

ZAMBIA

- ✘ Country Experiences and Early Lessons from the PPCR and other Adaptation Programs

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ZAMBIA SNAP SHORT

Area: 752,6124 square km
Population: 12 Million (est)
Provinces: 9
Districts: 72
Literacy: 74%
HIV prevalence: 16%
Climate:
tropical
Rainfall: 1100-600 mm
Arable land: 42 Million hect-58%
Cultivated Area: 14 %
Irrigated Area/potential: 12%
Rural Population: 64%
Woodlands: 47%
Total Labor force: 4.39 Million
Female Labor force/ Total: 45%
GDP 2001-2009: 5% and
upwards

PPCR - ZAMBIA COUNTRY LESSONS OUTLINE

- ✘ VISION 2030
- ✘ FIFTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (FNDP)
- ✘ NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMME OF ACTION (NAPA)
- ✘ SIXTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- ✘ PPCR PROCESS AND EARLY LESSONS

VISION 2030

- ✘ Make Zambia a Prosperous Middle Income by 2030
- ✘ Achieve a productive and well conserved natural resource for sustainable development by 2030.
- ✘ To reverse environmental damage, maintain essential environmental and biological processes and ensure sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of the people.

FIFTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (FNDDP)-

× Theme:

- + Broad Based Wealth and Job Creation through Citizenry Participation and Technological Advancement
- + Wealth creation through sustained economic growth and poverty reduction
- + Strategic focus on economic and human resource development
- + 2006-2010
- + SNDDP Process underway (2011 – 2015)
 - × PPCR timeline can be scheduled to coincide with SNDDP

FNDP ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- ✘ Environmental Institutional Capacity Building
- ✘ Sustainable Environmental Management
- ✘ Public participation
- ✘ Awareness and Gender and HIV and AIDS

ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

- ✘ To improve institutional capacity and coordination for environmental management
 - + enhancing regional and national coordination
- ✘ Improve human resources for organization and administrative systems
- ✘ Improve financial management systems
- ✘ Improve monitoring capability
- ✘ Promote effective participation of women in decision making at all levels in institutions dealing with management of the

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- ✘ To protect essential environmental processes and functions to promote sustainable development by minimizing irreversible environmental damage, biodiversity loss, waste production and pollution
- ✘ To establish and support an effective institutional framework able to effectively manage environmental information

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS

- ✘ To promote public participation and a sense of responsibility for the environment.

GENDER AND HIV AND AIDS

- ✘ To mainstream gender and HIV and AIDS in environmental concerns
 - + Recognizing the role of women in fighting climate change
 - + Active movers of change (historical truth)
 - + HIV/AIDS fight in the same respect as we fight climate Change effects

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMME OF ACTION (NAPA) - 1

✘ Stakeholders:

- + Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR)
- + United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- + Global Environment Facility (GEF)

✘ Primary goal

- + To broadly communicate to the **international community** priority activities that address Zambia's urgent immediate needs for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change.

NAPA - 2

- ✘ Serves as a roadmap for the country to develop adaptation strategies to identified adverse impacts of climate change
- ✘ Contribute to the national objectives of poverty reduction through sustainable economic growth, employment creation and enhancement of food security as stated in FNDP and other policy documents
- ✘ Contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
 - + Ensure environmental sustainability
- ✘ Raising public awareness of the urgency to adapt to adverse effects of extreme weather events; and
- ✘ Build capacity to address vulnerabilities to climate change and climate variability.

NAPA – 3- IMPACTS ON ECONOMY



NAPA- SECTOR VULNERABILITIES

- ✘ Agriculture and Food Security
 - + The major climatic threat affecting this sector are **excessive precipitation leading to water logging, erosion and hindrance to field operation,**
 - + increased frequency of droughts in terms of seasons
 - + shortening of the growing season and flash floods, all having negative impacts on food security, livelihoods and adaptive capacity of the vulnerable communities.
- ✘ **Drought induced crop failures** may in turn cause serious malnutrition in children
 - + Extreme cases may result in **famine and loss of productive assets and lives.**

HUMAN HEALTH- 1



HUMAN HEALTH- 2

- ✘ Increased droughts results in crop failures and water scarcity leading to **increased malnutrition and diarrhea diseases**
- ✘ Increased cases of **malaria and major epidemics of cholera** and other water borne diseases are associated with **floods and increased temperature regimes.**

NATURAL RESOURCES-2

(NOT THIS ONE PLEASE)



NATURAL RESOURCES/ WILDLIFE/FORESTRY- 1

- ✘ Drought significantly affect wildlife habitat through changes in rangelands causing desert-type conditions to occur.
- ✘ Scarcity of water undermines wildlife health
- ✘ The regeneration of forest resources are negatively impacted by drought and climatic changes that affects the resilience of forest vegetation types could grossly affect income and welfare of the communities

WATER AND ENERGY:

- ✘ Ground water resources are negatively affected by drought resulting in
 - + inadequate recharging
 - + lowering of water tables and drying of boreholes and rivers.

NAPA- POTENTIAL BARRIERS

- ✘ Lack of financial resources to implement adaptation measures for climate change.
 - + Resources overstretched to fight extreme poverty
 - + HIV/AIDS.
 - + hunger
- ✘ Lack of a clear and specific legal and policy framework for climate change issues in the country.
 - + require further “fine tuning” of existing policies and programs to make them more relevant and robust.
- ✘ Inadequate institutional, system and individual capacity in issues related to climate change.

NAPA- POTENTIAL BARRIERS

- ✘ Inadequate public awareness.
- ✘ Inadequate human resources with skills
- ✘ Lack of private sector involvement in issues related to climate change
- ✘ Limited understanding of concrete or best practices/activities of what constitutes to be adaptation to climate change.
- ✘ Monitoring and evaluation plans including environmental impact assessment are **weak and lack best standards** and practices that consider climate change implications and climate as a non-static element.

