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ZIMBABWE



COUNTRY PROFILE



UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION - 2002 COUNTRY PROFILES SERIES

Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, underscored the important role that States play in the implementation of the Agenda at the national level. It recommended that States consider preparing national reports and communicating the information therein to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) including, activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the obstacles and challenges they confront, and other environment and development issues they find relevant.

As a result, in 1993 governments began preparing national reports for submission to the CSD. After two years of following this practice, the CSD decided that a summarized version of national reports submitted thus far would be useful. Subsequently, the CSD Secretariat published the first Country Profiles series in 1997 on the occasion of the five-year review of the Earth Summit (Rio + 5). The series summarized, on a country-by-country basis, all the national reports submitted between 1994 and 1996. Each Profile covered the status of all Agenda 21 chapters.

The purpose of Country Profiles is to:

- Help countries monitor their own progress;
- Share experiences and information with others; and,
- Serve as institutional memory to track and record national actions undertaken to implement Agenda 21.

A second series of Country Profiles is being published on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development being held in Johannesburg from August 26 to September 4, 2002. Each profile covers all 40 chapters of Agenda 21, as well as those issues that have been separately addressed by the CSD since 1997, including trade, energy, transport, sustainable tourism and industry.

The 2002 Country Profiles series provides the most comprehensive overview to date of the status of implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level. Each Country Profile is based on information updated from that contained in the national reports submitted annually by governments.

Preparing national reports is often a challenging exercise. It can also be a productive and rewarding one in terms of taking stock of what has been achieved and by increasing communication, coordination and cooperation among a range of national agencies, institutions and groups. Hopefully, the information contained in this series of Country Profiles will serve as a useful tool for learning from the experience and knowledge gained by each country in its pursuit of sustainable development.

NOTE TO READERS

The 2002 Country Profiles Series provides information on the implementation of Agenda 21 on a country-by-country and chapter-by-chapter basis (with the exception of chapters 1 and 23, which are preambles). Since Rio 1992, the Commission on Sustainable Development has specifically addressed other topics not included as separate chapters in Agenda 21. These issues of trade, industry, energy, transport and sustainable tourism are, therefore, treated as distinct sections in the Country Profiles. In instances where several Agenda 21 chapters are closely related, for example, chapters 20 to 22 which cover environmentally sound management of hazardous, solid and radioactive wastes, and chapters 24 to 32 which refer to strengthening of major groups, the information appears under a single heading in the Country Profile Series. Lastly, chapters 16 and 34, which deal with environmentally sound management of biotechnology, and transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation, capacity-building respectively, are presented together under one heading in those Country Profiles where information is relatively scarce.

At the release of this Country Profile, Zimbabwe had not updated it and therefore any new changes will appear on our web page: <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo>.

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LIST OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
AMCEN	Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CARICOM	The Caribbean Community and Common Market
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development of the United Nations
DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDA	Foundation for International Development Assistance
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IEEA	Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development

ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategies
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization for African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance/Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SACEP	South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNU	United Nations University

WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES - TRADE

Decision-Making: The national forum, which addresses trade-related issues are the Trade Economic Relations Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Membership in the committee includes both the Government and the Private Sector. Major Groups also involved in decision-making include the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe; the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries; the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce; the Indigenous Business Development Cooperation; the Indigenous Women's Business Organization; and, the Affirmative Action Group.

Programmes and Projects: Zimbabwe supports the CSD's programme of action to ensure that trade and environments are mutually supportive but would welcome international support to ensure that the realization of that goal does not impose added trade barriers to goods from developing countries. Zimbabwe adopted trade liberalization as one of the objectives of its Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP), which started in 1991. Under this programme, the country almost completely liberalized its foreign currency controls, introduced tariff regimes which balance local production and imports in order to achieve efficient domestic production, while discouraging dumping. Also in the context of ESAP, legislation aimed at establishing export processing zones was passed. The main aim is to encourage small and medium entrepreneurs to break into the export market by providing them with training opportunities in management, quality production, and marketing strategies, among others, and by establishing links with big companies. Companies are also encouraged to attain ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 status. Inward looking and inefficient import substitution, which was the order of the day before independence, is now discouraged through exposure to international competition, education through international trade fairs, and modernization of production equipment.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: At present Zimbabwe has no adequate institutionalized information system on trade and environment, especially information on environmental restrictions on exports. The lack of such information acts as a non-tariff barrier to potential exporters. While Zimbabwe is a signatory to WTO and most of the ILO Conventions, it does not subscribe to the wholesale use of trade sanctions as a mechanism to enforce environmental policies, since this may actually turn out to be a non-tariff barrier.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: Trade promotion in Zimbabwe is mainly a private sector responsibility, and the Government allocates a small budget for trade promotion.

Cooperation: Zimbabwe is a member of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It is a party to the CITES Convention on Trade in Endangered Species and hosted the COP 10 in June 1997, and a beneficiary of the Lome Conventions. It is also a member of the Southern Africa Power Pool, a programme to promote cooperation in power production in order to conserve energy at the regional level. Other cooperation at the regional level takes place through SADC, PTA and COMESA.

CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

Decision-Making: The Ministries of; Local Government; Rural and Urban Development; Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare; Education; Health; and, Environment and Tourism are central to combating poverty. Zimbabwe's National Strategy to Combat Poverty is outlined in a policy framework document, adopted in 1994, entitled the Poverty Alleviation Action Plan. The basic thrust of the PAAP is to invest in people as the country's key resource. The goals of this strategy will be achieved through targeted social expenditure, decentralized decision making so the poor can effectively participate, empowerment of beneficiaries through participatory methods and recognition of their expertise and knowledge, especially of their environment, move the poor from welfare to income earning productivity, and finally continue to monitor social policy and poverty indicators.

Programmes and Projects: Several economic programmes have been put in place to revitalize the economy with a view to eradicating poverty in the long-term. These include ESAP, Vision 2020, and the recently adopted Zimbabwe Programme for Economic and Social Transformation (ZIMPREST). The latter programme focuses on poverty alleviation and employment creation. The Rural District Council's Capacity Building Programme was launched by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development.

Status: The Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS), carried out in 1995, showed a high incidence of poverty in Zimbabwe, with 62% of the population classified as poor and 46% classified as very poor, with an income of less than US \$122 per year. The study also found that 75% of the poor live in rural areas, compared to 39% in urban areas. Of the rural poor, 72% were found among female-headed households, compared to 58% from male-headed households. The main causes of poverty were identified as unemployment, retrenchment and drought. Poverty reduction is no doubt the greatest challenge the country is facing today. As poverty in rural areas was exacerbated by land pressure and overuse of resources, the Government introduced a land resettlement programme in 1983. The Government bought farms and resettled people from communal areas using specific models. Although this programme was discontinued in 1990, due to the lack of funds to purchase land, it will soon be resumed. To improve the agricultural productivity of the rural poor, particularly in arid and semi-arid areas, the Government adopted a Give-a-Dam project, which ensures that each district has a dam. Irrigation projects are established to assist the rural poor to increase their income through higher productivity. The Government, through ESAP, is promoting the indigenisation of the economy as well as the development of small and medium size enterprises and the informal sector. This is being done through deliberate policies to deregulate the economy, and by giving financial and technical support to the informal sector. Examples include: deregulation of financial institutions to facilitate access to credit by the informal sector and SMEs; review and amend laws which prevented SMEs and the informal sector from participating in the economy; remove restrictions inhibiting environmentally sound small scale mining.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Zimbabwe has also introduced planning capacity building projects, which use participatory methods. These include District Environmental Action Plans (DEAPs), the National Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP), and the National Environmental Action Plan. As the planning process continues, identified projects can be implemented if funding is available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: There is no direct budget since poverty reduction is a cross cutting issue. However, the Poverty Alleviation Action Plan alone is estimated to require US \$2.1 million. At the same time, there is targeted social expenditure. Zimbabwe believes that human development is the key to poverty eradication. Thus, 20% of the

country's budget is devoted every year to financing education and health. The Community Development Programme, which is under the PAAP, is meant to provide budgetary resources directly to communities, which will use them to finance their own community development initiatives. This process is expected to engender ownership and make communities accountable for the use of their resources. The Government is currently mobilizing funds to electrify rural areas. A solar photovoltaic project, funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), is under implementation to improve lighting in the rural areas.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

Decision-Making: The Consumer Council of Zimbabwe, the Food and Food Standards Board, under the Ministry of Health, and the Drug Control Council are responsible for decision-making in this area. The focus of the Government is to improve the quality of life for the majority of the people through poverty alleviation strategies. Zimbabwe supports the objectives of Agenda 21, particularly those aimed at changing production and consumption patterns and eradicating poverty.

Programmes and Projects: Zimbabwe has programmes in place to protect consumers from bad products. The Food and Food Standards Act compels local producers to comply with the labeling requirements, which give consumers enough information to make decisions. The Drug Control Council sets standards for both locally produced and imported drugs.

