

NAP-Ag

Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience through National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Sub-session II: Prioritizing Adaptation Options

Linking to available climate finance,
Zambia Experience

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- NAP progress in Zambia
- Prioritization of agricultural options
- Main challenges and constraints
- Existing opportunities
- Climate finance for adaptation
- Conclusion

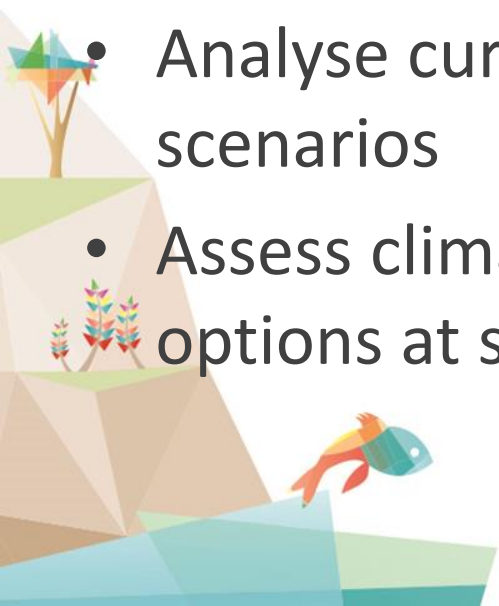


Introduction

- Zambia's NAP process was initiated in 2013 and the following done to date:
- Capacity building of relevant stakeholders on the concept and steps for NAP development (2-3 Regional and 1 National workshops on LEG Guidelines)
- Output of the national CB workshop - roadmap was developed.
- 2013-15 implemented a CSA project (GRZ/EPIC)
- New project on integrating Agric into NAPs

Key steps of the NAPs Roadmap

- Initiate and launch the NAP process
- Stock-taking: identify available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation.(gaps identification/analysis)
- Address capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
- Analyse current climate and future climate change scenarios
- Assess climate vulnerabilities and identify adaptation options at sector, national & subnational levels



Key steps of the NAPs Roadmap (Contd)

- Review and appraise adaptation options
- Compile and communicate national adaptation plans
- Integrate climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning
- Prioritise climate change adaptation in national planning
- Develop a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
- Enhance capacity for planning and implementing adaptation
- Develop and implement a monitoring plan for the NAP process

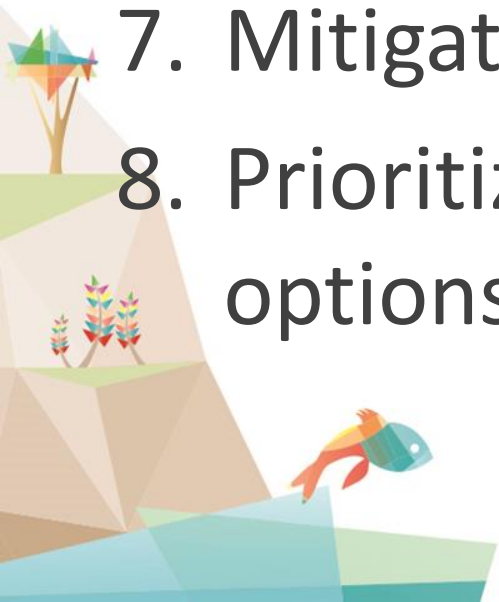
Prioritisation of Agricultural Options

Evidence based process for identification and prioritisation of agricultural options (GRZ/EPIC)

1. Stocktaking and *qualitative* analysis to define CC challenges and options at country level and CSA potentials.
2. Institutional, policy & regulatory mapping
3. Analysis of the interface among risks , adoption patterns & food security impacts under a changing climate
4. Identification of barriers for adaptation

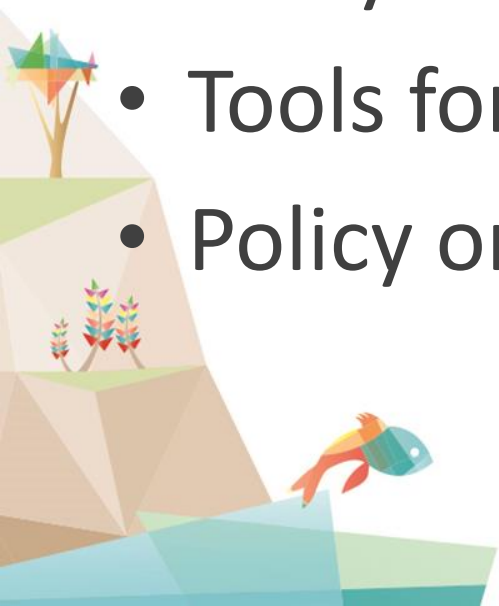
Prioritisation of Agricultural Options

5. Coping with and managing future changes (climate and crop/livestock simulations)
6. Costs of identified options. (CBA)
7. Mitigation potential: (ExACT, GLEAM)
8. Prioritization of best- bet agricultural options



