

NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Unlocking Zambia's Potential

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NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations	4
Background	7
Introduction	8
Structure and Content of the Policy	10
Situation Analysis	10
Impacts of Climate Change	12
Vision	14
<i>Rationale</i>	14
Measures	16
Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	16
Mitigation And Low-Emission Development-Related Actions	16
Capacity Building	17
Research Development	17
Education and Public Awareness	18
Gender	18
Technology Development And Transfer	18
Promotion of Green Investments	19
Mainstreaming	19
Council of Ministers	20
Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries	20
Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental	21
Ministry of National Development Planning	21
Ministry of Finance	21
Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	22
Climate Change Department	22
Legal Framework	23
Resource Mobilization and Financing	23
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	24
Analysing the National Climate Change Policy (NPCC) (2016)	25
Learning from Best Practices	26
Kenya	26
South Africa	27
Conclusion....	28

ABBREVIATIONS

BRT	Bus Rapid Transport
BURs	Biennial Update Reports
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CP	Cooperating Partner
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MDP	Ministry of Development Planning
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation MFI Multilateral Finance Institution
MLNREP	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NASA	National Aeronautic and Space Administration
NCCC	National Climate Change Council
NCCF	National Climate Change Fund
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NPCC	National Policy on Climate Change
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, the role of Conservation, Sustainable Forest Management and enhancement of Forests Carbon Stock
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

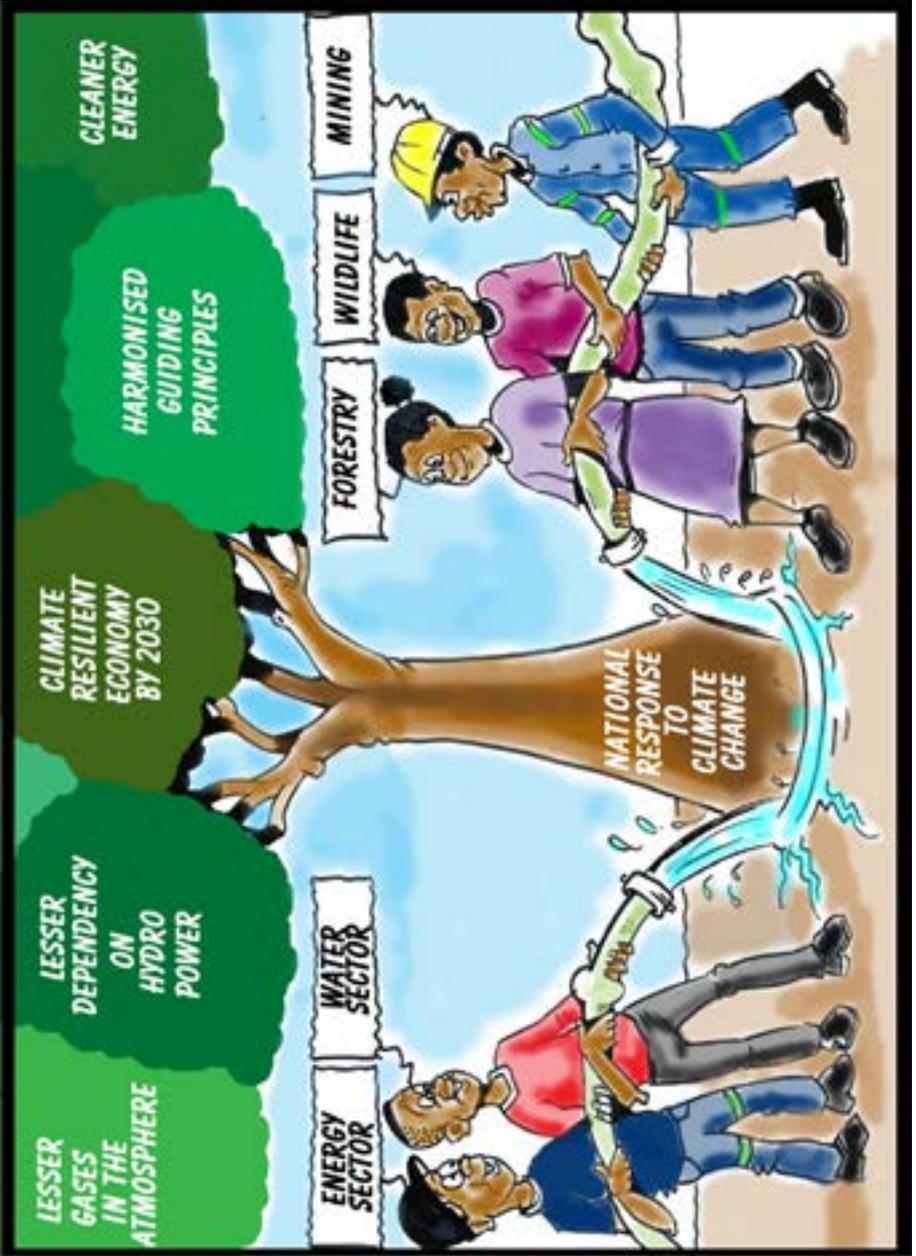
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The world will look back at the 4th of November 2016 as a significantly historical moment, where countries of the world applied the needed brakes to halt the effects of climate change and pursued a path towards a sustainable future for all. The Paris Climate Change Agreement – came into force on the 4th of November 2016 after a series of the most important and comprehensive international climate consultations ever undertaken. The Agreement underscores the historic turning point of human existence and the strong will of politics, economies, societies, communities, investors and various stakeholders to defeat the threat of climate change. As an African country, Zambia has not been spared from the adverse effects of climate change and remains highly vulnerable. We are eager to see significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and strong efforts to build societies and communities that are resilient and adaptive to climate change impacts. On the other hand, proposals for the Marrakech meeting in Morocco 2016 were centered on prioritising the need for a decisive timetable that will trigger immediate reductions in emissions as a matter of urgency.

