

NDA

National Designated Authority



GREEN CLIMATE FUND
ADAPTATION FUND

What You Need To Know and do about Climate Change in Zambia



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT



ADAPTATION FUND

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NDA - PROGRAMMING FOR SUSTAINABLE CLIMATE FINANCING

**What You Need To Know
and do about Climate
Change in Zambia**

May, 2019



What is climate change?

Climate change is a change which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activities that alter the composition of the global atmosphere, and which is additional to natural variability, and observed over comparable periods of time.

Who is affected?

It is you!

In Zambia, approximately 70 out of every 100 people are subsistence farmers who depend on rain fed agriculture. These are the most affected, of which the majority are women and children, especially in rural areas.

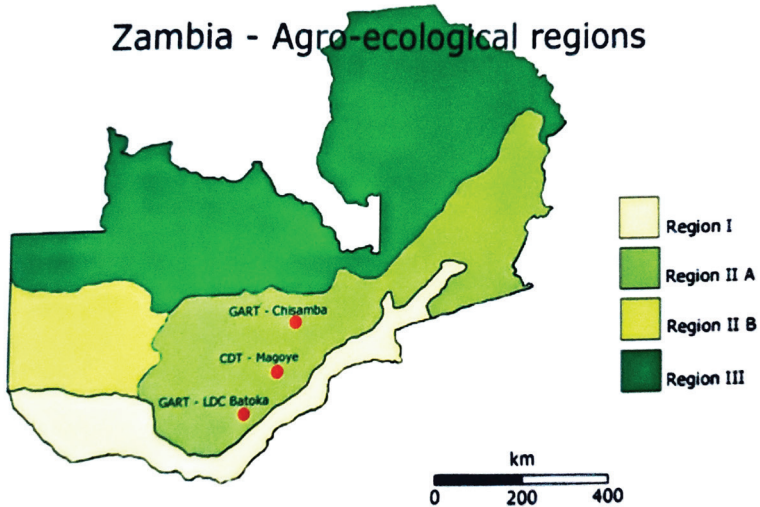
Rainfall

Due to climate change, the duration of seasons, for instance rainy seasons, may reduce. We may experience droughts. This has been observed in some parts especially Southern, Western, Lusaka and Eastern provinces.

We may also experience excessive rainfall, as experienced sometimes in some parts of Eastern, Muchinga, Northern, Luapula, North Western and Copperbelt Provinces.



Zambia - Agro-ecological regions



Temperature

Exposure to extreme heat can cause health problems. Heat and sweating can lower the amount of fluid in body which can reduce blood volume and lead to dehydration. It potentially can affect one's performance, because as the temperature or heat burden increases, people may experience increased irritability, loss of concentration and ability to do mental tasks. When heat exhaustion occurs, people experience sweating profusely, others experience headache, fainting, extreme thirst, dizziness, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea, muscle cramps, fatigue and rapid heartbeat.

On the other hand, when temperatures are too low, it also affects both fauna and flora. Cold weather can be harmful to our health. It can result in occurrence of cold-related injuries, such as frostnip, frostbite, Chilblains (pernio) and hypothermia. Cold exposure can cause the top layer of your skin and some of the tissues beneath it to freeze, mostly in your extremities, such as your fingers, toes, ears, and nose. It can also exacerbate existing conditions, such as cardiovascular and respiratory disease like asthma, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, arrhythmias, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Pneumonia, Lung Cancer, Cystic Fibrosis/Bronchiectasis and stroke.



How can one contribute to climate change?

Cutting down trees for charcoal burning, farming (Chitemene system), industrial pollution (add pictures together) are human activities that contribute to the worsening climate change situation in Zambia, and globally.

What economic and social sectors are affected by the impact of climate change?

Climate Change has affected the country's economic and social sectors such as; energy, mining, wildlife, forestry, agriculture, water, tourism, health and gender.

- 1. Energy** – the frequent droughts and rising temperatures is leading to drying up of biomass and result in reduction and inadequate fuel wood which is core to rural populations mainly. The changes in circulation and distribution of water (hydrology) will result in worsening droughts and more dangerous and disastrous flooding. These changes will have an impact on the cost of power, sufficiency of power and ultimately affect productivity in the country.





