



REPUBLIC



OF ZAMBIA



Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

ZAMBIA PPCR II

Presentation at the OECD Expert Workshop in Paris

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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



Climate Change poses major Development Challenges for Zambia

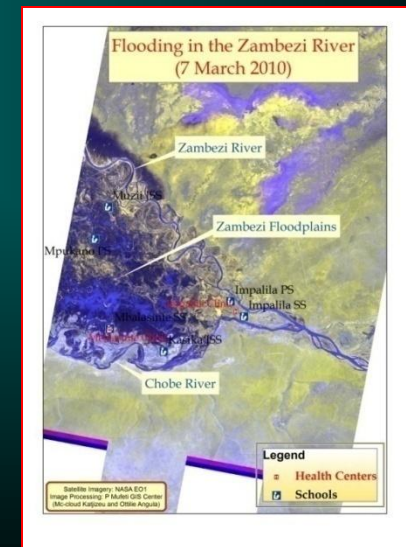
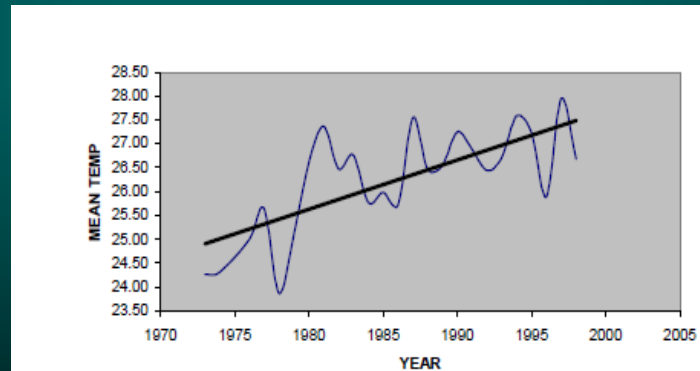
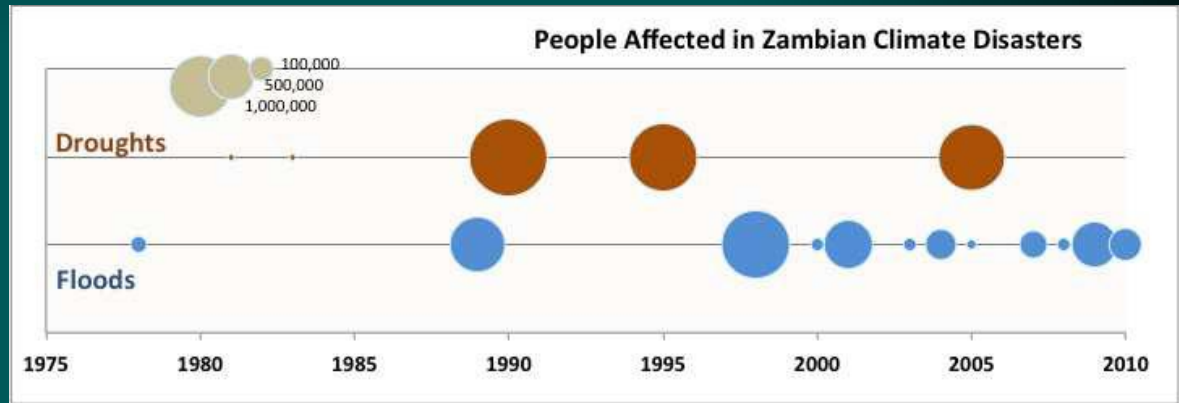
- ❑ *Over past 30 years, floods and droughts have cost Zambia US\$13.8 billion – equivalent to 0.4 % of annual GDP growth*
- ❑ *In the absence of adaptation, rainfall variability could keep an additional 300,000 more Zambians below the poverty line*
- ❑ *Climate variability could cost Zambia US\$4.3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





The Trends (1960-present)

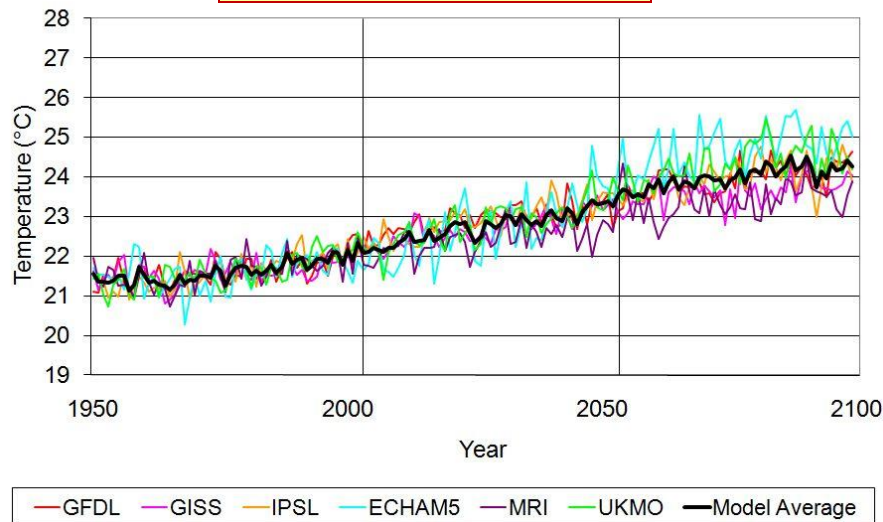
- *Net trend towards more floods and droughts*
- *Mean temperature increased by 1.3 C since 1960*
- *Number of hot days and nights has increased*
- *Mean rainfall has decreased by 2.3% per decade*



