

**Meeting of PPCR Pilot Countries and Regions
October 30, 2012 - Istanbul, Turkey**

Progress Updates from PPCR Pilots

Country/regional pilot: Zambia

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR):

- X Endorsed
- Endorsement date: June 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. **Institutional Arrangements:** Establishment of the Interim Inter-ministerial Secretariat to coordinate Zambia climate change with own office and core staff already active. High Level government support for process an encouraging factor with a view to institutionalize a permanent arrangement;
2. **Participatory Adaptation Field Visits:** Field visitations to communities in the Kafue and Barotse Sub-Basins by a multi-sectoral team of Government and Civil Society stakeholder partners. The field visit focused on vulnerability assessment of targeted communities with a view to for implementation phasing in plan. The process also provided a medium for community sensitization and an inclusive participatory approach for implementation phasing plan prioritization;
3. **Awareness and Communication:** Awareness meetings with members of parliament and pre-budget workshop for planners, Project Management Training. This process to bring all relevant stakeholders i.e executive, parliamentarians, technocrats and the public up to speed with Zambian climate change agenda and the expected role of each stakeholder actor can play;
4. **Studies and Assessments and Appraisal:** Launch of various technical studies in SESA, ESMF, RPF, ESIA/ detailed engineering for the Canals (Barotse sub basin) and Roads (Kafue sub basin), Baseline /M & E and Operational Manuals. Appraisal of the SPCR commenced with and currently underway.

Challenges:

1. **Mandate Transfer:** Transfer process of functions and assets from previous to new Secretariat slow. However this is getting urgent support and attention from high level authority in government;

2. **Attachment of Staff:** movement of attached staff to the interim secretariat has been slow.
3. **Legal and procurement systems:** legal and procurement systems of the MDBs and Government require harmonization/simplification to expedite programme implementation. Delays still exist and may seriously affect effectiveness of Project implementation.

Lessons learned:

1. **Awareness and Information Dissemination:** Policy, law and all other decision makers when informed and sensitized can help in the institutional and programmatic building process for a national climate change agenda underpinned by development focus especially where rural vulnerable and living below poverty level communities are concerned. Deliberate efforts to reach them early are essential to achieving this objective.
2. **Multi-Sectoral Collaboration:** Strengthening cross sectoral collaborations provide multiple benefits and enhance programme implementation- provision of expertise, reduced costs and time, increased efficiency/effectiveness and achieving efficiency of scale with planned intervention through avoidance of duplication. This kind of arrangement is another in-kind form of leveraging investments at the country level.
3. **Communication and Participatory Process:** Smooth engagement of indicative target communities and all relevant government authorities (national - ward level) as a result of the participatory process. This had also lead to enhanced engagement, communication and project acceptance amongst all relevant stakeholders.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

1. The mainstreaming of climate resilience into the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP), under the PPCR Phase I, not only helped Zambia identify risks and opportunities as a result of climate change but also strengthened the integration of Green Economy and sustainable development principles.
2. Strengthening institutional coordination has enabled Zambia initiate a process to achieve readiness for accessing funds under the LDCF, AF and Green Climate Fund.
3. Zambia is also receiving support from the Nordic Development Fund amounting to EUR 4 million for capacity building in standards and codes for infrastructure development.
4. Collaboration between the MDBs and other Bilateral and Multilateral institutions enhanced by the PPCR process.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

Zambia has commenced a process to establish a Long Term Institutional Arrangement (LTIA) for Climate Change. This LTIA is envisioned to be operational by June 2013. In the interim a committee of Permanent Secretaries headed by the Secretary to the Treasury has been constituted and will be served by an Interim Inter-ministerial Secretariat and a Technical Committee. The main function of the Secretariat is to facilitate the establishment of the long term institutional arrangement for climate change and to coordinate the implementation of all climate change activities in Zambia.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project:

Following the endorsement of the SPCR, Zambia received a Project Preparation Grant of US\$2 million to undertake preparatory activities such as Environmental Impact Assessments and detailed engineering works including preparations of operational and programme manuals for the Barotse and Kafue Sub-Basins. Procurement of consultants have advanced and nearing completion. Studies are scheduled to take off within November, 2012.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Complete detailed engineering studies for the Kafue Dundumwezi Road and the Canals in the Barotse Sub-Basin
2. Complete the Appraisal of the SPCR in readiness for World Bank, AfDB and Nordic Development Fund Board dates.
3. Extend the field visitations to cover all districts in the Kafue and Barotse Sub Basin.