Status: Zimbabwe's current consumption patterns are very low. A large portion of the population lacks basic nutrition.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The Consumer Council of Zimbabwe has consumer awareness campaigns on both print and electronic media. It prints approximately 130 columns per month in national newspapers, magazines, etc.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: Zimbabwe is a signatory to the Rio Declaration and endorses Agenda 21, which encourages countries, particularly developed countries, to curb unsustainable consumption patterns which have caused environmental degradation and poverty. Through the Commission on Sustainable Development, Zimbabwe hopes to effectively participate in poverty alleviation and changing unsustainable consumption patterns.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS-ENERGY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS-TRANSPORT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Decision-Making: There is a proposal to establish a National Population Council, to be chaired by the National Planning Commission as a Government steering body, as well as a National Population Forum to serve as an inter-sectoral body of both state and non-state actors. In 1996 Zimbabwe commissioned the drafting of a National Population Policy. This was due to the realization that development planning, which concentrated only on economic growth and fertility regulation, was unlikely to attain sustainable development, therefore the need for a multi-disciplinary approach.

Programmes and Projects: Programmes on population have generally focused on education and awareness, child spacing and fertility methods, and the health of the mother and the child.

Status: It should be noted that the focus on population has been mainly on improving the health of the mother and child, through child spacing and fertility management, rather than on reducing numbers per se. Another approach has been to increase access to birth control devices as well as education and awareness, particularly for women and girls.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The Population Studies Unit of the University of Zimbabwe gives short courses on population and development studies; strengthens the vital registration system and data collection at district level; and, strengthens capacity of national data collecting agencies.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: In order to develop National Population Policy, research was commissioned in the following areas: population and education; youth and adolescents in Zimbabwe, definitions, policy problems, prospects and recommendations; population and legal reforms; population aging in Zimbabwe; culture and gender inequalities; population and the environment; reproductive health, domestic violence and child sexual abuse; adolescent fertility and sexual behavior in Zimbabwe; mortality and mortality determinants in Zimbabwe; determinants of fertility in Zimbabwe; population and employment; people with disabilities; early demographic, social, and economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe; and, internal migration in Zimbabwe 1982-1992. This research work is currently being synthesized to help formulate the National Population Policy, with specific strategies focusing on population issues, economic growth, education, environment, youths/adolescents, persons with disabilities, the elderly, HIV/AIDS, health and nutrition, fertility management, gender equity, domestic violence and child abuse, legal reforms, and agriculture.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

Decision-Making: The Ministry of Health plays a regulatory role for matters relating to both public health and primary health care. This ministry works closely with the Ministries of Environment and Tourism, Labor and Social Welfare in environmental health, occupational health and safety respectively. Local authorities provide and manage local health centres, and are also responsible for waste management and pollution control. The Food and Food Standards Advisory Board and the Drug Advisory Council represent the inter-sectoral fora for discussing health related issues. By law, waste management has a responsibility of local authorities, and the Ministry of Health maintains strict monitoring systems. Food quality in Zimbabwe is monitored through the Food Standards Act, and is strictly enforced by environmental health workers. Primary health care is underpinned by a National Policy entitled Equity in Health. This policy emphasizes the delivery of primary health care, which includes: education concerning prevailing health problems and methods of preventing and controlling them; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition; adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation; maternal and child health care, including family planning and immunization against major infectious diseases; prevention and control of local endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and, provision of essential drugs. Zimbabwe's public health system lays emphasis on environmental health. An Environmental Impact Assessment Policy, adopted in 1994, requires assessment of impacts on any development programme before it is approved. Health impacts form an important part of any EIA.

Programmes and Projects: In rural areas, programmes have been put in place to improve access to clean water supply and sanitation. The policy is that each household should have a "Blair toilet," and that people should not have to walk more than one kilometer to the nearest bore hole and not more than ten kilometers to the nearest clinic. The implementation of these policies has been delayed due to the lack of financial resources. Zimbabwe initiated a programme, with the assistance of the WHO, for promoting women's health, functional literacy and income generation activities through inter-sectoral actions. The objective is to improve the living standards and health status of vulnerable women, and to use their health status as a measure of development. This was initially a pilot project to be implemented in the Chivi district, which will be replicated to other districts. The target group included women between the ages of 15-49, with at least one child below the age of 15, one child who died of preventable diseases, who have the least income, are unable to read and write, and may be unmarried single mothers. The project has been a major success in improving the women's health as well as their social-economic status and it is ready for replication. The following is a list of other programmes, which have also been put in place. Control of communicable diseases: Rapid Weekly Surveillance System linking 420 health centres nationally and monitoring malaria, measles, diarrhea and dysentery. The effect of HIV-AIDS is also being integrated into the system. Public information and health education: Zimbabwe is developing a School Health Master Programme in which two teachers per primary school teach primary health, including HIV-AIDS issues. To complement the programme, teaching materials have been developed, such as "Health for Living" for primary grade 1-7, and "Caring for my Body" for grade 1-4. Protecting vulnerable groups: Zimbabwe is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and has already produced a Children's Action Plan. Specific programmes to protect children's health and welfare include the Child Supplementary Feeding, for those children under the age of five, and Promotion of Breast Feeding. To date, thirty-nine baby-friendly hospitals have been established, which promote the exclusive use of breast milk. Growth monitoring programmes have been introduced at every clinic and community; the only limitation is the availability of scales.

Status: Zimbabwe has an effective and strong environmental health component, with environmental health workers educating communities on vector control through both chemicals and environmental manipulation. The latter is proving very effective in malarial control. Occupational health and safety is enforced in the workplace.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: A Health Education Strategy 1995-2000 has been adopted with emphasis on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, control of diarrhea, infant malnutrition, reproductive health, and interpersonal communication for health delivery personnel. All these strategies are complemented by public education campaigns, such as: the Drink Wisely Day, No Tobacco Day, World Aids Day, World Health Day, World Breast Feeding Day, World Mental Health Day, among others. Recently Zimbabwe introduced a Patients Charter to assist patients to make informed judgment about their care.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: Financing of health services in Zimbabwe is mainly from fiscal revenue complemented by substantial donor assistance. At 2.5% of the government budget, health care is one of the biggest. Nevertheless, this allocation is far too small to meet the health needs of the population. Most health centers lack essential facilities and basic drugs.

Cooperation: Zimbabwe is a member of the World Health Organization and uses some of the WHO standards and guidelines in the health field.

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CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: Zimbabwe subscribes to the concept of planned human settlements, and has put into place programmes to develop human settlements, such as villagization, which involves the re-planning of rural areas to facilitate the provision of services. Service centers have been designated through physical planning to ensure accessibility to the communities, which they serve. The Government, through different departments, has programmes to provide various services. The local government structure, instituted in 1984, was meant to decentralize planning and to encourage investment in the rural areas. Most urban centers in the country have operational master plans guiding their development, which ensure sustainable land management. In rural areas, the MPCNH is encouraging an integrated approach to rural settlements, which involves the participation of other Government departments, NGOs, the private sector and the community itself. Government initiatives recognize the needs of vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, the aged, among others, and its efforts are concentrated on leveling the terms of access rather than affirmative action. The guiding principles and basic sectoral settlement policies are identified in the Regional Town and Country Planning Act with related statutory instruments. The Housing Standards Act and related Model Building Bylaws, as well as the Minimum Building and Planning Standards define the standards for shelter and structures. The Department of Physical Planning of the Ministry of Local Government Urban and Rural Development (MLGURD) is working towards a National Urban Development Strategy, which will address the fast annual urban population growth rate. The MPCNH has produced a National Report on Human Settlements in Zimbabwe as a basis for a framework for future human settlements developments and Plan of Action for the period 1996-2010. Zimbabwe in 1992 adopted a housing construction policy, the main objective of which is to foster speedy and mass production of housing and upgrading of slums by construction units of the MPCNH. The Ministry applies its professional and technical know-how, financial and other strengths to utilize land for housing and complement local authority initiatives. All subsequent housing policies have been geared towards the provision of decent, durable and affordable accommodation for every family in all urban and rural sectors.

Programmes and Projects: In 1996 the Ministry of Local Government, Urban and Rural Development set up a capacity building programme for Rural District Councils. The programme trains local authorities in terms of manpower, institutional building, resources and human resource development. The Department of Rural and Urban Planning of University of Zimbabwe carries out research and training in this area. The 1995 USAID and the Private Sector Housing Programme address the institutional bottlenecks with respect to registration of surveys and deeds as well as shelter provision in terms of housing guarantee loan.