NAPA- RECOMMENDED PROJECTS

- ✘ Adaptation of the effects of draught in the context of climate change in Agro-Ecological Region I of Zambia
- ✘ Strengthening of Early Warning Systems to improve services to preparedness and adaptation to climate change
- ✘ Promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods to reduce vulnerability to climate change/variability to communities living around Game Management Areas (GMAs)

NAPA- RECOMMENDED PROJECTS

- ✘ Management of Critical Habitats
 - + Collect data to establish critical habitats in National Parks
 - + To sink boreholes for watering points for animals in the parks
 - + Dredging of watercourses and lagoons of sand to increase volume of available water to animals
 - + To construct/ improve tracks to acts as firebreaks in parks
- ✘ Promote natural regeneration of indigenous forests
 - + Promotion of natural regeneration of indigenous woodlands
 - + Prevention of wild fires by building fire barriers
 - + Promotion of alternative sources of energy
- ✘ Adaptation of land use practices (crops, fish and livestock) in light of climate change.
 - + To enhance awareness and training among stakeholders
 - + To enhance improved food security, income generation and business opportunities in all agriculture sectors
 - + To identify species best suitable for aquaculture under changing climatic conditions due to global warming.
- ✘ Maintenance and provision of water infrastructure to communities to reduce Human- Wildlife Conflict
 - + Sinking boreholes and repairing existing water infrastructures in communities in communities around parks.

PPCR OBJECTIVES

- ✘ Pilot and demonstrate approaches for integration of **climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning.**
- ✘ **Strengthen capacities** at the national levels to integrate climate resilience into development planning.
- ✘ Scale-up leverage climate resilient investment, **building on the ongoing initiatives**
- ✘ Enable **learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons at country, regional and global levels**

ZAMBIA- PPCR PROCESS

- ✘ An opportunity:
 - + To enhance NAPA principles
 - + To Reduce poverty levels under SNDP (2011-2015)
 - + Add incentive to attaining VISION 2030 Goal
- ✘ Two presentations by Sofia Bettencourt
 - + Announcing the PPCR qualification – MOFNP
 - + Large information and strategizing session
 - ✘ Inputs from stakeholders.

GENERAL LESSONS FROM PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE

- ✘ Wide representation by Stakeholders Important during introduction of PPCR
 - + Consultation/Consensus on critical issues
 - + Agenda set in early stages
 - + Created opportunity for handling overlaps- MTENR, DMMU
 - + Information Exchange easier
 - + Dissemination of PPCR to larger group enhanced
 - + Preparation for future consultative platforms
 - + Management of process enhanced

COORDINATION WITHIN COUNTRY AND ACROSS DEPARTMENTS

- ✘ MOFNP – Focal Point Ministry
 - + Economic Management Department -EMD
 - + Planning Departments
- ✘ Other Active Players
 - + MTENR
 - + DMMU
- ✘ Tripartite Committee of Ministries
 - + Communication slower and requires enhancing

COUNTRY OWNERSHIP- SUCCESS FACTORS

- ✘ MOFNP leading the effort as coordinating unit (Focal Point institution)
- ✘ Support from:
 - + MTENR
 - + DMMU
- ✘ MDBs shown a lot of flexibility (within Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness principles)
 - + Allowed GRZ lead PPCR efforts
 - + Attend meetings when called
 - + Not bull dozing process

COUNTRY OWNERSHIP- SUCCESS FACTORS

- ✘ Terms of Reference for the Consultant were agreed upon and used in procuring consultancy services (the Mozambique TORs helped in this regard)
- ✘ Two consultants have been hired to prepare for the Joint Mission scheduled for November 16th, 2009.
- ✘ The Consultants are made of Experts in Climate Change Related Issues and Economist with over 10 years of experience in Government at a senior level.
- ✘ .

COUNTRY OWNERSHIP- SUCCESS FACTORS

- ✘ Currently, a process is underway to review the composition of the mission, the calendar and the budget. A meeting has been scheduled for this week (October 26 to 30th, 2009)
- ✘ The preparation for the Joint Mission is being taken to high levels of Government (MOFNP) at this stage.
- ✘ An Inter Ministerial Committee on the PPCR is also being assembled through Secretary to the Treasury and Cabinet

CLARITY OF PROCESS & COMMUNICATION

- ✘ Sofia always available to clarify but we understand the stakes
- ✘ Lots of information sharing through email with MDBs and others
- ✘ Between Ministries – Not effective yet
 - + Communication often too formal and through bureaucratic channels
 - + MTENR and DMMU overlap issues
 - + Cell phones more effective but expensive
 - ✘ Budget constraints an issue here.

SYNERGIES AND COORDINATION

- ✘ Effective so far and active participation
 - + DFID- Funding consultancy
 - + UNDP- CVs of Consultants
 - + WB- Always available-even at short notice
 - + BHC- Facilitating capacity building opportunity- Chevening Scholarship on Climate Change
 - + Line Ministries Just beginning to get involved

PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT

- ✘ Consultants from the Private Sector
- ✘ Preparation for Joint Mission – wider consultation with private sector
- ✘ Initial Stocktaking
 - + Finding presentations to be presented at workshop to wider representation of Stakeholders
 - + Data collection process
 - + Consultants will feed into SNDP process

AWARENESS RAISING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- ✘ Radio (Community Radio Stations)- a growing numbers of them, at every provincial center)
- ✘ TV (English and local languages)
- ✘ Local Media
- ✘ Drama, through entertainment

SOURCES

- ✘ NAPA, MTENR – 2007
- ✘ Vision 2030, GRZ December 2006
- ✘ FNDP, GRZ, 2001

The End

Discussion