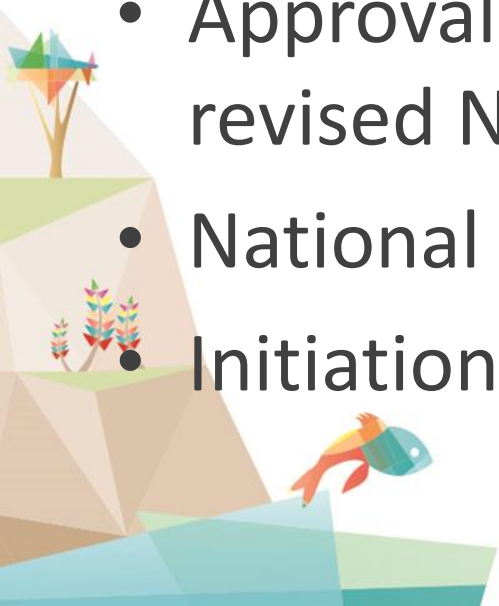
Main challenges and constraints

- Data availability and quality
- Institutional coordination
- Technical and Institutional capacity for analysis
- Tools for analysis
- Policy orientation/alignment



Existing opportunities

- The CC impacts felt among smallholder farmers
- Willingness of Government and Cooperating partners to collaborate in CC issues
- Approval of National Climate Change and revised National Agricultural Policies
- National Climate Change Response Strategy
- Initiation of the NAP process



Financing climate change adaptation in Zambia

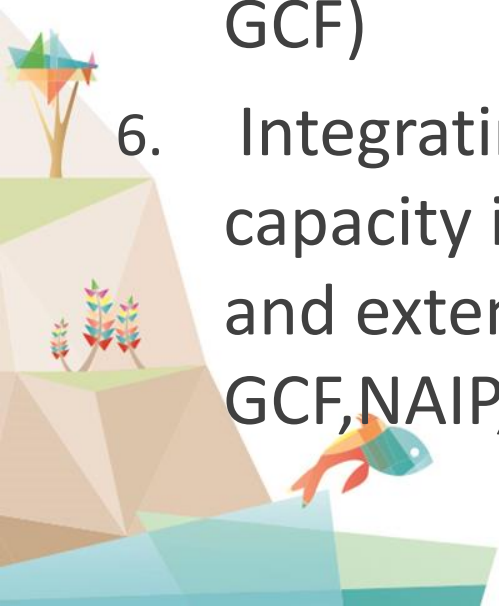
- There are several potential sources of financing for the CSA investment opportunities identified for Zambia
- Existing and planned donor supported projects - GEF financing, special climate funds, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Bi-lateral donors and NGOS.
- Government funding through the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) and Forestry Investment Plan (NAIP)

Priority agricultural options for adaptation

1. Enhancing smallholder farmer incomes and food security through adoption of climate resilient livelihood strategies (**Source of Financing:** good potential for GEF, GCF and NAIP financing)
2. Develop integrated crop/agroforestry packages for reducing emissions in Region III. (**Source of Financing:** good potential for REDD+, GCF , NAIP, NFIP, ODA)
3. Increasing livestock productivity while reducing emissions per unit product (**Source of Financing:** NAMA linked to investment project e.g. IFAD, WB or AfDB, GCF and NAIP)

Priority agricultural options for adaptation- cont

4. Agricultural intensification to support REDD+ (**Source of Financing:** REDD+, GCF, National Forestry Investment Plan, Bilateral donor)
5. Supporting Fertilizer Input Support Programme to become climate smart (**Source of Financing:** NAIP, GCF)
6. Integrating climate risk knowledge and management capacity in Zambia's agricultural planning, research and extension systems (**Source of Financing:** GCF, NAIP, GEF)



Conclusion

To enhance the capacity to access climate finance, need to *inter alia* :

- build local capacity for investment proposal development
- Improve the data quality & management systems
- Improve tools for analysis(e.g. Modelling)
- Improve sectoral & national coordination

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