



REPUBLIC



OF ZAMBIA



The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilient (PPCR)

***Zambia:* Experiences in Framing
Adaptation from PPCR Activities in
Zambia,**

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NAP Expo 2014

*8-9 August 2014, UN Campus, Bonn,
Germany*





Zambia at a Glance

- Population 13 million
- 61% rural;
- Size 750,000 sq km;
- Two large river basins:
Zambezi and Congo
- Name Zambia is derived
from Zambezi River

Strong Economic Growth...
GDP Growth: 6.4%

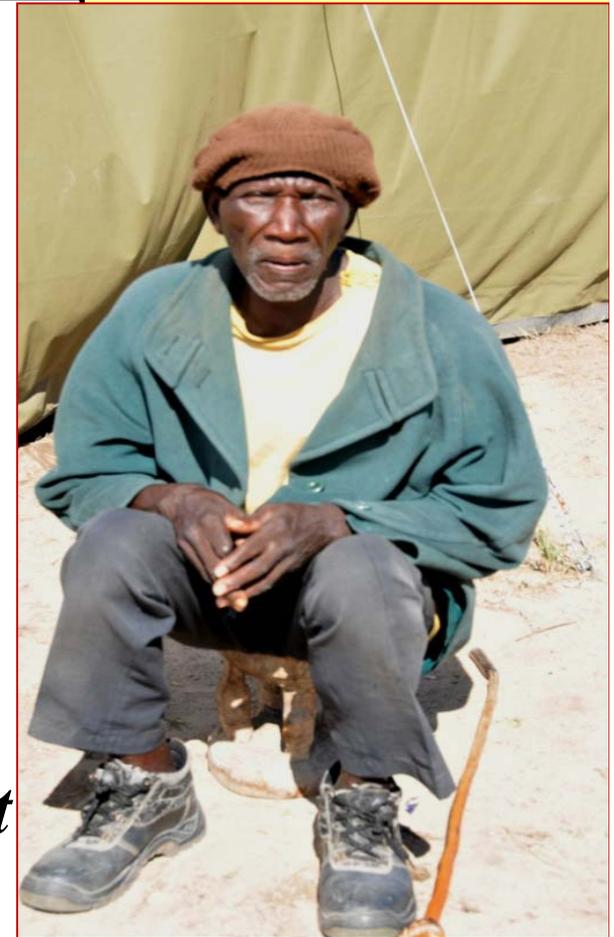
But Growth is Uneven...
 Poverty level in rural
 areas: 77%; (59% at
 national level)
 UN HDI: 150 out of 169





Climate Change poses major Development Challenges for Zambia

- *Over past 30 yeadeacde, floods and droughts have affected Zambia*
- *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%*