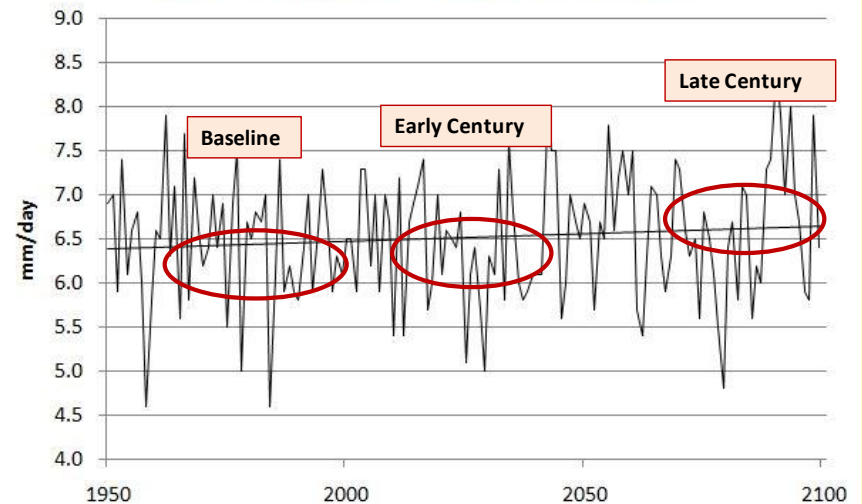


Projected Future Trends

Temperature Rise



Rainfall Variation

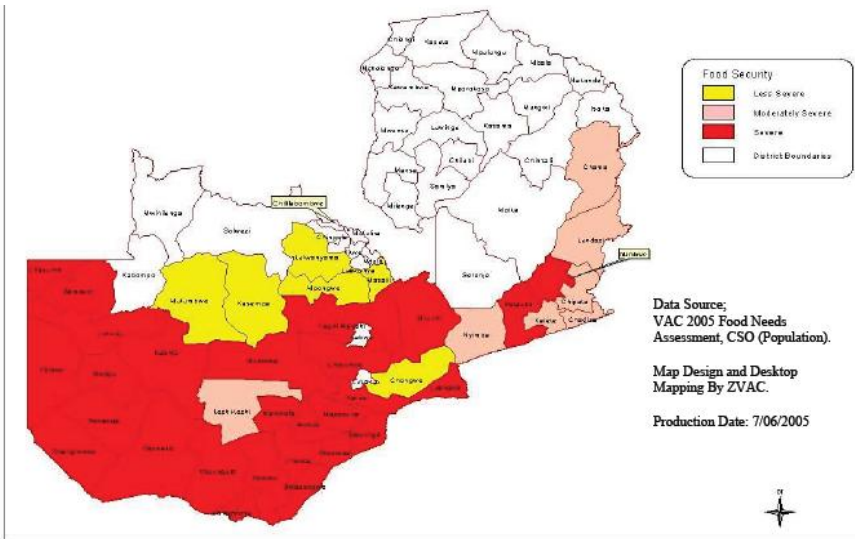


- *Temperature projected to rise by 3-5° C by 2100*
- *Average precipitation not projected to change significantly; however*
- *Precipitation variability expected to increase: early rainy season to become drier, peak rainy season with heavier rainfall periods.*
- *Climate extremes to accentuate: more intense floods; more frequent droughts.*

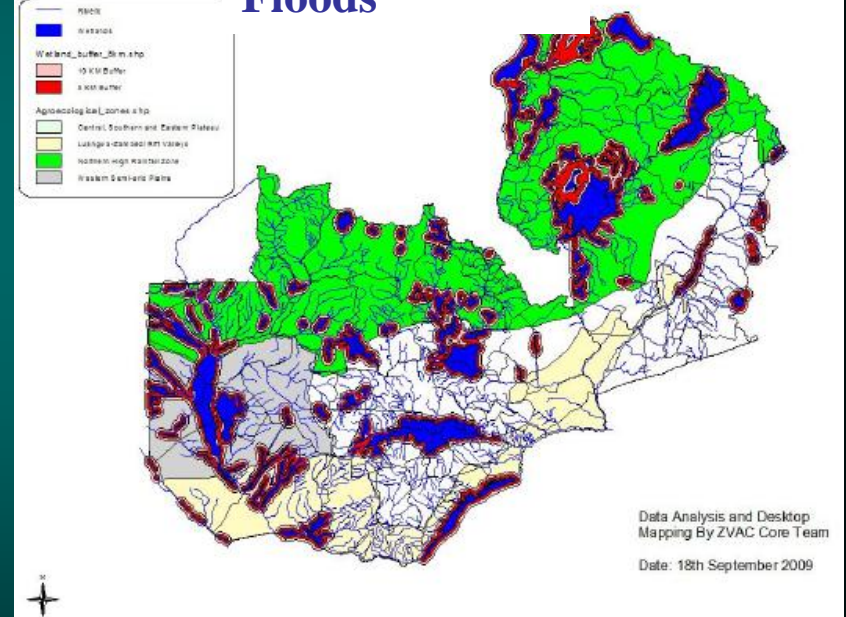


Zambia: Major Exposure to Climate

Food Needs Areas – 2005/06 Drought



Floods



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



Impact on the Most Vulnerable

Women-headed Households, the Elderly, Incapacitated, and those taking care of AIDS-orphans are most vulnerable. Single or divorced male-headed HHs are also highly vulnerable (due to malnutrition)

