COMPREHENSIVE ACTION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

ANAPRI CACCI REPORT #1

Zambia: A Concise Country Profile

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About ANAPRI CACCI Reports

ANAPRI CACCI Reports are publications stemming from implementation of the Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative (CACCI) pilot project in Zambia and Ghana. CACCI is committed to expediting the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) by addressing the need for data and analytics and bolstering institutional and coordination capacities. In Africa, CACCI collaborates closely with the African Union Commission, the African Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ANAPRI), AKADEMIYA2063, and climate stakeholders in selected countries. This partnership aims to inform climate planning and enhance capacities for evidence-based policymaking, advancing progress toward climate-related objectives.

ANAPRI's involvement in the CACCI contributes to the provision of technical expertise, strengthening national, regional, and continental capacities for NDCs and NAPs implementation. In close collaboration with its two-member centers, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) in Zambia and the Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research (ISSER) in Ghana, ANAPRI, through CACCI, supported the Climate Change Technical Working Groups within respective countries and the ministries responsible for coordinating these working groups by offering data and analytical support.

Jointly published with ANAPRI member centers (IAPRI and ISSER) and the Country Climate Change Technical Working Group, the CACCI reports catalogue the key deliverables under the project. The data shared through these reports aim to provide evidence-based insights to practitioners and policymakers spearheading climate action in countries where CACCI is being implemented. CACCI is generously supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity, and Influence (PRCI), led by Michigan State University (MSU). It is important to note that the views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the funder but represent the perspectives of the authors.

These reports were generated in 2023 and have been in use in-country since that time. All information about policies, programs, and processes are up-to-date as of June, 2023.

About ANAPRI

The African Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ANAPRI) is a network that brings together various agricultural policy research institutes in Africa. It serves as a platform for collaboration, knowledge sharing, and collective action among its member institutes. ANAPRI works towards promoting evidence-based policy formulation and implementation to enhance agricultural development and food security across the African continent. Through research, policy analysis, capacity building, and advocacy, ANAPRI aims to contribute to sustainable agricultural and rural development in Africa.

About IAPRI

Established in 2011, the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) is Zambia's first indigenous policy research institute dedicated to policy analysis of the agricultural and environmental sectors. IAPRI is a non-profit company limited by guarantee and collaboratively works with public and private stakeholders. The institute's vision is "to be the Centre of Excellence for Agricultural Policy Research and Outreach in Zambia". IAPRI exists to carry out agricultural policy research and outre ach activities, serving the agricultural sector in Zambia to achieve sustainable pro-poor agricultural development. IAPRI's mandate is to utilize empirical evidence to advise and guide the Government of Zambia and other stakeholders on agricultural investments and policies.

About ISSER

ISSER was established in 1962 as the Institute of Statistics to provide a programme of teaching and research in statistics. In 1969, it was reorganized and renamed the Institute of Statistical, Social, and Economic Research with an expanded mandate to conduct research in the social sciences to generate solutions for national development. ISSER currently serves as the research wing under the College of Humanities, University of Ghana, and engages in several policy-relevant research whose findings are intended to help policymakers on the best policy decisions to make for national development.

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Zambia: A Concise Country Profile Report

Country Overview

Zambia has continued to experience increased frequency and intensity of droughts and floods and these are projected to increase even further. Zambia's economy is highly vulnerable to climate change owing to the country's geographical location, low adaptive capacity, and reliance on rainfed agriculture, among others. The sectors identified to be most at risk include agriculture, energy, health, water and infrastructure. Zambia has made progress in creating an effective institutional framework for climate actions, including the implementation of the NDC and NAP.

NDC Snapshot	Not available	Draft	Finalised
Frameworks			
Results Framework	☐	☑	☐
M&E Framework	☐	☑	☐
MRV System	☐	☐	☑
Implementation and Coordination			
Implementation Strategy	☐	☑	☐
Climate Change Action Plan	☐	☑	☐
Multi-Stakeholder CC Working Group (MSWG)	☐	☐	☑

MSWG Lead	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE)
NAP	Under development (launched in November 2023
NDC	Updated version of 2021

Broadly, the institutional framework comprises the Council of Ministers, Technical Committee and a Multisectoral Working Group, with the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment providing overall coordination. A number of policies, programmes, regulations and investments around climate actions have been developed, with the majority of these already finalised and being implemented. However, gaps still exist in terms of financing, data gathering and sharing, integrating national and subnational institutional frameworks, and data analytics.