The World Meteorological Organization states that global temperatures for the first six months of 2016 shattered yet more records, which meant that 2016 was set to be the world's hottest year on record. The Paris Agreement's primary goal to limit the rising global temperature to well below 2°C and as close to 1.5°C if possible seems far-fetched, especially given the fact that the average temperature in the first six months of 2016 was 1.3°C warmer than the pre-industrial era (late 19th century) according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). For the world to deliver the Paris Agreement's gift of hope for humanity and secure a 4th of November 2016 celebration, Zambia along with the rest of Africa needs the assurance of policies, technologies and finances to achieve these goals.

Zambia pledged to fight the effects of climate change by signing the Paris Agreement on Climate Change when His Excellency President Edgar Lungu appended Zambia's signature to the historic Paris Agreement in September 2016 at the 71st Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, USA. The early entry into force of the Paris Agreement triggered the operational provisions of the agreement to accelerate efforts to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees celsius, and to build climate change resilience. As a nation, we therefore expect to follow up on the Marrakech COP 22 conference and to speed up the inflow of USD \$100 billion per year by 2020, as pledged by developed countries with the aim of supporting climate change action in developing countries. This will require a consideration of very creative funding options and smart investments.



INTRODUCTION

On the 3rd of March 2017, Zambia finally launched the long-awaited **National Climate Change Policy** aimed at stemming the impact of climate change and subsequent reduction of the country's annual economic growth due to crop failure and the impact of climate change on energy production.

The National Climate Change Policy is an important policy development that introduces a well-structured and coordinated national strategy to effectively tackle the adverse effects of climate change. The policy is driven by the Ministry of National Development and Planning, represents a document that was developed through a broad based consultative process involving all key stakeholders to ensure stronger collaboration among the ministries that have a role to play in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and special consideration towards vulnerable groups such as poor rural women, children and the youth in Zambia.

These measures are intended to achieve coherence between successive National Development Plans and all climate change programmes. The multi-sectoral approach is an important ingredient for success in implementing projects and programmes because it is hinged on coordination through an established institutional framework. This is critical to achieving developmental goals through adaptation and mitigation interventions.

FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

The National Climate Change Policy also provides the country with home grown initiatives targeted at minimising the impact of climate change on national development. The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources will spear head the implementation of climate change programmes. The policy will support and facilitate a coordinated response to climate change by re-aligning its climate sensitive sectors of the economy and society. The policy provides stakeholders with a clearer framework on how to tackle climate change in Zambia. With a policy in place, duplication of sectors and time wasting would not arise because of the integrated efforts.

The Government's call for renewed concerted efforts in combating climate change, which threatens the social and economic gains the country, must be supported by all stakeholders. It is a known fact that climate change has emerged as one of the most globally pressing issues to current socio-economic development.

Over the past decades, climate change has significantly affected rainfall patterns, a situation that has resulted in crop failure and a further reduction in economic growth. If allowed to persist, these adverse effects have the potential to keep substantial sections of Zambia's population below the poverty line. Therefore, the country can no longer restrict climate change actions to only preserving the environment for future generations, which underscores the importance of formulating a more holistic approach to addressing the negative effects of climate change, especially as it relates to disruption of people's livelihoods.

PMRC is optimistic that the Government will ensure coherence between National Development Plans and the implementation of climate change programmes. Zambia needs to ensure that cooperating partners and other stakeholders are consistent in implementing the policy and that adequate provision of resources for climate change initiatives is available.

