

# CLIMATE ACTION IN ZAMBIA

## Country context

In 2007, the Government of Zambia adopted the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Implementation of the specific aspects of the NAPA included a Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) adaptation project in the agricultural sector and the development of a draft National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) focusing on **capacity development for mainstreaming climate change into policy and programs**. The country also formulated a Comprehensive Communication and Advocacy Strategy on climate change.

The Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) project sought to support the Government of Zambia in achieving its main development goals as defined in the Sixth National Development Plan (SDNP) (2011–2015), Vision 2030, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the draft NCCRS. The specific country needs that were identified and prioritized through the LECB project were the following: developing a more sustainable GHG inventory system to support future National Communications; enhancing national capacity to implement mitigation measures to attain low carbon development pathways,

developing up to four nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and to design the associated monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for the identified NAMAs.

At the implementation stage of LECB in 2012, the Government of Zambia was in the process of developing a Climate Resilient Low Emission Development (CRLED) programme as well as a policy, legal and regulatory framework for climate change – the National Policy on Climate Change was eventually launched in March 2017. Other relevant policies, all of which address climate change, included the National Disaster Management Policy and Act of 2010, the National Policy on Environment and the Environmental Management Act of 2011, as well as the National Water Resources Management Act of 2011.



# LECB ZAMBIA at a glance



**Total financing**  
US \$957,000

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**Timeframe**  
5 years (2012-2017)



**Sectors**  
Energy, transport, waste and agriculture



**Counterparts**  
Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, with support from the Ministries of Energy, Agriculture, Local Government and Housing, and Trade, Commerce and Industry



## Thematic areas

- ☐ Institutional frameworks
- ☒ GHG inventory systems
- ☒ NAMAs
- ☒ LEDS
- ☐ INDC support
- ☒ MRV systems
- ☒ Private sector involvement
- ☐ Climate finance

## LECB AFRICA

### Appointment of a coordinating institution for the national GHG inventory system

The Zambian Environment Management Agency (ZEMA) was appointed as the coordinating institution for the national GHG inventory. ZEMA established a Climate Change Unit (CCU) with a dedicated GHG inventory team. This team focused on establishing a robust and high quality GHG inventory system. With the support of LECB a GHG IT platform was developed. This platform helped to streamline communication between ZEMA and sector lead institutions by allowing sectors (agriculture, energy, waste, industrial processes) to work offline and upload data remotely. LECB also developed management tools to enable data collection protocols to be more efficient and systematic.

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### New Climate Change Unit

established to support GHG inventory reporting.

### Development and promotion of NAMAs in five sectors

LECB, together with significant input and leadership from national consultants, developed five NAMA proposals, for small hydro, integrated waste management, sustainable charcoal production, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable transport, and applications for funding for all of these (except the NAMA for integrated waste management) were submitted to the NAMA Facility. Tools, guidelines and protocols for conducting measurements of metrics were developed to support each NAMA. LECB also engaged with the Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) to facilitate resource mobilization and investment promotion of the NAMAs. One notable NAMA supports sustainable agriculture, which is one of the key drivers for low emission development and growth in Zambia. The NAMA focuses on improving yield from crops and from livestock management that will encourage improved animal husbandry. A core objective is the promotion of the use of fertilisers with high nutrient efficiencies and supporting the practice of conservation agriculture.

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### NAMAs developed

in the energy, industrial process, agriculture, transport, and waste management sectors.

### Development of MRV systems to support NAMA implementation and evaluation

The project helped build the technical and institutional capacity required for implementing monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for NAMAs, including establishing the scope, indicators, reporting and verification mechanisms, and timeframes. This was promoted by raising awareness and building MRV capacities in general.

### Establishment of a GHG inventory system

LECB developed and enhanced the technical and institutional capacity to establish a national GHG inventory system. The tools and structures put in place will be utilized for the preparation of future National Communications. The project focused on strengthening capacity across a range of stakeholders in government, private sector and civil society to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved so far. The GHG units established in a number of line ministries as a result of the project will help to ensure stronger collaboration between sectors and a multi-sectoral approach in implementing future climate change projects.

# RESULTS



# IMPACTS



## Mainstreaming climate change issues in the Seventh National Development Plan (2017–2021) for Zambia,

which is spearheaded by the Ministry of National Development Planning and other government institutions. LECB helped support this mainstreaming, which will ensure stronger collaboration between various ministries that play a role in climate change mitigation. In addition, mainstreaming will ensure that there is coherence between national development plans and climate change programs. Training workshops were organized on Utilizing Scenario Assessments to Support National NAMA Development Processes.



## Capacities developed for implementation of mitigation actions at institutional, technical and financial levels

LECB raised awareness on both the broad issues of climate change and the more detailed issues of NAMAs, mobilizing finance and national MRV system capacities and needs. This awareness creation and sensitization focused on government, the private sector and civil society. The LECB project strengthened the institutional, technical and financial capacity required to develop and implement mitigation actions to enable Zambia to attain a low emission pathway.



## General overview of the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme

Since its inception, the UNDP LECB programme has paved the way for effective and lasting climate action by building capacities of government staff to develop policies, strategies and tools that help implement their climate change goals. Focusing specifically on essential building blocks such as strengthening GHG inventory data and systems; formalization of institutional arrangement for climate actions; development and alignment of low emission development strategies (LEDS); and the creation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), LECB provided much of the enabling environment necessary for countries to respond quickly to emerging needs, such as the submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and socialization of the Paris Agreement. Given its flexible nature and strong country ownership, often the originally-envisaged and measurable LECB outputs have been exceeded, leading to some unplanned but highly welcomed additional impacts.

## CASE STUDY

# GREEN URBAN MOBILITY SOLUTION FOR LUSAKA AND KITWE

The NAMA for sustainable transport aims to reduce GHG emissions through decreasing the amount of vehicular traffic in the cities of Lusaka and Kitwe by introducing efficient public transport in the form of a tramway system. The development of a new tramway system would reduce traffic congestion, noise and air pollution, and dependency on fossil fuels which in turn would reduce GHG emissions. Further, the city of Kitwe is critical for Zambia's mining sector. It is mostly populated by residents who work in local mines, followed by public servants who are the target demographic for the new smart transport system. **This NAMA will help support the industrial sector.**

The Government of Zambia has collaborated with the World Bank in an effort to further develop a bankable proposal that addresses investment requirements, identification of corridors and various environmental issues. The NAMA has been incorporated in the implementation plan of the Seventh National Development Plan for Zambia. The Government has begun engaging with the private sector on potential investment opportunities.

The UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme was launched in January 2011 as part of a joint collaboration between the European Union, the Governments of Germany and Australia and UNDP. It is a global programme that helps countries build the public and private sector capacities needed to scale up country-driven mitigation actions.

### LECB Zambia made possible by:



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