

# Republic of Zambia



## Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

**“Strengthening the production and access to climate-relevant data and information”.**



# EVOLUTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMMING IN ZAMBIA



# AIMS OF THE NAPA 2007

The primary goal of the **Zambian** NAPA was to respond to immediate and urgent adaptation needs

The NAPA process was also broadly used to communicate to the international community priority activities that address Zambia's urgent and immediate needs for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change.

- (1) Contributing to the security of the vulnerable Zambians;
- (2) Ensuring that the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households are secured against the adverse effects of climate change and their basic needs assured;
- (3) Vulnerable groups are protected from the worst impacts of risks and shocks as a result of climate change; and
- (4) Creating public awareness **on** the adverse effects of climate change.

# NAPA Priority sectors

The following sectors **in Zambia** were identified under the NAPA as the most vulnerable **following** Vulnerability Assessments

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Natural Resources (wildlife and forestry)
- Energy and Water
- Human Health

# Objectives of the NAP process

- To achieve long-term sustainable response to climate change through integration of adaptation in planning, budgeting:

# NAP process activities in Zambia

- NAP process launching workshop in 2014 that identified higher levels of policy, coordination, capacity and information challenges as critical barriers to advancing the NAP process;
- Orientation to the NAP concept for planners in government ministries and agencies;
- Initiated a draft NAP roadmap with input from planners that had been oriented;
- National stakeholders' consultation workshop in 2017 that reviewed Zambia's climate change framework
- National climate change adaptation stocktaking workshop in 2017 that provided the basis for preparing this proposal for support for Zambia's NAP;
- Meeting of the National Climate Change Committee in 2017 that reviewed the draft NAP proposal further verified the challenges indented by different processes.

# NAP PRIORITY AREAS

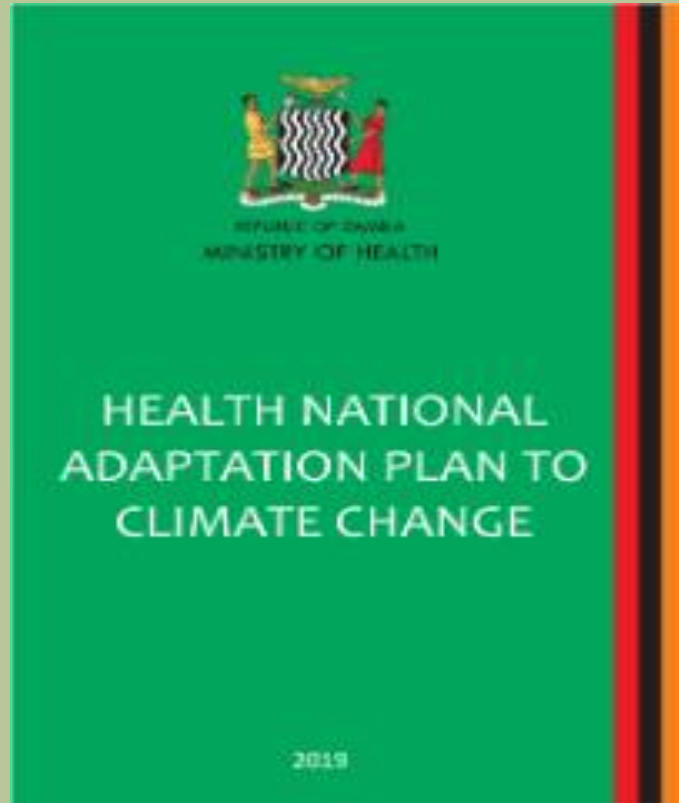
- Institutional coordination and collaboration for climate change adaptation strengthened
- Climate change adaptation integrated into sector plans and budgets
- Climate change adaptation actions prioritized
- Capacities of institutions for planning and implementing climate change adaptation actions strengthened
- Resource mobilization and finance strategy for implementing the NAP developed

# Current Status of Zambian NAP

- Submitted proposal ( Overall NAP) to GCF in December 2018
- Received first round of comments from GCF early in 2019 (Administrative)
- The second round of comments were received in April/May – (Substantive Technical)
- Global Water Partnerships- Delivery partner
- Major comment is to adjust the proposal budget from \$ 3million USD to a lower amount and use balance in subsequent proposal e.g Water NAP
- Roadmap for integrating agriculture in the NAP



# Current Status of Zambian NAP



# Main challenges in developing or implementing the NAP

- Low understanding of the NAP concept in sectors
- Inadequate domestic financial resources to support sector NAPs

# Prioritized support needs

- Screening of sector plans to identify adaptation needs
- Update the country vulnerability assessment (isolated vulnerability assessments have been done by projects but are geography specific)

# Determining the data / information needs for adaptation planning

- National vulnerability assessment (Since 2005)
- Climate forecasts/models
- Social and economic projections;
- Zambia National Climate Change response strategy
- Early warning systems

# Capacities created/strengthened for collecting data and producing information

1. Technical support to the Zambia meteorological department on climate data collection, modelling and sharing;
2. Capacity building in down-scaling climate forecasts to sector needs;
3. strengthen climate modelling modules in academic study programs;
4. Investment in radar equipment for real-time weather monitoring and early warning

# Lessons Learnt

- Effective coordination to secure broad stakeholder consensus – Technical committee on Climate Change, specifically the Adaptation sub-committee has been instrumental;
- Continue **applying** sectors as effective entry points for adaptation assessments and eventual **planning** and implementation of adaptation programmes.
- Develop joint roadmaps for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- Now that the Fund (GCF) has since simplified its application process with even more commitments, Zambia needs to expedite the development of sectors NAPS identified as priority areas in the NAPA 2007.
- Engage the private sector **and civil society organizations** as a driving partners for adaptation

Thank you.....