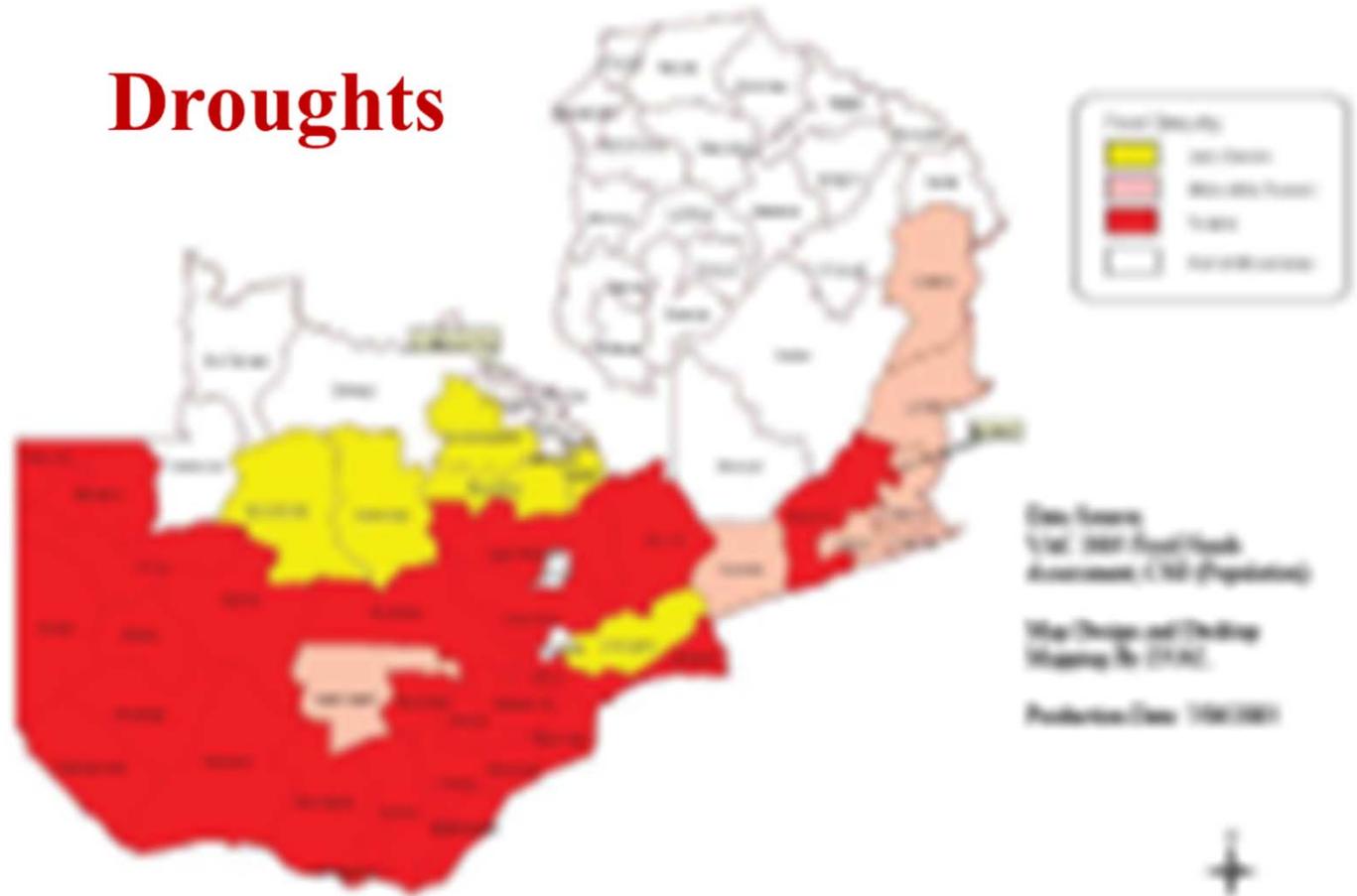


Impact on the Most Vulnerable

The Southern & South Western part of Zambia are generally considered to be the most vulnerable.

