



Republic of Zambia



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2025 NATIONAL POLICY ON ENVIRONMENT

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FOREWORD



Zambia aspires to have a productive environment and a well-conserved natural resource for sustainable development by the year 2030 anchored on consistent policies that support the principles of sustainability. The environment and its natural resources in Zambia are highly valuable for the present and future generations to spur inclusive development.

Despite being the foundation on which sustainable development is anchored, there are many environmental issues and challenges that the country faces. Notable among them are human population dynamics, technological advancement, climate change, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, low level of environmental awareness and increased incidences of poverty.

Further, increased urbanisation coupled with lack of appropriate waste management and sanitation systems, industry and transport related pollution, adversely impact on the quality of air, water, soil and human health. Another major set of challenges arise from emerging global environmental concerns such as land degradation, global warming, ozone layer depletion and biodiversity loss. These have led to changes in the relationship between people and ecosystems. If left unchecked, this may lead to further environmental degradation which may perpetuate poverty.

It is against this background that this National Policy on Environment proposes a broad range of objectives and measures responding to the key environmental issues and challenges. The Policy serves not only as a practical guideline for sustainable environmental management but also as a demonstration of Zambia's commitment to maintaining principles of inter-generational equity, sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, environmental protection, poverty alleviation and promoting social justice.

With the operationalisation and effective implementation of this Policy and in line with the Vision 2030, the various emerging environmental issues and short comings identified during the implementation of the NPE 2007 will adequately be addressed.

The implementation of this Policy will require concerted efforts from all stakeholders in environmental management. This document will serve as a guide to Government and all stakeholders to actively participate in the implementation processes.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mike Elton Mopsha'.

Hon. Mike Elton Mopsha, MP

MINISTER OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The National Policy on Environment was developed through a consultative process involving a wide range of key stakeholders. This greatly benefited the policy development process through significant contributions and support from various stakeholders.

Appreciations go to the multitude of individuals and institutions that contributed immensely to this process. Special tribute goes to the members of the Technical Working Group for their tremendous inputs and commitment. Further, appreciation goes to the Policy Analysis and Coordination Division at Cabinet Office for the guidance and support during the process of developing the Policy.

On behalf of the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, I wish to thank all the line Ministries, the Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organisations and representatives of Statutory Bodies for their participation, contributions and supporting the process of formulating this Policy.

Finally, I wish to extend my appreciation to all our Cooperating Partners for the technical and financial support rendered in the formulation of the Policy. Special thanks go to the World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)-Zambia Country Office and the Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project (EHPMP) in Zambia funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by the World Bank for the financial and technical support without which, this Policy could not have been a reality.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D. Chibamba', written in a cursive style.

Dr. Douy Chibamba
Permanent Secretary

MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

WORKING DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Biological Diversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial ecosystems, aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part, and includes diversity within species, among species, and of ecosystems.
Circular Economy	An economic model that focuses on eliminating waste; increasing reuse, recycling and recovery of materials; reducing use of finite resources and shifting to renewable alternatives; and decreasing negative elements such as pollution
Climate Change	A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activities that alter the composition of the global atmosphere and which additional to natural variability and observed over comparable period of time.
Conservation	The sustainable management and use of nature and natural resources for their inherent value and for the benefit of human beings and other living things
e-waste	A combination of used or unwanted electronic products that have exceeded their shelf life.
Ecosystem	A living functional system which contains all organisms including human beings, their environment and the relationship that exists between them
Emissions	The discharge into the atmosphere of a pollutant from any source in solid, liquid or gaseous state;
Environment	The natural or man-made surroundings at any place, comprising air, water, land, natural resources, animals, buildings and other constructions;
Environmental Literacy	An awareness and concern about the environment and its associated problems, as well as the knowledge, skills, and motivations to work toward solutions of current environmental problems and the prevention of new ones.
Environmental Governance	Includes policy, rules and norms that govern human behaviour and it also addresses who makes decisions, how decisions are made and carried out, the scientific information needed for decision-making and how the public and major stakeholders can participate in the decision-making
Environmental Sustainability	Entails living in a way such that future generations have better, or at least equal, natural resources available than the current generations.
Genetically Modified Organism	An organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology techniques
Green Economy	A macroeconomic approach that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly

Term	Definition
	reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.
Green Growth	A development approach that seeks to deliver economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive
Land Degradation	the decline in the productive capacity and biological or economical value of the land resources as a result of human actions.
Pollution	The presence in the environment of one or more contaminants or pollutants in such quantities and under such conditions as may cause discomfort to, or endanger, the health, safety and welfare of human beings, or which may cause injury or damage to plant or animal life or property, or which may interfere unreasonably with the normal enjoyment of life, the use of property or conduct of business.
Environmental Management	The protection, conservation and sustainable use of the various elements of the environment
Storm Water	Stormwater is the water that runs off surfaces such as rooftops, gravel and paved streets, highways, parking lots and play fields originating from precipitation (storm), including heavy rain and melting water from hail and snow.
Transboundary Conservation	An ecologically connected area that sustains ecological processes and crosses one or more international boundaries, and which includes both protected areas and multiple resource use areas, and involves some form of cooperation.
Social inclusivity	Improving the terms and opportunities on which individuals and groups without prejudice to race, gender, class, generation, and geography participate equally and fairly with dignity in society activities or interactions.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs and aspirations of the present generation without causing deterioration and without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations.
Wetland	It is a transitional area of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salty, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters
Land Degradation Neutrality	Refers to a state whereby the amount of healthy and productive land resources, necessary to support ecosystem services, remains stable or increases within specified temporal and spatial scales.
Sustainable Consumption	Refers to the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life

Term	Definition
and Production	while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations.
Zoonoses (Zoonotic)	Diseases or infections that can be transmitted between humans and animals.

ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CAG	Cluster Advisory Groups
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committees
DNPW	Department of Wildlife and National Parks
EHPMP	Environmental Health and Pollution Management Project
e-Waste	Electronic Waste
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IEIMS	Integrated Environmental Information Management System
ILUA	Integrated Land Use Assessment
LA	Local Authorities
MTBP	Medium-Term Budget Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDCC	National Development Coordinating Committee
NDP	National Development Plan
NHRA	National Health Research Authority
NISIR	National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research
NPE	National Policy on Environment
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
POPs/(u)POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants/(Unintended)
PPPs	Public - Private Partnerships
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SABONET	Southern African Botanical Diversity Network
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
ZARI	Zambia Agricultural Research Institute
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Zambia is endowed with abundant natural resources which are a driver of socio-economic well-being. The environment continues to play a critical and central role in the achievement of sustainable economic growth.

Over the years, significant progress has been made in the management of the environment and its natural resources through the formulation of policy, legal and institutional frameworks. The first National Policy on Environment (NPE) was developed in 2007 with a goal of providing a framework for sustainable management of Zambia's environment to facilitate retention of its integrity to support the needs of the current and future generations. Overtime, the Policy fell short and needed a comprehensive review to consider emerging issues such as trans-boundary regional environmental issues, Persistent Organic Pollutants (PoPs), green economy and circular economy, climate change, invasive alien species, zoonotic diseases, electronic and healthcare waste, among others. Despite the implementation of measures as proposed in 2007 Policy, natural resources are increasingly threatened by the unsustainable human activities. These activities are responsible for the deterioration of the environment thus exacerbating environmental degradation.

Due to emerging environmental challenges, shifts in governance and socio-economic conditions, and advances in technology, the policy was reviewed to address gaps, align with new developments, and enhance access to environmental and climate finance. It was also necessary to strengthen governance by enhancing multi-level decentralisation and devolving powers, planning, resource allocation, and decision-making to lower levels of government. In addition, the revision of the Policy was necessitated by the need to strengthen measures to combat deforestation, forest degradation, loss of productivity and loss of biological diversity (including wildlife depletion), as well as air, land and water pollution. Thus, the 2025 National Policy on Environment continues to provide a comprehensive framework for effective utilisation of natural resources and environmental conservation as prerequisites to sustainable development.

Therefore, the 2025 NPE provides a comprehensive and principle-based framework for effective environmental management and utilisation of natural resources through multi-sectoral approaches at different levels of governance. This will be achieved through implementation of sustainable development pathways of low carbon and resource efficient initiatives as well as social inclusiveness.

The Policy is divided into Five Chapters. Chapter One provides an introduction which describes the focus and importance of the policy in environmental management and national development. Chapter Two is the Situation Analysis which details the current situation with regards to environmental management in Zambia. Chapter Three outlines the Vision, Rationale and Guiding

Principles of the Policy and Chapter Four specifies the policy objectives and measures relevant to the effective implementation of the Policy. Chapter Five describes the Implementation Framework, which includes the institutional arrangements, legal framework, resource mobilisation and financing, as well as the monitoring and evaluation systems.

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

Zambia's vision of becoming a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030 is founded on the sustainable management of the environment, ecosystems, and natural resources to ensure long-term economic growth and well-being for current and future generations. This implies the need to have productive and well conserved natural resources.

Zambia's environment has over the years experienced increased degradation due to natural and man-made events. These events include adverse weather conditions such as increased frequency in droughts, temperatures, flash floods, pollution and waste management, and unsustainable consumption and production patterns in both subsistence and commercial activities. Other issues that have led to environmental degradation include increasing demographics which has put a strain on habitation spaces, water, food, and other natural resources. These phenomena have led to unsustainable utilisation of natural resources and the environment.

