

2020 Zambia Sustainable Development Goals National Review

Sustainable Development Goal 13-Climate Action



INTRODUCTION

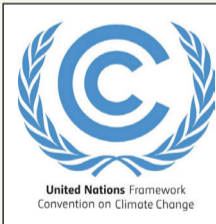
- Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 13) is Climate Action.
- The aim of this goal is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Overview of SDG 13



Climate change is a real and undeniable threat to our entire civilization. The effects are already visible and will be catastrophic unless we act now. Through education, innovation and adherence to our climate commitments, we can make the necessary changes to protect the planet. These changes also provide huge opportunities to modernize our infrastructure which will create new jobs and promote greater prosperity across the globe

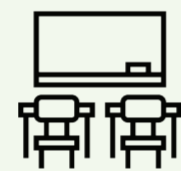
Indicator 13.2.1: Establishment of integrated policy to adapt to impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience



▪ **Zambia has joined the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).** Further, it has ratified instruments under this convention such as the **Kyoto Protocol** and the **Paris Agreement**.

- **Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)** to assist attainment of **Paris Agreement objectives**.
- **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2007)**, to respond to immediate adaptation needs.
- **2007 formulation of a National Adaptation Plan** to respond to urgent adaptation needs.
- **Economics of Climate Change in Zambia study (2011)** study to gauge **economic impacts of Climate Change on Zambia and what is needed to redress these**.
- **Technology needs assessment (2014)**, identifying **Zambia's technology needs in order to identify best adaptation and mitigation interventions** to Climate Change.
- **National Policy on Climate Change (2016)** to provide **policy framework for coordinated response to Climate Change**.
- **National strategy to reduce deforestation and degradation of forests** and make strides towards a more **green economy**.
- **Forest Investment Plan (2018)**, to plan ways in which to reduce deforestation as well as raise resources for the same.

Indicator 13.3.1: Integration of mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into school curricula



▪ Climate change related issues have been integrated into the school curricula at primary (began 2019), **junior and senior secondary and school level**.



▪ Consequently, Environmental Protection Agency expects to **train teachers with material before the start of the new academic year**.



▪ At **tertiary level, Climate Change courses** have been introduced in four public universities to encourage climate-centric **research and policy analysis**.



▪ This initiative is aimed at **educating future generations** on Climate Change related issues and training generations well equipped to fight the phenomenon of Climate Change in Zambia.

Indicator 13.3.2: Implementation of adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and development actions



▪ **Zambia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) has identified seven priority sectors:**

1. Agriculture	2. Water	3. Forestry
4. Wildlife	5. Infrastructure	6. Health
7. ENERGY		

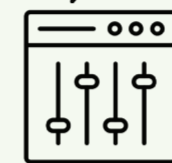
Zambia has also launched two flagship projects under the **Pilot Programme for Climate Change Resilience in both the Barotse and Kafue Basins**. These projects aim to strengthen rural communities' **adaptive capacity** and also to **better respond to immediate and far flung consequences of Climate change**.



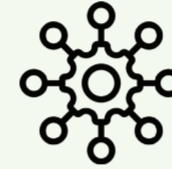
These projects have three intervention areas:



— Production systems that prioritise **diversification in agriculture and natural resources technological innovations**.



— Infrastructure development focused on **design parameters and codes that build resilience into rural roads**.



— **Institutional support and capacity building** focused on institutional strengthening.

Indicator 13.8.1: Specialised support for effective climate change related planning and management, with a focus on youth, women and local and marginalized communities



— **Capacity building for policy and planning:** Has been instrumental in capacity building of Government institutions to mainstream change considerations in policy and planning.



— **Early warning systems:** Are being improved by the Government to improve detection and preparedness for extreme weather events such as drought.



— **Weather Index Insurance:** Being implemented through Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP). Needed to build resilience in agriculture production.



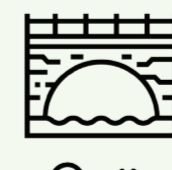
— **Promoting Alternative Sources of Livelihood:** Being done through provision of farming inputs as well as beehives for honey production as an alternative to timber for charcoal production.



— **Climate-Smart Agriculture:** Such as minimum tillage and residue retention, agro-forestry, diversification of crops and crop rotation, are all being heavily encouraged by government.



— **Water Harvesting:** Through the building of infrastructure such as dams, to ensure farmers can grow crops throughout the year, as well as allow the country to better withstand erratic rains.



— **Climate Proofing of Infrastructure:** Such as roads and canals to ensure they can withstand extreme weather events.



— **Sustainable Forest Management:** Through the planting of trees in new areas, reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded forests.



— **Renewable Energy:** Government is making progress in diversifying electricity generation mix to improve resilience of supply of power in the country via implementation of various projects.

Challenges and Required Actions

Challenges	Required Actions
Inadequate capacity in development of bankable climate change project proposals	Enhance capacity of stakeholders for bankable project proposal development to enable a pipeline of project proposals for submission to multilateral climate funds.
Inadequate domestic finances to implement climate change projects	Enhance domestic resource mobilization for the implementation of climate action: instruments that could be utilized include green bonds.
Inadequate capacities for conducting climate risk analyses, vulnerability assessments, and identifying and appraising adaptation options	Enhance capacities for conducting climate risk analyses, vulnerability assessments, and identifying and appraising adaptation options.
Weak partnerships between the Government and the private sector in climate change programmes/projects	Strengthen partnerships between the Government and Private sector in climate change programmes/projects. Promote private sector participation to enhance financing for climate action.
Inadequate data on climate change impacts e.g. on biodiversity, ecological systems and GHG emissions	Build capacity to produce climate change related data. Establish an information system to collect data on climate change impacts e.g. on biodiversity, ecological systems, and GHG emissions.
Inadequate awareness on climate change	Raise awareness on climate change, and its potential impacts on social and economic development, livelihoods and ecosystems.

PREPARED BY

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