

2020 Zambia Sustainable Development Goals

National Review Sustainable Development Goal 15- Life on Land



- The fifteenth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is **Life on Land**.
- The aim of this goal is to **Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests**, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss.

Overview of SDG 15



A flourishing life on land is the foundation for our **life on this planet**. We are all part of the planet's ecosystem and we have caused severe damage to it through **deforestation, loss of natural habitats and land degradation**. Promoting a sustainable use of our ecosystems and preserving biodiversity is not a cause. It is the key to our own survival.

Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type



- Developments in the **agriculture, water and energy** sectors pose significant threat to biodiversity.



- Investment in Ecological systems** needs careful design so as not to affect flow regimes and habitat availability.



- Tampering with these can affect fisheries productivity and their contribution to the comprehensive value of water resources.

- Pollution from the mining sector and use of chemicals in agriculture in the Kafue and Zambezi basins** pose additional risks to biodiversity.

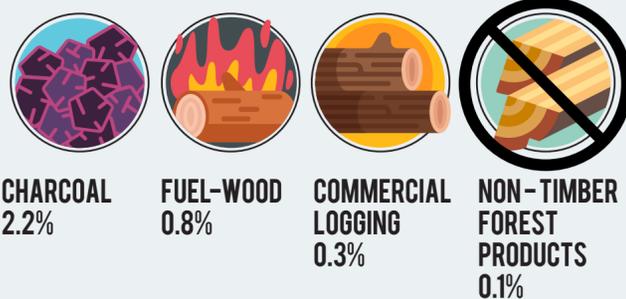


- Other drivers of diversity loss include **habitat modification (via human encroachment)**.

Indicator 15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management



- Forestry, through better management has potential to **increase contribution to GDP, if identified threats are dealt with**.
- Forest based industry currently accounts for **3.7% of GDP**; broken down further:

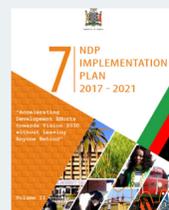


- A Study also revealed contribution of forest ecosystem services to the Zambian economy, not accounted for in the GDP (**eco-tourism, erosion control, pollination etc.**) is approx. 2.5% of GDP or US\$515.4 million annually.
- Therefore, it's estimated that there is an **undervaluation of about 40-68% of forestry contribution to GDP**.

Indicator 15.6.1: Legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits



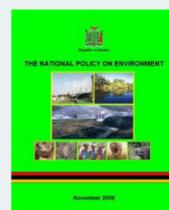
- Vision 2030:** Sets Zambia's long term development vision emphasizing development based on **"sustainable environment and natural resource management principles"**.



- Seventh National Development Plan 7ndp, (2017-2021):** Places emphasis on multi-sectoral development planning and implementation approach with the goal to create a diversified and resilient economy.



- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015):** Sets out overarching objectives for biodiversity conservation **in the country with emphasis on multi-sectoral coordination**.



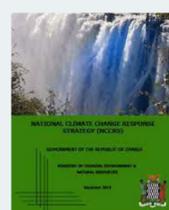
- National Policy on Environment (2007):** Seeks to achieve measures that address the urgent need to manage the impact of human activities on the environment.



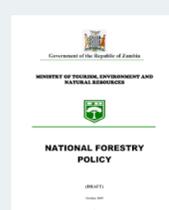
- National Policy on Climate Change (2017):** Strengthened implementation of adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures to reduce vulnerability to climate change.



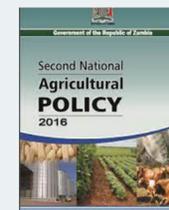
- National Policy on Environment (2007):** Seeks to achieve measures that address the urgent need to manage the impact of human activities on the environment.



- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2012):** Emphasis on a multi-sectoral approach in identifying clear priorities for adaptation and mitigation activities in various sectors of the economy.



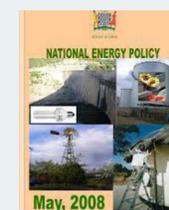
- Zambia National Forest Policy (2014) and forest Act (2015):** Seeks to minimize impact of greenhouse gas emissions and also achieve conservation of biodiversity. Both Policy and Act explicitly recognize role of community and private sector in sustainable management of forest resources.



- National Agriculture Policy (2016):** Recognises the significance of climate change adaptation by promoting climate-smart agriculture practices.



- Environmental Management Act (2011):** Provides the legal provisions for the integrated management of the environment and natural resources in the national development context.



- National Energy Policy (2008):** Recognizes potential role renewable energy sources can play in meeting the country's rising energy demand.

Challenges	Required Actions
Low awareness of the impact of climate change on biodiversity.	Raise awareness on the impact of climate change on biodiversity and its quantification.
Lack of a specific biodiversity policy to regulate the sector including human induced activities that threaten biodiversity.	Put in place a biodiversity policy that regulates the sector, including the impact of human activities.
Pollution and poor waste disposal into ecological systems.	Strengthen partnerships with the private sector on sustainable waste management.

PREPARED BY

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