The country needs to retain its visionary approach to successfully achieve the objectives enshrined in the document. Further, to expedite the implementation of the Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policy.

The principal of EPR policy is to place an obligation on producers of products that have the potential to pollute the environment to employ measures to reduce waste through treatment, reclamation, re-use, recovery and recycling. In other words, the company that produces bottled water for example, would be held responsible should it fail to take care of the empty bottles that would litter the environment. EPR is a product stewardship policy framework that helps to create sustainable systems that continually reuse the materials in commerce according to their highest and best use.

It is a foundational circular economic policy that helps to increase the sustainable development outcomes. The EPR policy would stimulate a growth call as more recycling industries would be established and subsequently create employment and more revenue through the collection of taxes. It is important to protect the environment because man-made disruptions to ecosystems can cause extinction. For example, pollution creates dangers and health risks for animals, people, and the natural environment. Humankind has the moral obligation to pursue sustainable development paths in order to ensure the continued survival of all species.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE POLICY

The 2016 National Policy on Climate Change includes the standard components of a policy document, these include; the Introduction; Situation Analysis; Vision; Rationale; Guiding Principles; Policy Objectives; Measures and an Implementation Framework. These components will be summarized in this analysis.

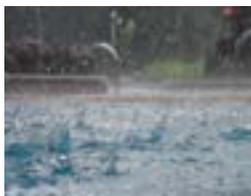
Situation Analysis: Climate Change in Zambia

What studies have demonstrated;

- An increase in **floods and droughts** over the past 40 years.
- Shorter and more **intense rainy season**.
- **Increase in temperature in cooler and warmer seasons** (mean annual temperature increase by 1.3 degrees celsius between 1960 and 2003).



FLOODS & DROUGHTS



RAINY SEASON



INCREASE IN TEMPERATURE

GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG) EMISSIONS

Table 1. Greenhouse Gas Emission Sources and Projected GHG Emissions in 2030.

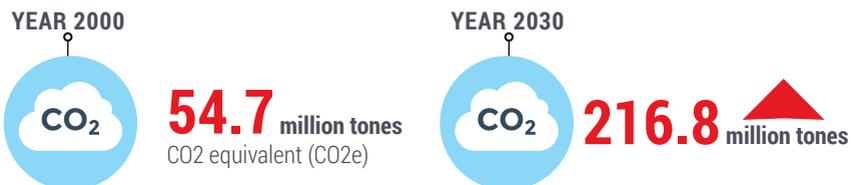
Year	Activity	Contribution
2000	Land use change and forestry	73.7%
2000	Agriculture	18.9%
2000	Energy	4.8%
2000	Industrial Processes	1.8%
2000	Waste	0.8%

Source: SADC, 2011: Climate change adaptation in SADC. A Strategy for the Water Sect

Greenhouse Gas Emission Sources and Projected GHG Emissions in 2030. Timeline



Projected total GHG emissions from all sectors if measures to reduce GHG emissions are not put in place



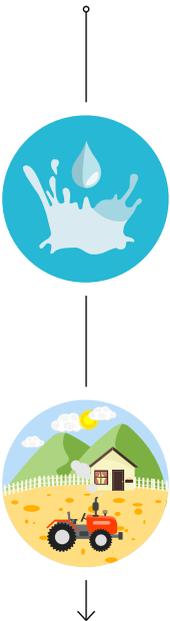
Source: SADC, 2011: Climate change adaptation in SADC. A Strategy for the Water Sect

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

2011 study on the Economic Impacts of Climate Change undertaken by the government projected a loss of **US \$ 5 billion over 10 to 20-year period.**



Listed contributors to GDP loss; loss of agricultural productivity (+ effects on poverty levels), possible energy crisis, disease treatment (e.g. malaria) and loss of natural environments.



WATER SECTOR

- Major rivers, tributaries and lakes in Zambia provide **40% of water resources in the Southern African region.**
- Water sources have experienced **floods and droughts** due to rainfall variability.
- Increased incidences of water borne diseases and reduced access to **safe drinking water** due to extreme weather conditions.
- Increase in labour burden on women and girls who are responsible for drawing water for their households.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- **Employs 67%** labour force.
- Contributes 16 to 20% of national GDP.
- Sensitive to climate change due to reliance on water sources, specific temperature conditions and stable weather conditions.



FORESTRY SECTOR

- Covers **66% of land in Zambia.**
- Forested watersheds are Zambia's primary source of water resources.
- Deforestation rate estimated at 250,000-300,000 hectares per year (2008).



