Inter-Linkages between Human Health and Biodiversity for Africa

By Hilton Chibeleka
And Hope Mambwe Banda
ZAMBIA
Demographic information

- Country size: 752,618 sq. km
- Pop: 13.9
- Density: 17.2 per sq. km
- Water mass 1%. (Source of the Zambezi river)
- Occupation: 80% farming, 20% mining and others
- Religion - Christian
The National Policies on Environment and Health are available in Zambia
Joint actions to benefit health and biodiversity sectors.

- Temporary as well as Permanent Human settlements are being managed using the same guidelines for Environmental, pollution and Health concerns, including E.I.A and monitoring.
- Strengthening the Health inspectorate for Urban and Rural areas in order to assess the risks and consequences of environmentally related health problems.
- Ensure that all hospitals, public places and residential areas have appropriate sanitation and waste/effluent disposal systems.
- Integrated population and environmental ed.
Key Elements for joint Human Health and Biodiversity Action Plan

- **NUTRITION** - This includes having quality (safe), adequate and easily accessed nutrition services (beural of standards + nutrition commission of Zambia and food safety section of the environmental health dept.

- **PREVENTION** - Includes *Medicine* (herb ally derived and vaccines), *Pest/vector Control* (should be selective),

- **SANITATION** - Proper methods of disposing off effluent and sewage as well as water quality monitoring by MOH and MOHLG
Requirements for joint Human Health and Biodiversity sector actions - National Scale

**RESEARCH/ CAPACITY BUILDING**

- Local Universities/Colleges/Research Institutions through GOVT are now able to provide programs that produce graduates able enough to carry out research on B.D.C and H.H.

**INFORMATION DECIMATION**

- There are major gaps experienced in this area as there is no country coordinating committee to take up this challenge
- Sensitization programs on Local T.V and Radio
Requirements for joint Human Health and Biodiversity sector actions - Regional

RESEARCH/CAPACITY BUILDING
• Regional Collaboration with other institutions
• Harmonizing our local policies/Legislation as a nation and aligning them with regional policies and international health regulations e.g. SADC PROTOCOLS ON HEALTH of 2011-2015

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION
• National symposiums
• International Conferences
• International workshops e.g. current one
Practices jointly addressing Human Health and Biodiversity concerns and opportunities

• As at 27th March, after consultations, we were reliably advised that there is no Validated information yet available.
Collaborative Mechanisms for cross-sector Human Health & Bio-diversity collaboration- Nation Scale

CBD FNR-Zambia

- SAG (Sector Advisory Group)
- PDCC (Provincial Development Coordinating Committee)
- DDCC-District Development Coordinating Committee (a more decentralized approach).
Regional Scale

- Donors’ combined efforts e.g. JASZ
- Strategic plan for B.D

**IMPEDEING FACTORS OF COLLABORATION**

- Limited finances to support collaborative actions as a nation
- At national scale the issue of priorities varies from one Province to other e.g.
- Also the various sectors within a country have different priorities e.g.
- At regional scale different countries have different priorities. e.g.
Question 6

• Short term- we have sensitization /awareness campaigns
• medium term-reduce deforestation as forests are source of medicine. the forests also provide that much needed environment for BD to flourish.
• long term- strategic plans/protocols
**conclusion**

- Inter-linkages between HH and BD do exist except policies not strong enough to bring out these linkages in a clearer or linear
VOTE OF THANX

Thank you for according Zambia a chance to participate and we hope our contribution will be of value, and at this juncture Hilton and I, on behalf of the Zambian Government, would like to take this rare opportunity to invite everyone to Zambia this August for the UNWTO which is being co-hosted by Zambia and Zimbabwe.

THANK YOU