CLIMATE RISK

Climate change continues to pose challenges to Zambia's *ongoing efforts to* combat poverty, reduce food insecurity and sustainably manage natural resources. Over the last two decades, droughts and floods have increased in frequency and intensity, adversely impacting food and water security, energy generation and livelihoods. Without appropriate climate change response actions, these impacts are projected to worsen by 2050, with sectors such as agriculture, human health, ecosystems, water resources, energy and infrastructure being at higher risk and the most affected.

CLIMATE PROJECTIONS TO 2060

1.2 – 3.4˚ C increase in temperature

More extreme weather with intense precipitation and droughts and floods; Increase in extreme rainfall days

High rainfall variability with a general decline

KEY CLIMATE IMPACTS

Agriculture
Waterlogging, increased crop losses/failure, more pests, weeds, pathogens

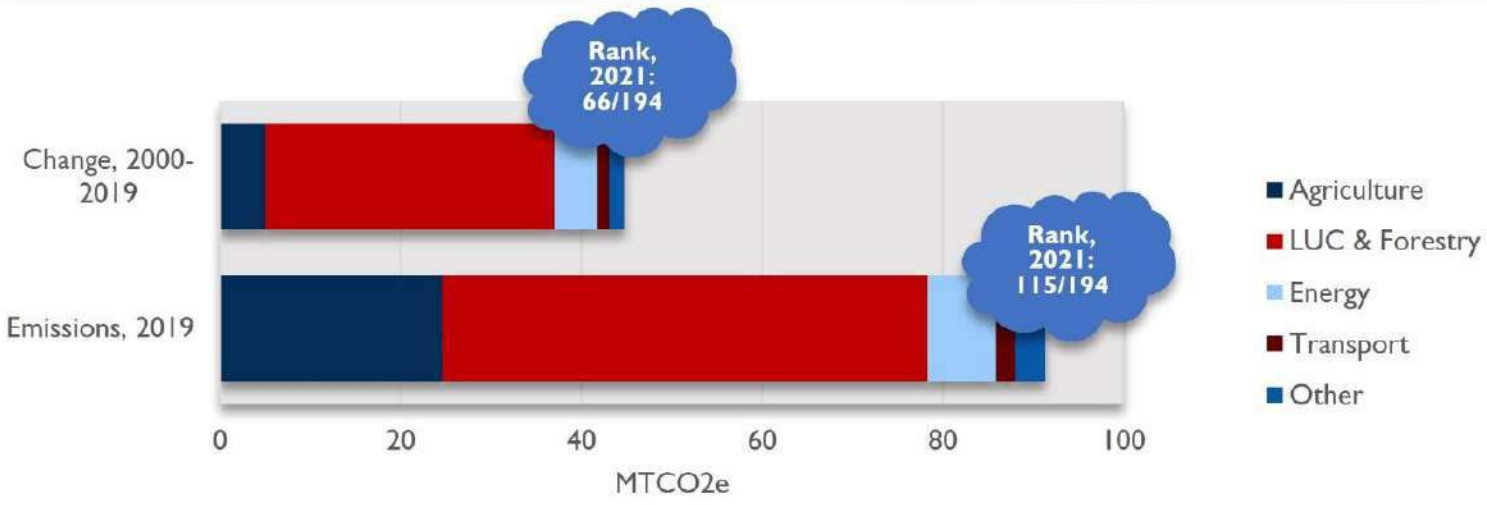
Water resources
Reduced water quality
Reduced water availability during the dry season

Human Health
Increased food insecurity, increased transmission of climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria

Ecosystems
Loss of habitat and species, reduced ecosystem services, more forest fires

Energy & Infrastructure
Reduced hydropower potential, Disaster-related infrastructure damage