- 2. Mining** – Excessive or heavy rainfall can cause floods mines. This can result in low production or even closure.



- 3. Wildlife** – Drought conditions reduce moisture in the soil, which results in poor quality fodder. This stresses wildlife, and leads to uncontrolled migration, and possible wildlife-human conflicts. Excessive rainfall adversely affects wetland animals like Lechwes and Pukus.





- 4. Forestry** – Climate change, coupled with deforestation, result in poor or reduced biodiversity and ability for forest to deliver important forest products and services.



- 5. Agriculture** – The adverse impacts affect crops, livestock and fisheries leading to reduction of agricultural productivity and food insecurity. Increase in temperatures has resulted in increased difficulties in controlling and managing pests and diseases. Therefore climate change has kept the proportion of a population which is dependent on subsistence agriculture to be below the national poverty line.





- 6. Water** – Both floods and droughts worsen access to safe and clean drinking water among households they increase the prevalence of water borne diseases and labour burden on women and girls especially in both the peri-urban and rural areas.



- 7. Health** – Extreme temperature and precipitation patterns are responsible for the spread and new cases of diseases like malaria and bilharzia. Others like cholera, typhoid, and dysentery can reach epidemic levels with these impacts of climate change.





- 8. Tourism** – The sector is very vulnerable to climate change because of its dependence on wildlife and water resources. Droughts affect water levels of water falls. Drought conditions affect biodiversity, quality of fodder and lead to undesirable conditions for wildlife. This results in wildlife migrating, hence reducing in reduced number of tourists visiting for the country for game viewing.



- 9. Gender** – climate change affects men and women differently. Women and children are most vulnerable to the impact of climate change, given their traditional roles in society. They walk long distances to fetch firewood and to access safe and clean water for domestic purposes during floods and droughts. Women and girls labour the most on farms or search the most for food during shortages.





What can we do to stop and mitigate the impact of climate change?

- i) Stop cutting down trees for charcoal
- ii) Stop Chitemene system
- iii) Stop cutting trees in watersheds
- iv) Stop misusing electricity
- v) Practice smart agriculture – switch to crops resilient to adverse climatic conditions
- vi) Avoid greenhouse gas emissions
- vii) Stop industrial pollution, or use environmental safer methods of managing emissions

What is Government doing about climate change?

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is aware of the negative impact climate change on the people, economic growth and national development. It is aware how climate change could reverse the economic gains made in the past. The Government has developed an institutional framework to effectively coordinate the projects and programmes as detailed in the National Policy on Climate Change.

Government is, therefore, addressing and mitigating climate change through a number of projects and programmes. The Government developed the National Policy on Climate Change (2016) which outlined an institutional framework to coordinate climate change actions in Zambia.

As per the Policy:

- i) The Ministry of National Development Planning is responsible for overall coordination and oversight, and mainstreaming of climate change in development planning process.
- ii) The Ministry of Finance – which is responsible of resource mobilisation, facilitating the acquisition of resources for climate change programmes, and providing the attendant policy guidelines
- iii) The Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection – which is the lead institution in overseeing the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change.
- iv) Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) responsible for development and implementation of climate change related disaster preparedness and response programmes.



To a large extent, the following legal frameworks and policies guide the implementation of projects and programmes;

- i) National Policy on Climate Change,
- ii) The Seventh National Development Plan,
- iii) The Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011,
- iv) Forest Act No. 4 of 2015,
- v) National Meteorology Policy 2014,
- vi) The Zambia Wildlife Act No. 15 of 2015,
- vii) Lands Act CAP 184 of the Laws of Zambia,
- viii) The Agriculture Lands Act CAP 187 of the Laws of Zambia,
- ix) Agriculture (Fertiliser and Feed) Act No. 13 of 1994, Cap 226 of the Laws of Zambia,
- x) The Energy Regulations Act No. 23 of 2003,
- xi) Mines and Minerals Act 11 of 2015,
- xii) Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015,
- xiii) Road Traffic Act No. 11 of 2002,
- xiv) Water Resources Management Act No. 21 of 2011,
- xv) Zambia Development Agency Act No.11 of 2006,
- xvi) The National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, Cap 173,
- xvii) Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2011,
- xviii) Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2010,
- xix) Public Finance Act No. 15 of 2004,

Implementation of projects and programmes is undertaken by respective institution. For example:

- i) Ministry of Agriculture is currently implementing the Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions (SCRALAR) I and II in Zambia- a five year project funded by the Green Climate Fund and its partners to a tune of US\$137.3million.
- ii) Ministry of Energy is also currently implementing the Renewable Energy Project funded by the Green Climate Fund and its partners to a tune of US\$154million.

