

EIGHTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (8NDP) 2022 - 2026

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PART 1

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REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING

ADAPTED BY
PMRC
Policy Monitoring and Research Centre



OVERVIEW

④ The Strategic Development Area, addresses the need to realize Zambia's vision of attaining development by 2030 that is **anchored on a sustainable environment, ecosystems and natural resource management principles.**

④ Climate change and variability has led to adverse effects such as **droughts, floods and extreme temperatures on key sectors including energy, agriculture and water.**



④ This has resulted in decreased **hydro-electricity generation capacity, food insecurity and limited access to clean drinking water** for the people and animals.



④ To reduce adverse climate change impacts, **environmental education and awareness** will be implemented alongside all interventions in this Strategic Development Area by Government.

CONSTRAINTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



④ **Undiversified sources of income for sustainable livelihoods.**



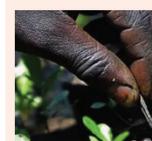
④ **Unsustainable agricultural practices and use of environmental products.**



④ **Inadequate education and community awareness on the environment and the value of natural resources.**



④ **Inadequate legal and institutional frameworks and capacities for implementation of actions on environmental protection.**



④ **Low levels of technical and technological capacities and funding limitations for implementing more ambitious climate change actions.**



④ **Low integration of climate change in key sectors at the national and subnational level and insufficient hydrometeorological infrastructure and climate information services and early warning systems for more efficient disaster and climate risk preparedness, prevention, response and recovery.**

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 1: ENHANCED MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE



④ Government will **prioritise the implementation of adaptation actions** in Zambia's Nationally Determined Contributions to achieve enhanced resilience to climate change, for both human and biophysical systems.



④ Government will invest in ambitious mitigation actions by **promoting low carbon sustainable consumption and production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions** and meet the emission reduction targets set out in the Nationally Determined Contributions.



④ Government will **enact legislation on climate change** to strengthen the coordination framework and enhance coherence between adaptation and disaster risk reduction, among others.



④ Government will **increase resource mobilization for climate actions and disaster risk reduction** from various sources including, the public sector, private sector, international financing institutions, multilateral and bilateral sources.



④ Government will further **promote engagement in the carbon market, green bonds and other innovative climate finance sources** with a focus on possible benefits that could accrue to the **local communities** from carbon trading.



④ Increased climate finance will ensure **enhanced and ambitious climate adaptation and mitigation action is implemented** to achieve a sustainable inclusive climate resilient and low carbon green economy.

Strategy 1: Strengthen climate change adaptation



④ Implementing **adaptation measures** will contribute to building the resilience of communities and the economy to the impacts of climate change.



④ Government will enhance **human and institutional capacities** for undertaking and supporting more ambitious climate change actions.



④ Government will also **improve production and consumption practices** and nature-based solutions will be promoted among communities to enhance climate change adaptation.



④ This will include engaging communities in activities such as water harvesting, integrated water resources management, scaled-up **irrigation development and climate smart agriculture.**



④ Communities will also be engaged in environmentally friendly alternative livelihoods and natural resources-based value chains aimed at strengthening resilience and sustaining livelihoods.

With the implementation of these interventions, it is expected that the level of resilience will increase to medium by 2026 from low in 2021.