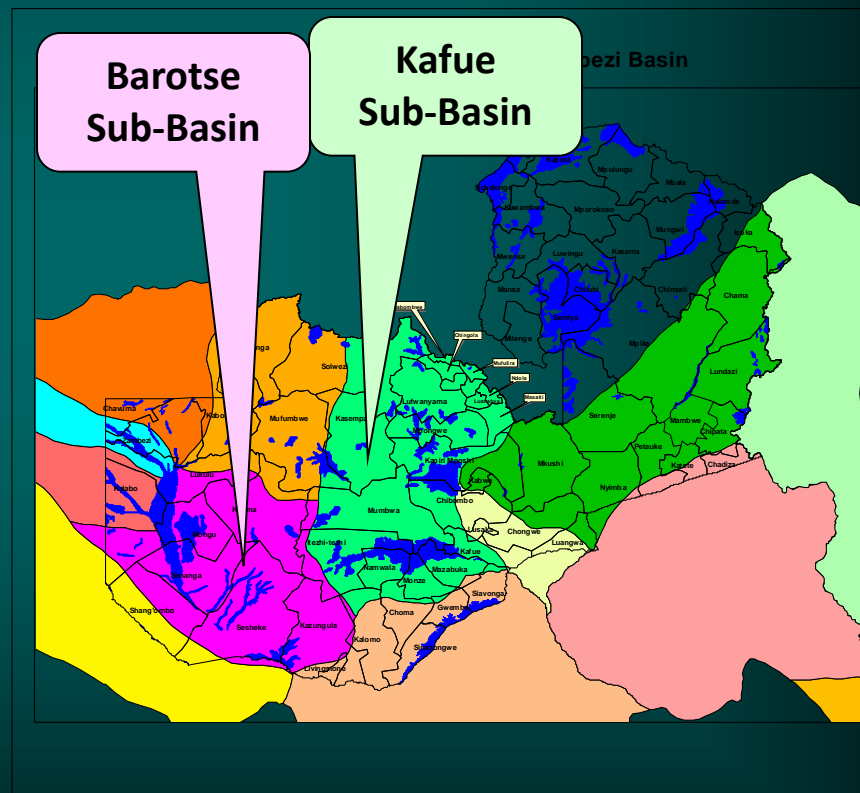
When hit with floods or droughts, vulnerable HHs cope by reducing food or essential expenditures (health, education). They also increase their level of indebtedness and rely further on casual labor – however, this is mostly food-for-works which is similarly impacted by the weather.

Many traditional coping mechanisms (e.g. indigenous early warning, two house system) are no longer working due to weather unpredictability and changing economic conditions





Zambia: SPCR Focal Area

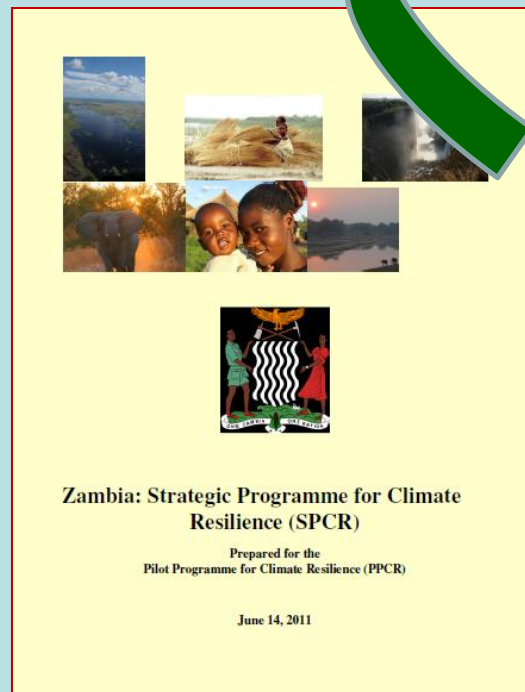


Due to high vulnerability, the Barotse and Kafue Sub-Basins of the Zambezi have been chosen as focal areas for SPCR interventions. They comprise 24 districts, and a potential population of 3.8 million.