To address these challenges, the country has continued to invest in environmental sustainability through projects and programmes of reforestation and afforestation, sustainable agriculture, restoration of wetlands and other ecologically-sensitive areas, and sustainable waste management among many others. This is aligned to Zambia's national, regional and global commitments. These include the Vision 2030, 8th National Development Plan, SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030 (RISDP), African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 and United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development in order to supply the resources for both the current and future generations. However, environmental challenges continue to persist around the country such as land degradation, biological diversity loss, habitat destruction, deforestation, pollution, increased environmentally related disease burden, inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities, and poor waste management, among others.

Therefore, Zambia's vision on environmental sustainability is to conserve natural resources, reduce pollution and environmental degradation. This will be achieved by promoting sustainable consumption and production and addressing the issues related to climate change, ecosystems and natural resources destruction, environment and health, environmental governance, as well as cross cutting issues in environmental management, arranged in the following thematic areas:

2.1.1 Sustainable Consumption and Production

Zambia possesses a wealth of natural resources that underpin the production of good and services vital to economic well-being and community livelihoods.

However, the country has not fully embraced a sustainable pathway to natural resource utilisation. Consumption rates and linear activities continue to increase resource exploitation beyond the recovery ability of ecological systems with harmful consequences at all levels. According to the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP 2022-2026), Zambia continues to lose approximately 172,000 hectares of forests annually due to land use and land use change in forestry. Further, an estimated 51.4 percent of households depend on firewood as a source of energy and 35.8 percent use charcoal according to findings from the living conditions monitoring survey (ZAMSTATS, 2022). There are many factors within the charcoal value chain that influence the production such as demand due to high prices of alternative energy sources like Solar, electricity and liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG).

The energy sector is predominantly hydro-dependent although accessibility to electricity in Zambia remains low at a national average of 53.6 percent. 2023 National Energy Access survey report, recorded that, only 34.0 percent of rural households have access to electricity compared to 80.3 percent in urban areas. Low access levels to electricity has adverse implications on the environment as the un-serviced population resort to unsustainable energy sources such as charcoal. The Zambia Environment Outlook Report, 2017, states that, there are inefficiencies in the charcoal production process as 8 (eight) tonnes of wood is required to produce 1.3 tonnes of charcoal. This means that over 80 percent of wood extracted for charcoal production goes to waste.

In the Agriculture sector, unsustainable food production methods in Zambia lead to land degradation, thereby threatening future food security as well as the livelihoods of people. Subsistence farming in some rural parts of Zambia involve shifting cultivation while commercialised farming involves intensive use of pesticides and heavy tillage equipment which loosens the soil making it prone to soil erosion. The Zambia Environment Outlook Report, 2017, states that, Agricultural land increased from 30.6 percent of total land in 2005 to 32 percent in 2014 to grow more food for the growing population. These factors negatively affect biological diversity. Additionally, increase in urban population has led to mushrooming of many settlements consequently affecting biological diversity through conversion of natural environment into built up areas.

In addition, the Zambia Environment Outlook Report of 2017, indicates that, construction and manufacturing activities are significant sources of air, and water pollution as well as land contamination. Further, these activities result in an increase of waste generation and challenges in the disposal of packaging material from consumer products in the market. consequently, limited recycling infrastructure in the country has exacerbated the waste management

challenge. Most Local Authorities (LA) are not able to adequately manage waste because of inadequate disposal facilities.

Although extractive industries such as mining contribute significantly to the Country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unsustainable mining activities have led to adverse environmental impacts such as air, soil and water pollution, land degradation, sinkholes, deforestation, erosion and loss of biological diversity. Mining has also impacted negatively on both surface and underground water resources and land stability due to de-watering activities. Other predominant small-scale mining activities in the Country with negative impact on the environment include but are not limited to sand and aggregate stones mining near water courses, gravel excavations in ecologically sensitive areas resulting in unrehabilitated borrow-pits.

In the wildlife sector, there has been an increase in the poaching of wildlife in protected areas such as national parks, leading to reduction in the number valuable wildlife and extinction in some cases. Other notable challenges facing the wildlife sector include destruction of animal habitats, encroachments, increased and frequent human and animal conflict among others. If this trend continues, the country would lose significant amount of GDP arising from reduced tourism activities.

2.1.2 Climate Change

Climate change has become one of the greatest global environmental challenges and is a priority issue affecting human systems, natural systems, biological diversity, fresh water and land. The Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of 2020 showed that, Climate change impacts could slow the development process thus may cost Zambia approximately US\$13.8 billion loss in GDP representing an annual loss of economic growth equivalent to 0.4 percent.

Further, the report highlights that Zambia has experienced more frequent and intense droughts, dry spells and floods, with serious consequences on livelihoods, infrastructure, water resources, energy, agriculture, food and water security, forestry, wildlife and health. Additionally, the report estimates that an additional 300,000 more Zambians would live below the poverty line due to rainfall variability alone if no adaptation measures are put in place. This could cost between US\$4.3 to 5.4 billion in GDP loss over the next decade, reducing the annual GDP growth by 0.9 percent.

Further, temperatures also indicate a rising trend with the potential of causing heat stress. The temperature extremes in Zambia indicated patterns of warming from 1961 to 2000 and increases in annual daily maximum temperatures and mean temperature. Studies undertaken reveal that, the Country's mean annual temperature had increased by 1.3°C since 1960, showing an average of 0.29°C per decade.

2.1.3 Biological Diversity, Ecosystems and Natural Resources.

Zambia has abundant natural resources with a rich biological diversity manifested in its wetlands, rivers and other eco-systems which host a wide range of flora, fauna and agro-biological diversity. According to the Second National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP-2, 2015-2025), there are at least 12,505 different kinds of organisms (species) in Zambia consisting of 4% bacteria and microorganisms, 33% plants and 63% animals. The report further indicates that, in Zambia, there are 24 mammal species, 43 bird species (of the known 786) are either endangered vulnerable or near threat. The Southern African Botanical Diversity Network (SABONET) Report of 2002, indicated that, 144 plant species in Zambia were found to be under threat of extinction.

The Country's biological diversity remain threatened mainly due to human activities and population growth resulting into loss of, animal and plant species and habitats. The increased urban sprawl has negatively impacted biological diversity through resource depletion and pollution. The observed population growth leads to overexploitation of resources thus compromising livelihoods and food security. Unsustainable fishing methods is one of the major reasons that has led to diminishing and extinction of some fish stocks and fish species in the natural water bodies.

Although Zambia's natural resources are protected under a network of statutory protected areas consisting of Forest Reserves, National Parks and Game Management Areas, the rich biological diversity of Zambia still remains under threat. Direct threats to natural resources include habitat transformation, encroachment, uncontrolled wild fires, genetically modified organisms, climate change, invasive alien species, pollution, unsustainable utilisation, diseases, pests and agriculture expansion, deforestation, industrialisation and urbanisation. The growth of industries has had negative impacts on the environment, as their development are dependent on the use of natural resources albeit in an unsustainable way. Further the impacts of invasive species on biodiversity in Zambia is a growing concern as it disturbs the composition of species, reduces productivity of an area, reduces grazing land, while impacting tourism and increases expenditure on their control resulting in long term impacts on the economy. There has been rampant degradation of Zambia's ecosystem thereby affecting the wellbeing of the people and the integrity of the same ecosystem.

The Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Act Plan (NBSAP-2), states that, Zambia's Protected Area (PA) covers about 40% of the total surface area of the country and includes national parks, national and local forests, bird and wildlife sanctuaries, game management areas and heritage sites. 80% of the identified freshwater biological diversity important areas in Zambia, are not protected at present explaining the reason the fish and other aquatic resources

are being overexploited. Thus, there remains considerable opportunity for expanding the conservation area network to protect the remaining aquatic important areas.

2.1.4 Environmental Assessment, Pollution Prevention and Control

In the past 20 years, Zambia has been experiencing rapid urbanisation and an increase in industrialisation. Such developments have led to increased pollution levels in air, water, soil, noise, radioactive, light and thermal. The major sources of pollutants have been mining and related industries with frequent incidents of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emitted into the atmosphere and heavy metals disposed of in vast tracks of land and water bodies. For example, in 2019, sulphur dioxide in combination with total suspended particulate ambient levels on the Copperbelt Province were recorded at a maximum average of 284 µg/m³ which is more than 5 and a half times more than the statutory limit of 50µg/m³. The increased number of cement and lime manufacturing industries have resulted in frequent pollution by particulate matter in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces. According to the Road Safety and Transport Agency, Zambia had an active vehicle population of 695,740 as of 2023. This vehicle population on Zambia's public roads have contributed to the deterioration of air quality arising from volatile organic compounds and particulate matter.

The mining industry has become a major source of water pollution with pollution extending beyond the Copperbelt which had predominantly been a mining hub to cover almost the whole country. The wastewater from the mines is generally discharged into the nearby rivers and streams causing water pollution due to high levels of toxic substances such as lead, mercury, copper, cobalt and sulphates. Further, another source of water pollution in the country are discharges of effluent from sewerage treatment facilities, most of which are old and carrying a volume overload due to increased population than they were designed to initially carry.

Zambia is also facing increasing risks and challenges associated with poor management of solid waste, electrical and electronic waste (e-waste), some of which may contain non-biodegradable materials and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The major factors contributing to this are inadequate recovery and recycling of wastes, increased population, inadequate awareness, improper disposal and open burning of solid waste. The environment has been adversely affected as evidenced by littering, blocking of drainages, and ingestion of plastic waste by wild and domestic animals. Other impacts include, increased incidences of cancers and respiratory diseases associated with release of unintentionally Produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (uPOPs).

The agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors have greatly contributed to the increased demand for chemicals in the country. Poor chemical management by both small-scale and large-scale farmers has resulted in

incidental poisoning, water pollution, land degradation with detrimental impacts on human health.

2.1.5 Environmental Governance and Planning

It had become widely recognised that, Zambia's wealth of natural and cultural resources is in danger of further widespread depletion and degradation due to inadequate governance systems. Currently, the management of natural resources and the environment is perceived to be the sole responsibility of the Central Government. Most of the state environmental management functions and programmes are centrally located thus presenting challenges in effective decision making and implementation. In addition, efforts to promote private, community, traditional leadership and civil society participation in the management of resources have not yielded the desired results.

Environmental planning is one of the key aspects of good environmental stewardship as it informs decision making on environmental management. It also provides a holistic framework to achieve sustainable outcomes. Due to weak enforcement and coordination among planning entities, the country is experiencing challenges in fostering good environmental stewardship. It is worth noting that much of the developments in the country have taken place within ecologically-sensitive areas with land use changing to infrastructure and industrial development as well as settlements. Consequently, this has resulted in increased land degradation, deforestation, biological diversity loss and habitat destruction among others.

Despite Government having put in place a number of legal and regulatory frameworks among them, the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015, the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 and other legislation, the problem of uncoordinated planning still exists. It is therefore imperative that, policy provisions on environmental planning are strengthened to provide a coordinated approach to development planning and attainment of environmental sustainability.

2.1.6 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

There are a number of national policies bordering on environmental management in various sectors such as forestry, water, agriculture, energy, health, wildlife and climate change among others. Despite the prevailing legal framework regarding the environment, Zambia continues to experience a number of environmental problems such as water and air pollution, poor waste management, including hazardous waste, deforestation, biodiversity loss, drying up of freshwater bodies, increased soil erosion and water body siltation, increase in invasive alien species as well as degradation in critical natural habitats and wetlands.

Environmental management in Zambia is governed by various pieces of legislation starting with the supreme law of the land, the Republican Constitution. The overarching legislation in this regard is the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 which is complemented by other legislation which include the Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015, Water Resources Management Act No.21 of 2011, the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 28 of 1997, Lands Act Cap 184, Agricultural Lands Act Cap 187, Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015, Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018, National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2020, the Registration and Development of Villages Act Chapter 289 of the Laws of Zambia, the Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2011 and the Mines and Minerals Development Act No. 11 of 2015 among others.

Although legislation for the regulation and management of the environment exists, there are some gaps which compromise its effective implementation. The Mines and Minerals Act for instance, allows mining explorations even in protected areas and it causes conflict between surface and mining rights. In addition, there are observed weaknesses in achieving full environmental compliance amongst many stakeholders, industry and communities alike. Further, there is need to develop regulations for the management of emerging issues such as electronic waste.

In Zambia, the environment is distinctly regulated by various institutions among them the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA), the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA), the Local Authorities, Forestry Department and Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DNPW). ZEMA is responsible for general environmental protection and management of hazardous waste; WARMA ensures protection of water resources as well as the immediate environment around water resources; while Local Authorities are responsible for development control and general waste management. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife established to provide oversight on wildlife and wildlife habitats. While ZEMA, WARMA and DNPW have presence at national and regional levels only, the local authorities are present up to sub-district levels.

Key ministries that share responsibilities on environmental issues include the ministries responsible for: environmental protection and management; tourism; national development; agriculture; energy; water; health; mining; and local government administration. Other key stakeholders are the traditional leaders, private sector, civil society organisations, community and faith-based organisations.

Despite the existence of multiple institutions playing various roles in environment management, there is a challenge of weak coordination and inadequate capacity amongst the players thus unresolved overlaps and conflict in environmental management. This is seen from the fact that, there is limited implementation of mainstreaming mechanism put in place to ensure issues of

environmental management are undertaken at all governance levels. This contributes to delayed detection of pollution and other emerging environmental problems such as poor disposal of electronic waste.

2.1.7 Finance and Investment

Environmental management requires substantial resources to ensure effective environmental protection. Currently, national legislation allows for provision of establishment of trust funds and taxes under legislation such as:

- i) The Environmental Protection Fund established by the Mines and Minerals Act No. 11 of 2015;
- ii) The Environmental Fund established by the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011;
- iii) The Wildlife Fund established by The Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015;
- iv) Forestry Development Fund established by the Forests Act No. 4 of 2015;
- v) The Water Development Trust Fund established by The Water Resources Management Act No. 21 of 2011; and
- vi) The Green Economy and Climate Change. Act No. 18 of 2024.

Though the need for establishing Funds is comprehensible, there is a need to harmonise existing legislation to have only a single fund thus promoting innovative and blended financing for the environmental management.

2.1.8 Environmental Education and Public Awareness

Environmental literacy is the bedrock of action for an equitable and sustainable country. There is a well-established correlation between literacy and effectively addressing environmental management such as poor waste management, loss of biological diversity and unsustainable land management. Important to note is that, environmental management has an been issue since the first United Nations Conference on the Environment held in Stockholm in 1972.

Promoting environmental literacy through education, awareness and knowledge management is an effective way for people to become environmental stewards for creating a clean, green and healthy environment. There is need to remodel behaviours and mind-set using environmental education as a way to achieve sustainable development and green economy. The country needs to take a stand and support teaching for environmental and climate literacy in early, primary, and secondary and tertiary education.

2.1.9 Environment and Health

The environment, plays a critical role in the provision of basic needs such as clean air, water, energy and food systems for human and animal consumption.

However, it is evident, that a poorly managed environment has exposed humans and animals to contaminated air, water soil and food leading to poor quality of health.

Government keep's striving to put in place measures to address the negative effects of a compromised environment and health nexus. Notable interventions include the implementation of the amended Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011 to provide for the registration of pesticides and toxic substances; the National One Health Strategic Plan; the Zambia National Biodiversity Strategy II (NBSP-2); the Zambia Multi Sectoral Cholera Elimination Plan 2019-2025; and the promotion of conservation agriculture. Despite these interventions, the country still faces adverse environment-health challenges such as waterborne and water related diseases, airborne diseases, and zoonotic diseases. In the recent years, non-communicable diseases such as cardio-vascular, and cancer among others, have become common some of which are associated with human exposure to pollutants. This has been exacerbated by a poorly managed environment as well as inadequate surveillance and monitoring systems.

2.1.10 Research and Development

Research is critical for understanding the complexity of environmental issues, policy and decision-making processes, sustainable investments, new technologies and innovations and sustainable environmental management. Research, enhances socio-economic development. In addition, research informs the planning and development of strategies for sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

The Country continues to invest in research and development through such institutions as, National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR), Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), National Health Research Authority (NHRA), National Biosafety Authority, and academic institutions among others. The benefits of such research are evident, notably in the , development of vaccines for livestock: development of drought resistant and early maturing crop varieties; and generation of biogas from jatropha.

Despite these developments, research faces various challenges such as inadequate financing, inadequate human capacity, limited equipment, inadequate research facilities, limited access to quality data for research and inadequate inter-agency coordination in research.

2.1.11 Trans-boundary and regional conservation

Trans-boundary and regional conservation areas are key in promoting regional collaboration on transboundary management of natural resources. These areas present a viable framework through which two or more countries collaborate. This collaboration promotes sustainability of ecosystems and their capacity to provide the necessary goods and services. This further supports

the sustainable development of the region through a unique level of regional cooperation amongst participating countries.

Some of the notable trans-boundary and regional conservation areas Zambia participates in include; the Nyika Trans frontier Conservation Area (Zambia and Malawi), Kavango Zambezi Trans frontier Conservation Area (Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe), ZIMOZA Trans frontier Conservation Area (Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia), Zambezi River Authority (Zambia and Zimbabwe), Regional Programme on the development of Lake Tanganyika Basin (Zambia, Tanzania, Burundi and DRC) and the SADC Great Green Wall Initiative.

However, the above initiatives have not yielded the desired results due to inadequate enforcement of legal provisions, monitoring, surveillance and control activities, and data sharing mechanisms across common borders. Further, harmonisation of various pieces of legislation existing in different countries has been a difficult process resulting in uncoordinated implementation of conservation programmes. Inadequate institutional capacity to enforce the agreed conservation programmes is another challenge in trans-boundary and regional conservation.

2.1.12 Cross Cutting Issues - Social Inclusivity

Sustainable environmental management requires the participation of men, women, youths, older persons and persons living with disabilities in decision making. Community participation in environmental governance ensures equal access to benefits derived from the environment. To achieve this, the country has put in place measures such as the National Disability Policy of 2012, National Gender Policy of 2023, Youth Policy of 2024, the National Ageing Policy of 2015, Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP:ZM) of 2016.

However, during the pursuit of its developmental agenda, the country continues to be challenged by impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, pollution and resource scarcity and depletion. These affect various segments of society differently and vulnerable groups such as women, children, youths, older persons and persons living with disabilities are most adversely affected. Despite their position in society, their participation and involvement in decision making is inadequate making access and control over key resources limited especially that, available environmental interventions do not fully consider their needs.

3.0 VISION, RATIONALE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

3.1 Vision

A productive environment and well-conserved natural resources for green growth and sustainable development.

3.2 Rationale

The 2007 National Policy on Environment was developed to avoid conflict of interest, harmonise sectoral strategies, and rationalise legislation that concern the use and management of the environment. This was aimed at attaining an integrated approach to development through a national consensus. As new and emerging environmental issues, such as those affecting the trans-boundary environment, persistent organic pollutants, green and circular economy, climate change, invasive alien species, zoonotic diseases, electronic and healthcare waste have continued to be on the rise, hence the need to review the Policy.

