

Appendix 9: - Policy Matrix for Fulfilling Zambian Commitments to Conventions Regarding Management of Water Habitats

Resource	Focus	Relevance to Study	Gaps
<p>African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 1968</p>	<p>The Convention was adopted under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity. It was the replacement for the 1933 London Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in their Natural State. The latter Convention is essentially an in-situ conservation instrument, being concerned entirely with fauna and flora and their natural a habitat. Its strategy was the creation of protection zones, in the form of national parks and reserves. It sought to preserve natural fauna and flora in certain parts of the world, particularly in Africa.</p> <p>The 1968 African Convention incorporated and expanded the principles of the London Convention. Thus, it seeks to encourage individual and joint action for the conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and fauna, for the present and future welfare of human kind from an economic, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic perspective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article II obliges States Parties to adopt the measures necessary to ensure conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, and floral and faunal resources in accordance with scientific principles and with due regard to the best interests of the people. • Article V requires States Parties to establish policies to conserve, utilize and develop water resources, prevent pollution and control water use. • Article VII to conserve faunal resource and use them wisely, manage populations and habitat, control hunting, capture and fishing; to prohibit the use of poisons, explosives and automatic, weapons in hunting. • Article X State's Parties required establishing and maintaining conservation areas. • Article XIII Parties requires to undertake conservations education, and to take ecological factors into account in development planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently does not appear to be in force.
<p>African-Eurasian Migratory Water Bird Agreement - AEWA</p>	<p>This was an Agreement that was concluded in 1995 in the Hague, Netherlands, the largest of its kind. The Agreement covers 172 species of birds ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle, including many species of pelicans, storks, flamingos, swans, geese, ducks and waders. The Agreement covers 117 countries in Europe, parts of Asia and North America, the Middle East and Africa.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zambia has not ratified this convention directly

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<p>UN Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD or Rio Convention 1992.</p>	<p>The Convention was signed by over 150 governments at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and entered into force in 1993. It is the centre piece of international efforts to conserve the planet's biological diversity, ensure the sustainable use of biological resources, protect ecosystems and natural habitats, and promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. This Convention is the first to global instrument to take a comprehensive approach to the issues of conserving the world's biological diversity and to using its biological resources in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The Earth Summit confirmed that only through integrating conservation and development could human and ecological challenges be met.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article I Convention seeks to conserve biological diversity, to promote the sustainable use of its components, and to encourage equitable sharing of the benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources. • Article IV States Parties have the duty to conserve biodiversity within their jurisdictions as well as outside their jurisdictions in certain cases. • Article V States Parties are required to undertake co-operative initiatives in respect of areas falling outside their respective jurisdictions. • Article VI Parties are charged with the responsibility for the formulation and implementation of strategies, plans or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. • Article XIV Parties are required to apply environmental impact assessments in respect of projects that are likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have procedure for its implementation. • Need for expanding protected areas to cover fisheries areas and special habitats • Consider water resources conservation and wetlands. • Lacks capacity for it's implementation
<p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Fiord 1973.</p>	<p>The Convention entered into force in 1975 and has a membership of 152 countries. These countries act by banning commercial international trade in an agreed list of endangered species and by regulating and monitoring trade in others that might become endangered. CITES' aims are major components of Caring for the Earth, a strategy for Sustainable Living.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article VIII requires the States Parties to adopt domestic legislation which prohibits international trade in specimens in violation of the Convention, penalizes such trade, and provides for confiscation of specimens illegally traded or possessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not indicated in other legislations other than wildlife Act • Lacks effective implementation. • Not successful in blocking illegal trade. • National institution implementing the convention not fully established.

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<p>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals-CMS or Bonn Convention 1979.</p>	<p>This Convention aims to strictly protect and conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.</p> <p>It is one of a small number of intergovernmental treaties concerned with the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force in 1983, its membership has grown to include 66 Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.</p> <p>It provides a framework for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats by means of, as appropriate, strict protection and the conclusion of international Agreements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article II obliges the Parties to promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species; endeavor to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and endeavor to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included Appendix II. • Appendix II contains a list of species with unfavorable conservation status and on which this score require international Agreements for their conservation or management. • Included also in the Appendix are those species, which would significantly benefit from international co-operation as would be achieved through International Agreement. • Protective measures for such species include the conservation or restoration of their habitats, and removal of threats in their way as well as impediments to their movement. • CMS provides for a wide range of measures for the protection of migratory species and these include conservation of habitat in particular oceans, freshwater, wetlands, deserts, mountains, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not well known in Zambia. • Lacks government commitment.

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<p>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage - WHC or World Heritage Convention 1972.</p>	<p>The General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Convention in 1972. Today more than 150 countries have adhered to the Convention, making it one of the most universal international legal instruments for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage. Its key objectives are to protect cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value through, among other things, the listing of World Heritage Sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's aim of seeking to establish an elective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. • Article IV Each State Party recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage ...and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to the State. • Article V States Parties are obliged to integrate the protection of their cultural- and natural heritage into comprehensive planning programs; to set up services for the protection of their heritage to develop relevant scientific and technical studies and to take necessary legal, scientific, administrative and financial steps to protect their heritage. 	

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<p>Convention Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat - RAMSAR Convention 1971.</p>	<p>This was the first global instrument to address the conservation of a particular habitat. It reflects the new international legal efforts aimed at conservation by protecting a habitat rather than a species. The Convention emphasizes the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for birds. In this regard wetlands are recognized as ecosystems that are highly important for biodiversity conservation and for the well being of human communities. This Convention is an intergovernmental treaty, which, there are presently 122 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1037 wetland sites, totaling 78.2 Billion hectares, designated for inclusion in the RAMSAR List of Wetlands of International Importance. It aims to ensure the conservation of wetlands, especially those of international importance, by fostering wise use, international co-operation and reserve creation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources through national action and international co-operation, as the means for achieving sustainable development throughout the world. • Its recognition of the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands, including biological productivity and their economic, cultural, recreational and scientific values including biodiversity conservation. • It endeavors to secure the maintenance of the ecological integrity of the wetlands and to promote resource development. • Article II obliges States Parties to designate at least one national wetland for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of international Importance (following a specific criterion). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacks capacity for implementation. • Wetlands still continue not to be recognize as important ecosystems.
<p>Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora - Lusaka 1994.</p>	<p>The Agreement was developed by African States in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as an expression of the synergistic functioning of the various environmental and biodiversity treaties. It provides a basis for the enforcement of measures applicable under both CITES and CBD and is in fact a regional devise for the implementation of the provision CITES.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article II the Agreement aims to reduce and ultimately eliminate illegal trade in wild fauna and flora and establishes a permanent Task Force for this purpose. • The Agreement provides for practical day to day measures designed to achieve the objectives of African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not fully known to the public.