



THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING (ZAMBIA)

April 2024

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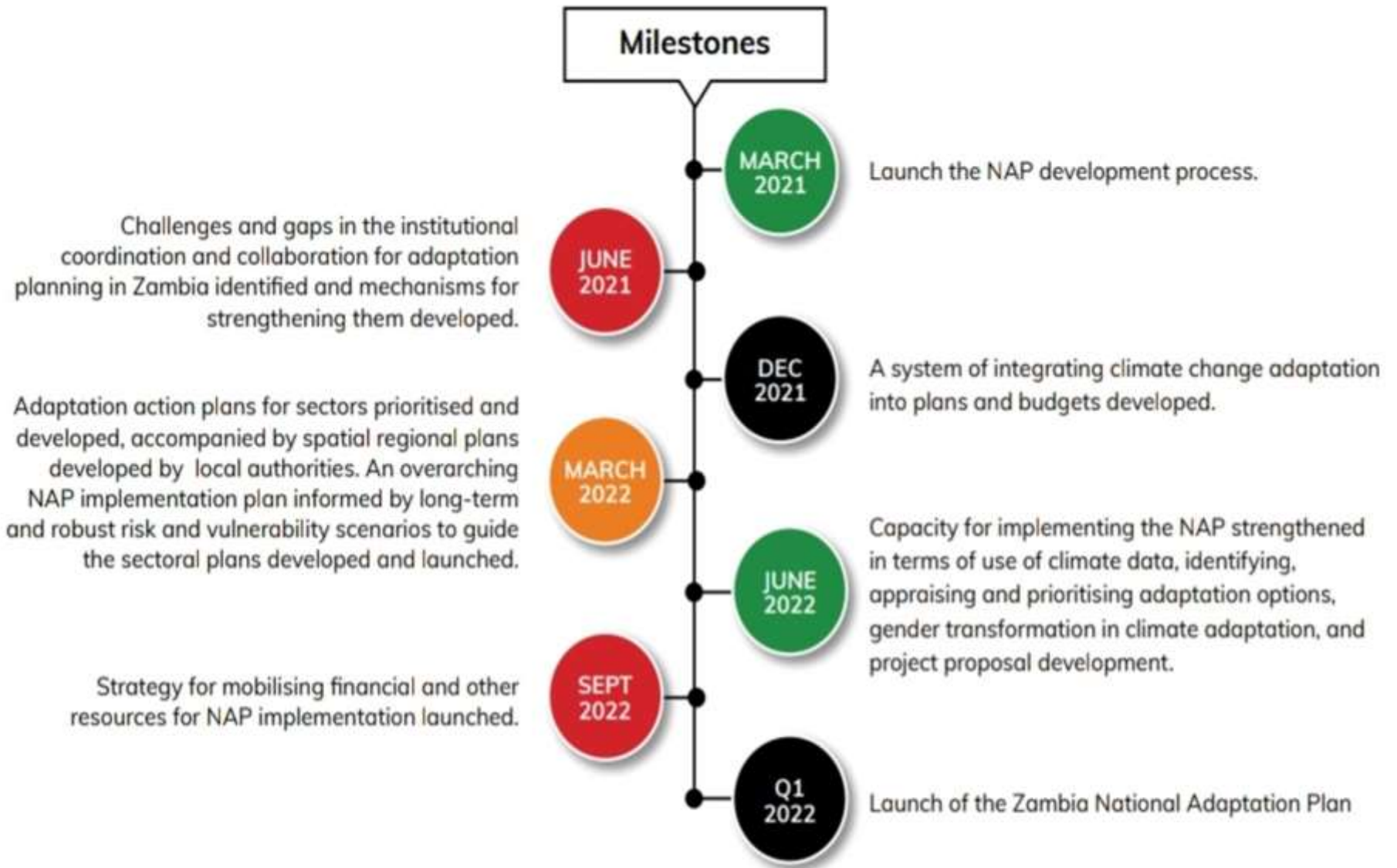
BACKGROUND OF NAP PROCESS IN ZAMBIA

- The first attempt to develop a NAP for Zambia started 2014
- The NAP Process was re-launched in April 2021
- This followed approval of a GCF readiness grant in 2020 amounting to US\$2.1mn to support the NAP process
- Implementing agency is MGEE while GWP is a Delivery Partner
- The period (June 2020 – Dec 2023)