Food Needs Areas – 2005/06 Drought

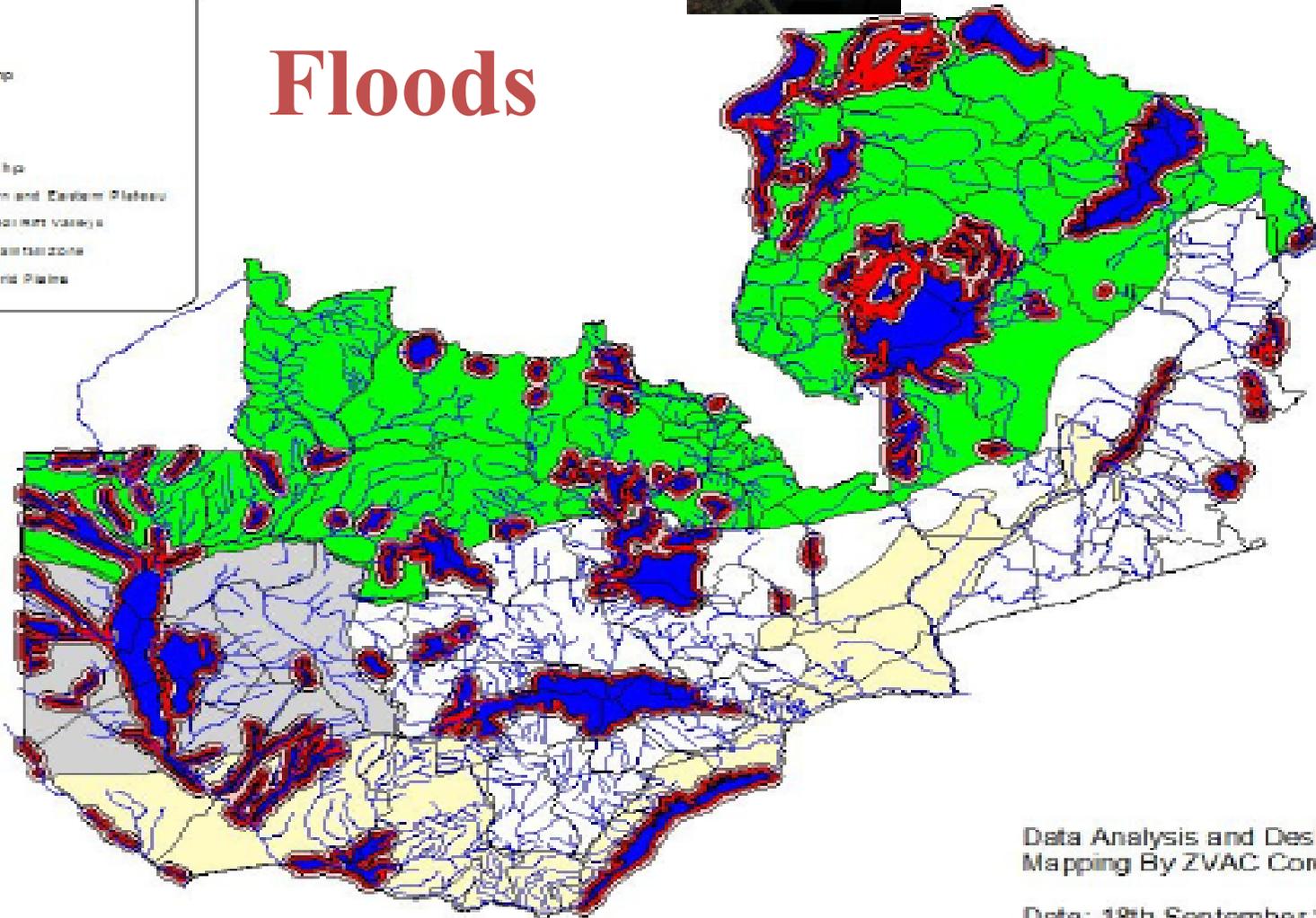
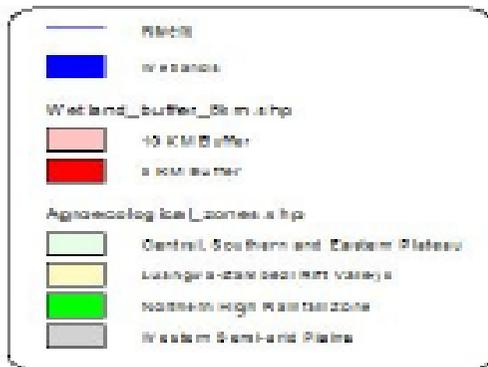
Droughts





Zambia: Major Exposure to Climatic Impacts

Floods



Data Analysis and Desktop Mapping By ZVAC Core Team

Date: 18th September 2009



The Hazard and Risk Map



Who is most at risk?

- *The poorest and those reliant on climate sensitive sectors as major source of income – **they lack choices***
- *People **who lack information** to make the right choices*



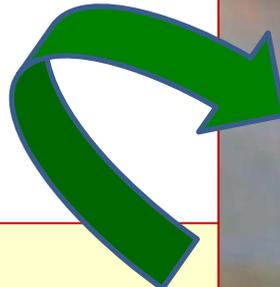
Many traditional coping mechanisms (e.g. indigenous early warning, two house system) are no longer working due to weather unpredictability and changing economic conditions



PPCR Objective

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

PPCR goes beyond the NAPA



Zambia: Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR)
Prepared for the
Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
June 14, 2011