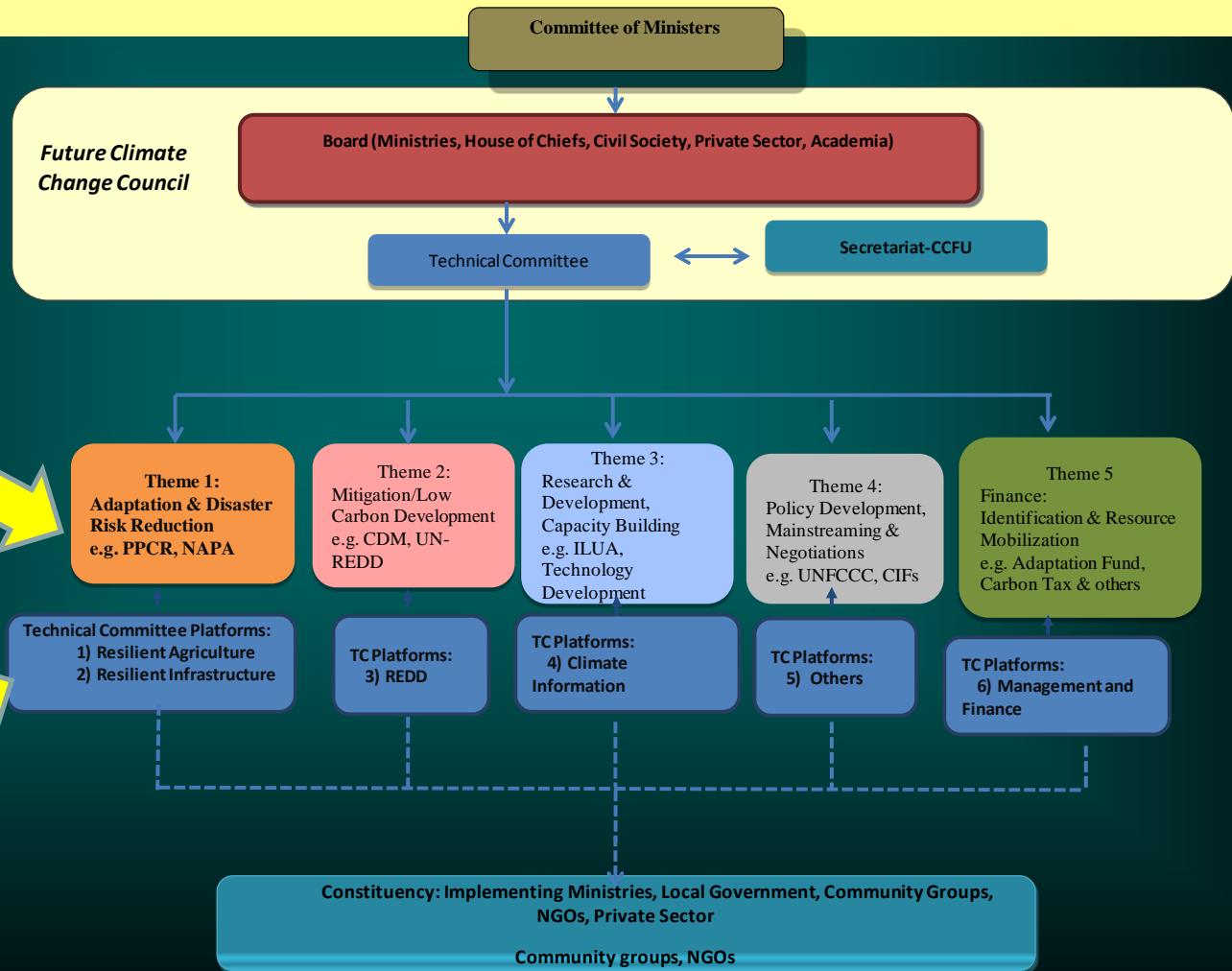
PPCR Objective

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





Zambia's Climate Change Programme Institutional Arrangements

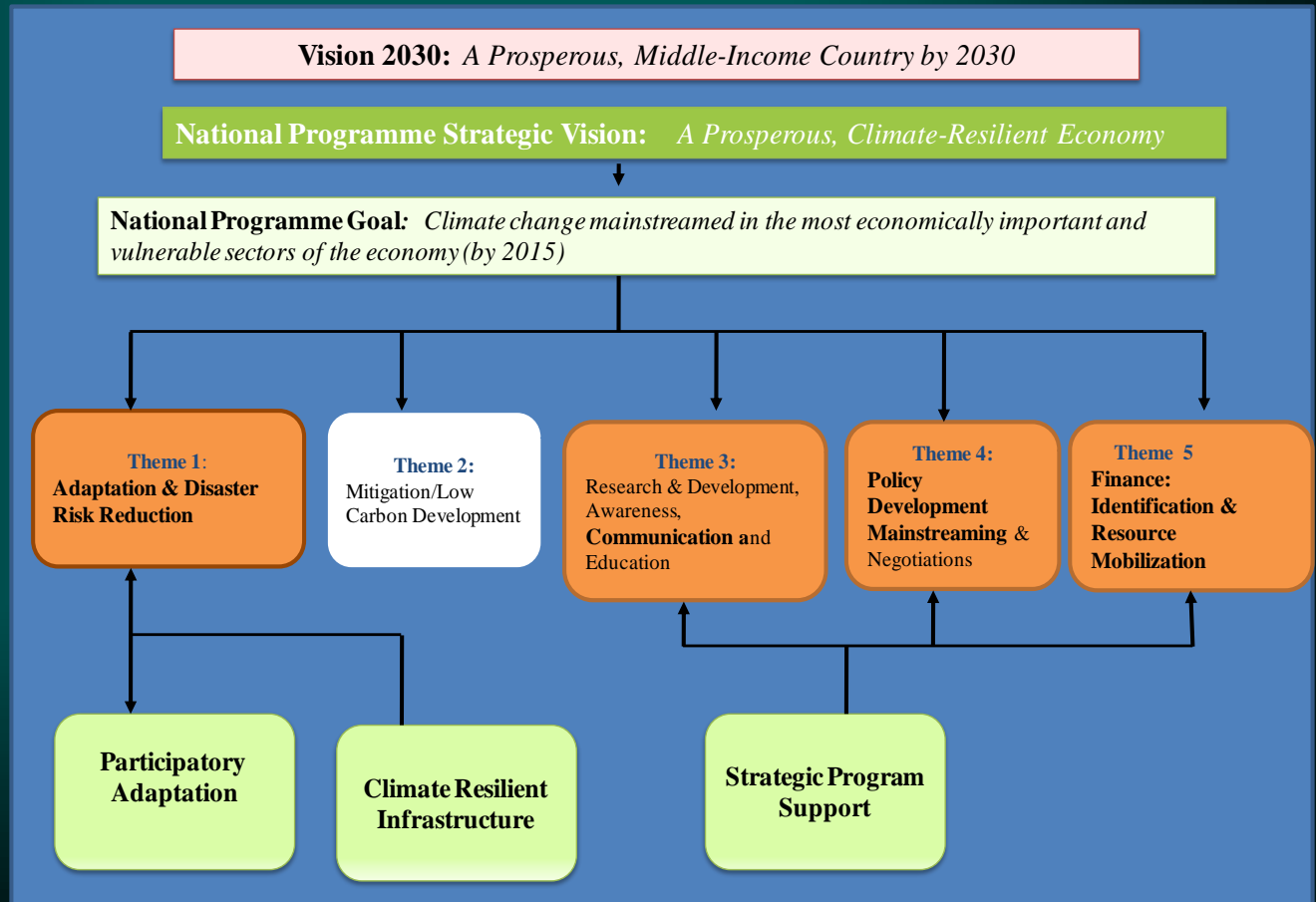


The main themes of the programme are supported by stakeholder platforms



