



REPUBLIC



OF ZAMBIA



Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Plans



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Zambia at a Glance

Population 13 million
61% rural
Land: 750,000 km²
Two large river basins: Zambezi and Congo
The name is derived from river Zambezi

Strong Economic Growth...
GNI per capita: US\$1,280/year
GDP Growth: 6.4%

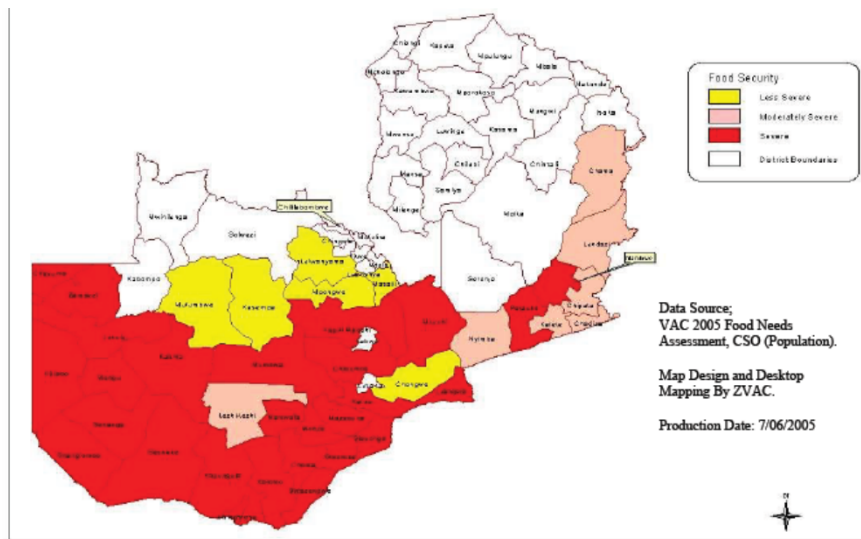


But Growth is Uneven...
Poverty level in rural areas: 77%
(59% at national level)
UN HDI: 150 out of 169

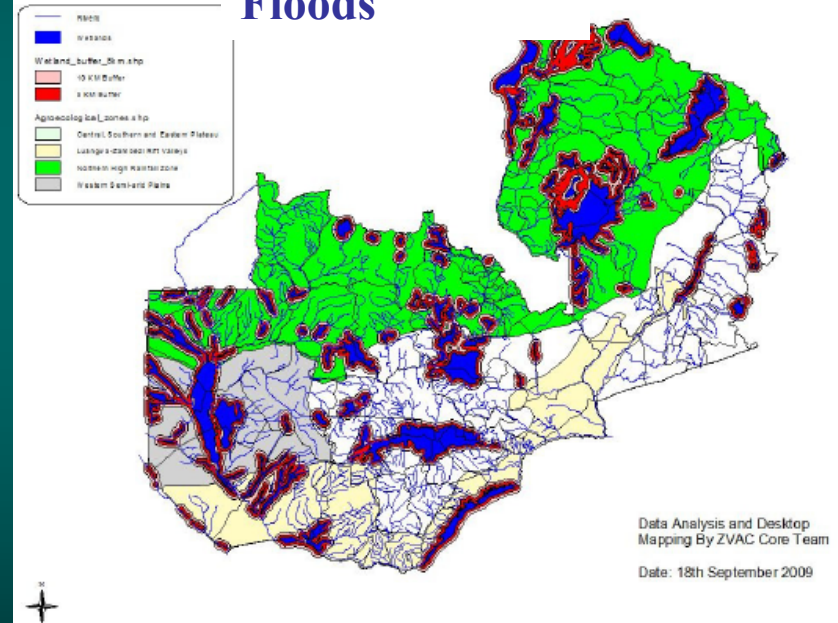


Zambia: Major Exposure to Climate

Food Needs Areas – 2005/06 Drought



Floods



The Southern part of Zambia is generally considered to be the most vulnerable



Climate Change poses major Development Challenges for Zambia

- ❑ *Over past 30 years, floods and droughts have cost Zambia US\$13.8 billion – equivalent to 0.4 % of annual GDP growth*
- ❑ *In the absence of adaptation, rainfall variability could keep an additional 300,000 more Zambians below the poverty line*
- ❑ *Climate variability could cost Zambia US\$4.3 billion in lost GDP over the next decade, reducing annual growth by 0.9%*





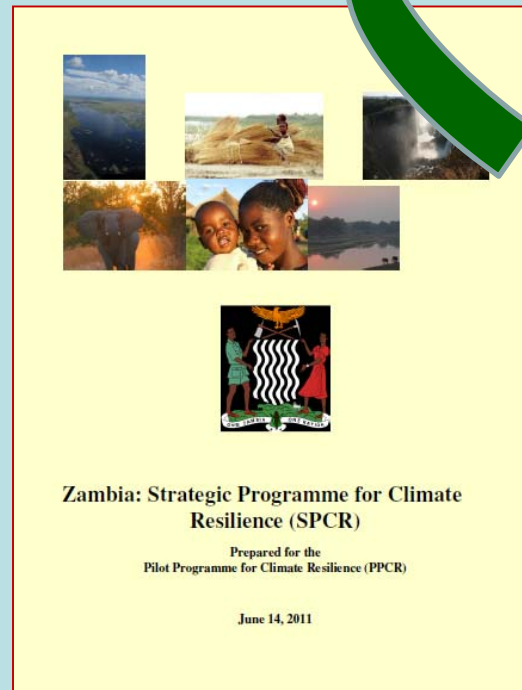
What is Mainstreaming/Integration/Proofing