According to the 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report, Zambia's population increased to 19.6 million in 2022 from 13.1 million in 2010. This has led to increased demand for raw materials thereby putting pressure on the environment.

Currently, Zambia is grappling with various environmental challenges such as the increase in the generation of electronic and hazardous waste, climate change, deforestation, forest and land degradation, air and water pollution, biological diversity loss, and pandemics. These have daunting impacts on the wellbeing of the ecosystems as well as human and animal health. In addition, cross-cutting issues such as gender and HIV/AIDS are key when dealing with environmental issues and thus require comprehensive policy guidance.

The aforementioned issues necessitated the development of the 2025 National Policy on Environment to make it comprehensive and responsive to various emerging issues. Further, Government has prioritised green economy and environmental sustainability as a cornerstone for sustainable development. This is evidenced by the establishment of a dedicated pillar in the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) on Environmental Sustainability. Therefore, the revised Policy and its Implementation Plan are aligned to the Republican Constitution, the 8NDP, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Vision 2030. This is to ensure provision of a framework to address the emerging issues and the various challenges in environmental management.

3.3 Guiding Principles

The Policy is governed by the following principles:

- i) **Access to Environmental Information:** this is to enable people preserve, protect and conserve the environment;
- ii) **Benefit Sharing:** benefits accruing from the utilisation of the environment and natural resources shall be shared equitably amongst the people of Zambia;
- iii) **Common Heritage:** the environment is the common heritage for present and future generations;
- iv) **Ecological Integrity:** Respect for the integrity of natural processes and ecological communities;
- v) **Environmental Sustainability:** The conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas, habitats and species shall be done in a sustainable manner;
- vi) **Equity:** Equitable access to environmental resources shall be promoted;
- vii) **Extended Producer Responsibility:** producers are held financially and/or physically responsible for managing their products throughout their life cycle this includes; shifting producer responsibility from post-consumer to pre-consumer stages, promoting waste prevention at the source, encouraging eco-friendly product design, supporting re-use and recycling products and packaging materials and ensuring that producers contribute to the cost of managing their products' end of life;
- viii) **Intrinsic Value:** inherent worth that natural resources possess independent of their utility to humans. This value exists regardless of whether humans recognize it or benefit from it;
- ix) **Payment for Ecosystem Services:** commercial beneficiaries have a duty to pay for the management of natural resources which provide ecosystems with goods and services from which they derive;
- x) **Polluter Pays Principle:** the person responsible for polluting or degrading the environment is responsible for paying for the damage done to the environment;
- xi) **Precautionary Principle:** where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be

used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation;

- xii) **Public Participation:** effective participation of people in the development of relevant policies, plans and programmes will be promoted; and
- xiii) **Sustainable energy for all:** saving of energy and the sustainable use of renewable energy sources shall be promoted.

4.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES

4.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective is to provide a framework for the sustainable management of Zambia's environment and natural resources.

4.2 Specific Objectives

- i) To strengthen sustainable utilisation of natural resources by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- ii) To Strengthen implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures;
- iii) To promote sustainable management of biological diversity, ecosystems and natural resources;
- iv) To enhance measures to prevent, control and manage pollution;
- v) To strengthen the participation of stakeholders in environmental governance at all levels;
- vi) To strengthen the legal and institutional framework on environmental management;
- vii) To enhance resource mobilization and investments for sustainable Environmental Management;
- viii) To increase public education and awareness on environmental management;
- ix) To promote integrated planning for sustainable land use and utilization of natural resources;
- x) To promote sustainable environmental management for the health and welfare of persons, animals, plants and the environment;
- xi) To strengthen the basic and applied research needed to support sustainable environmental management;
- xii) To promote trans-boundary management of natural resources and the environment; and
- xiii) To integrate gender, youth and persons with disabilities in environmental management at all levels.

4.3 Objectives and Measures

4.3.1 Sustainable Consumption and Production

Objective: To strengthen the sustainable utilisation of natural resources by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Measures

- i) Promote application of national green and circular economy principles;
- ii) Promote the sustainable utilization of natural resources by practicing conservation in the use of natural resources through participatory management; and
- iii) Promote use of alternative, environmentally friendly technologies such as nature-based solutions and practices that promote sustainable use of the environment.

4.3.2 Climate Change

Objective: To strengthen implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

Measures

- i) Promote implementation of adaptation and mitigation initiatives in different ecosystems;
- ii) Enhance the national greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting; and
- iii) Facilitate the domestication and implementation of environmental agreements on climate change.

4.3.3 Biological Diversity, Ecosystems and Natural Resources

Objective: To promote sustainable management of biological diversity, ecosystems and natural resources.

Measures

- i) Enhance surveillance and mapping of ecosystems and natural resources;
- ii) Strengthen multi-sectoral and multi-level collaborative processes for the implementation of land restoration and land degradation neutrality programmes and projects;
- iii) Promote the development and adoption of eco-friendly infrastructure;
- iv) Strengthen the protection and conservation of habitats, ecosystems, cultural and heritage sites, natural resources and biological diversity using participatory approaches;

- v) Enhance access and benefit sharing for biological diversity and ecosystem services from protected and open areas;
- vi) Promote and strengthen the development and implementation of environmental and social safeguards systems;
- vii) Enhance mechanisms to regulate biosafety, and genetically modified organisms which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;
- viii) Promote use of indigenous and local knowledge in management of environmental and natural resource use; and
- ix) Strengthen measures to prevent the introduction and control of invasive alien species.

4.3.4 Environmental Assessments, Pollution Prevention and Control

Objective

To enhance measures to prevent, control and manage pollution.

Measures

- i) Strengthen environmental compliance and enforcement at all levels;
- ii) Strengthen the development and implementation of environmental management tools;
- iii) Facilitate the development of strategies for sound management of chemicals and waste;
- iv) Strengthen waste management;
- v) Strengthen water pollution prevention and control systems;
- vi) Enhance air pollution control measures and ambient air monitoring systems; and
- vii) Enhance land pollution control measures and monitoring systems.

4.3.5 Environmental Planning and Governance

Objective: To strengthen the participation of stakeholders in environmental governance and planning at all levels.

Measures

- i) Facilitate the devolution of environmental functions through mandated institutions;

- ii) Promote integration of environmental management across systems of governance;
- iii) Strengthen inter-agency coordination and stakeholder participation in environmental management;
- iv) Enhance capacity in environmental governance;
- v) Promote integrated planning and management of natural resources and the environment; and
- vi) Strengthen environmental information access and management.

4.3.6 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Objective: To strengthen the legal and institutional framework on environmental management.

Measures

- i) Facilitate the harmonization of pieces of legislation on environmental management;
- ii) Facilitate the development of new pieces of legislation on environmental management;
- iii) Enhance the current institutional framework on environmental management; and
- iv) Enhance the coordination mechanism among institutions.

4.3.7 Finance and Investment

Objective: To enhance resource mobilization and investments for sustainable environmental management:

Measures

- i) Harmonise and operationalise the environmental related funds;
- ii) Promote innovative financing and investments in environmental management; and
- iii) Promote entrepreneurship in environmental management.

4.3.8 Environmental Education and Public Awareness

Objective: To enhance public education, awareness and participation in environmental management.

Measures

- i) Enhance education and public awareness on environmental issues;
- ii) Promote access to environmental management information; and
- iii) Strengthen environmental education in all school curricula.

4.3.9 Environment and Health

Objective: To promote sustainable environmental management for improved health of people, animals, and ecosystems.

Measures

- i) Enhance response to environmental and health emergencies;
- ii) Strengthen existing environmental health surveillance and prevention systems; and
- iii) Promotion of rehabilitation of the environment.

4.3.10 Research and Development

Objective: To strengthen basic and applied research to support sustainable environmental management.

Measures

- i) Enhance skills development in environmental research;
- ii) Enhance capacity in environmental research; and
- iii) Promote interdisciplinary and applied research in environmental management.

4.3.11 Trans-boundary and Regional Conservation

Objective: To promote trans-boundary management of natural resources and the environment.

Measures

- i) Promote participation and coordination in regional development initiatives and procedures for trans-boundary conservation areas and shared water courses;
- ii) Facilitate assessment of trans-boundary and regional conservation areas as well as physical developments that may interfere with integrity of ecosystems and associated flora and fauna;
- iii) Strengthen the implementation of Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements; and

- iv) Promote monitoring and enforcement of trans-boundary policies by regional bodies.

4.3.12 Cross-cutting Issues

Objective: To integrate gender including persons with disabilities in environmental management at all levels.

Measures

- i) Enhance participation and involvement of vulnerable groups in environmental management;
- ii) Promote co-production of tailored solutions to environmental challenges; and
- iii) Promote access to environmental information and benefits to vulnerable groups.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Institutional Arrangements

The Government's role in environmental management is to establish clear policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks that guide action. Such coherent frameworks promote coordination in the implementation of national programmes, ensuring a productive environment and the sustainable management of natural resources in support of long-term development.

The implementation of this Policy will be aligned to conform to the needs of the new and emerging issues in environmental management within the framework of the Vision 2030, NDPs, Agenda 2063 and SDGs which promote inclusiveness and sustainability.