Status: Human settlements in Zimbabwe are divided into 6 categories as follows: Individual Households (urban and rural); Business centres; Rural Service Centers; Growth Points; Towns (Rural and Mining); and, Municipalities and Cities. As in many other developing countries, Zimbabwe continues to suffer from rural to urban migration leading to the unsustainable growth of cities, which has resulted in unsustainable human settlements as the government fails to cope with urban housing demands. Issues of concern emerging in large towns include urban sprawl, traffic congestion, water pollution and agricultural land use conflicts, all with potentially negative impacts on the environment. Shanties and informal settlements are a source of housing for the urban poor. Infrastructure connections are good in large and medium towns but poor in rural areas. Up to 81% of urban households is supplied with water, compared to 35% in rural areas, and 67% urban households have sewerage, compared with 37% in rural areas. Rapid rural growth in Harare has implied decreased accessibility, congestion and a strain on infrastructure facilities. Waste management is also becoming a problem in large towns. The current policy is to create an enabling environment for the growth of medium and small towns, through the designation and planning of provincial capitals in eight provinces, and the development of infrastructure at growth points to encourage industrial activity in rural districts. Houses in Zimbabwe are comparatively affordable, although there is inadequacy for 40% of urban dwellers, with 97% of the structures classified permanent and

complying with the existing regulation. Structures in rural and informal settlements are of non-durable materials. Housing provision is currently low as indicated by the low investment in the sector despite good policies. The Government implements the concept of public/private partnership or joint venture for low income housing. The use and approval of locally available materials such as thatch, stabilized blocks, and farm bricks has implied savings on costs, time and transport. Nonetheless, 66,000 housing units have to be built a year, until the year 2000, in order to eliminate Zimbabwe's housing shortages. Up to 55% of urban households is supplied with electricity, compared to 28% in rural areas. The bulk of the remaining households rely on fuel wood with its attendant impact on the environment. The Government, through the Department of Energy is exploring and promoting alternative sources of energy, such as solar energy and biogas as well as energy saving devices. The rural electrification programme which started in 1982 has not progressed as anticipated.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The Government has offered subsidies to encourage private financial institutions to issue low income mortgages, to make housing more affordable for households in the lower income bracket. A large proportion of the budget in the fiscal year 1995 was channeled to lower income development. The 1992 revision of the Minimum Building and Planning Standards, a policy of the Housing Act which was previously a strain on the poor and on affordability, reduced the plot size for low income detached house from 300 square meters to 150 square meters, and the minimum plot area from 50 to 36 square meters. As a result of the 1992 reforms, 70% of the population can now afford to buy a house, a rise from 23% before 1992. The lowest income groups address their housing needs through self-reliance and collective support and 60% of housing finance comes from people's own savings. Financing is provided by building societies, the Government, local authorities, insurance and pension funds, individuals, and co-operatives. As noted above, the Government has offered subsidies to encourage private financial institutions to issue low income mortgages, to make housing more affordable for households in the lower income bracket. A large proportion of the budget in the fiscal year 1995 was channeled to lower income development. The World Bank and the Zimbabwe Urban Development Project provided a loan in 1995 to promote Zimbabwe's financial and institutional capacity to supply affordable housing through reform of the housing delivery system and the housing mortgage market.

Cooperation: The Government of Zimbabwe encourages increased partnerships with the private sector, NGOs, other members of the civil society and the international community. Zimbabwe participated in Habitat II, Istanbul 1996, as well as in the SADCC and other regional initiatives in local and regional development planning.

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CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

Decision-Making: From the outset, the Government of Zimbabwe recognized the need to develop and promote conservation practices and to encourage development on a sustainable basis. The first step in this direction was the development of the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) in 1987. The Strategy attempted to document the development and environmental pressures facing the nation and to set a course for building capacity to manage those issues. The strategy is extremely important in that it provides the first comprehensive examination of the environmental and natural resource base of Zimbabwe and pronounced the first declaration towards sustainability. The National Conservation Strategy also helped pave the way for the Government of Zimbabwe to participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Zimbabwe participated fully in the process leading to the Rio summit and subscribes to the principles of AGENDA 21. Zimbabwe has therefore put into place policies to integrate environmental considerations into economic development planning. In 1992, the Government completed a national environmental survey to identify and prioritize national environmental issues and economic, social, and environmental development objectives. The survey results were a precursor to a Conference on a National Response to the Rio Summit, held in November of 1992. The results of the National Response Conference were documented in an action-oriented report, which set out a course of action that government and non-governmental organizations should follow. The Environmental Impact Assessment Policy of 1994 was developed as a tool to ensure that development proposals are environmentally sound. The government is working on translating the policy into law under the current environmental law reform process. It is also working on sectoral guidelines for EIA, and has completed a review of environmental standards with a view to developing new standards to facilitate environmental monitoring. The current environmental law reform seeks to provide a legal framework for environmental management. An economic analysis of the law reform is underway to examine the impact of the environmental management law on the economy as well as the use of economic instruments.

Programmes and Projects: The CAMPFIRE programme aims at building capacity for the sustainable management of natural resources at the community level through a participatory approach.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Capacity building in planning and policy coordination is in progress in order to link closely the environmental and economic planning functions.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

Decision-Making: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) has the overall responsibility for climate change and ozone issues. Besides the MET, there are other institutions which address atmospheric activities, such as: the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, which is responsible for air pollution as it relates to its impacts on human health; the Department of Meteorology in the Ministry of Transport and Energy, which is responsible for meteorological data as it relates to the atmosphere. Local authorities of major urban and mining centers, such as Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Mutare, Hwange and Kwekwe. Local authorities, like the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, collect data emissions (both dust and gases) as it relates to human health. The Department of Energy in the Ministry of Transport and Energy. The Department is generally responsible for energy development, efficiency and consumption. This includes reduction of emissions from the energy sector. An Ozone Office was created to coordinate the implementation of projects under the Montreal Protocol.

Programmes and Projects: The Department of Meteorology has programmes for drought monitoring and early warning systems primarily as they relate to the agricultural sector. The project will help build capacity in these countries to respond to their obligations under the UNFCCC and facilitate the production of National Communications required by November 1997. The National Communications will present a summary of climate related activities in Zimbabwe and will be the result of a broad-based consultation process. Other projects completed in the context of climate change include: UNITAR's training project; US country studies on inventories, vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation; and, UNEP's project on cost abatement. The CC Train programme (1993-1994) was implemented to raise awareness among government officials, private sector, University, and NGO community on environmental issues. Capacity building programmes are being developed in various institutions in two forms. The first involves sending personnel to institutions in developed countries that deal with similar issues. For example, Meteorological Officers have been going on training programmes at centers such as the Drought Monitoring Center, in Nairobi, and the Australian National Meteorological Center. The second includes sending officers for further training in universities and colleges. However, these capacity building programmes need to be expanded to include all the technical requirements in the management of climate change issues and how they relate to the environment.

Status: The Ozone Office is currently working on the terms of reference of the study to collect data on ozone depleting gases, their consumption, importation and exportation. The study is expected to be completed by the end of 1997. A project to recycle CFCs is under implementation and six projects in retrofitting of refrigerators are also underway. Zimbabwe is also in the process of carrying out inventories of greenhouse gases, developing a communication strategy and an action programme. A solar photovoltaic pilot project for rural lighting is being implemented with GEF support.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Zimbabwe is currently part of a UNDP capacity building project, which includes Mali, Ghana and Kenya. The three major groups which are being targeted are industry, including the informal sector, the general public, forestry, agriculture and the water sector (large dams).

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: Donor funds have been allocated to climate change and ozone related activities. Out of the total amount, the contribution made by the Government is 15 percent, mainly through the provision of office facilities

and salaries for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism personnel. The remainder of the finances are being provided by GEF.

Cooperation: International cooperation is being fostered through participation in various panels of experts of the Ozone Protocol and the Climate Change Convention. Zimbabwe is currently participating in a regional study to evaluate the reduction of greenhouse gases under the Regional Power Pool Project and the SADC Regional Early Warning System. The Montreal Protocol (1987) was ratified on in 1992 and came into force in 1993; both the London Amendment (1990) and the Copenhagen Amendment (1992) were ratified in 1994. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was ratified on 3 November 1992 and entered into force on 21 March 1994.