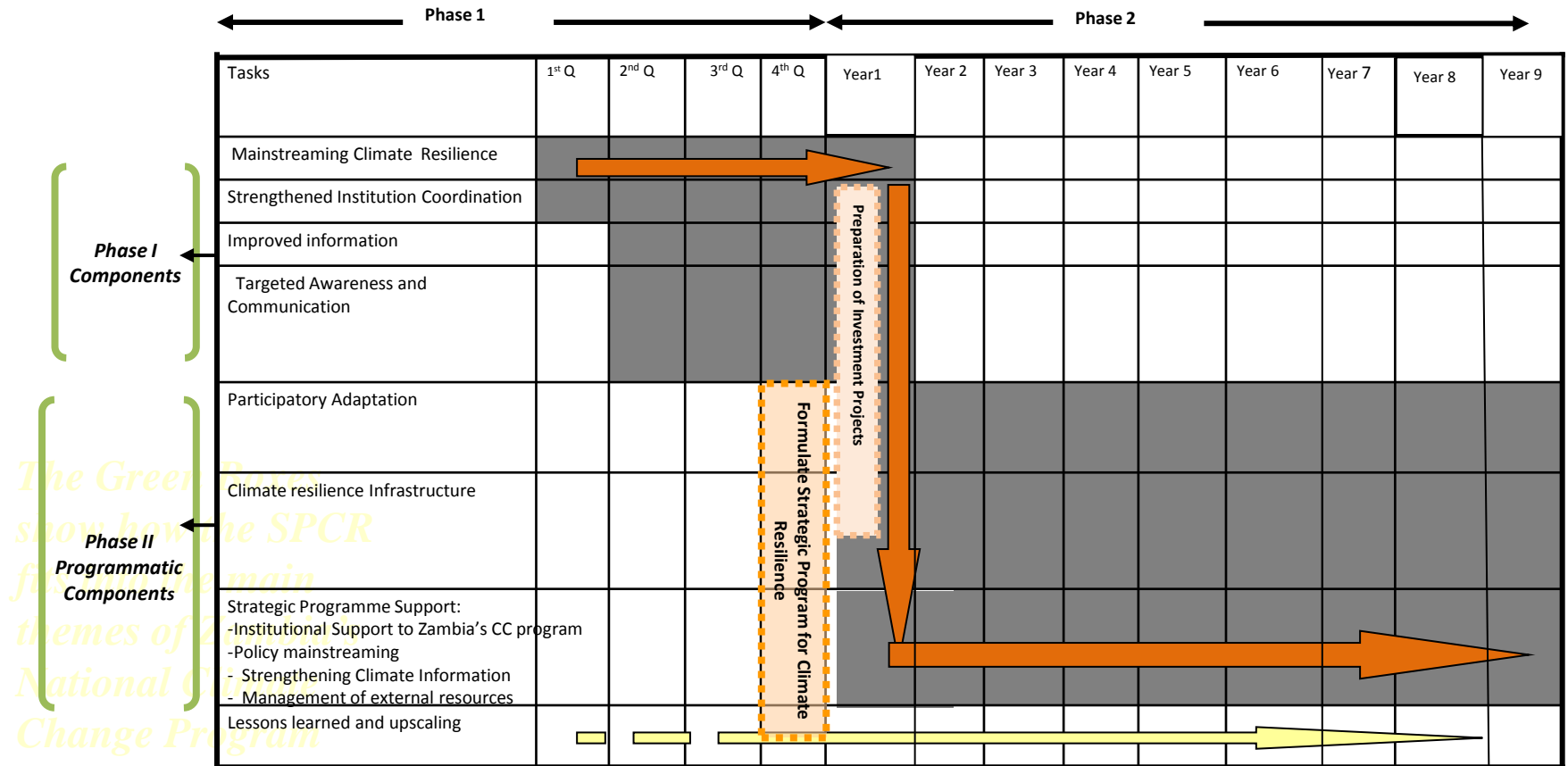
The PPCR is an Intrinsic Part of Zambia's New Climate Change Programme

The Green Boxes show how the SPCR fits into the main themes of Zambia's National Climate Change Program