5.1.1 Roles and responsibility of stakeholders

The implementation of this Policy shall be complimented by various stakeholders as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Stakeholder Complementing the Policy

Name of the Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry responsible for Environment	Shall be the lead and will be responsible for the management, administration, monitoring and evaluation, coordination of environmental management and will oversee the overall implementation of the Policy.
Office of the Vice President	Coordinating environmental related emergency response and mitigation measures.
Ministry responsible for Finance	Mobilising and providing financial resources including provision of tax incentives.
Ministry responsible for Health	Protection and promotion of public health.
Ministry responsible for Education	Promote environmental education and mainstreaming of environmental management at all levels.
Ministry responsible for Trade and Industry	Promotion of sustainable trade and industrial development.
Ministry responsible for Community Development	Promoting community participation in sustainable environmental programmes at all community levels.
Ministry responsible for International Cooperation	Promotion and protection of Zambia's interests and maintain good international relations in transboundary management of natural resources.
Ministry responsible for Home Affair	Ensuring peace and security, and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations within

Name of the Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
	Zambia's borders.
Ministry responsible for Chiefs and Traditional Affairs	Promoting sustainable environmental management and community awareness in chiefdoms.
Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals	Ensuring that mining operations minimize environmental harm and upholds safety standards.
Ministry responsible for Justice	Provision of legal guidance on sustainable environmental management
Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock	Promotion of sustainable agricultural, livestock and fisheries production practices.
Ministry responsible for Energy	Promotion of alternative and renewable energy sources in order to enhance attainment of green growth.
Ministry responsible for Wildlife Management	Promotion of sustainable management of wildlife and their habitats.
Ministry responsible for Tourism	Promotion of sustainable tourism (eco-tourism).
Ministry responsible for Infrastructure	Promote the design and construction of sustainable and resilient infrastructure.
Ministry responsible for Water Development	Promote the protection and sustainable development of water resources and sanitation.
Ministry responsible for Transport	Promoting sustainable transport management and pollution control.
Ministry responsible for Local Government	Promoting a decentralised and good governance system on environment and waste management.
Ministry responsible for Information and Media	Promote information dissemination and public awareness on sustainable environmental management.
Ministry responsible for Land	Promote sustainable management of land.
Ministry responsible for Technology and Science	Facilitate the development, deployment, diffusion, adoption and transfer of affordable and environmentally sound technologies.
Ministry responsible for Public Private Partnerships.	Promoting private sector investment in sustainable environmental management.
Ministry responsible for Youth Development	Promoting the participation of youths in development and environmental management.
Portfolio responsible for Gender	Providing policy guidance on gender mainstreaming in environmental programmes.
Water Resource Management Authority	Promotion of sustainable water resources management and utilisation.

Name of the Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Zambia Environmental Management Agency	Responsible for integrated environmental management, protection, conservation of the environment and sustainable utilisation of natural resources.
Cooperating Partners	Providing technical and financial support to GRZ and play advisory role to the sector.
Civil Society	Provide advocacy roles to policy makers as well as awareness to the public on environmental management issues.
Faith Based Organizations	Provide guidance in upholding core values in the preservation of environmental integrity.
Academia and Research Institutions	Provide and promote research and development to ensure environmental sustainability.

5.2 Coordination Mechanism

5.2.1 National Level Structures

At national level, the coordination structures are: National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC); Cluster Advisory Groups (CAG); Provincial Development Coordinating Committees (PDCC), District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCC), and Technical Working Groups (TWG). These structures have been created to facilitate the coordination, implementation and monitoring of programmes among national development plan clusters.

5.2.2 Sector Level Structures

At sector level, the coordination structures include Cooperating Partners and Technical Working Groups. These structures have been established to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in the sector.

5.2.3 Legal and Regulatory Framework

The implementation of the Policy shall be complemented by existing legal framework including the following:

Table 2: Enabling Legislation Complementing the Policy

Enabling Legislation	Purpose
The Constitution Amendment Act No. 2 of 2016	Article 43(c)(d) of the Constitution provides for the protection and conservation of the environment and utilisation of the natural resources in a sustainable manner by all citizens.
Environmental Management No. 12 of 2011 with an (Amendment) Act, No. 8	The Act provides for sustainable management of natural resources, protection of the environment and the prevention and control of pollution.

Enabling Legislation	Purpose
of 2023.	
The Green Economy and Climate Change Act number 18 of 2024.	The Act provides for mitigation and adaptation measures to the negative impacts of climate change.
Forests Act No. 4 of 2015.	The Act provides for the conservation and sustainable management of forests.
Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015.	The Act provides for the management and conservation of wildlife.
Energy Regulation Act No. 12 of 2019.	The Act provides for efficient energy utilisation.
Lands Act No. 29 of 1995.	The Act provides for the management and administration of land in Zambia.
Water Resource Management Act, No. 21 of 2011	The Act provides for regulation and management of water resources.
Mines and Minerals Development (Amended) Act, No. 14 of 2016	The Act provides for protection of the environment from mining activities.
Public Health Act, Cap 295	The Act provides for prevention and regulation of all matters connected with public health.
Solid Waste Regulation and Management Act No. 20 of 2018	The Act provides for the enhancement of solid waste management and service provision for the protection of public health and the environment.
Agriculture (Fertiliser and Feed) Act No. 13 of 1994, Cap 226	The Act provides for the regulation and control of manufacture, processing, importation and sale of agriculture fertilisers.
Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2011	The Act provides for sustainable fisheries and aqua-cultural development and management.
National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, Cap 173	The Act provides for heritage conservation and management.
National Planning and Budgeting Act No.1 of 2020	The Act provides for planning and Budgeting processes as well as coordination mechanisms.
Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2010	The Act provides for disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation and management of disaster situations and recovery from the same.
National Biosafety Act No. 10 of 2007	The Act provides the regulation of research, development, application, importation, exportation, transit, contained use, release or placement on the market of any genetically modified organisms.
Urban and Regional	The Act provides for sustainable and integrated

Enabling Legislation	Purpose
Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015	physical planning and administration of land.
Road Traffic Amendment Act No. 11 of 2022	The Act provides for sustainable road transport management.
Business Regulatory Act, No. 3 of 2014	The Act provides for the requirements of a public body that intends to introduce any Policy or law for regulating business activity.
Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 2018	The Act provides for the control and management of public finances.
Local Government Act No. 2 of 2019	The Act provides for the decentralisation of waste management functions to municipalities.
Ionising Radiation Protection Act No. 16 of 2005	Provides for the protection of the public and environment from ionising radiation materials.
Registration and Development of Villages Act Chapter 289 of the Laws of Zambia	The Act provides for the establishment of Ward Development Committees.

5.3 Resource Mobilisation and Financing

The implementation of the Policy measures will require substantial financial resources. Funds for implementing this Policy will be secured from the following sources:

- i) Government through national budget;
- ii) Private Sector financing through various mechanisms;
- iii) Cooperating Partners (bilateral and multilateral agencies);
- iv) Civil Society Organisations participating in local development projects;
- v) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);
- vi) Green bonds;
- vii) Climate Change Investments/Instruments; and
- viii) Other alternative funding sources.

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Policy will be conducted through appropriate existing and new systems, procedures and mechanisms. The following describe the main tools and approaches that will be applied in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Policy.

5.4.1 Monitoring

The Ministry responsible for environmental management will harmonise sector performance indicators and use these as the basis for joint reviews. Indicators will include the sector performance benchmarks output and process indicators. This will facilitate assessment of environmental performance and status (impact). The indicators will be derived as far as possible from routine monitoring systems. This will build on those required for the monitoring and evaluation of the National Development Plans and the Medium-Term Budget Plan (MTBP) to avoid duplication of efforts. The Integrated Environmental Information Management System (IEIMS) and other routine systems will be the major tools for data collection and information sharing. The data collected and analysed will be used for decision making by various entities.

5.4.2 Evaluation

The National Policy on Environment shall be implemented through the successive Ministerial Strategic Plans and shall have a mid-term review after five years with a final term review after ten years. The mid-term assessment will focus on progress made in the implementation of Policy measures and assess the appropriateness of the overall strategic direction. The review will therefore be designed to inform the remaining period of the plan and recommend adjustments where need be.

5.5 Implementation Plan

As part of the implementation framework for this Policy, a comprehensive Implementation Plan has been prepared and costed to cover the initial five (5) year period. The Implementation Plan details how the Policy will be implemented, monitored and evaluated.