EMISSIONS BY SECTOR



Institutional Framework for Implementation

Zambia has a structured institutional framework for the implementation of the NDC and NAP comprising the Council of Ministers, the Technical Committee and a MSWG. The MGEE through the National Policy on Climate Change provides coordination for the implementation of the NDC and NAP. The NDC is implemented in an integrated multi -sectoral manner with participation from all stakeholders including the Government line ministries, the private sector, civil society and academia. The NDC has been mainstreamed in key national documents such as the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) and sectoral policies to ensure coordinated implementation of the 8NDP, sectoral polices, and the NDC. The implementation structure is effective, as evidenced by the regular quarterly meetings by MSWG, which makes recommendations to the Technical Committee on climate change actions as well as annual work plans and budgets. The MSWG is currently participating in the review of the National Policy on Climate Change, the Green Growth Strategy, among others.

Key Sectors and Priority Actions

Zambia's NDC and NAP identify the following sectors and actions as high priority for climate change in the country

PRIORITY SECTORS AND ACTIONS

Sector	Actions
Agriculture	Climate-smart agriculture Sustainable agriculture
Energy	Renewable energy and energy efficiency
Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)	Sustainable forest management
Transport	Sustainable transport
Liquid waste	Sustainable waste treatment
Coal	Renewable energy and energy efficiency

Climate Policies, Programmes, and Investments – Progress and Gap

Zambia has made progress in putting in place policies, programmes, regulations, and investments to support climate change actions. These are at different stages of development and implementation, with some already finalised and made available, while others are finalised but not yet available, and others are still under development. The majority of the policies, programmes, regulations and investments have been finalised and are already being implemented, and these cover all six key identified sectors.

Policies, programmes, regulations and investments	
Policies	**Finalised and available** • Updated NDC – 2021 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Final%20Zambia_Revised%20and%20Updated_NDC_2021_.pdf. • National Policy on Climate Change 2016 https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zam174957.pdf. • National Climate Change Learning Strategy 2021 https://www.uncclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FINAL-DraftNCCLS-3-National-Climate-Change-Learning-Final-Drafts9.pdf. • The Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan of 2022. This will promote renewable energy and ensure the resilience of the energy supply mix. https://www.moe.gov.zm/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Renewable-Energy_final-file_for-web.pdf. The Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff Strategy of 2017. This will promote private sector participation in the production of renewable energy by implementing cost-reflective energy tariffs. https://234878-www.web.tornado-node.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/FINAL_REFiTStrategy2017.pdf. • Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/bf-zambia-nama. • National REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan https://www.cif.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/fip_-zambia-joint_mission-_june_27-july1_2016-aide_memoire.pdf. • Technology Needs Assessment and Technology Action Plans for Climate Change Mitigation. Available only in draft form https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2013/12/technologyneedsassessment-mitigation-zambia-13.pdf. **Finalised, not yet available** • National Climate Change Communication and Advocacy Strategy. (Will be shared). The strategy will provide target messages for different stakeholder categories and translate climate messages into the seven (7) main local languages. **Under development** • Climate Change Bill. The Bill will strengthen institutional arrangements, support the development of carbon markets, and establish the national climate change fund, among others. • National Adaptation Plan. This will provide medium- to long-term adaptation options, as well as the M&E for adaptation. It will also identify areas for capacity strengthening and resource mobilisation, among others. • Green Growth Strategy. This will look at efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion.
Programmes and projects	• Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFLP), • Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Barotse Sub-basin (SCReBS), • Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-basin (SCRiKa), • Scaling Up Renewable Energy (Solar) Project, • Lake Tanganyika Development Project, • Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-ecological Regions I and II in Zambia, • Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Generating Multiple Environmental Benefits within and around the Greater Kafue National Park and West Lunga National Park in Zambia, and • the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) – Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project.
Regulations	• SI 66 of 2021 on forest carbon stock management. https://www.enotices.co.zm/download/statutory-instrument-no-066-of-2021-the-forest-act-carbon-stock-management-pdf/. • The Electricity Act of 2019 https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/The%20Electricity%20Act%20No.%2011%20of%202019.pdf. • Forestry Act 4 of 2015 https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/The%20Forest%20Act%202015.pdf. • The Urban and Region Planning Act 3 of 2015 https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/The%20Urban%20and%20Regional%20Planning%20%20Act%2C%202015.pdf.

