

MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INTO NATIONAL STRATEGIES



COUNTRY PRESENTATION
ZAMBIA

Zambia



Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2011

MOVING TOWARDS

INTEGRATION

- National dialogue on *the future we want* in January 2013
- Platform for all sections of society, across all ten provinces and 29 districts
- Active engagement of civil society organizations and private sector
- Focus on what has worked with the MDGs and development priorities beyond 2015
- Outcome of the process are 17 future priorities

- ⦿ Zambian economy largely mining
- ⦿ Persistent poverty levels
- ⦿ economic diversification
- ⦿ National Agriculture Policy (2004-2015) being revised to incorporate emerging issues including climate change
- ⦿ Stronger requirements for mining operations to submit environmental management plans
- ⦿ Establishment of an environmental protection fund
- ⦿ Mines required to submit social sustainability plans

POLICY FRAMEWORKS THAT INTEGRATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Vision 2030 outlines a goal for gender responsive sustainable development
- Decentralization policy recognizes the critical role of grass-root level governance in sustainable development
- Universal access to primary education recognizes the importance of an educated population in achieving sustainable development
- The revised 6th National Development Plan (2011-2015) renews commitment to MDGs

SECTORAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS ALIGNED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Revision of the Environmental Management Act (2011) to incorporate strategic environmental assessment in formulation of policies, plans and programme and strengthening the EIA;
- Revision of the Forestry Policy and Forests Act (1973, 1999) to include stronger local community participation and placing community forests under formal protection;
- The Mines and Minerals Act (2008) Part IX addresses safety, health and environmental protection

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- The role of development partners in bridging collaboration between central government and civil society groups
- Laws governing freedoms and access to information have created an enabling environment for civil society to raise issues of public concern
- Illiteracy levels and inadequate infrastructure for information sharing reduces the capacity for stakeholders to actively engage in national issues in a timely manner

LOOKING AHEAD

Challenges to integrating SD

- Fragmented institutional arrangements and inadequate human resources
- Uncoordinated Integration of sustainable development aspects in sectoral plans and budget processes
- Absence of a platform for engaging all stakeholders in national planning processes;
- Weak local level capacities to engage in dialogue and planning
- Centralized approach to planning and decision making

Opportunities for integrating SD

- Existence of pro active civil society organizations that can facilitate information dissemination and dialogue;
- Established institutions for coordinating planning at all levels of governance (National, Provincial, District and Area Development Coordinating Committees)
- Conducive political environment that is supportive of domestication of international obligations
- Supportive development partner community to provide capacity building to national institutions and planning processes