ANNEX I: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated Cost (K)	Resp. Inst.
				Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5		
Objective 1: To strengthen the sustainable utilisation of natural resources by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns										
Promote the application of national green and circular economy principles	A national guideline for implementation of the Circular economy developed	National guideline on circular economy published	1	0	1	0	0	0	716,925	MGEE
	Standards for the extended producer responsibility developed	Number of Extended producer responsibility Standards developed.	1	0	1	0	0	0	656,250	MGEE
	Extended Producer responsibility regulations revised	No. of Extended Producer responsibility regulations revision	1	0	1	0	0	0	716,925	MGEE
	Development of sector-specific sustainable production and consumption guidelines	No. of sustainable consumption and production guidelines developed	5	0	1	2	1	1	1,049,020	MGEE ZEMA
Promote sustainable natural resources by practicing conservation in the use of natural resources through participatory management	Conduct natural capital assessments	No. of natural capital assets registers developed	2	0	0	1	1	0	1,204,200	MGEE ZEMA
	Development of Conservation plans	No. of Conservation Plans developed	5	0	2	2	1	0	326,250	
	Assess natural resources use for community at household levels	No. of assessment reports developed	5	0	1	2	2	0	0	
	Support fora on natural resources conservation	No. of natural resources fora supported	25	2	5	5	5	8	256,250	
Promote use of alternative,	Support for adoption of energy-	No. of energy-households/com	1	0	0	0	0	0	885,000	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
environmentally friendly technologies and practices that promote sustainable use of environment	efficient technologies in households, and agriculture, and industries	in adopting energy-efficient technologies.								
	Implementation of sustainable transport initiatives	No. of sustainable transport initiatives adopted/operationalised.	1	0	1	0	0	885,000	MGEE ZEMA MTL MIHUD	
	Creating awareness on the use of alternative sustainable livelihood innovations	Proportion of population adopting sustainable livelihood innovations	5	1	1	1	1	268,350	MGEE ZEMA	
Objective 2: To strengthen implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures										
Objective 1 Total										
Promote implementation of adaptation and mitigation initiatives in different ecosystems	Undertake assisted regeneration in the Natural Forest	No. of hectares regenerated	85,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,196,700	MGEE MLNR MoT	
	Undertake afforestation and reforestation of trees	No. of hectares planted	2,000	0	500	500	500	4,154,000	DNPW ZEMA FD	
	Undertake activities for restoration of headwaters	No. of activities undertaken to restore headwaters	6	0	2	2	0	256,000		
	Mapping of recharge areas in Provinces	No. of recharge areas mapped	10	0	3	2	2	485,450		
	Development of national guidelines for the protection of recharge areas	National guidelines for the protection of recharge areas developed	1	0	1	0	0	495,000		
	Undertake aquifer protection in provinces	No. of mapped aquifers in provinces protected	10	0	2	3	3	445,000		
	Undertake	No. of feasibility	1	0	1	0	0	1,256,500		

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.		
Enhance the national greenhouse gas accounting system	feasibility studies on inter-basin water transfer	studies undertaken										
	Develop national fire management guideline	No. of National fire management guidelines developed	1	0	1	0	0	0	495,000			
	Undertake breeding programmes for indigenous species in the selected ecosystem	No. of indigenous plant species breeding programmes undertaken	2	0	2	0	0	0	2,704,000			
	Restock wildlife and fisheries depleted areas	No. of wildlife species restocked	10	0	2	3	3	2	25,475,200			
	Introduce climate resilient livestock and crops	No. of fish species restocked	10	0	3	2	1	4	618,800			
		No. of species of resilient crops introduced in most vulnerable areas	5	0	1	2	1	1	2,895,000			
		No. of species of resilient livestock introduced in most vulnerable areas	5	0	1	2	1	1	2,895,000			
	Development of Sector National Adaptation Plan to address the identified vulnerabilities	No. of sector NAP developed and implemented	3	0				2	1	756,500		
	Conduct studies to establish emission factors (Agriculture, Transport, Livestock and Waste)	Conduct studies to establish emission factors	No. of studies to establish emission factors conducted	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	2,256,500	MGEE ZEMA
		Conduct studies to	No. of studies to	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	2,256,500	MGEE

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)			Estimated	Resp.
Facilitate the domestication and implementation of environmental agreements on climate change.	enhance activity data (Agriculture, Transport, Livestock and Waste)	enhance activity data						ZEMA
	Undertake training workshops in Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)	No. of capacity building programmes in MRV undertaken	12	3	3	0	1,767,200	MGEE ZEMA
	Procure IT Infrastructure and Field for MRV system	Proportion of targeted equipment procured	100%	88%	90%	100%	75,093,000	MGEE ZEMA
	Undertake national reporting on climate change interventions	No. of reports on climate change interventions	2	1	0	1	10,230,000	
	Develop bankable projects on climate change adaptation and mitigation	No. of bankable projects on climate change adaptation and mitigation	4	0	4	0	1,626,720	
	Undertake awareness activities on climate change adaptation and mitigation	No. of reports on awareness activities undertaken	10	2	2	2	1,979,200	
Objective 2 Total							139,337,270	
Objective 3: To promote sustainable management of biological diversity, ecosystems and natural resource								
Enhance surveillance and mapping of ecosystems and natural resources	Conduct training and workshops on ecosystem and natural resources surveillance for all ten provinces	No. of officers trained on ecosystem and natural resources surveillance	42	0	0	0	1,300,000	MGEE MLNR MoT DNPW ZEMA FD
	Procure GIS and Remote sensing software and equipment	GIS and Remote sensing software and equipment procured	5	0	5	0	125,000	
	Develop	No. of equipment procured	10	0	10	0	2,954,200	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
Strengthen the implementation of land restoration, land degradation neutrality programmes and projects	Surveillance plans on ecosystem and natural resources in the ten provinces	Surveillance on plans ecosystem and natural resources in the ten provinces developed								
	Implement Surveillance plans on ecosystem and natural resources in the ten provinces	No. of Surveillance activities on ecosystem and natural resource implemented in the ten provinces	40	0	10	10	10	10	755,100	
Strengthen the implementation of land restoration, land degradation neutrality programmes and projects	Identify and map degraded areas	No. of degraded areas identified	10	5	0	0	0	0	2,954,200	
	Undertake progressive rehabilitation of degraded lands	Hectare of degraded lands rehabilitated	548	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	3,396,200	
	Develop and implement the National Great Green Wall Action Plan	National Great Green Wall Action Plan	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,954,200	
Strengthen the protection of habitats, ecosystems, cultural heritage sites, natural resources and biological diversity	Conduct training workshops on sustainable land management	No. of people trained on sustainable land management	5	1	1	1	1	1	1,300,000	
	Protection of environmental sensitive areas	No. of gazetted environmental sensitive areas protected	5	1	1	1	1	1	383,400	
Strengthen the protection of habitats, ecosystems, cultural heritage sites, natural resources and biological diversity	Map ecologically sensitive areas	No. of ecologically sensitive areas identified and mapped (Ecosystem Atlas)	20	0	0	0	0	0	383,400	
	Facilitate the declaration of ecologically sensitive areas	No. of ecologically sensitive areas declared as protected	5	0	0	0	0	0	383,400	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)				Estimated	Resp.	
	Develop Biodiversity Conservation Strategies	No. of Biodiversity Conservation Strategies developed	1	0	0	0	1	0	2,000,000	
	Documentation and integration of indigenous knowledge and practices into local and national environmental management systems	No. of indigenous knowledge practices documented and mainstreamed into environmental management systems	1	0	0	0	1	0	491,700	
Enhance access and benefit sharing for biological diversity and ecosystem services from protected and open areas	Facilitate engagements and dialogue on benefits sharing mechanisms	No. of engagements and dialogue on benefits sharing mechanisms	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,954,200	
	Conduct national studies on benefit sharing mechanisms	No. of studies on benefit sharing mechanisms	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,954,200	
	Conduct training in benefit sharing mechanisms	No. of trainings on benefit sharing mechanisms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300,000	
	conduct awareness campaigns on benefit sharing mechanisms	No. of awareness campaigns conducted on benefit sharing mechanisms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,979,200	
Promote mechanisms to enhance biosafety, prevent the introduction of invasive-alien species and genetically modified	Develop strategy on the prevention and control of invasive-alien species (prevention, early detection, eradication and management)	National Strategy on the prevention and control of invasive-alien species developed	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,954,200	
	Implement control	No. of control	0	0	0	0	0	0	766,700	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
organisms which threaten ecosystems, habitats and species	programmes for invasive-alien species	programmes for invasive-alien species implemented								
	Facilitate community practices on biosafety	No. of community practices on biosafety facilitated	0	0	0	0	0	2,954,200	MGEE NBA`	
Objective 3 Total										
35,243,500										
Objective 4: To enhance measures to prevent, control and manage pollution										
Strengthen environmental compliance and enforcement at all levels	Undertake routine compliance audits and inspections	Proportion of key facilities complying with licence conditions	75%	1				192,500	MGEE ZEMA	
	Undertake compliance audits of approved projects	Proportion of selected facilities complying to Environmental Assessments conditions of Decision Letters	85%	1				372,940		
	Undertake licensing of new and renewal of existing facilities	Proportion of increase in licensed facilities	20%	5	5	5	5	24,137,500		
	Prosecute all facilities abrogating the provisions of the Environmental Management Act	Proportion of criminal environmental cases before the Courts of Law	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2,431,250		
	Establish provincial offices	No. of provincial offices established	5	1	1	1	1	59,370,000		
Strengthen implementation of environmental management tools	Review environmental management tools	No. of environmental management tools reviewed	2	2	0	0	0	716,550	MGEE ZEMA	
	Conduct sensitisation meetings on environmental	No. of sensitisation meetings on environmental	5	1	1	1	1	1,979,200		