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CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Decision-Making: Land authorities in Zimbabwe include Rural District Councils, Urban Councils, the Forestry Commission, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, and private landowners. The current Regional Town and Country Planning Act, administered by The Ministry of Local Government Rural and Urban Development (MLGRUD), has legal provisions for the general framework for land use and physical planning. It also controls development and change of land use. It is policy to design and institute urban, and combination master plans. There are various governmental and non-governmental agencies responsible for the management of land resources in Zimbabwe. Land degradation is one of the major environmental problems especially in communal areas. The Government has put into place programmes to improve the planning and management of land resources. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism is responsible for the management of natural resources. Provisions of the proposed Environmental Management Act will enable the MET to coordinate all agencies to ensure planning for best possible land use and management. In addition, the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, through its Department of Physical Planning, has the mandate to produce Master Plans, which take into consideration environmental issues, as a result of the provisions of the Regional Town and Country Planning Act. The Department of Physical Planning is also responsible for national urban development strategies, which take cognizance of the economic and demographic impact of the national policies in spatial terms. The Rural District Councils Act gives councils the power to plan and control land use at the district level. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) currently has an interim Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) policy, introduced in 1994, which ensures that the potential and known ecological, cultural, social and economic impacts resulting from land and water use are minimized or eliminated. The EIA programme continues to evolve into an integrated network of programmes that work in support of an ecosystem approach to management, as well as develop Environmental Operating Guidelines for the various sectors. The MET is drafting a consolidated and effective new Environmental Management Act to clarify its mandate and co-ordinate the responsibilities of all agencies, the private sector and communities so as to ensure the best possible land use and management of land resources. Included in the current information on management systems is the State of Environmental Reporting and Environmental Monitoring.

Programmes and Projects: The MET has spearheaded various initiatives, programmes and services designed for sustainable planning and management of land resources. The District Environmental Action Planning (DEAP) programme, under implementation by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the MLGRUD, and NGOs, is a locally-based initiative which uses horizontal communication systems and empowers grassroots communities in planning and decision making regarding their human and natural resource needs. The Ministry of Agriculture, through its department Agritex, provides land capability (or suitability) classification for land use plans at farm, village, communal, district and regional levels. This allows farmers and communities to make informed decisions on sustainable, viable and optimum land use systems. Land use plans take account of social, cultural, ecological, and economic issues.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: In 1996, the MLGRUD introduced a nationwide capacity-building programme for Rural District Councils (RDC) following the 8 pilot district project. The 5-year national programme increases local authorities' capacity in terms of human resources, institution building and human resources development. The process empowers local authorities to make policies, plan and manage resources and take effective action at the local level, based on locally driven approaches. The Zimbabwe Natural Resources Management Programme incorporates a capacity building component in the areas of resource monitoring, information dissemination, planning, policy coordination, and social-economic analysis. The EPCU in

liaison with the University of Zimbabwe has offered scholarships for students taking a masters programme in policy and planning.

Information: The MET is setting up a national sustainable development database for Zimbabwe, which will be in time series, consisting of national level indicators, such as economic, social and environmental development. The data will be used by researchers; it will feed into the National State of the Environment reporting process which is also coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Twelve agencies comprise the working committee allowing exchange of information. Zimbabwe currently has vegetation and mapping system (VEGRIS) in the Forestry Commission for vegetation monitoring and mapping. The DNR has set up an integrated resource management information system (IRIS) as a management tool for describing and assessing Zimbabwe's natural resources. The Department of the Surveyor General produces maps and other related information, which are available for use by various departments.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: Substantive funding for the planning and management of land resources has been provided by the Government through its Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP). Donor funding has also been provided for specific programmes, such as DEAP, NAP, Biodiversity and Rural Afforestation.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

Decision-Making: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), through the Forestry Commission, a parastatal that is the lead implementing agency of the Forestry Act, is responsible for the forestry sector. The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, the Natural Resource Board, and the Department of Natural Resources, under the MET, through the provisions of the Natural Resources Act, the Communal Lands Forest Produce Act and the Parks and Wildlife Act contribute towards the sustainable utilization and management of Natural Resources, including forests. Rural District Councils are responsible for land use planning and utilization of forest resources at the district level. The Strategic Directions, formulated by the MET in 1996, represent a holistic approach to the implementation of environmental policies integrating the statutory land based institutions of all its departments, parastatals, boards and authorities. Zimbabwe has also drafted a National Strategy for the Sustainable Management of Forests.

Programmes and Projects: As a part of Zimbabwe's National Strategy for the Sustainable Management of Forests, the following programmes have been put into place to address the problem of deforestation: improved environmentally sound harvesting practices; afforestation programmes; increased agroforestry activities; promotion of non-consumptive use of forest resources; value added secondary processing of forest products were explored at the community level; increasing the capacity of the Forestry Commission in monitoring deforestation and changes in the vegetation cover; implementation of the Schools and Colleges Tree Growing and Tree Care Programme in 1992-93 as part of the National Tree Planting Programme. Significant impact on reforestation was achieved, justifying the programme's integration in 1995/96 into the Forestry Extension Services Division of the Forest Commission in order to sustain its successful activities; increasing production of tree seedlings, from 4.5 million in 1992, with 74% raised at the community to 7 million in 1994, with 80% produced at community based nurseries, in line with the strategy to decentralize this activity and to involve communities in reforestation; and, formation of an NGO-based working group on woodlands. This group is a think-tank of four NGOs, the SAFIRE, the ENDA, the Biomass User's Network and ZERO, which meet periodically to discuss woodland management issues in Zimbabwe. One of their activities has been to hold consultations to formulate a woodland management policy for the country. Despite these programmes, the rate of deforestation continues to exceed afforestation efforts. The Government has realized the need to adopt a more integrated approach to resource management using participatory methodologies that the DEAP project is elaborating. There is also the need for more investment into affordable alternative energy sources in order to reduce rural communities' dependency on fuelwood.

Status: Zimbabwe's forest resources account for about 3% of the Gross Domestic Product, not including benefits from indigenous woodlands. Total forest area is about 24.9 million hectares, covering 60% of the country. In 1995, 110,000 hectares were under plantation, compared to 104,436 hectares in 1990. Forest industries employ 16,000 people, and the gross value of processed forest industrial products exceeds US \$40 million a year. State lands and protected areas comprising 6 million hectares of commercially productive woodlands, including parks and protected areas vital for the tourist industry, are managed by the Forestry Commission (FC) and the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management. Deforestation is one of the major environmental problems facing Zimbabwe. About 70,000 to 100,000 ha of forest is cleared every year and the forest cover is estimated to be declining at a rate of 1.5% per year (UNDP, 1997). The main causes of deforestation include increasing demand for land for agricultural development and dependence on wood as fuel in the rural areas. Deforestation has caused land degradation and salutation of rivers and dams. A large amount of biodiversity has also been lost and so has the social-cultural role of forests. The loss of forests is somehow linked to the growing poverty in the rural areas.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The Forestry Commission invests in post graduate staff development programmes to meet needs as they arise. Nineteen diploma course students graduate

every year from the Zimbabwe College of Forestry of the FC, and the Forestry Industry Training Center has also increased its output from 21 in 1992-3 to an enrolment of 62 students in 1995.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The government's grant for development activities has declined in real terms. The commercial operations are profitable.

Cooperation: Zimbabwe is a signatory of the Earth Charter and subscribes to the principles of Agenda 21 and related conventions, such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. The Government also participates in the Ad-hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. Zimbabwe cooperates with international institutions in order to improve its plantation productivity and broaden the genetic base of important exotic species. The Forestry Commission has benefited from its membership in the Central America and Mexico Coniferous Resources Cooperative. In addition, through the coordinating activities of the Forestry Commission, Zimbabwe host, in 1997, the 15th Commonwealth Forestry Conference whose theme was "Forestry in a changing political environment; challenges for the 21st century." The Zimbabwe College of Forestry is accessible to regional students, mostly from other SADCC countries.

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CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

Decision-Making: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) is responsible for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of the country's natural resources. The Natural Resources Act and the Forestry Act facilitate the regulation, control, and coordination of anti-desertification activities by enabling the MET to spearhead and coordinate the implementation of the CCD. The Natural Resources Board, the Department of Natural Resources, the Forestry Commission, and the Department of Parks and Wildlife are institutions of the MET which implement its various programmes and functions. The Ministry of Lands and Water (MLW) controls water use through the provisions of the Water Act. Its mandate includes the development, sustainable use and allocation of water resources and the protection of catchment areas. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the Early Warning Unit, the strategic grain reserve and drought recovery programmes. The Rural District Councils Act empowers RDC to make bylaws relating to the management and conservation of indigenous resources. The legal framework with implications on desertification processes include the Communal Land Forest Produce Act, the Mines and Minerals Act and the Parks and Wildlife Act. Zimbabwe's commitment to the implementation of anti-desertification and drought mitigation activities, with the effective participation of communities, goes back to 1987 when Zimbabwe took the initiative of designing a National Conservation Strategy. In 1995 the Desertification Convention National Awareness Workshop was held with the participation of all stakeholders. In addition, Zimbabwe has undertaken the following activities in the context of the Convention to Combat Desertification: awareness raising campaign, promoted by an interim committee, the forerunner of a permanent task force on Desertification spearheaded by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism; compilation of a work plan summary and background information papers for the development of the National Action Plan; consultation processes to establish a National Desertification Fund; the National Workshop was convened, in 1995, to develop a Desert Margins Initiative (DDI) Strategy and to identify a specific objective for Zimbabwe focusing on policies, research and technology transfer programmes for dry land natural resource management systems.