Zambia PPCR Phases



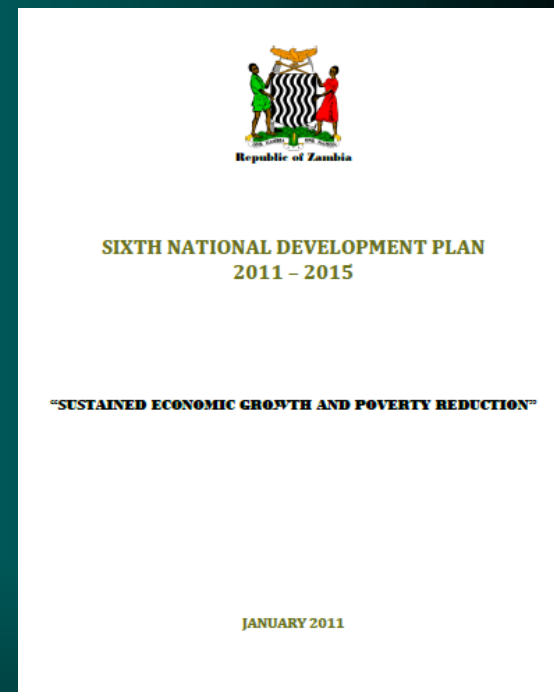
Phase I has been implemented since mid-2010. This SPCR submission is for Phase 2



Achievements during Phase 1 (2010-2011)

In 2010, Zambia made substantial progress on its policy, strategic and institutional framework for climate change

- *Sixth National Development Plan thoroughly mainstreamed*
- *Preliminary Agreement on Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change (after extensive stakeholder consultation)*
- *High-level Awareness amongst Decision Makers*
- *National Champions involved in Phase II design*
- *Draft Climate Change Response Strategy*
- *Disaster Management Act adopted*
- *Strategic Studies completed*
- *Multi-stakeholder platforms formed*
- *Climate Change Youth Conference*
- *Development of Crowdsourcing*
- *Random Acts of Kindness - Zambia*



This involved the joint efforts of many partners

Phase I has been implemented since mid-2010. This SPCR submission is for Phase 2



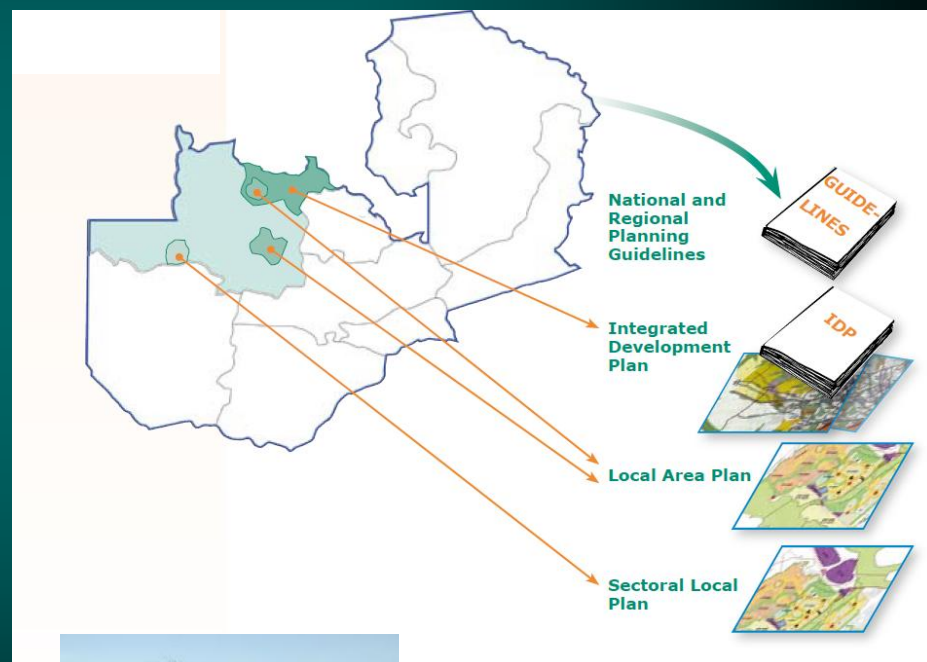
1. PARTICIPATORY ADAPTATION

1. *Climate resilience will be mainstreamed into **Integrated Development Plans and Local Area Plans***

2. *The SPCR will disburse an increment of 30% as an incentive for local plans to become climate resilient*

3. *Communities would be assisted by qualified NGOs and technical platforms*

4. *It is hoped that this model could be upscaled to national level*





2. CLIMATE RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

**All-weather access from
Victoria Falls to Kafue
National Park**



*This component
would select highly
visible
infrastructure to
demonstrate the
benefits of climate
resilient
interventions*

**Improved
management of
canals in Barotse**

Proposed SPCR funding 25-56% of infrastructure upgrading costs



2. CLIMATE RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (Cont'd)

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





3. 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

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)

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



3. STRATEGIC PROGRAMME SUPPORT KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Investing in National Champions

A National Program needs to invest in future leaders. The SPCR will target highly committed champions to foster their links with international centers of excellence and promote lessons learned

**Zambian' champions
have already formed
RhOK Zambia, a
Google group forum
by which they
exchange experiences
and interactions**





3. STRATEGIC PROGRAMME SUPPORT CLIMATE RISK FINANCING

Under the SPCR, Zambia will study how to best harmonize and use efficiently climate risk financing, building and improving on the experiences of existing funds, such as:

- **Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit Contingency Fund**
- **Roads Emergency Fund**
- **Green Knowledge Institute (ran by the African Carbon Credit Exchange)**
- **Environmental Fund (interim)**