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.	
Strengthen waste management	management tools	management tools conducted									
	Develop a strategy for solid waste management	Strategy on sound management of waste developed	1	0	1	0	0	0	1,675,000	MGEE ZEMA	
	Develop a strategy for hazardous, e-waste and chemical waste management	Strategy for hazardous, e-waste and chemical waste management developed	1	0	1	0	0	0	1,675,000		
	Develop guidelines on e-waste management	Guidelines on e-waste management developed	1	1	0	0	0	0	1,685,000		
	Establish hazardous waste landfills	No. of hazardous waste landfills established	3	0	0	1	2	0	157,769,475		
	Conduct trainings for local authorities on the development of waste management plans	No. of trainings conducted	10	2	2	2	2	2	904,200	MLGRD MGEE	
	Incentivise waste segregation and recycling	Create community-based waste management cooperatives	No. of cooperatives created	116	20	25	25	25	21	4,524,000	
		Conduct awareness on waste segregation	No. of awareness programmes on waste segregation conducted	5	1	1	1	1	1	1,979,200	MLGRD MGEE
		Establish recyclable collection centres	No. of recyclable collection centres established	156	3	15	50	50	38	79,583,400	
		Establish material recovery facilities (MRFs)	No. of material recovery facilities established	156	3	15	50	50	38	95,183,400	
	Provide incentives on equipment for recycling of waste	Incentives on equipment for recycling of waste provided	5	1	1	1	1	1	36,750	MGEE MTS MSME	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
Strengthen water pollution prevention and control systems	Undertake revision of the national effluent standards	Revised National Effluent Standards	1	1	0	0	0	716,550	MGEE ZEMA ZABS	
	Develop water quality indices	No. of water quality indices developed	3	1	1	0	0	2,992,560	MGEE MWDS WARMA ZEMA	
	Procure equipment for water quality monitoring (WQM)	No. of WQM equipment procured	15	3	3	3	3	8,400,300	MGEE ZEMA	
	Conduct ambient water quality assessments in major water bodies	No. of ambient water quality assessments conducted	100%	50%	70%	75%	80%	44,475,000	MGEE MWDS WARMA ZEMA	
Enhance air pollution control and ambient air monitoring systems	Undertake review and revision of the national emission standards	Revised National Emission Standards	1	1	0	0	0	716,550	MGEE ZEMA	
	Procure equipment for ambient air quality monitoring	No. of ambient air quality monitoring equipment procured	15	3	3	3	3	6,475,000		
	Conduct air quality assessments and compliance monitoring	No. of air quality assessments conducted	5	1	1	1	1	951,000		
Enhance land control and pollution measures monitoring systems	Develop National Guidelines on land pollutants	National Guidelines on land pollutants	1	1	-	-	-	1,625,000		
	Undertake soil assessment	No. of soil assessments undertaken	3	-	1	1	-	6,951,000	ZARI UNZA MGEE NRSC MoA	
	Procure equipment for land quality monitoring	No. of land quality monitoring equipment	100	-	25	25	25	6,475,000	MGEE MLNR ZEMA	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
Promote measures for prevention and control of hazardous and electronic wastes	Conduct land quality assessments	No. of land quality assessments conducted	64	-	16	16	16	1,000,000		
	Develop projects for land restoration	No. of land restoration projects developed	1	-	-	1	-	679,200		
Promote measures for prevention and control of hazardous and electronic wastes	Develop e-Waste Regulations	e-Waste Regulations developed	1	1				716,550	MoJ MGEE ZEMA	
	Develop Hazardous Waste and e-Waste Disposal facilities	No. of Hazardous Waste and e-Waste disposal facilities developed	1			1		0	MGEE ZEMA	
Promote measures for prevention and control of hazardous and electronic wastes	Recycling of e-Waste	Proportion of e-Waste collected recycled	30%	1%	5%	7%	8%	9%	ZEMA MGEE	
	Undertake compliance awareness on e-waste regulations	No. of reports on awareness on e-waste regulations						1,979,200		
Objective 4 Total 521,218,275										
Objective 5: To strengthen the participation of stakeholders in environmental governance and planning at all levels										
Promote the devolution of environmental functions to appropriate institutions	Hold dialogue/indaba on environmental management	No. of inter-agency dialogue/indaba on environmental management	5	1	1	1	1	1,172,950	MGEE	
	Develop a strategy to promote integration of environmental management at all levels of governance	National Strategy for integration of environmental management developed	1	1				1,675,000	MGEE	
Promote the Roll out for Strategy	Roll out the for Strategy	No. of governance institutions/level	5			2	1	1,172,950	National Assembly	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)	Estimated	Resp.
Enhance capacity in environmental governance	of integration environmental management	s engaged				Judiciary House of Chiefs Local Authorities
	Integrate environmental management in policies, plans and budgets at all levels of governance	No. of engagement meetings on environmental integration held	36	12	865,000	Line Ministries Provinces Agencies
		No. of policies, plans and budgets integrating governance and environmental management	36	12	1,172,950	Line Ministries MPSAs
	Undertake assessment on the level of integration of environmental management across systems in governance	No. of assessment reports	1	1	1,172,950	MGEE
Enhance capacity in environmental governance	Conduct training needs assessments in environmental governance at all levels of governance	National training needs assessment in environmental governance conducted	1	1	875,000	MGEE MTS CDC
	Develop training manual on environmental governance	Training manual on environmental governance developed	1	1	904,200	
	Conduct training in environmental governance at all levels of governance	No. of trainings in environmental governance conducted at all levels of governance	10	4	1,172,950	
	Establish	No. of response	11		1,172,950	MGEE

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
Strengthen integrated planning and management of natural resources and environment	environmental response teams at all levels (National and Provincial)	teams established							ZEMA ERB MOHIS Zambia Police	
	Establish district emergency response committees	No. of Districts with emergency response committees	156	20	30	30	46	437,500		
Strengthen integrated planning and management of natural resources and environment	Undertake Community and Stakeholders meetings in the management of biodiversity and ecosystem in protected and open areas	No. of stakeholder meetings conducted	10					3,754,200	Line Ministries /MPSAS	
	Capacity Building to people in the protection of habitats, ecosystem, natural resources and biodiversity in the ten provinces	No. of people trained	50	-	50	-	-	1,666,700	MGEE	
Strengthen environmental information management	Develop and review Environmental Action Plans at all levels	No. of Environmental Action Plans developed	116	20	20	28	28	2,054,200	MGEE MLGRD	
	Develop an Integrated National Environmental Management System (INEMS)	Integrated National Environmental Management System developed	1	-	-	1	-	908,500	MGEE ZEMA FD NBA SZI MLGRD	
Strengthen environmental information management	Conduct capacity building in use of NIEMS	No. of institutions engaged	6	-	-	-	6	1,084,000		
	Procure IT infrastructure to support the NIEMS	No. of IT infrastructure procured (servers)	6	-	-	-	6	1,957,500		
Objective 5 Total								23,954,950		

Objective 6: To strengthen the legal and institutional framework on environmental management

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)				Estimated	Resp.
Facilitate harmonization of pieces of legislation on environmental management	Undertake assessment of existing environmental legislation to identify gaps	No. of existing environmental legislation assessed	1	-	-	-	315,000	MoJ MGEE Line Ministries	
	Review the Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011	Environmental Management (Amendment) Act of 2023	1	-	-	-	716,550		
	Review the Mines and Minerals Development (Amendment) Act No. 14 of 2016	Mines and Minerals Development (Amendment) Act, No. 14 of 2016.	1	-	-	-	716,550	MMMD Line Ministries	
Facilitate the development of new pieces of legislation on environmental management	Develop regulations (mobile emission sources, invasive alien species and noise pollution)	No. of regulations developed	3	1	-	1	2,149,650		
	Conduct capacity building on the new regulations (mobile emission sources, invasive alien species, and noise pollution)	No. of capacity building programmes conducted	9	-	3	3	2,942,500	MTL (RTSA & RDA) MLGRD MCT1 (ZABS, ZRA) MGEE MoA MGFL MoT CHAZ	
Facilitate the domestication and implementation of environmental agreements	Integrate MEAs in national development planning processes	No. of MEAs integrated in National Development Plans	1	-	-	1	1,625,000	MoJ/MGE E	
	Develop implementation plans of MEAs	No. of MEAs Implementation Plans developed	2	1	-	1	1,625,000	MGEE/ZE MA	
Enhance current institutional framework on	Develop sectoral strategies that include multisectoral	No. of sectoral strategies developed	5	1	1	1	875,000	MGEE MLGRD ZEMA	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
environmental management; and	for coordinating and integrating environmental management									
	Promotion of environmental technology transfer that is effective and efficient among institutions	No. of reports on engagements on environmental technology transfer	5	1	1	1	1	1	850,000	
Enhance the coordination mechanism among institutions.	Proportion of exchange of information on environmental management among institutions	No. of engagements on exchange of information on environmental management among institutions undertaken	5	1	1	1	1	1	850,000	MGEE MLGRD ZEMA
Objective 6 Total 12,665,250										
Objective 7: To enhance resource mobilisation and investments for sustainable environmental management										
Harmonise and operationalise the environmental management related funds	Hold stakeholders' consultative meetings	No. of meetings held	6	2	2	2	-	-	525,000	MGEE MMMD
	Develop guidelines for management of the Fund	National Environmental Management Fund Guidelines developed	1	-	-	-	1	-	799,020	MGEE MMMD
Promote innovative environmental financing and investment	Development of a Financial Mobilisation Strategy	Financial Mobilisation Strategy developed	1	-	1	-	-	-	685,270	MGEE
	Engage cooperating partners for equity financing	No. of cooperating partners engaged	10	-	3	4	3	-	0	MGEE MoFNP SEC
	Develop bankable projects	No. of bankable projects developed	2	-	1	-	1	-	628,750	MGEE ZEMA