Through the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Government is implementing the following cross cutting climate change projects;

- i) Pilot Project for Climate Resilience in Zambia PPCR – Zambia, whose objective is to strengthen the country's institutional framework for climate resilience and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the Barotse –sub basin.
- ii) Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZILFP), whose main focus is to support rural communities in the eastern province to allow them to better manage the resources of their landscape so as to reduce deforestation.

For coordinated climate change programming for sustainable financing, Government of the Republic of Zambia appointed Development Planning Department, Ministry of National Development Planning as National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Change and the Adaptation Fund.



What is the NDA?

The National Designated Authority (NDA) is an interface for climate Funds. Currently it is a focal point for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund (AF). The NDA manages processes and operations related to these Funds in Zambia. It coordinates all climate change programming and financing to ensure that the projects are within the development priorities of the country. It implements the No-objection letter which means that the project or programme is in conformity with the country's national priorities, strategies and plans.

Background to the NDA

The GCF was established in 2010 to provide technical and financial support to climate programmes and projects in developing countries. For the GCF to engage with countries, National Designated Authorities (NDA) were appointed as a requirement.

In the case of Zambia, the National Designated Authority was established by Cabinet Office in August 2015. The NDA was operationalized through a project office under Development Planning Department in the Ministry of National Development Planning.

What does the NDA do?

It coordinates all climate change programming and financing in Zambia for purposes of ensuring that the projects are within the development priorities for Zambia.

The following are the specific responsibilities of the National Designated Authority:

- i. Recommend to the GCF Board and other financiers, funding proposals in the context of national priorities climate change projects and plans;
- ii. Facilitate the communication of nominations of National Implementing Entities (NIEs) to be accredited to the Fund;
- iii. Seek to ensure consistency of funding proposals from national, subnational, regional and international intermediaries and implementing entities with national plans and strategies;
- iv. Implement the no-objection procedure; and act as the focal point for Fund communication;
- v. Communicate the country's National Development Plan (NDP) strategic priorities for financing and be a clearing house for projects for submission to the GCF or other financiers within the context of the development agenda;



- vi. Coordinate and develop long and medium term financing strategic framework for all climate change initiatives based on country NDP priorities;
- vii. Coordinate the adherence of a policy framework that ensures that financing of climate change is within the National Visioning process;
- viii. Provide climate change proofing policy and technical guidelines to sector planning units;
- ix. Coordinate the identification of climate change programs that are within country priorities for inclusion in the NDP process and submission for international financing and implementation;
- x. Within the National Planning framework, ensure the coordination, integration and mainstreaming of climate change into the national development planning process;
- xi. Monitor and evaluate the performance and impact of national initiatives in the climate change process;
- xii. Co-ordinate baseline research and development of all climate change initiatives to ensure focused application of financing, avoid duplication of effort and build lessons over a period for improved programming, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting;
- iii. Develop an advocacy, awareness, education and communication (IEC), marketing and promotion of the NDA by designing promotion materials, program and process on climate change issues;
- xiv. Develop and maintain a Management Information Systems (MIS) and database on climate change processes for planning purposes;
- xvi. Establish a strategic interface between public and private sector investment in climate change issues in order to actualize the identified growth potentials;
- xvii. In collaboration with sector ministries, identify strategic public sector interventions in various sectors of the economy;
- xviii. High level Strategic Investment promotion; and
- xix. Responsible for the approval of projects/investments for the GCF and other financiers.



Where are the offices of the NDA in Zambia?

The National Designated Authority (NDA) Zambia is located at the corner of Nationalist and John Mbita Roads, Ridgeway, Lusaka.

Future Plans

The NDA will also be opening up information centres or libraries which will be called Community Information and Resource Centres on Climate Change (CIRCCCS) across the country to provide information on climate change.

These CIRCCCs will be in all the 107 districts of Zambia, places such as the Constituency office, some palaces, districts, and provinces.

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