Programmes and Projects: The implementation, in 1993, of the District Environmental Action Planning Programme (DEAP) in four pilot districts, as a follow up response to the 1992 Agenda 21, provides an opportunity to implement initiatives relating to the CCD, the Climate Change and the Biodiversity Conventions through participatory approaches. Zimbabwe suffers from severe droughts; the worst and most recent one experienced in 1992. In order to monitor and mitigate the effects of drought, the following programmes and activities have been undertaken: Food Security and Early Warning Project, which covers SADC; establishment of a drought monitoring center; Food Reserves Programme to improve food holding capacity and technology; adoption of a policy of building a medium size dam per district per year, a target which has not been achieved. A more successful initiative, started in 1993 in partnership with the private sector, NGOs, and donors and administered by local authorities, is the "Give a Dam Programme," in which organizations assist communities to construct small dams; drought relief through food distribution, borehole drilling and drought recovery programmes consisting of seed and fertilizer packs to alleviate the impact of drought on poor households.

Status: Encroaching desertification and land degradation are major environmental concerns in Zimbabwe. A 1993 survey showed that about 10% of the land is moderately to extensively erode, with 23% of the communal areas showing significant erosion. Despite the fact that only 25% of the land in Zimbabwe is suitable for agricultural use, due to poverty and the lack of alternative livelihoods, people continue to exploit limited natural resources for their survival. Consequently, water scarcity and drought are affecting a significant portion of the country. The Government is currently implementing programmes to address land degradation, such as: gully rehabilitation, extension and training, grazing schemes, conservation tillage, mechanical conservation, biological conservation, woodlot programme consolidated gardens, protection and conservation of wetland, sponges and springs; awareness and enforcement through the Natural Resources Act.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The Natural Resources Management Programme has maintained a focus on capacity building in policy development and integrated resource monitoring.

Information: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism applies information management in its resource management efforts, the supporting applications include: state of the environment reporting; environmental monitoring; and, ecological land classification. These outputs assist the MET in making policies and decisions to combat desertification.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The establishment of the National Desertification Fund, which is still under consultation, is viewed as essential to augment public funds.

Cooperation: The International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa was signed in 1994, ratified on 23 September 1997 and entered into force on 22 December 1997. Zimbabwe is active in such regional programmes as the SADC Regional Early Warning Unit, the Zambezi River System Action Plan, and the SADC Environment and Land Management Sector Programme. Through initiatives of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, Zimbabwe implemented five pilot projects which address desertification problems through improved land management.

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CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: Mountain pilot project initiatives were implemented by the government in 1988, 1989, and 1992 for biodiversity conservation. The Mapembe Mountain has been declared a protected area under the Natural Resources Act. What is unique about the Mapembe Mountain Conservation Project is that local communities requested the Natural Resources Board to protect the mountain environment as a conservation area, in turn protecting the cultural value of the mountain. This project is community based with full participation in the protection of the mountain ecosystem, both for ecological and cultural reasons.

Programmes and Projects: The Rural Development Programme integrates the conservation component, erosion control and promotional aspects through such means as the planting of vetiver grass. Other farming systems in the communal sector need to strengthen the conservation component. The traditional farming systems in Manicaland included stone terraces and ridges to control erosion in slopes. Agritex recognizes this practice and promotes it through research and extension efforts. The Hwedza Mountain Project is still in the planning stage. Delays in implementation have occurred because the request did not come from the local communities but from the Hwedza Intensive Conservation Area committee.

Status: Mountains occupy a relatively small proportion of Zimbabwe. The main range is located in the Eastern Highlands, in the Manicaland Province. The greatest proportion of the mountain land consists of very steep rocky terrain unsuitable for agriculture. Up to 32% of the highlands consists of protected National Parks and Forest Land. Large scale commercial private farms occupy 50% of the highlands, with specialized plantation crops such as tea, coffee, wattle, and pine dominating the farming system in that sector. Degradation control measures under such perennial land use systems have been satisfactory, although localized problem areas exist. In communal lands, such as the Rusitu Valley, Honde and Katiyo, small holder coffee, tea and fruit are commonly grown.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: The Ministry of Agriculture has the primary responsibility for the agricultural sector. It exercises control, regulatory, advisory, and information dissemination functions through various acts, policies, and programmes. The Ministry is also responsible for maintaining the strategic grain reserve. Important acts relevant for sustainable agricultural development include: the Plant Pests and Diseases Control Act, the Animals Health Act, the Plant Breeders Rights Act, the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act, and the Agricultural Research Act. The Ministry of Lands and Water Development is responsible for the Water Act and for the allocation of water rights through the Water Courts. Its mandate includes the development of underground water resources, and medium and large size dams. ARDA, a parastatal of the Ministry of Lands and Water Development, is a rural development agency responsible for various rural development programmes. The Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development is responsible for the implementation of the resettlement programme through its District Development Fund. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, together with the Department of Natural Resources, the Natural Resources Board, the Intensive Conservation Areas Committees and the Forestry Commission, is responsible for ensuring the sustainable use of land resources through the Natural Resources Act.

The aim of the new agricultural policy framework for the period 1995 to 2020 is to transform small holder agriculture into a fully commercial farming system. The annual increase in total agricultural output will be larger than the increase in population. This will be achieved through sustainable farming systems, which reverse current environmental degradation.

Programmes and Projects: Special area programmes, such as the mid-Zambezi Valley, have had strategic plans designed for easier inter sectoral coordination for sustainable rural development purposes. ARDA, a parastatal, has the mandate to implement agricultural and rural development programmes aimed at improving the livelihoods of small-scale farmers. Some of its most prominent programmes include: the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Masvingo, the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Project in Mashonaland East, and the Small Scale Coffee and Fruit Growers Programme in Eastern Highlands. In all these programmes issues of conservation, economic and social impact are incorporated and closely monitored. Since 1992 Agritex, the agricultural extension department, and most extension organizations have re-oriented extension and programme approach to include diagnostic surveys, participatory rural appraisal and farming systems approach to improve communication and interface with farmers. Although Zimbabwe has initiated some successful rural development programmes, more needs to be accomplished in this area. Some examples include the following: the Department of Energy has developed programmes to identify alternative energy sources, such as solar, wind and badges. The GEF Solar Photovoltaic Project for rural households and community use in Zimbabwe was implemented in 1993 with the objective of installing 9000 systems in rural areas, as a pilot project. 1996 had installed 6000 systems. A rural electrification programme was introduced in 1985, however, due to financial limitations, it has not realized the desired goals. Fuel-saving stoves and alternative sources of energy have been developed to alleviate shortages of energy in rural areas and help combat land degradation. The CAMPFIRE programme has been established to promote rural development by allowing communities to benefit from sustainable utilization of wildlife resources.

Status: Agriculture provides employment and livelihood to 70% of the population, 60% of industrial raw materials, and 45% total export earnings, emphasizing the very high priority given to sustainable agriculture and rural development.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: There are six agricultural colleges under the Ministry of Agriculture which train extension officers. The University of Zimbabwe and Africa University are also involved in training programmes. The Agricultural Research Council of the Ministry of Agriculture coordinates

research efforts to ensure that country research needs is met. The Scientific and Industrial Development Center focuses on biotechnology and capacity building.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The Agricultural Finance Corporation, a parastatal, has farmer credit schemes.

Cooperation: Zimbabwe houses and coordinates the Southern Africa Development Conference Food Security Sector Programme. There are sub-sectors on agricultural research in Botswana, on animal production, livestock control, forestry wildlife and fisheries in Malawi, and an Environmental Land Management Sector in Lesotho. Common policies in these efforts originated from a regional strategy in Food Agriculture and Natural Resources and Environment developed in 1987. SADC has a pre-Rio agenda, and its post-Rio agenda has seen member states develop new environmental policies and action plans and introduce environmental impact assessment measures. There are new resource management policies and laws such as several Zambezi Action Plan Projects, which were completed with new principles and guidelines for shared watercourse systems. In the Agricultural Sector Zimbabwe cooperates with such international organizations as FAO and ICRISAT, and with donor agencies, such as USAID, GTZ, DANIDA and the World Bank.

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CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Decision-Making: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has the mandate to design biodiversity policies and plans. The new Environmental Management Act, still at the drafting stage, will consolidate fragmented legislation giving the MET and its institutions conservation responsibilities. Zimbabwe's Interim Environmental Impact Assessment Policy of 1994 provides precautionary measures on biodiversity issues. These will be incorporated into the Environmental Management Act as law. The proposed Intellectual Property Protection and Patents bill is still at the consultation stage among stakeholders. This bill will be presented by the Minister in the President's office. The proposed legislation seeks to address issues of rights of access, protection of materials and the share of benefits accrued. The current legislation is not applicable and adequate for current developments. Mechanisms for promoting the sustainable use of biological biodiversity include an enabling legislative framework, which promotes the sustainable use of renewable biological resources. User rights to forest and land resources belonging to the Government have been decentralized to Rural District Councils. The Parks and Wildlife Act gives full rights to landowners to fully utilize and benefit from resources on private properties. The mechanism for in situ conservation is through the establishment of protected areas. These cover 13% of the country and were established under the Parks and Wildlife Act. They include Parks and Wildlife state land, Botanical Reserves and Gardens. In addition, commercial forest covers 2%. Statutory provision for the protection of listed threatened species is applied where human activities prevent the recovery of their population.