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)	Estimated	Resp.
Promote entrepreneurship in environmental management	Engage the private sector on investments in public-private projects (PPP) in environmental management	No. of projects under PPP	2	- 2 -	497,500	MGEE MFNP MCTI
	Host symposia on ecopreneurship (green entrepreneurship)	No. of symposia held with potential ecopreneurs and investors	2	- 1 -	185,000	MGEE
	Provide financial support to environmental technology development	No. of environmental technology developments supported	2	- 1 -	315,000	MGEE MFNP
	Engage with CEEC to ring-fence resources for ecopreneurship	No. of meetings held annually	10	2 2 2	315,000	MGEE MCTI MSMED CEECC
	Objective 7 Total 3,950,540					
	Objective 8: To enhance public education, awareness and participation in environmental management					
Enhance education and public awareness on environmental issues	Development of national environmental communication strategy	National Environmental Communication Strategy developed	1	1	1,433,850	MGEE CDC MoEd
	Produce and disseminate television programmes	No. of TV programmes per year	65	13 13 13	1,951,500	MGEE ZEMA
	Produce and disseminate radio programmes	No. of radio programmes per year	65	13 13 13	326,500	
	Produce and disseminate publications	No. of publications per year	25	5 5 5	61,500	
	Build capacity of environmental education associations/clubs	No. of capacity building engagements undertaken	20	4 4 4	532,500	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
Promote access to environmental management information	in environmental management Develop a Registry of Environmental Information	National Environmental Information developed	1					11,000,000	MGEE ZEMA	
Enhance mainstreaming of environmental issues in all school curricula	Undertake capacity building in environmental management for media institutions	No. of engagement meetings with media institutions	5	1	1	1	1	649,000	MGEE MoIM MoA	
	Undertake education curriculum needs assessment on environmental management	No. of curricula assessments undertaken	3		1	2		1,433,850	MGEE CDC MoEd	
	Review education to integrate environmental management	Reviewed education curricula	1	1				650,840		
Objective 8 Total 18,039,540										
Objective 9: To promote sustainable environmental management for the health and welfare of people, animals, and plants										
Enhance response to environmental and health emergencies	Review and update emergency response manual Conduct capacity building in environmental emergency response at district level	Emergency response manual reviewed No. of response teams trained	1	1	0	0	0	437,500	MGEE ZEMA	
Strengthen existing systems for health and environmental surveillance	Conduct awareness programmes (in local languages) on environmental and health emergencies	No. of training manuals reviewed	4	1	1	2	0	437,500	MoH MGEE MLGRD	
	Conduct capacity building in core	No. of staff trained in core	100	0	50	0	0	1,300,000	MoA MoFL MoH MGEE	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
	capacities required by the International Health Regulations	capacities								MLGRD MoT MoFL
	Establish surveillance systems on key environmental indicators	Number of surveillance systems on key environmental indicators established	10	0	0	0	0	0	4,650,000	
	Mainstream the Environment component of the National Action Plan on prevention of Anti-Microbial Resistance	Proportion of institutions implementing the Environment component of the National Action Plan on prevention of Anti-Microbial Resistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	875,000	
Promote the rehabilitation of the environment	Establish multi-stakeholder mechanisms for continuous monitoring and learning, and reporting on the environment and health	No. of multi stakeholder mechanisms for continuous monitoring and learning, and reporting on the environment and health	1	0	0	1	0	0	900,000	
	Facilitate the establishment of green spaces in communities	No. of engagements on the establishment of green spaces in communities undertaken	5	1	1	1	1	1	875,000	
	Undertake an assessment study of hazardous environmental agents	No. of studies on hazardous environmental agents	1	0	0	1	0	0	2,375,000	
Objective 9 Total									13,150,000	
Objective 10: To promote and strengthen integrated and applied research to support sustainable environmental management										

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)			Estimated	Resp.
Enhance skills development in environmental research	Conduct research needs assessment within the environmental sector	No. of research needs assessment reports on environmental management	1	-	-	-	525,000	MGEE NSTC NISIR ZARI Academia
	Develop a National Environmental Research Strategy	National Environmental Research Strategy developed	1				1,685,000	
	Conduct training in specialised areas of environmental research	No. of staff trained in specialised areas of environmental research	100	25	25	25	1,300,000	
Enhance capacity in environmental research	Develop research infrastructure	No. of staff trained in environmental research	4	1	1	1	80,000,000	MGEE NSTC NISIR ZARI Academia
	Procure equipment and software for environmental research	Proportion of priority equipment procured for research	100	-	30	50	80,000,000	
	Establish an environmental data management system	No. of environmental data management systems established	1	-	1	-	908,500	
Promote interdisciplinary and applied research in environmental management	Facilitate the establishment of cluster advisory groups	Cluster advisory groups established	5	5	-	-	658,500	MGEE MoFNP NSTC NISIR ZARI Academia
	Conduct National Symposium on environmental research	National Symposium on environmental research established	5	1	1	1	1,500,000	
	Establish an open access journal on environment	Number of open access journal on environment	1	-	1	-	3,561,560	MoE MGEE Academia

Measures	Activities	Indicators established	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
				Objective 10 Total						
Objective 11: To promote trans-boundary management of natural resources and the environment										
Promote participation and coordination in regional development initiatives and procedures for trans-boundary conservation areas and shared water courses	Conduct information dissemination meetings on the transboundary activities	No. of meetings held	20	4	4	4	4	4	1,979,200	MGEE MoFA MWDS DNPW MoFL
	Undertake information exchange visits	No. of visits undertaken	5	1	1	1	1	1	697,500	
Facilitate assessment of trans-boundary and regional conservation areas as well as physical developments that may interfere with integrity of ecosystems and flora and fauna	Conduct regional exhibitions on transboundary conservation	No. of exhibitions on transboundary conservation conducted	2	1				1	359,000	MGEE
	Conduct biological diversity assessment of ecosystem and regional assessments	National assessment of biological biodiversity are conducted	1		1				2,951,000	MGEE MLNR DNPW MoT MoA MoFL
Undertake mapping of transboundary conservation areas	Develop transboundary plans, protocols and procedures for regional conservation of natural resources between neighbouring countries;	No. of transboundary conservation areas mapped	6	2	2	1	1	1	383,400	MGEE NRSC MLNR MWDS MoFA
	Payment of Statutory Obligatory fees	No. of statutory obligatory fees paid.	10	2	2	2	2	2	0	MGEE ZEMA MoFA
Strengthen the implementation of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements	Participate in MEAs scheduled meetings	No. of MEA meetings attended	11	1	3	1	3	3	0	MoFNP

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
Promote monitoring and enforcement of trans - boundary policies by regional bodies	Conduct bilateral meetings	No. of bilateral meetings conducted	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	MGEE MFAIC
	Establish transboundary response teams	No. of transboundary response teams established	12	2	5			5	1,077,000	MGEE MoHIS MoFL MoT DNPW
	Conduct joint patrols in transboundary areas	No. of joint transboundary patrols	60	12	12	12	12	12	630,000	
	Conduct capacity building trainings	No. of Capacity building trainings	5	1	1	1	1	1	1,300,000	
	Procure materials and equipment for enhancing enforcement	Proportion of targeted material and equipment procured	25%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6,000,000	
Develop regional data sharing mechanisms	No. of regional data sharing mechanisms developed	6	2	2	1	1	1	3,000,000		
Objective 12: To integrate gender including persons with disabilities in environmental management at all levels										
Enhance participation of women, youths and persons with disabilities in environmental management	Undertake gap analysis on the participation of women, youths and persons with disabilities in environmental management core areas	No. of analyses undertaken	3	1				1	2,109,200	MGEE ZEMA Gender Division
	Develop a gender transformative tool on environmental management	No. of tools developed	3		1		2		1,256,700	
	Undertake sensitization for meetings for women, youth and other vulnerable groups on	No. of sensitization meetings held	20	4	4	4	4	4	2,142,500	

Measures	Activities	Indicators	Target	Annual Targets (2025-2030)					Estimated	Resp.
	environmental management									
	Capacity Building of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in environmental enterprises	No. of capacity meetings conducted	5	1	1	1	1	2,942,500		
	Mainstream gender and persons with disabilities issues on environmental management	No. of programmes gender mainstreamed	10	2	2	2	2	2,342,500		
Promote co-production of tailored solutions to environmental challenges	Conduct dialogue meetings with vulnerable groups on their environmental needs and solutions	Number environmental Needs assessment reports produced						0		
		No. of solutions identified and implemented						0		
Promote access to environmental information and benefits to vulnerable groups.	Interpret key environmental information into local language, visual and braille	No. of key Environmental messages interpreted into local language, visual and braille.						0		
		No. of environmental messages produced and disseminated						0		
Objective Total									10,793,400	

Policy Total (K) 975,235,805

Summary Total by Objective

No.	Objective	Implementation Cost
<i>Objective 1</i>	To strengthen the utilisation of natural resources by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns	7,290,420
<i>Objective 2</i>	To strengthen implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures	139,337,270
<i>Objective 3</i>	To promote sustainable management of biological diversity, ecosystems and natural resource	35,243,500
<i>Objective 4</i>	To enhance measures to prevent, control and manage pollution	519,218,275
<i>Objective 5</i>	To strengthen the participation of stakeholders in environmental governance and planning at all levels	23,954,950
<i>Objective 6</i>	To strengthen the legal and institutional framework on environmental management	12,665,250
<i>Objective 7</i>	To enhance resource mobilization and investments for sustainable environmental management	3,950,540
<i>Objective 8</i>	To enhance public education, awareness and participation in environmental management	18,039,540
<i>Objective 9</i>	To promote sustainable environmental management for the health and welfare of people, animals, and plants	13,150,000
<i>Objective 10</i>	To promote and strengthen integrated and applied research to support sustainable environmental management	170,138,560
<i>Objective 11</i>	To promote trans-boundary management of natural resources and the environment	19,454,100
<i>Objective 12</i>	To integrate gender including persons with disabilities in environmental management at all levels	10,793,400
Total		975,235,805