WILDLIFE SECTOR

- Wildlife resources play a big role in the tourism sector
- Drought conditions reduce soil moisture, resulting in poor quality fodder, stress, uncontrolled migration and wildlife-human conflicts.
- Wetland animals could be negatively affected due to excessive rainfall.



TOURISM SECTOR

- Potential to be major contributor to socio-economic development.
- Dependence on wildlife and water resources makes it especially vulnerable to effects of climate change.



MINING SECTOR

- Principle driver of Zambian economy.
- Negatively affected by floods .



ENERGY SECTOR

- Biomass (*charcoal and firewood*) makes up **75%** of energy source.
- **99.9% of electricity produced from hydroelectric power**
- **25% of national population has access to electricity.**
- Droughts and floods reduce availability of fuel wood. This results in increased labor for women and girls who collect it.



HEALTH SECTOR

- Rising temperatures & rainfall variability result in the expansion of disease vector habitats (*e.g. malaria*).
- **Outbreaks** of bilharzia during floods & epidemic incidences of **cholera, typhoid and dysentery**.
- **Flooding and reduced access to safe water has resulted in water-borne diseases** being more widespread (*worsened by inadequate/absent sanitary infrastructure*).



CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

- Traditional roles in society make women and children most vulnerable to health impacts.
- Climate change negatively effects vulnerable groups who depend on natural resources.
- Vulnerable groups (*also agents of climate change*) are under-represented in decision making on climate change.

VISION

The vision of the National Climate Change Policy is **“A Prosperous and Climate Resilient Economy by 2030”**

RATIONALE

To establish a coordinated national response to climate change by providing a framework that will ensure the implementation of present and future initiatives that can achieve sustainable development. Climate Change will be incorporated fully into Zambia’s development plans. The NPCC will strive to create a framework that attracts finance and investments in order to achieve the sustainable development aims.

Table 2. Guiding Principles for the 2016 National Climate Change Policy

PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION
Sustainable response to Climate Change	Actions will be environmentally sustainable and have a positive contribution to national economic growth and social development objectives.
Compliance with International Obligations	Interventions will follow international obligations included in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) on Climate Change.
Resilience building	Efforts will contribute to building resilience to climate change.
Collectiveness and inclusiveness	Response measures will be done collectively and inclusively.
Consultative approach	Actions will be undertaken in an integrated, consultative and multi-stakeholder approach with special consideration for vulnerable groups.
Ecosystem Integrity	Actions will consider the important role of ecosystems.
Complementarity of initiatives	Actions shall recognize the complementarity of adaptation, disaster risk reduction and mitigation.

The 2016 NCCP includes 9 major objectives, these are summarized below;

To promote/strengthen:



1. Implementation of adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.
2. Implementation of sustainable land-use management practices.
3. Mainstreaming of climate change into policies, plans and strategies.
4. Institutional and human resource (HR) capacity.
5. Communication and dissemination of climate change information.
6. Investments in climate resilient and low carbon development pathways.
7. Research and development.
8. Inclusion of gender equality and equity in the implementation climate change programs.
9. Appropriate technologies to build national capacity to benefit from climate change technological transfer.

MEASURES

ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Objective:

To promote and strengthen the implementation of adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures to reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change.

Measures

- Promote sustainable land use planning to protect key ecosystems and related services.
- Promote landscape based livelihood diversification.
- Promote implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the sectors.
- Ensure that investments adhere to sustainable, low-carbon development principles.
- Promote scaling up of alternative energy sources, energy efficiency and conservation.
- Reduce forest degradation and loss of forest ecosystems.
- Strengthen fire management and soil conservation.

MITIGATION AND LOW - EMISSION DEVELOPMENT - RELATED ACTIONS

Objective:

To promote investments in climate resilient and low-carbon development pathways in order to generate co-benefits and provide incentives for addressing climate change more effectively.

Measures

- Promote sustainable land use planning to protect key ecosystems and related services.
- Promote landscape based livelihood diversification.
- Promote implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the sectors.
- Ensure that investments adhere to sustainable, low-carbon development principles.
- Promote scaling up of alternative energy sources, energy efficiency and conservation.
- Reduce forest degradation and loss of forest ecosystems.
- Strengthen fire management and soil conservation.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Objective:

To strengthen the institution and human resource capacity in order to effectively and efficiently address all aspects of climate change at national, provincial, district and local levels.

Measures

- Promote stakeholder participation and integration of climate change in natural resources management.
- Promote climate resistant, alternative income generating activities to enhance the capacity of rural economies.
- Promote capacity building in climate change response actions.
- Facilitate implementation of capacity development programs in modeling and systematic observation.
- Enable institutions to utilize external and domestic climate financial resources.
- Enhance monitoring and review of effectiveness of capacity-building programs.
- Promote consideration of gender aspects and vulnerable groups (e.g. persons with disabilities).
- Promote public awareness to enhance capacity to address climate change.
- Build capacity in developing technologies and utilization of external technologies.
- Strengthen the capacity of local technological innovation centers.