Objectives of the NAP

- Strengthen national level coordination frameworks and processes for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national, sub-national and sectoral development planning and budget processes;
- Define adaptation actions at national, sub-national and sectoral levels;
- Build capacity for NAP implementation, monitoring, reviewing and reporting on national adaptation;
- Develop financing strategies for identified adaptation actions
- Gender as integral dimension of NAP, guided by Zambia's 2018 Climate Change Gender Action Plan

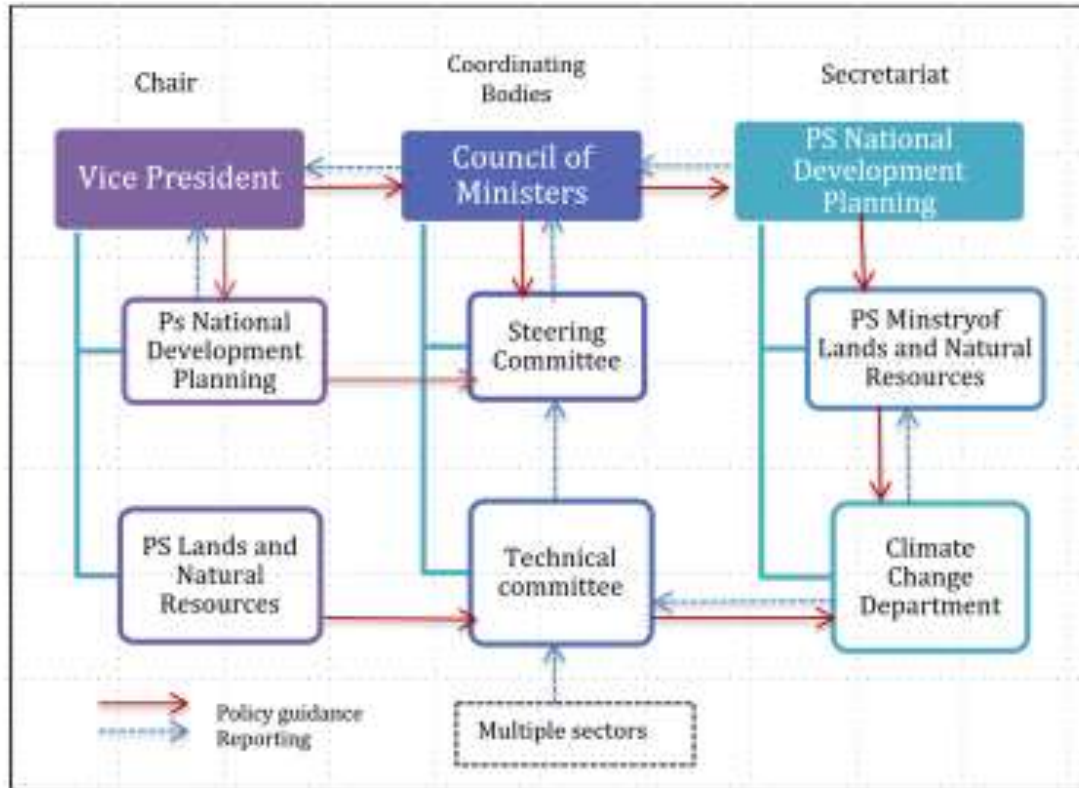
ROADMAP AND MILESTONES



Alignment with NDP, NDC & SDGs

Institutional and Policy alignment: NAP-NDC-SDGs

NAP coordination aligned with the Zambia's Climate Change Institutional Arrangement



Source: MLNREP 2016; National Climate Policy

NAP aligned with the NDC and SDGs (Development Plan)

