots.

## 2.3 Potential Conflicts/Threats

- Mines and Minerals Development Act; the act allows for the granting of mining exploration license before an Environmental impact assessment is done EIA is only undertaken once operations are ascertained.
- There exist weak enforcement for various provisions in the Acts (for example Zambia Development Agency Act has some conflict with ZEMA and WARMA where investors are given investments licenses without comprehensive consultancy on the status of the natural resources in the country.
- The rapid increase in population growth resulting in rise in the demand for resources and this coupled with low employment levels poses a high challenge to the sustainable management of biodiversity.

- The differing or conflicting sectoral priorities and interest (conflicting sector interests)
- There exists inadequate access and benefit sharing mechanisms which makes ownership of biodiversity questionable.
- There is a low awareness and appreciation of biodiversity among the populace which makes biodiversity management a low priority.

### **Development policy and planning processes relevant to biodiversity.**

The country realises that biodiversity and poverty reduction are inherently linked and require an integrated approach. The country also appreciates the need for integrating, or mainstreaming, biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies as a way of alleviating poverty and means of economic prosperity.

### **Development debate concerning biodiversity.**

- The NBSAP formulation process generated debate and media focus on biodiversity.

### **Development implementation and financing affecting biodiversity.**

- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan revised and finalised.
- The BIOFIN project focusing on resource mobilisation for NBSAP.
- Government in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is also working on short term resource mobilisation for the NBSAP.

### **The stakeholders supporting or blocking effective biodiversity-development links, and their capacities.**

The country is currently receiving support for effective biodiversity-development from stakeholders such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Biofin process, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), IIED/WCMC and others. The country has also got various local and international organisations involved in the management and conservation of biodiversity for poverty reduction.

#### **2.4 The mainstreaming target**

- The country is currently drafting its Seventh National Development Plan and the target is to include the mainstreaming of biodiversity and environment for poverty reduction and economic development;
- This will lead to the development of the blueprint for Zambia for the next five years. It will facilitate mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectoral plans and strategies and also facilitate access to domestic resources through the treasury;

- The Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection has already made submissions to the Ministry of National Development Planning on the Seventh national development 7NDP to focus on mainstreaming environment and biodiversity into the 7-NDP and this will include the NBSAP and BIOFIN;
- This will lead to improvement in understanding of biodiversity issues and result in improved budget allocation.

### **3. The anticipated outcomes/outputs**

- Biodiversity mainstreaming included in the national development processes and more financial resources for biodiversity secured;

### **4. The mainstreaming plan**

- The multi-sectoral team will greatly influence the biodiversity mainstreaming process into sector plans as some these experts are directly involved in the process of 7NDP formulation process.
- The project will facilitate prompt submission to the Ministry of Planning and National Development relevant sectoral policies that are undergoing review or formulation liked the Land Policy and the wildlife policy.
- The project will also provide and input in the implementation of the land use planning processes the country has embarked on such as the Zambia Integrated Land Management Information System (ZILMIS).

### **Timelines:**

- Securing and using tools and guidance for mainstreaming NBSAP and biodiversity into the 7NDP (May to July);
- Facilitating actual intergration of the NBSAP into the 7NDP (June to August)
- Preparation of Lessons Learnt Report for sharing at Workshops and meetings (October 2016);
- Preparation of posters, brochures and other materials for presentation at COP-13 (October-November 2016).