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

To foster research and development in order to improve understanding and decision making in responding to climate change.

Measures

- Promote research and development (R&D) to address climate change.
- Promote use of prediction models/technologies to determine regional vulnerabilities.
- Support higher learning/research institutions on climate related applied research.
- Facilitate R&D and demonstration of climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

Objective:

To promote communication and dissemination of climate change information to enhance awareness and understanding of its opportunities and impacts.

Measures

- Facilitate climate change advocacy, communication and awareness.
- Strengthen climate change education, training and public awareness.
- Develop and implement an information generation and sharing mechanism for climate change.
- Promote involvement of local authorities and traditional leaders in climate change education/public awareness including indigenous knowledge.
- Promote dissemination of research findings.

GENDER

Objective:

To incorporate gender equality and equity in the implementation of climate change programs.

Measures

- Promote gender differentiation and implementation of gender-specific measures on climate change.
- Improve participation of women, youth and children in climate change programs.
- Promote gender equity in access to climate finances.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

Objective:

To develop and promote appropriate technologies and build national capacity to benefit from climate change technological transfer.

Measures

- Facilitate development, transfer and promotion of access to affordable, environmentally sound technologies.
- Promote identification and utilization of climate-friendly technologies for mitigation and adaptation that meet low-carbon and climate-resilient development needs

- Promote use of indigenous knowledge/local innovation on climate change.
- Encourage protection of local innovation and intellectual property rights.
- Facilitate establishing of climate technology centers/networks.
- Provide incentives for development and transfer of appropriate climate-related technologies.

PROMOTION GREEN INVESTMENTS

Objective:

To promote investments in climate resilient and low carbon development pathways in order to generate co-benefits and provide incentives for addressing climate change more effectively.

Measures

- Promote investments in renewable energy resource development and increase proportion of renewable energy in the total energy mix.
- Provide incentives for low emission technologies.
- Promote investments in non-motorized modes of transport (NMT).
- Promote environmentally friendly investments.

MAINSTREAMING

Objective:

To promote mainstreaming of climate change into policies, plans and strategies at all levels in order to account for Climate Change risks and opportunities in decision making and implementation.

Measures

- Strengthen mainstreaming of climate change, response and sustainable recovery from climate-related disasters.
- Promote Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) as a tool for integration of low emission principles.
- Promote mainstreaming of gender into all climate change programmes.
- Facilitate mainstreaming of climate change into school curriculum.
- Develop and implement codes/standards to promote adaptation and mitigation in infrastructure development.
- Promote integration of climate change considerations by local authorities

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation of the 2016 National Policy on Climate Change will be ensured through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers will be the principle decision making body, overseeing Climate Change interventions in the country. It will be composed in the same way that the Council of Ministers responsible for disaster management as outlined in the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2010. The Permanent Secretary from the Ministry responsible for National Development Planning will be a Secretariat to the Council of Ministers.

The responsibilities of the Council of Ministers are summarized below;

PROVIDE POLICY GUIDANCE

- To facilitate mainstreaming of climate change activities in National Development Plans and Sector Policies including private sector and non-state actors;
- On Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports;
- To facilitate resource mobilization ;
- To ensure that programs are complementary, resulting in sustained positive impact on economy and livelihoods and;
- To the Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Climate Change.

STEERING COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES

The Steering Committee will be the primary advisory body to the Council of Ministers on policy and program coordination and implementation. The composition of the Steering Committee will include Permanent Secretaries from the ministries responsible for National Development Planning, Local Government, Health, Energy, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Communications, Minerals Development, Information and Broadcasting, Works and Supply, Home Affairs, Disaster Management and Mitigation and Gender.

The Permanent Secretary from the Ministry responsible for Environment and Natural resources will be the secretariat to the Steering Committee.

The responsibilities are listed below;

- Overseeing the development/revision of appropriate policies and legislation to facilitate the implementation of the NPCC as determined by the Council of Ministers in consultation with stakeholders;
- Ensuring the development of the Climate Change Policy implementation plan;
- Overseeing the M&E of the implantation of the Climate Change Policy Implementation Plan and report to the Council of Ministers through the Secretariat;
- Ensuring the implementation of

international agreements on climate change and report to the Council of Ministers through the Secretariat;

- Reporting on progress of programs related to Climate Change to the Council of Ministers through the Secretariat.