- The systematic incorporation of risk reduction caused by climate change to project activities
- **Objective:**
 - **Reduce vulnerability of target populations to climate change, through interventions designed to build their adaptive capacity while achieving development goals.**
- **Mainly concerned with protecting investments in, and results from, development initiatives from the impacts of climate change.**
- **Enhances the sustainability of projects by analyzing the risks posed by climate change to project activities by making adjustments to the project design or implementation plan to mitigate those risks.**



A Bigger Picture Approach

To mainstream climate change into the most economically and vulnerable sectors of the economy in order to ensure sustainable economic development towards the attainment of Zambia's Vision 2030





OPPORTUNITIES

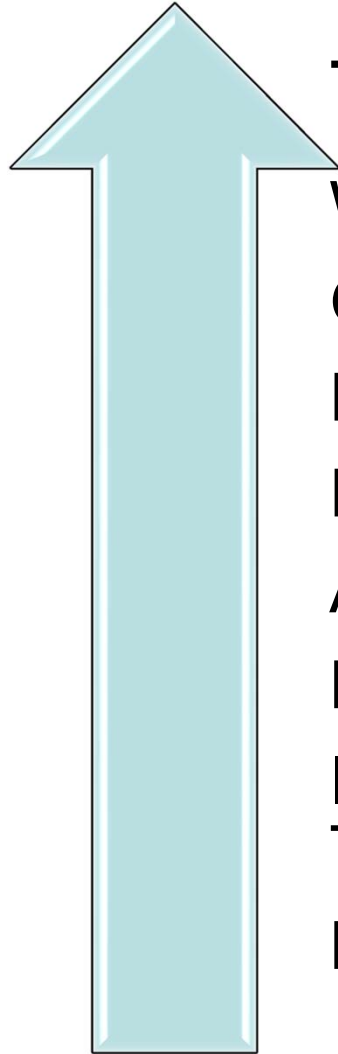
- Climate change vulnerability, impacts and adaptation present enormous challenges and potentially negative impacts.

- However:

there are also inherent opportunities for a country to take advantage through undertaking mitigation measures :

carbon trading, and co-benefits to include competitiveness, poverty reduction and contribution to pollutants abatements.

SECTORAL APPROACH



Transport ,Housing infrastructure,

Water and Sanitation

Gender

Energy

Health, Education and Skills Development

Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries

Mining, Manufacturing

Information and Communication, Science,
Technology and Innovation,

Natural Resources and Tourism,



Transport and Housing Infrastructure

- *Objective: To contract transport and Housing Infrastructure*

- *Strategies:*

- Develop and implement a National Transport and Communications Master Plan and enforce standards

- **Climate hazards/Risks or Opportunities**

- Floods, Storms and Landslides

- **Recommended Programme for Risk Management**

- Design standards and codes of practice for infrastructure (roads, bridges, buildings) for use by consulting engineering houses adapted to climate change resilience aimed at reducing risks due to floods.

- Multi-purpose early warning systems



SPCR: CLIMATE RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPCR would help review design standards and codes of practice for transport infrastructure . Once adopted, these revised standards would be incorporated into EIA requirements.

Innovative procurement methods (such as Asset Management and Performance based contracting) would also be explored.

In Barotse, O&M mechanisms would be reinforced following close consultation with the Barotse Royal Establishment

Improved management of canals used for transportation, drainage

Improve roads' resistance to floods and heat





STRATEGIC PROGRAMME SUPPORT MAINSTREAMING

Mainstreaming into Key Sectors would continue through the SPCR

The Zambia Civil Society Network is collaborating with Ministry of Finance in a tracking tool designed to monitor increase in climate-related expenditures amongst key sectors

By the conclusion of the SPCR, Zambia aims to increase allocations to climate-resilient programmes by 25% in real terms

| Sector | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture | 54.0 | 68.7 | 73.5 | 65.2 | 23.7 |
| Environment and Natural Resources | 40.0 | 17.4 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 22.4 |
| Energy and Water | 14.7 | 16.0 | 10.9 | 15.9 | 15.6 |
| Infrastructure: | | | | | |
| Works and Supply | 0 | 16.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| Communications and Transport | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 2.2 |
| Disaster Management | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 35.8 ¹ |
| TOTAL Above Sectors | 115.5 | 126.0 | 114.2 | 111.7 | 101.4 |

Real term allocations to climate-resilient programmes (2007-2011)

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