Programmes and Projects: Zimbabwe has a programme for promoting the recovery of threatened species from the endangered list. The Parks and Wildlife Act controls the introduction of exotic species. The National Herbarium of the Ministry of Agriculture houses a quarter of a million dried specimens representing plant biological diversity within Zimbabwe. The garden includes ecological units representing all major types of vegetation in Zimbabwe with over 1,000 tree and shrub species collected from all parts of the country represented in forms of naturally occurring plant association with the long-term objective of creating replicas of indigenous vegetation. Information on indigenous trees used by herbalists is compiled. The Forestry Commission has a herbarium at Chirinda Forest as well as a number of gene banks. The gene bank for agricultural crops and their wild varieties in Zimbabwe is under the Crop Breeding Institute of the Department of Research and Specialist Services. As a part of Zimbabwe's obligations under the Convention on Biological, it is developing a programme of action for the conservation of biodiversity. The Government recently set up a Biodiversity Coordinating Unit, which is responsible for the development of national strategies, plans and programmes for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. Zimbabwe has a range of long standing strategies in place for the conservation of biological diversity. The DNR implemented a programme of protected areas with the objective of conserving biodiversity specifically in unique ecosystems, such as those containing remnant species in the region, which are now under threat. The programme incorporates the goals and needs of the community, and there is a total of twenty two sites. The Mapembe Forest project, implemented in 1992, has a public participation component attaching value to biodiversity for the multiple purpose of species, including economic, medicinal, and cultural. The community is empowered in terms of access to the resources and benefits accruing. Local knowledge systems in terms of management and use of different species for medicinal and traditional ceremonies are also incorporated. The 22 other sites do not include public participation, although Wedza Mountain and Nyachowa Falls have an element of consultation and participation by locals. Rehabilitation and reclamation programmes incorporate biodiversity principles such as localized gully reclamation and catchment area rehabilitation, the most outstanding being the Save, which incorporates eleven Rural District Councils. Other biodiversity conservation projects include the Botanical Garden's Project and the Guruve North Biodiversity project.

Status: Despite these efforts, Zimbabwe is still losing its biological diversity through deforestation and land degradation and it is hoped that the current inventories and action programmes under the Biodiversity Convention may assist in solving the problem of biodiversity loss.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Economic benefits accrued from wildlife marketing are more attractive than from agricultural land use systems encouraging conservation of wildlife habitats. The Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) has focused on the development of local institutions for the management and sustainable utilization of communal wildlife resources, enabling communities and families to benefit economically from wildlife in their areas. CAMPFIRE is being applied to inshore fisheries in Lake Kariba and to the management of indigenous forestry resources in Mutoko District. The Mushandike Natural Resources College specializes in training wildlife managers, and the Zimbabwe College of Forestry provides training in forestry. The Institute for Environmental Studies focuses on research and training in environmental matters which address Zimbabwe's needs. The National Herbarium offers specialized training programmes in plant taxonomy, among others.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: Financing for biodiversity conservation programmes has been increasing over the years.

Cooperation: Zimbabwe is a Party to both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Zimbabwe is a party to the CITES and Biodiversity Conventions and cooperates with other States in their efforts to enforce trade bans on endangered species. The National Herbarium houses dried plant specimens, including materials from other countries in Southern Africa. The Herbarium also identifies trees from Botswana, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.

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CHAPTERS 16 AND 34: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Decision-Making:

Technologies: There is a need for government-induced policies to stimulate rapid technological development and acquisition. To be effective such policies must be comprehensive and address all functional sectors of society. In most countries, including Zimbabwe, incentives for technological development have often been implicit and mediated through investment incentives for industry. They have so far favored the inflow of large-scale capital-intensive investments with little consideration for technological development.

Biotechnologies: In the national environmental assessment policy there is no consideration for the need to assess technologies. Studies have shown that countries, which develop a strong internal capacity to search out and evaluate technologies, are usually able to acquire the technologies on satisfactory terms.

Programmes and Projects:

Technologies: The programme on Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) is still under discussion between government and the private sector. There is a lot of scope for improvement in the transfer of environmentally sound technology, particularly from developed countries.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Status:

Technologies: In the 1970s technology transfer was seen as a potential threat to the environment, therefore requiring regulation and control. In the 1990s, and particularly with the impetus from "Our Common Future" as well as the results of UNCED, technology transfer is now seen as a source of opportunities for promoting sustainable development. The challenge is for governments to move from the traditional control of technology to new approaches of technology assessments. This transition towards environmentally sound technology is now being mediated mainly through research and development. The level of technological development is low; it is consequently more prone to technological dependence. The low rate of technological change implies a sluggish transition towards the use of environmentally sound technologies. Problems are created by declining import capacity due to the economic crisis and the decline in foreign investment.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising:

Technologies: A notable institutional development in Zimbabwe has been the creation of SIRDC and its seven constituent institutes, namely: the Biotechnology Research Institute; the Building Technology Institute; the Energy and Technology Institute; the Environment and Remote Sensing Institute; the Mechanical and Production Engineering Institute; the Microelectronics and Electronics institute; and the National Meteorology Institute. The mission of SIRDC, through these various institutes, is to provide a center of excellence in research for the provision of science and technology leadership to the industrial sectors. The Cleaner Production Center and the Ozone Office are an opportunity for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Information:

Technologies: In Zimbabwe, the Scientific and Industrial Research Development Center (SIRDC) has for a number of years been operating a Technological Information Promotion System (TIPS), as part of an international network dealing with trade, technology, and investment opportunities. The objective of this information system is

to facilitate the exchange of information about technologies developed or available for use in the various sectors of the economy, at a regional and local level. The information system was established following the convening of two UN Conferences on Science and Technology, held in 1978 and 1979, where the need to create markets for technologies developed in developing countries and promote technology transfer was emphasized. The TIPs framework has expanded from 9 countries (1986-1988) to more than 30 national bureaus, and Zimbabwe has remained a key participant. At the national level, TIPs offers a bulletin board system, which permits local industries to consult the database and download information with a local phone call. TIPs also have a homepage in the World Wide Web, which offers information on the TIPs network and its services. There are no technology restrictions on what can be ordered into the country or standards that must be adhered to.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Research and Technologies:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Financing:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

Cooperation:

Technologies: No information available.

Biotechnologies: No information available.

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CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: The ZACPLAN project is a SAC project aimed at building capacity for the management of international waters. It involves the harmonization of policies, regulations, and institutional development for the management of shared water resources.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: Zimbabwe signed the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on 24 February 1993 and ratified it on 28 October 1994. Zimbabwe is considering signing the International Maritime Organization's Treaty and is a party to the protocols under the African Maritime Charter. At the regional level, Zimbabwe is a member of the Port Management Authority for Eastern and Southern Africa, which opens dialogue between landlocked countries and coastal states with provisions to harmonize tariffs and management systems and promote information dissemination.

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CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

Decision-Making: The Ministry of Lands and Water Development has the overall mandate for the protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources, including monitoring their pollution levels. The Ministry of Local Government, Urban and Rural Development addresses water supply and sanitation issues through the District Development Fund and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. The Ministry has given responsibility to local authorities in major urban areas for the management and protection of their water resources. The Agricultural, Technical, and Extension Services (AGRITEX) is the department of the Ministry of Agriculture responsible for irrigation extension and schemes, mainly in communal areas. The Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) was established in December 1995 and consultations with stakeholders are currently being held in order to finalize its structure and components. Once functional ZINWA will be responsible for water resources management and regulation, while water supply and national infrastructure is the responsibility of the proposed Water Supply Zimbabwe Limited. The Natural Resources Act provides for the monitoring of water quality and pollution and catchment protection in order to reduce salutation. It established the Water Pollution Control Unit, which is responsible for the day to day monitoring of water quality. The proposed Environmental Management Act will set the standards for water quality, which will form the basis for monitoring.

Programmes and Projects: The Water Sector Reform Programme, launched in 1993 in the Ministry of Lands and Water, is the main focus on the protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources in Zimbabwe. The overall objective of the programme is the sustainable, equitable and economically feasible use of water resources, taking into account shared waters. The programme has two components, namely: the institutional development and legal framework and the water resources management strategy project. The SADC Watercourse Protocol of 1995 is the major regional programme. This programme addresses issues regarding all shared watercourses. The Zambezi Action Plan (ZACPLAN) is also an important programme which monitors and controls pollution levels in the Zambezi River. There is a similar initiative for the Limpopo River.