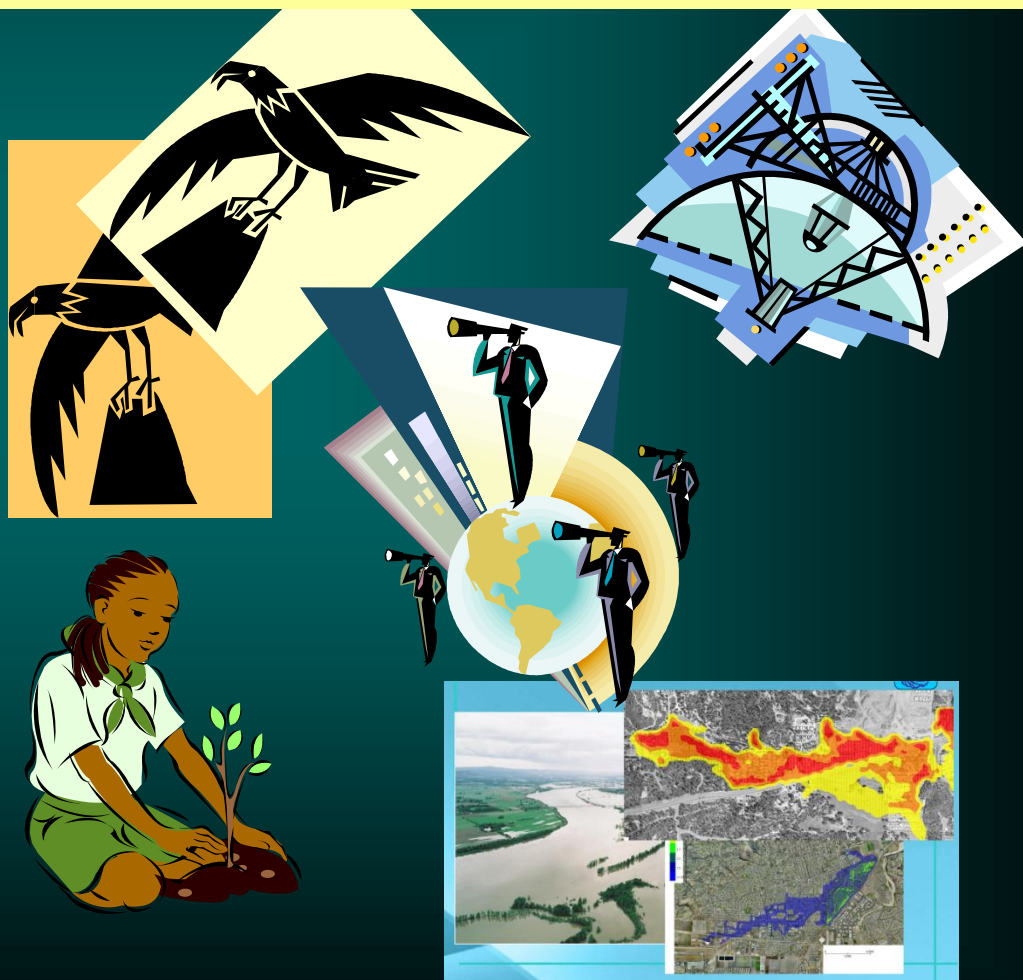




3. STRATEGIC PROGRAMME SUPPORT CLIMATE INFORMATION

Strengthen the early warning system by integrating indigenous with scientific knowledge...

And upgrading critical gaps on the hydro-meteorological information network

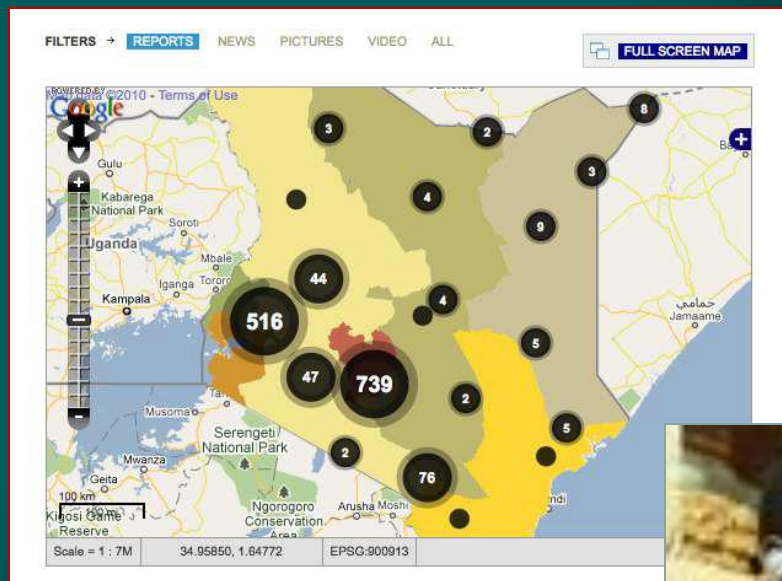




3. STRATEGIC PROGRAMME SUPPORT CLIMATE INFORMATION (Cont'd)

INNOVATIONS:

*Introduction of
CROWDSOURCING to
improve two-way climate
information flow with
users*



*Examples:
Ushahidi
FrontlineSMS
Open Street Map*

*Crowdsourcing enables a large number of partners
to be involved in information exchange*

It can be crucial during extreme events



FrontlineSMS, for example, allows communities to SMS information by reversing charges



3. STRATEGIC PROGRAMME SUPPORT PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT

PROPOSED INNOVATIONS:

- *Introduction of mobile-phone platform for price and weather information to pilot farmers*
- *Promotion of private-sector led appropriate technologies (e.g. improved water use)*

esoko
www.esoko.com

Item	Price (GHC/kg, whs/rt)
MAW	0.40/-
AKYS	0.38/0.42
ASHIO	0.29/0.31
HOHO	0.29/0.36
KOFO	0.26/0.32
KUMAO	0.35/0.40
MANKO	0.36/0.45
SEKO	0.17/0.26



3. STRATEGIC PROGRAMME SUPPORT PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT (Cont'd)

- *Index-weather insurance (building on Malawi experience)*
- *Micro-finance support in the two pilot sub-basins*





SPCR

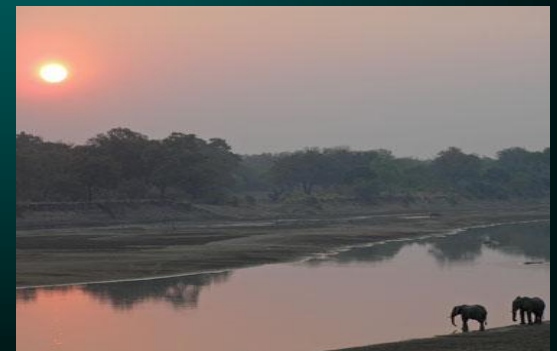
Targeting Gender and Vulnerable Groups

- *As a condition for eligibility, at least 50% of the activities funded under climate resilient plans will be targeted to socially vulnerable groups – women-headed households, elderly, and the incapacitated.*
- *This pre-targeting would be mapped through a Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis, as per standard guidelines of the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit*
- *Youth groups would also be targeted due to their access to sub-standard land (typically away from irrigated areas)*
- *In districts with active cash (child) transfers, the SPCR would link with the social protection program for complementary support (through social infrastructure, micro-credit, and assistance to producer groups)*



In sum:

- Zambia is requesting up to **US\$50 million in grant** and **US\$60 million in concessional financing** to help fund its transformation to a more climate resilient economy
- These funds would leverage **US\$317 million** in Government and partners financing
- By inserting the SPCR firmly within its **National Climate Change Programme**, key activities would be sustained and upscaled, ensuring long-term impact
- More than **40 different institutions and partners** are involved
- The Zambia programme focuses heavily on **innovation and transformation** - approaches that could bring important lessons to other developing countries.





MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- *The SPCR includes a comprehensive performance monitoring framework*
- *Most indicators are quantifiable, with clear baselines*
- *Responsibilities for monitoring are clearly defined across the Climate Change Programme:*
 - *Secretariat responsible for national-level monitoring*
 - *Platforms responsible for sectoral and sub-basin monitoring*
 - *Partner NGOs and Private Sector Firms responsible for local level monitoring*



The SPCR logical framework is presented in detail on Annex 1 to the national submission

THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The Results Framework is harmonized with the Global PPCR Logical Framework

Improved Climate Resilient and Low Carbon Development

Reduced loss & increased resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities to climate change and variability

Improved quality infrastructure policies and effective implementation supporting key vulnerable sectors

Increased knowledge, learning & strengthened capacity to manage climate vulnerability and adaptation

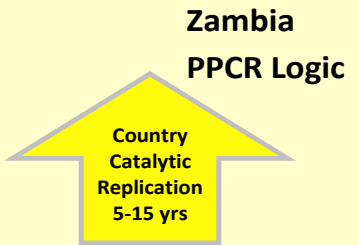


A Prosperous Climate Resilient Economy

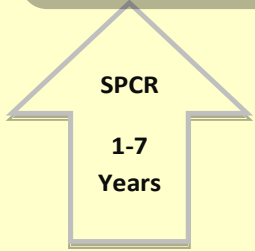
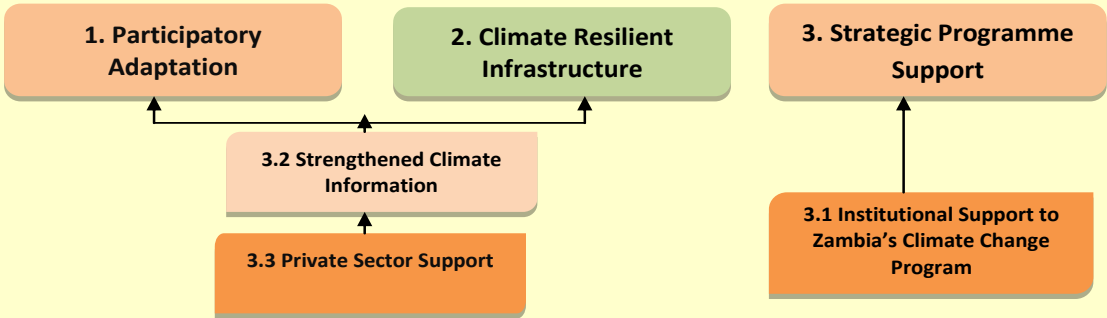
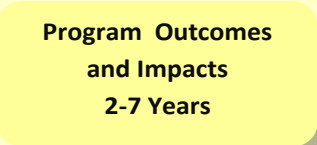
Strengthened adaptive and livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and rural communities

Strengthened climate resilient infrastructure policies and pilot implementation

Strengthened institutional structure, strategic planning, coordination and awareness for climate resilience



Climate Change mainstreamed in the most economically important and vulnerable sectors of the economy



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