	• The Environmental Management Act 2011 https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/Environmetal%20Mangement%20Act%2012%20of%202011.pdf. • The Disaster Management Act 2010 https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/Disaster%20Management%20Act%202010.PDF.
Public/ private investments	The following areas of investment are identified as high priority in the NDC • Scaling up Renewable Energy (Solar) (Scaling Solar Project-Round 1 of up to 100 megawatts (MW): 2 plants of 50 MW each. MFEZ Multi-facility Zone Lusaka Province (Pillars I, II and III of 7NDP) (2016-2018). US$250 million grant as Project Preparation Grant ; Potential for $1.2 billion USD for implementation, GRZ co-finance in kind. Co-operating partners are the World Bank/IFC & Power Africa. • Scaling Renewable Energy Project (SREP) (Pillars I, II and III of 7NDP) Chinsali Northern province, Mkushi Central Province and Lunga Luapula province (2016- 2020). USD300,000 grant for project preparations. Potential USD40 Million GRZ Co- Financed for implementation (USD22 Million loan and USD18 Million grant). Co-operating partners are CIF/World Bank. • Phasing out incandescent bulbs & distribution of energy-saving bulbs (Pillars I, II and IV of 7NDP) -Inception stage. USD 10 million from GRZ/Donors. Seeking Donors Partners. • Electricity Services Access Programme (ESAP) Southern Province, Central Province and Lusaka Province (Pillars I, II and III of 7NDP)-ongoing. USD26.5 Million loan. Co-operating partner is the World Bank. • Renewable Energy Resource Mapping Solar (Pillars I, II and III of 7NDP) (2013-2018). USD3.6 Million. The co-operating partner is the World Bank. • Development of Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFiT) Strategy and Implementation of Global Energy Technology Feed-in Transfer (GETFiT) (Pillars I, II and III of 7NDP)(2013–2022). €31 Million-KfW for GETFiT programme implementation; USD52.5 Million - Green Climate Fund through AfDB for GETFiT programme implementation. Co-operating partners are KfW/GCF/USAID. • China-Zambia South-South Cooperation on Renewable Energy Technology Transfer Lusaka Province and Serenje Central province (Pillars I, II, III & V of 7NDP) (2015-2018). USD 2,624,400 (Zambia component USD 1,593,300 and Chinese component USD 1,031,100). Co-operating partners are UNDP/Denmark/China. • Upscaling charcoal briquette project in Mufumbwe District of Western Province. In-House Provision for 2018: US$.10650. The co-operating partner is NTBC. • Itezhi - Tezhi Hydro Project-new 120 MW, and a 260 km extension of the 220/330 kV transmission system (2011-2016). Indicative amount: EUR 265 million. • Beyond the Grid Fund Zambia (Countrywide). 120 Million SEK USD 35 Million. Co-operating partners are Sweden & REEEP. • Beyond the Grid Fund Africa (Countrywide)-2019-2023. 200 Million Swedish Kroner (MSEK). Co-operating partners are Sweden & NEFCO. • SNV INCREASE Climate Smart Agriculture and Biogas (Southern, Central, Eastern and Lusaka Provinces)-(2020-2022). 79 MSEK. Co-operating partners are Sweden & SNV.

Despite the achievements recorded in developing and implementing policies, programmes, regulations and investments, gaps still exist. The gaps identified include a lack of coordinated data gathering and sharing mechanisms, data analytics capacity, weak linkages between national and subnational climate change institutional frameworks, and a lack of carbon trading and market guidelines and regulations. Addressing these gaps has the potential to enhance the country's capacity.

Africa Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ANAPRI) is a collaborative network comprising research institutions across Africa dedicated to advancing evidence-based agricultural and food systems policy. With centers spanning 15 countries and totalling 16 in number, ANAPRI conducts rigorous research and analysis to tackle critical challenges in agricultural development, including market dynamics, trade policies, and sustainable practices. By promoting knowledge exchange and collaboration among its members, ANAPRI generates valuable insights to guide policy decisions at national, regional, and continental levels.

Our centres

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