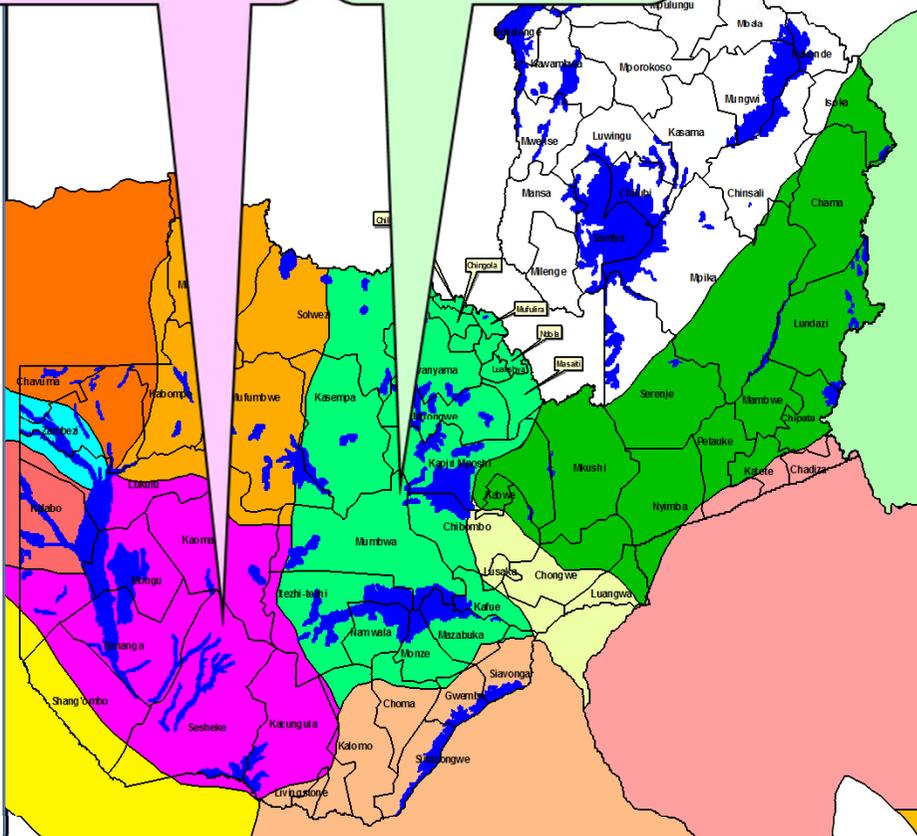
Zambia: SPCR Focal Area

INVESTMENT PROJECTS

- AfDB PPCR project – Kafue Sub-basin- US\$39m
- IBRD PPCR project – Barotse Sub-basin - US\$36m
- IFC PPCR Project – private sector support: index-weather insurance, climate information, micro credit, etc - US\$15m
- NDF Project (National) – developing climate resilient design codes and standards- Euro 4 m

Barotse Sub-Basin

Kafue Su-Basin



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



How is the PPCR Phase II Projects fit together

Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Investment

Participatory Adaptation

Strategic Support

• In Barotse and Kafue Sub-basins

- Institutional support to National Climate Change Program
- Strengthening Climate Information

Strengthening Climate Resilience in The Kafue Sub-basin- African Development Bank Supported climate resilient road infrastructure to the Kafue National Park

Strengthening Climate Resilience In The Barotse Sub-basin- World Bank Supported - dredging and renovation of irrigation canals

IFC support to Climate Resilient Private Sector Investment:- index-weather insurance, climate information, micro-credit, and private-sector led climate resilient financing.

NDF support to Climate Resilient Infrastructure Standards and Codes



The PPCR Phases

- The Zambia PPCR is structured in two Phases and included a Project Preparation Grant
 - It is anchored on three strategic components:
 - (i) Participatory Adaptation,
 - (ii) Climate Resilient Infrastructure, and
 - (iii) Programme Support



PROGRESS ON THE PPCR PROJECTS

4. International Finance Cooperation (IFC) PROJECT:

The key objectives of the IFC investment project is to promote private sector investment in climate resilient activities. It is expected to provide private sector support on four strategic areas identified as priorities, namely:

- Strengthened Private Sector Engagement in Building Climate Resilience
- Climate Information and Dissemination through Mobile Telecommunications Technology
- Agriculture Weather-Index Based Insurance
- Microfinance Promotion
- The IFC Project activities are yet to commence.



Key Project Indicators

1. *National Level Mainstreaming*

Allocations to climate resilient programmes increased by 25% in vulnerable sectors from 2007-2012 baseline (agriculture, environment/natural resources, energy, water, infrastructure, health)

2. *Local Adaptive Capacity*

% of target councils, wards and communities assessed as having developed incremental decision making capacity and applied climate information to adapt to climate change (composite indicator)

3. *Canal Management (Barotse) and Climate Proofed Roads (Kafue)*

Productive land areas easily accessible and productively utilised for income and food security as well as enhanced eco-tourism and tourist performance.