Status: Water is increasingly becoming a scarce resource in Zimbabwe, and access to water is a key to development and poverty reduction. The national priority is to develop adequate water resources for the growing needs of the various sectors of the economy and to ensure good water quality. As a land locked country without natural lakes, Zimbabwe's water supply is based on water harvesting and use of groundwater resources. There are currently more than 800 large dams in Zimbabwe. In order to increase water supply, mainly for irrigation, the government plans to build one medium size dam per district under the Give-a-Dam project. The government also plans to build additional large dams, irrigation systems, water supply schemes and drill boreholes and wells. To ensure sustainability in communal areas, local people will be trained in how to maintain the water supply equipment and will be actively involved in the operation of water supply. The objective is to ensure that nobody in rural areas will have to walk more than 3 km to the nearest drinking water point (mainly boreholes). Although many boreholes have been drilled under this programme, the problem is they often dry up as a result of drought and the lack of funds and spare parts to maintain the pumps.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The main issues relating to capacity-building are being addressed under the Water Sector Reform Programme, and all institutions dealing with freshwater have developed capacity building programmes. These include sending officers to academic institutions, mostly in developed countries, which offer programmes in the field of fresh water resources. These programmes are mainly funded by donor institutions.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: During the 1996/1997 fiscal year, the Government allocated Z\$1,710,000 for irrigation extension services and schemes; Z\$70,409,000 for construction of major water conservation works; Z\$40,285,000 for construction of water supplies; Z\$6,210,000 for research in ground water and the hydrological field; Z\$9,000,000 for water supplies under local government, rural and urban development and Z\$15,000,000 for sewerage under local authorities.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

Decision-Making: The Ministry of Health and Child Welfare is responsible for the management of toxic chemicals. It works in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry. The national priority is to promote the environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals through education and awareness, the development of a register of toxic chemicals as well as their classification, and promotion of cleaner production technologies. The Hazardous Substances and Articles Control Act provides the legal framework for the control and management of toxic chemicals, and gives the mandate to the government to approve the import of toxic chemicals in the country as well as to regulate their use and disposal. The Hazardous Substances and Articles Control Act also call for the safe disposal of toxic chemicals and containers used for these chemicals. The Hazardous Substances Control Unit has limited capacity to monitor the use of toxic chemicals. The Unit is currently developing codes of practice for chemical use and disposal. The environmental law reform, which is underway, will include standards and guidelines in the area of toxic chemicals, particularly those on safe use and disposal.

Programmes and Projects: There have been programmes to strengthen collaboration between the government and the private sector in the areas of agrochemicals, industrial chemicals, and their impacts on the environment.

Status: The Government maintains a register of all toxic chemicals produced in the country and those imported from abroad. Before any toxic chemical is imported, approval is required from the Government through licensing. Once a chemical is imported it is registered and conditions for its use, storage, and disposal are established. Routine checks are carried out to ensure compliance. The Government also deploys port health authorities at all international borders to prevent the import of illegal chemicals. At the international level, any country wishing to export toxic chemicals is obliged, under the Prior informed Consent Principle, to inform the receiving country of the details of such chemicals and to provide information on which company wishes to import them. The Government will then carry out investigations and will approve or disapprove the imports before these take place. However, since this principle is not legally binding it is not very effective. Discussions are underway to negotiate a legal instrument to control the export of toxic waste. At the national level all chemicals are classified in terms of their toxicity and different labels are used for different toxicity levels. The act requires companies to use these labels on their products. The Occupational Safety and Health Act calls for the safety of workers, particularly when they handle toxic substances, by promoting the use of protective clothing, a safe working environment, and compensations in case of occupational hazards.

Capacity Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: There is very limited capacity both in the customs and police departments in terms of being able to identify toxic substances. There is therefore a need to increase capacity in this area. The capacity in the Ministry of Health is also limited in terms of screening and monitoring chemicals.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: There is international cooperation in the area of exchange of information as it relates to toxic chemicals. This exchange of information is carried out through the International Register of Potentially Toxic

Chemicals, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme. Zimbabwe also subscribes to the London Guidelines and to the Prior Informed Consent Principle, which requires a country wishing to export toxic chemicals to inform the recipient country of the details of those chemicals.

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CHAPTERS 20 TO 22: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS, SOLID AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES

DECISION-MAKING:

Hazardous wastes: The Hazardous Substance Unit in the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare is responsible for the control of hazardous substances. The Unit focuses on the impact on human health. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism assesses the impacts on natural resources through the Natural Resources Act.

Solid wastes: The main decision-making institution responsible for solid wastes is the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development. Responsibility for handling solid wastes is also shared with local authorities, including municipalities, who are responsible for operating municipal disposal sites. The Department of Water in the Ministry of Lands and Water is responsible for sewage related issues, with local authorities responsible for day-to-day operations. The Department also works with the national Water Pollution Advisory Body, which is composed of all stakeholders and relevant institutions. The national priority is to minimize environmental pollution from solid waste disposal sites and from sewage disposal practices. The focus is on the safe disposal or recovery of wastes as well as on addressing the root causes that is a sustainable pattern of production and consumption. The Natural Resources Act, the Water Act, the Urban Councils Act and the Rural District Councils Act regulate the disposal of Waste in Zimbabwe.

Radioactive wastes: The Ministry of Health and child welfare is responsible for the management of wastes. a radiation protection services committee has been formed, under the hazardous substances advisory board, to coordinate the control and management of radioactive wastes. Zimbabwe is an active member of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Programmes and Projects:

Hazardous wastes: The programmes carried out as a result of the requirements of the Hazardous Substance and Articles Act include; encouraging the industrial sector to treat, recycle, re-use and dispose of hazardous wastes at the source of generation, when its generation is unavoidable and when it is economically and environmentally efficient; development of draft regulations, currently being reviewed, by the Hazardous Substance Unit in the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, which lay down the responsibility of industries for environmentally sound disposal of hazardous wastes generated by their activities; development of draft guidelines and methodologies for the characterization and classification by the Hazardous Substance Unit in the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare; development of draft legislation to prevent the illegal import and export of wastes.

Solid wastes: The management of sewage related issues is conducted through the use of the Water regulations of 1977, Effluent and Water Standards, contained in the Water Act. The Water Resources Management Strategy Project, under the Water Sector Reform Programme launched by the Ministry of Lands and Water in 1993, is addressing the possible policy changes regarding water pollution and effluent discharges. In addition, in 1996 the Ministry of Environment and Tourism commissioned a study to review environmental standards, including effluent and water standards. The findings of the study will be used as an input in the ongoing process to develop new environmental legislation. There are programmes in which sewage is recycled and used for agriculture. The Government with donor support has introduced a capacity building programme for its officers and those from local authorities. Institutions of higher education, such as Universities and Polytechnics, have programmes, which build capacity in the areas of solid wastes and sewage. Officers in the Department of Natural Resources have participated in two pilot projects on waste management and industrial pollution measurement. These pilot projects have resulted in the development of waste management guidelines and are being expanded into other urban areas.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Status:

Hazardous wastes: Since the Rio Conference in 1992, the following activities have been carried out: the enforcement of existing legislation has been strengthened; a radiation protection services department has been established; a Hazardous Substances Control Advisory Board has been instituted and various sub-committees

formed; and, hazardous waste management regulations have been introduced and national guidelines for the disposal of hazardous waste developed for local authorities.

Solid wastes: Waste, both solid and sewage-related, is becoming a problem in urban areas as urban population increases. Approximately 99 percent of the solid wastes in the country are disposed in landfill sites, the majority of which are old quarry or gravel pits. In general, the landfills are not protected for bakages with low permeable underlying soils, concrete, tarmac or membranes. The Government developed guidelines in 1994 for industrial waste management, including solid wastes and sewage. The main objective of the guidelines is to help local authorities and waste generating companies to improve waste management systems so that negative effects on the environment is minimized.

Radioactive wastes: Zimbabwe produces very limited quantities of radioactive wastes, mainly from medical and agricultural research and electricity generation. an inventory is under way to determine the actual quantities produced. However, the safe environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes is encouraged. Zimbabwe is currently investigating cost effective methods for environmentally sound disposal of radioactive wastes. There are possibilities for a regional initiative in this area.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising:

Hazardous wastes: Capacity building and technology issues are addressed by the Hazardous Substance Unit in conjunction with the private sector. The Cleaner Production Center in the Scientific Industrial Development Research Center is also addressing these issues. Officers in the Hazardous Substances Control Unit attend courses at the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Information:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Research and Technologies:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: No information available.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Financing:

Hazardous wastes: No information available.