MINISTRY OF LANDS, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection will be the head in overseeing the implementation of this policy and will report to the Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries. There will be a Technical Committee that will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary from the Ministry responsible for the Environment and Natural Resources.

The following responsibilities will be assigned to the Ministry;

- Developing/reviewing policies/legislation in consultation with other stakeholders to facilitate implementation of the NPCC;
- Developing the policy implementation plan with other stakeholders;
- M&E of the implementation of the policy in line with mandate;
- Coordinating the implementation of international agreements on climate change and;
- Reporting to the Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries on progress of implementation of policy.



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Ministry of National Development and Planning will be assigned overall coordination and mainstreaming of Climate Change in National development planning processes.

The responsibilities of the Ministry are listed below;

- Facilitate mainstreaming of climate change activities in all sectors;
- M&E of implementation of climate change programs across sectors in line with mandate;
- Support resource mobilization initiatives for Climate Change programs in the country;
- Ensure that climate change programs are complimentary and result in positive impacts on the economy and livelihoods;
- Develop the implementation of Climate Change mainstreaming strategy;
- Report to the Council of Ministers on progress made on implementation of Climate Change programs in the country.



MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The Ministry of Finance will be responsible for resource mobilization and the responsibilities will be as follows;

- Providing policy guidance on resource mobilization;
- Facilitating acquisition of resources for Climate Change programs through innovative financial instruments;

- Reporting to the Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries on progress made on resource mobilization for Climate Change programs.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION UNIT

Responsibilities will include;

- Development and implementation of disaster preparedness and response programs;
- Conducting National Vulnerability Assessments and Risk Mapping;
- Ensuring institutional structures and good governance on disaster risk reduction and adaptation;
- Coordination of Early Warning activities and;
- Reporting to the Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries on issues of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.



CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT

The Climate Change Department will be a new department that will be established in order to facilitate implementation of the NPCC. The department will assume the responsibilities of the interim Climate Change Secretariat and will be positioned in the Ministry responsible for the Environment and Natural Resources. It will also collaborate closely with the Ministry of National Development Planning.

The responsibilities of the Climate Change Department will be as follows;

- Facilitate and implement climate change programs in all sectors while

collaborating with stakeholders;

- Facilitate capacity building in institutions/agencies implementing climate change projects;
- Facilitate strengthening of climate change information systems;
- Ensure technical backstopping on climate change programs;
- Ensure M&E of implementation of projects;
- Report to government/other stakeholders on climate change implementation;
- Facilitate research in climate change and;
- Facilitate education on climate change report to Technical Committee on implementation of Climate Change programs.

Other stakeholders responsible for the implementation of the NPCC will be;

Line Ministries; Relevant Statutory Bodies	Local Authorities
Civil Society Organizations (CSO)	The Media
Academia	Cooperating Partners (CP)
Traditional Leaders and Local Communities	The Private Sector

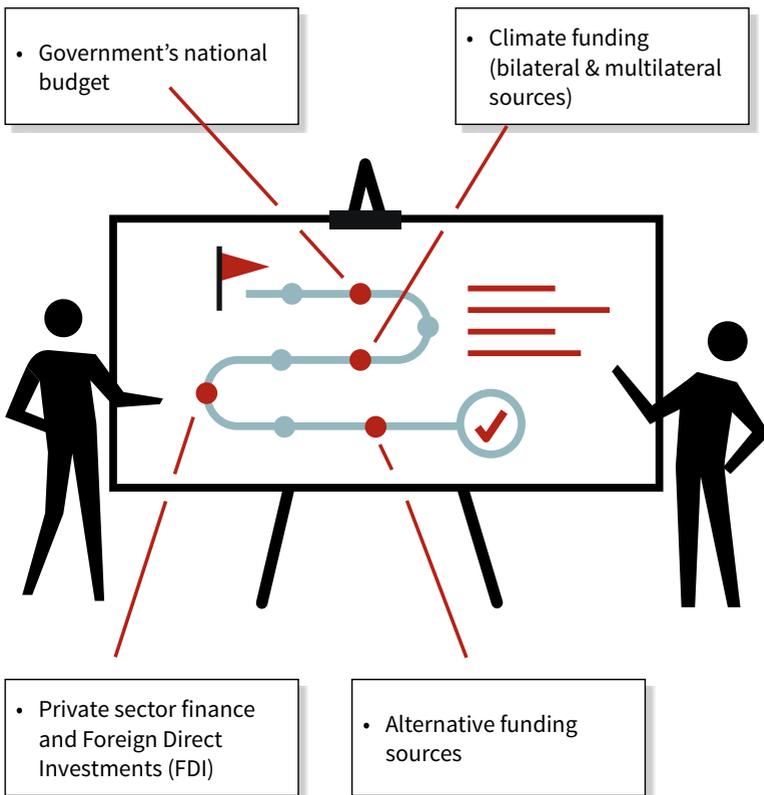
LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Zambian government will establish a detailed legal framework to ensure an integrated climate change response. The sector Ministries will be expected to review their policies/legislation to ensure that they are in accordance with objectives of the NPCC.

