

# ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY WITHIN THE MEDIUM-TERM BUDGET PLAN - INFOGRAPHIC

## INTRODUCTION

Climate change has become **a serious threat to sustainable development as it affects all sectors and has potential to de-rail developmental gains the country has scored so far.** Within the Medium-Term Budget Plan for the period 2022 -2024 Government intends to undertake the following interventions:

1.

Strengthening climate change adaptation and mitigation by **developing climate resilient infrastructure** such as roads which are capable of withstanding adverse weather events.



2.

Extending and further **enhancing the coverage of early warning systems** to facilitate preparedness and prompt response to adverse weather events and promoting innovative financing and spearheading resource mobilisation for climate change interventions. This will extensively be achieved through use of modalities such as **Green Bonds, promotion of carbon trading and putting in place legislation which will establish a National Climate Change Fund.**

3.

Shifting focus towards **renewable energy sources** such as solar and geo-thermal and less dependence on fossil fuels. This is further necessitated by the Government's commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 47 percent by 2030.



## FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

1.

Creation of the **Ministry of Environment and Green Economy** which is key in the institutionalization and coordination of climate change interventions



2.

Accreditation of the Development Bank of Zambia as a lead organization to **manage and monitor all programmes funded by the Green Climate Fund in Zambia.** This accreditation offers flexibility and ownership of proposed projects by both private and public sector project implementors.



## CHALLENGES

1.

With 58% of the population considered poor and living in rural areas, their contribution to climate change is significant as they **depend on natural resources for their livelihood through clearing forests for farming and charcoal.** This poses a challenge for climate change mitigation and adaption interventions.



2.

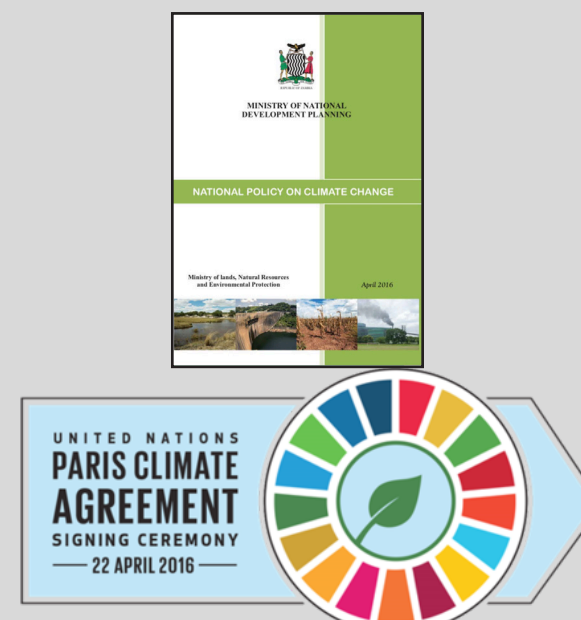
Low local financing for climate change **adaptation and mitigation interventions.**



## POLICY OPTIONS

1.

**Review of the 2016 National Climate Change Policy** to accommodate the contents of the revised 2021 Nationally determined **contributions to the Paris Agreement.**



2.

**Development of a legal framework to enhance the fight against climate change** through the creation of a climate change fund and guidelines for private sector participation.



3.

Increased funding for climate change interventions as the country heightens the fight against climate change.