4. *Direct Beneficiaries*

Total households, of which women-headed households and other vulnerable households 135,000 –Barotse and 800,000 community members Kafue.

Total number of people of which highly vulnerable people

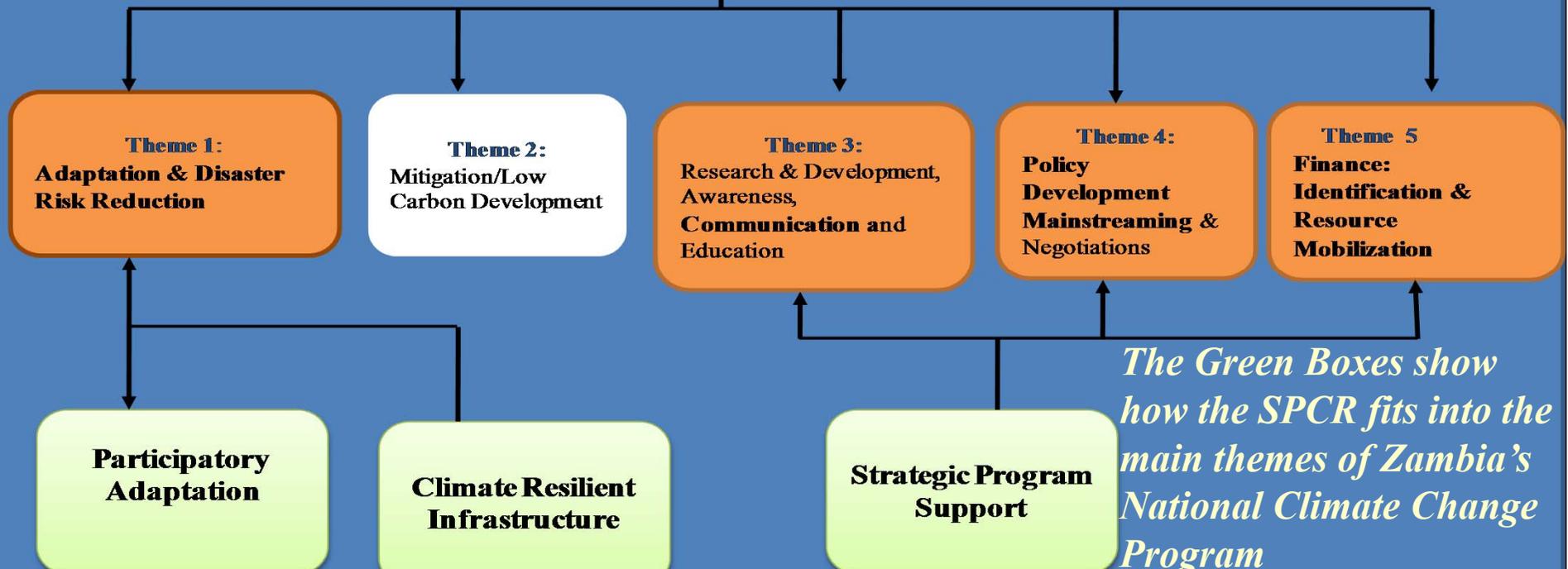


The PPCR is an Intrinsic Part of Zambia's New Climate Change Programme

Vision 2030: *A Prosperous, Middle-Income Country by 2030*

National Programme Strategic Vision: *A Prosperous, Climate-Resilient Economy*

National Programme Goal: *Climate change mainstreamed in the most economically important and vulnerable sectors of the economy (by 2015)*





Key Lessons

- 1. Building on the NAPA process - identification of PPCR focal areas based on vulnerability assessments undertaken under the NAPA process in 2007*
- 2. Linking adaptation to National development strategies, plans and vision – adaptation will not happen in a vacuum but within a defined development space, such as vision, plans helps link process to the national budgeting cycle and national priorities*
- 3. Community participation and building on already existing initiatives e.g renovation of canals in Barotse plains*
- 4. Need for multisectoral approach by institution leading the adaptation process to avoid sectoral*

THANK YOU