7th NDP, SDG

Climate policy, Strategy, NDC

NAP, Climate Programs/Projects

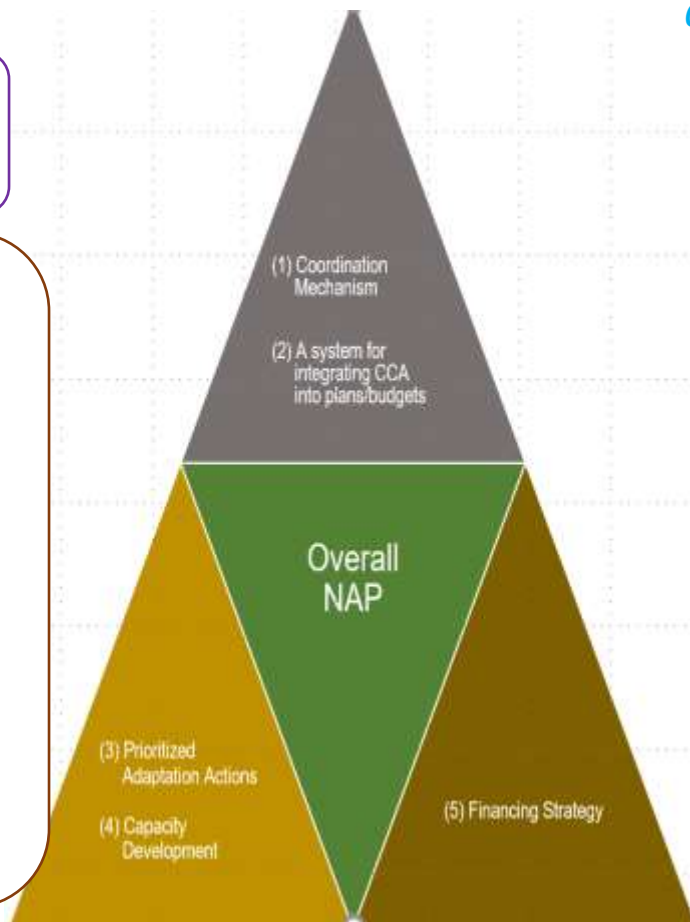
A phased approach- an overall NAP followed by Sectoral NAP-Water

Gender in Zambia NAP Process

Zambia NAP considers gender differences in vulnerability and adaptive capacity

Phase 1: overall NAP

The overarching NAP framework will enable long term strategic planning and coordination of adaptation in line with National Development Planning processes and foster coherence and synergies with sectoral NAP planning processes



Phase 2 Water NAP

Sectoral NAP (Water+)

Recognising 'water as a connector', essential to all sectors, a Water NAP will serve as an important pathway for building resilience and strengthen synergies with the water-sensitive sectoral plans in Zambia such as health and agriculture

NAP Zambia – Key Features

- Launched Nov. 2023
- Officially submitted to UNFCCC in Dec 2023



NAP Zambia - Some Key Features



Droughts



Floods



Heat waves



Storms,
hurricanes,
cyclones



Seasonal shifts



Changes in
precipitation
patterns

2023

Year of NAP
document submission
to United Nations
Framework
Convention on
Climate Change

2023-2030

Some Key Features – Cont.



Agriculture
(crop, livestock,
and fisheries)



Forestry



Water



Transport



Tourism



Infrastructure



Mining



Wildlife



Health

339

Number of priority
adaptation measures

34.7 billion

Estimated total cost
of implementing the
NAP (USD) between
2023-2035

NAP Reporting

- NDC
- NC
- BTR

Challenges

- Slowed process (2020 – 2022) due to COVID-19
- Some critical data for national adaptation planning not readily available.
- Poor knowledge management on climate change
- Baseline data for NAP indicators
- Metrics and indicators to link NAP contributions to to GGA
- Limited capacity by sectors to access climate finance to enable implementation of priority adaptation actions in the NAP

Some Important Lessons ...

1. Ownership of the NAP process by Government
 - Ministry of Finance and National Development Planning (Development Plans-SDGs, Budgets)
 - Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
 - Ministry of Water (Water for sustainable development and climate resilience)
2. Anchoring the NAP process with a higher level national process
 - National Development Planning and the NDC
3. A comprehensive NAP (climate resilient long-term plans and prioritized adaptation actions; financing strategy; gender differences, private sector role, etc)
4. NAP coordination structure within the National CC Coordination System

Lessons – Cont.

5. Multi-stakeholder participatory process involving private sector, CSOs, cooperating partners etc

6. Collaboration between Zambian Government and partners (e..g GWP) in mobilizing resource for NAP process

7. The time for completing the process depends on where the individual country is in terms of availability of data and capacities (financial, technical, tools etc)