Resource Mobilization and Financing

Funding for the implementation of the NPCC will be provided by these sources;

FIGURE: Implementation of the NPCC



MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

A comprehensive M&E framework that will emphasize regular monitoring and periodic evaluation to ensure expected outputs, outcomes and impacts will be established. The Ministry of National Development Planning will provide oversight on M&E of Sectoral Plans and Programs on Climate Change. M&E of plans/projects will be facilitated by the Ministry responsible for the Environment and Natural Resources, through the new Department of Climate Change.

Table 3. Existing legal frameworks which will complement the NPCC implementation

	PURPOSE
Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011	Management of environment and natural resources
Forest Act No. 4 of 2015	Conservation and protection of forests and trees
Zambia Wildlife Act No. 15 of 2015	Wildlife management and conservation
Lands Act Cap 184	Management and administration of land
Agriculture Lands Act Cap 187	Sustainable agricultural practices
Agriculture (Fertilizer & Feed) Act No. 13 of 1994, Cap 226	Regulation and control of manufacture, processing, importation and sale of agriculture fertilizers
Energy Regulation Act No. 23 of 2003	Regulates energy use/efficiency
Mines and Minerals Act 11 of 2015	Mineral and mines development
Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015	Planning for all land in Zambia
Road Traffic Act No. 11 of 2002	Road safety and transport management
Water Resources Management Act No. 21 of 2011	Regulation and management of water resources
Zambia Development Agency Act No. 11 of 2006	Trade, investment and industrial development in Zambia
National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, Cap 173	Heritage conservation and management
Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2011	Sustainable fisheries and aqua cultural development and management
Disaster management Act No. 13 of 2010	Disaster preparedness and response
Public Finance Act No. 15 of 2004	Control and management of public finances

ANALYSING THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY (NPCC) (2016)

Zambia's Green House Gas profile is dominated by emissions land-use change and forestry (LUCF) sector, which accounts for more than 50% of the country's emissions. Emissions from energy and agricultural activities each represent less than 20% of national emissions, with minimal contributions from waste and industrial processes (IP) (WRI CAIT 2.0, 2015 Emissions including Land-Use Change and Forestry).

The 2016 National Climate Change Policy successfully divides the implementation framework between different Ministries and stakeholders. This will help to cultivate a coordinated approach to the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Climate Change programs, projects and plans. There is also an intentional effort to incorporate gender equity and vulnerable groups in the development and enforcement of Climate Change policies. The Ministry of Finance plays a pivotal role in the resources management sector as new Climate Change policies, especially involving new technologies, will require committed financial investments on the part of the Zambian government. In view of the COP 21 and 22, there should also be a clear strategy that ensures that Zambia domesticates the international protocols in alignment with the 7NDP. Further, with the many implementing agencies and committees, there should be a common mandate that ensures promotion of harmonization and prevents conflicting roles and responsibilities.

The emphasis placed on research and development in the policy demonstrates the Zambian government's commitment to providing the financial and material resources for the relevant, applicable and comprehensive research to be undertaken at Universities and Research Institutes. However, what is equally imperative is fostering public awareness about issues pertaining to Climate Change. It is vital that women are empowered with the relevant knowledge so that they are incorporated in advocacy programs that target urban and rural communities. Women and young girls are able to be drivers of awareness programs as they are more responsive to the needs of the communities and the traditional gender roles of women often entail more time spent within the community than men. Zambia should take advantage of the many funding opportunities available for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Community awareness and organization through education are some of the ways that under-represented vulnerable groups can be incorporated into the development and implementation of Climate Change Policy. The lived experiences of women, who often experience the impacts of Climate Change the worst, or local farmers in the agriculture sector, provide insightful expertise into how best relevant and applicable policies can be designed. This will ensure that policies are beneficial to both the communities they will affect and the environment that will sustain them. The challenge of under-represented vulnerable groups is listed in the National Policy on Climate Change but the framework (resource allocation, responsible parties etc,) through which they will be solved are not detailed.

