

EIGHTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (8NDP) 2022 - 2026

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREA 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PART 2

AUGUST 2022



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
NATIONAL PLANNING

ADAPTED BY



CLIMATE RESILIENT

LOW CARBON

GREEN ECONOMY

Strategy 2: Strengthen climate change mitigation

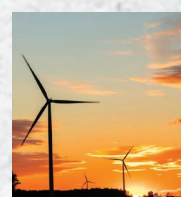
- ④ Government will implement various **interventions in forestry, agriculture and energy.**



- ④ In line with the Nationally Determined Contributions, focus in the forestry sector will be on forestry enhancement, sustainable charcoal production, **improved cooking devices and forestry fire management.**
- ④ In agriculture, focus will be on climate-smart agriculture.



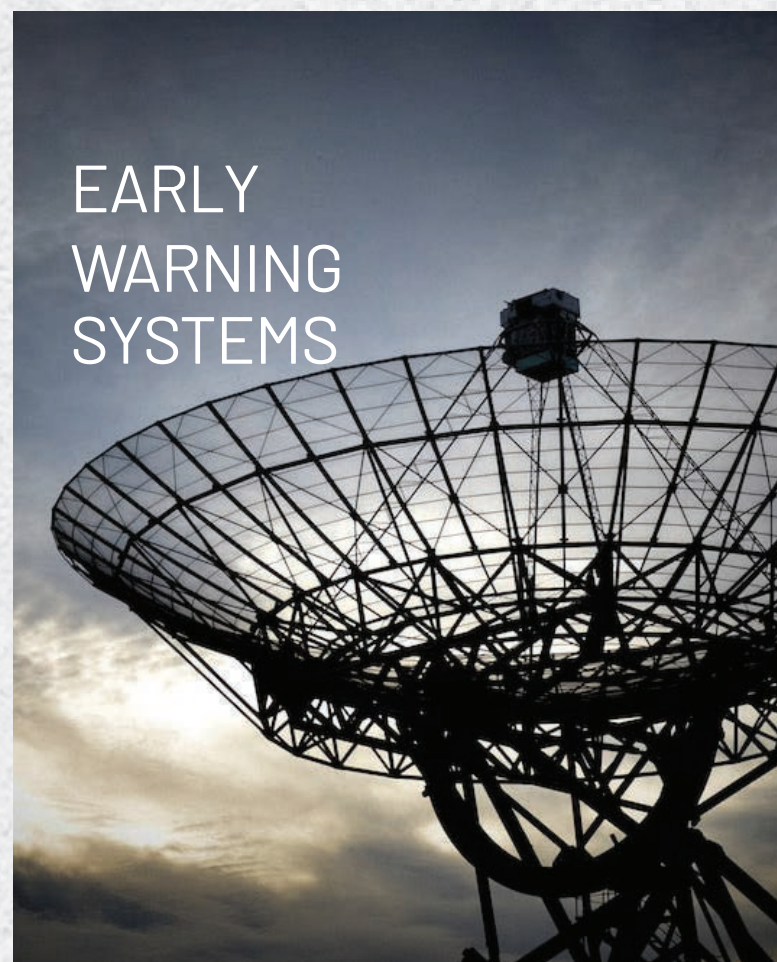
- ④ In energy focus will be switching towards **green and renewable energy sources**, such as **biogas, solar, and wind** and **increasing on energy use efficiency** as well as reducing electricity transmission and distribution losses from the national grid.



Strategy 3: Enhance disaster risk reduction and response

- ④ Government will strengthen disaster risk reduction, enhance **early warning systems** for early action and disaster preparedness for effective response to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

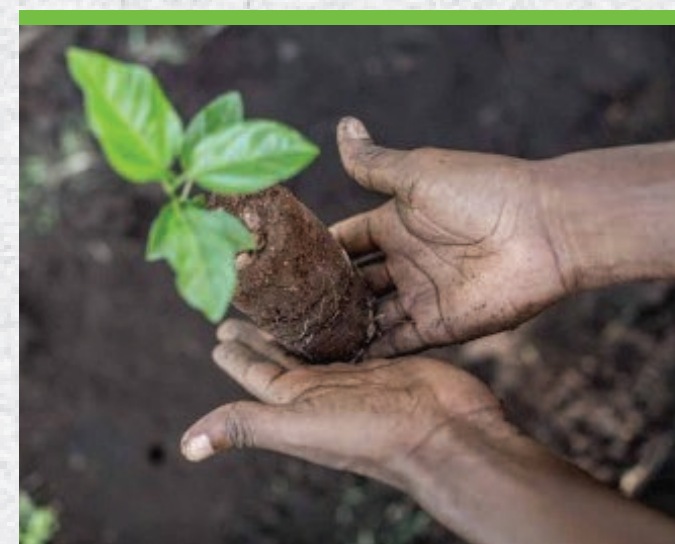
EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS



- ④ Government will also undertake disaster risk assessments, establish emergency operation centres, community-based disaster risk management programmes and post-disaster recovery activities for resilience building
- ④ With the implementation of these interventions, it is expected that disaster risks and losses will reduce by 10 percent per annum over the 5-year period.

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME 2: SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- ④ Sustainable environment, ecosystems and natural resources management is necessary to support the provision of basic human needs, such as clean air, water, fertile land and inputs for various production processes.
- ④ It also provides functioning services that contribute to the **control of soil erosion, floods, disease proliferation and regulation of the climate.**
- ④ Government will, therefore, **promote protection, conservation and restoration and rehabilitation** of the environment, ecosystems and natural resources through the promotion of integrated and community-based natural resources management systems.



Strategy 1: Promote integrated environmental management

During the Plan period, focus will be on reversing unsustainable environmental and natural resources management practices.

Specific measures to be implemented will be:

1. Building of capacity in environmental protection and control institutions, including local authorities, to restore and protect degraded ecosystems, landscapes and water catchment areas;
2. Strengthening of monitoring and environmental assessments;
3. Promotion of sustainable consumption and production, including recycling, reducing resource use and reusing of resources in line with the circular economy principles and norms.

- ④ Government will enhance compliance monitoring of industries, enforce effective management of hazardous chemicals and other waste as well as improve environmental quality monitoring and tracking.
- ④ Foreecologically sensitive areas and forests, Government will embark on restoration and management of wetlands, headwaters and riverine, afforestation and reforestation
- ④ Government will promote the establishment and development of commercial plantations as well as promote value addition to forest products.
- ④ Government will also strengthen research and technology development while addressing illegal forest land usage.
- ④ With the implementation of these interventions, it is expected that compliance to environmental standards and guidelines will increase to 65 percent by 2026 from 43 percent in 2021.

Strategy 2: Enhance natural resources management

- ④ Government will implement programmes aimed at **reversing the growing threats to natural resources ranging** from habitat transformation, encroachment, uncontrolled wildfires and invasive species.
- ④ The operations of structures, such as the natural resources management committees, game management areas committees, forest management committees, and water management committees will, therefore, be strengthened.
- ④ Further, Government will **promote the quantification and valuation of natural resources and ecosystem services** and operationalise conservation plans for critical wetlands.
- ④ Government will also strengthen research and technology development while addressing illegal land-use change with local authorities and other relevant institutions and stakeholders.
- ④ A major policy shift during the 8NDP period will be to ban the unsustainable production and consumption of charcoal by 2025.
- ④ In this regard, measures will be put in place to **protect the livelihoods of those in the charcoal value chain and promote alternative energy sources for charcoal users.**

The implementation of these interventions is expected to reduce the deforestation rate to 120,000 hectares of forest cover per annum by 2026 from 172,000 hectares of forest cover per annum in 2021.