Solid wastes: The Government contributes regularly from its fiscal budget and through loans. During the 1996-97 fiscal year the Government allocated Z\$ 15,000 for sewerage works.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

Cooperation:

Hazardous wastes: Zimbabwe signed the basel convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal on 22 march 1989, but has not yet ratified it. Zimbabwe ratified the Bamako convention in 1993. At the regional level Zimbabwe participates in meetings of the bamako convention and, at the international level, it participates in meetings of the basel convention and in the development of legal instruments for the Prior Informed Consent and London Guidelines.

Solid wastes: To foster regional cooperation, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism organizes regional exchange programmes. In 1995 the Department of Natural Resources, together with representatives from local authorities visited South Africa on such a programme. In addition, the Zambezi Action Plan (ZACPLAN), a regional SADC initiative, addresses sewage related issues from the point of view of water pollution as it relates to the major riparian river basins.

Radioactive wastes: No information available.

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CHAPTERS 24 TO 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS

Women: Decision-making: After Beijing, the Government of Zimbabwe set up a national mechanism in the Ministry of National Affairs and Employment Creation to spearhead the incorporation of gender issues in development. Programmes and Projects: A three year project is being implemented in three districts to disseminate legal information to women. The laws are simplified and translated into the vernacular before being distributed to local communities. The provincial and district gender focal points are trained to explain these laws and they train village community workers who, in turn, explain the laws to the community. Information: Zimbabwe's signature of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1991, though it preceded UNCED, resulted in activities to assess the status of women in all sectors. Zimbabwe's First Report on CEDAW, prepared in October 1995, examined the articles of the Convention and the country's responses to them. Cooperation: The government reaffirmed its commitment to the advancement of women by signing the Rio Declaration. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was signed in 1991.

Children and Youth: Decision-making: With the increasing incidence of child rape, the government has set up an inter-ministerial committee, chaired by the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, to develop strategies to deal with this problem. Dialogue between the government and youth has been carried out mainly through the National Youth Council, which was created by the Zimbabwe Youth Act. The Council has coordinated activities of NGOs working on youth issues. Programmes and Projects: There are two major programmes under implementation, one of which is the 4H youth and child development programme aimed at enhancing the leadership and economic skills of children and youth. The second programme is the "Training for Enterprise Projects", which involved the upgrading of existing Youth Training Centres and shifted its emphasis from technical training to business management skills. Youth have been involved in conservation programmes such as gully reclamation and tree planting. Many community outreach programmes on tree growing and tree care have aimed at involving school children. Many schools have been involved in activities of the World Environment Day and the National Tree Planting Day and in various competitions on essay writing on environmental topics. The DEAP project aims to mobilize youth during the entire planning process. Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: One of the main objectives of ESAP is to reduce unemployment, particularly among the youth. The establishment of youth training centers is meant to equip them with the skills necessary for employment. The focus of investment promotion has been to create more jobs and reduce unemployment. Since independence, the enrollment of children into both secondary and primary schools has increased dramatically.

Indigenous People: No information available.

Non-Governmental Organizations: Decision-making: In both the pre- and post-Rio process the government has sought to involve NGOs as a key stakeholder in environmental planning and management. NGOs participate in various steering committees and forums which have been established to spearhead sustainable development. Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: NGOs have participated in training programmes for government personnel. Cooperation: Two national NGOs, ZERO and the Southern Centre for Energy and the Environment, participated in the regional network of African experts on climate change which was coordinated by ACTS in Nairobi. The project was supported by the Swedish government through the Stockholm Environmental Institute.

Local Authorities: Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives has started a programme to train local authorities in EIAs as part of capacity building for local Agenda 21. In Zimbabwe the project will only train personnel in Harare and Bulawayo city councils. Information: A survey was jointly conducted by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) to document the activities by local authorities around the world, which had implemented Agenda 21. The results of the survey were presented at the Second UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul in June 1996.

Workers and Trade Unions: Decision-making: Trade Unions have fully participated in government efforts to implement and evaluate Agenda 21. In December of 1992, these and other sector-specific groups took part in a national response conference to Rio and assisted with the development of a Country Report. Since then, representatives of industry and trade unions have participated in conferences, meetings and working teams taking steps to implement Agenda 21. Limited progress has been made with respect to the ratification of ILO Conventions. Programmes and Projects: The Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) has weakened the role of workers and trade unions and strengthened the role of the employer through the deregulation of the labor market. Although collective bargaining was introduced as part of ESAP, the deregulation of the labor market has nonetheless weakened the position of workers. Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Efforts have been made to increase workers' education and training. However, with the increased economic activity that Zimbabwe has experienced, efforts to reduce occupational accidents and injuries have had limited success. The Labor Advisory Board was established to address labor related issues but has limited jurisdiction over broader industrial matters relating to economic and sustainable development.

Business and Industry: Programmes and Projects: The Southern Center for Energy and Environment, a local NGO, has established a capacity building pilot project for decision makers in industry concerning actions which can be taken to abate or mitigate climate change impacts from industry. As part of the project, the Southern Center for Energy and Environment conducts training workshops and seminars which are attended by decision makers. The project is supported by CDG. The pilot phase of the project is being implemented at the Willowvale industrial estate. Status: The Government has taken a number of initiatives to strengthen the role of business in sustainable development. Industry in Zimbabwe has become proactive in environmental management and is involved in a variety of initiatives such as the cleaner production centers. They are also supportive of ISO 14001 which is a management system that includes environmental policies, auditing and efficient management. An Environmental liaison forum has been created under the Chamber of Zimbabwe Industries.

Scientific and Technological Community: Decision-making: In late 1994 a multi-institutional Committee was established by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Institute of Environmental studies (IES) at the University of Zimbabwe. Status: The multi-institutional Committee also provides a forum for the exchange of information and dissemination of research results. The Tobacco Research Board has been working with the government on the phase out of methyl bromide, while the Scientific Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC) has been collaborating with the government on the issue of biotechnology. Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: A coordination committee formed with representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and three departments of the University of Zimbabwe has helped to improve capacity at the University as well as to link training to the needs of the government. The MET will also organize EIA training through the Institute of Environmental Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, as a way of building capacity for future training programmes and to ensure sustainability. Financing: The MET-University coordination committee provides financial support for research and purchasing reference materials. Cooperation: The southern African Consortium for Interdisciplinary Research (SACAIR) was formed to ensure that countries in southern Africa benefit from regionally conceptualized and implemented research and training initiatives.

Farmers: Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: Kuturaya "participatory farm experimentation" is a methodology developed by the Department of Agricultural Technical Extension (AGRITEX) to

involve farmers in experiments to improve their own production. Information :The government set up a commission of inquiry into appropriate agricultural land tenure systems in relation to sustainable resource management. The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Appropriate Agricultural Land Tenure Systems: Main Report (October 1994), states that the effectiveness of any tenure system is measured by its ability to facilitate high and sustainable levels of production as well as enhanced social cohesion. Research and Technology: The Government supports research through the department of Research and Specialist Services to improve farmers' productivity. Financing: The Government has also developed credit support schemes for farmers, particularly communal farmers to enable them to purchase inputs. Drought recovery schemes have also been put into place to enable communal farmers to survive in drought years.

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CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

This issue has been covered under the heading **Financing** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: The National Response Conference encourages research that provides policy support to the government through rigorous analysis of policy options for environmental management. It also noted the need for science to provide research data on scientific assessments of environmental phenomenon. In response to these needs, the Research Council drafted a National Science and Technology Policy following consultations with relevant agencies. The policy document has been circulated to relevant organizations for comments but is not yet finalized.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: In the Rio Summit, the government organized a national workshop to identify research needs for the implementation of Agenda 21 and to assess the possible role of universities in the field of environment and development. The meeting also discussed the establishment of the Institute of Environmental Studies (IES) at the University of Zimbabwe. The proposal for the establishment of the institute was discussed at the workshop. The role of the IES is the following: to promote, facilitate and, where needed, coordinate research on environmental issues, thereby enhancing the national capacity to tackle national environmental problems and to contribute to the resolution of regional and global problems; to provide expert advice to policy makers and planners dealing with environmental issues, thereby increasing Zimbabwe's capacity to plan and implement environmentally sustainable development policies, programmes and activities; and, to promote awareness of the environment through teaching and information dissemination, thereby contributing to better informed and more effective public participation in decision making on environmental and sustainable development issues. The institute coordinates research in the University and serves as an independent catalyst for action outside the university through the provision of a forum for discussion, analysis of and cooperation and advice on environmental issues. The institute maintains a register of experts on different environmental matters.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: The Government requires support in strengthening the scientific base to support sustainable development. Strengthening institutions such as Universities and government research centres (SIRDC and the Research Council of Zimbabwe) will go a long way in developing a strong scientific base for sustainable development.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

This issue has been covered under the heading **Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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**CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR
CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**

This issue has been covered either under Chapter 2 or under the heading **Cooperation** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This issue deals mainly with activities undertaken by the UN system.

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CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

This issue has been covered under **Cooperation** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This issue has been covered either under Chapter 8 or under the heading **Decision-Making** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER: INDUSTRY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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