Climate Change education is emphasized in the NPCC under the Education and Public Awareness section. However, the responsibility of ensuring that Climate Change education is included in curriculum's was not assigned to any specific stakeholder (e.g. the Ministry of Education). Formal education about Climate Change is an effective method through which public awareness can be guaranteed. The 2015 Youth Policy incorporates Strategies for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development. These include youth engagement in the development of youth programs for environmental management, an introduction of environmental management courses in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions and encouragement of youth participation in entrepreneurial activities in the green economy. A principle aim is for environmental courses to be incorporated into the school curriculum by 2017. Additionally, 10% of the Youth Development Fund (YDF) will be allocated to the development of enterprises in the green economy in order to enhance the sustainable management of the environment. These existing policies provide a springboard for the inclusion of formal Climate Change education in school curriculum's.

The NPCC includes monitoring and evaluation within the implementation framework, making it central to the responsibilities of numerous stakeholders, these include; The Council of Ministers, The Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries, The Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and the Environment and The Ministry of National Development

Planning. Although this demonstrates the importance of monitoring and evaluation, a more concerted effort to either create an independent department specifically for monitoring and evaluation or specific groups within each stakeholder entity needs to be made. Table 3. Provides a summary of past initiatives in the form of legislative Acts that have been made by the Zambian government to directly or indirectly reduce the impacts of Climate Change and protect Zambia's natural resources. However, a common challenge has been implementation of projects, which can be alleviated by a strengthened monitoring and evaluation entity.

LEARNING FROM BEST PRACTICES

KENYA



The National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017 for Kenya was created with the aim of implementing the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) (2010). It is part of the efforts being made towards accomplishing the components of the Vision 2030. The on-going responses to Climate Change incorporated in the Action Plan target various sectors, these include;

- Agriculture (e.g. *weather indexed crop insurance scheme*);
- Livestock & Pastoralism (e.g. *documenting indigenous knowledge*);
- Water Resources (e.g. *de-silting rivers and dams*);
- Forests (e.g. *agroforestry-based alternative*) and;
- Energy (e.g. *alternative energy; geothermal*).

In addition to these responses, the Action Plan includes a section that explores actions aimed at ensuring a successful transition to a low carbon climate resilient pathway. Some of the components included are Agroforestry, Forest Conservation, Water Resource Management, Renewable Energy Systems (*reduce reliance on hydro-power*), Off-grid electricity generation (e.g. *wind turbines*), and Improved Community-level healthcare and dissemination of information on changing health risks.

The section of the Action Plan pertaining to funding explains that the strategies will be financed by bilateral, multilateral funding and international climate finance mechanisms (e.g. Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, emerging Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and REDD+ mechanisms). There is also a component of the Action Plan that deals specifically with addressing vulnerability, with detailed guideline examples for drought management and the agriculture sector. (Government of Kenya , 2013).

SOUTH AFRICA



The strategic priorities of South Africa's National Climate Change Response are listed below;

- Risk reduction and management ;
- Mitigation actions with significant outcomes;
- Sectoral responses (*key actors in strategy formulation and implementation*);
- Policy and regulatory alignment;
- Integrated planning (*mainstreaming of climate change response*);
- Informed decision-making and planning;
- Technology research, development and innovation;
- Facilitated behaviour change (*towards lower-carbon society and economy*);

- Behaviour change through choice;
- Resource mobilisation.

The National Climate Change Response includes a sub-section that focuses on challenges and strategies specific to the 39% of South Africans, who live in rural areas. The responses to the listed challenges include;

- Education of small-scale/subsistence farmers;
- Develop adaptation strategies;
- Empower women in policy design and implementation;
- Design and implement economic and livelihood diversification programs in rural areas;
- Prioritise technology for climate change adaptation within rural areas (*e.g. lower water-use irrigation systems*);
- Ensure disaster management architecture that includes provision of safety nets for rural communities;

CONCLUSION

The National Policy on Climate change presents important sustainable development opportunities for Zambia through a well-structured national strategy that is envisaged to effectively combat the adverse effects of climate change.

The initiative to mainstream the policy in the Ministry of Development Planning will ensure stronger collaboration between various ministries that have a role to play in Climate Change mitigation and adaptation. This ensures coherence between National Development Plans and all climate change programmes.

The multi-sectoral approach sets the framework and tone for success in implementing projects and programmes through coordination via institutional frameworks.

This policy provides Zambia with home grown strategies that will enhance efforts aimed at limiting the impact of climate change on national development.

Zambia's carbon footprint and the emergence of climate change as one of the most globally pressing issues to current socio-economic development provides new opportunities in the energy, agriculture and other sectors.

Over the past decades, climate change has significantly affected rainfall patterns resulting in crop failure, reduction in energy production and a further reduction in economic growth.

It remains imperative that Zambia ensures that adequate provision of resources for climate change initiatives are available to successfully achieve objectives which were enshrined in the policy.

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National Policy on Climate Change



Unlocking Zambia's Potential

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