

**Meeting of PPCR Pilot Countries and Regions  
May 1-3, 2013–Washington D.C., United States**

**Progress Updates from PPCR Pilots**

**Country/regional pilot: Zambia**

*Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.*

<p>Institutional arrangements</p>	<p>On 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2012, <b>the Government of the Republic of Zambia established an Interim Inter-Ministerial Secretariat for Climate Change</b> comprising officials from key Ministries including: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Office of the Vice President, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Transport, Works Supply and Communication, and Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development. These are the key ministries that are affected by climate variability and change. In addition, a <b>Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries</b> and a <b>Technical Committee of Government officials</b>, Civil Society and Private Sector have also been appointed.</p> <p>This was a major milestone which will enable us to provide sustained coordination support for Climate Change actions in Zambia.</p> <p>The functions of the Secretariat include, (i) establishing the Long Term Institutional Arrangements for overseeing Climate Change programs in Zambia, (ii) Coordinating the implementation of climate change activities, (iii) Carrying over the functions of the Climate Change Facilitation Unit (which was previously serving as the Secretariat for Climate Change). While the Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries will oversee the work of the Secretariat, while the Technical Committee will provide technical and policy guidance to the Secretariat.</p>
<p>Capacity building</p>	<p>In order to strengthen local capacity on project management and create awareness on climate change adaptation issues, Phase I of PPCR identified promising national champions for specialised on the job training. The training specifically focused on climate information and climate modelling - provided by the UKMet Office - and project management including use of software to help with project planning.</p>
<p>Analytical work and technical studies</p>	<p>Some major pieces of work were completed.</p>

	<p>In order to ensure that the project investments are environmentally and socially sound, Phase I funding and the project preparation grant (jointly with AfDB and WB) supported the preparation of (i) a Strategic Environment and Social Assessment, (ii) an Environmental and Social Management Framework, (iii) a Resettlement Policy Framework. During the first week of May, 2013, the disclosure of the findings to various stakeholders will be undertaken in major districts of the Kafue and Barotse Sub-basins, the two projects that are with two MDBs.</p> <p>Consultants have been engaged to develop a Programme Operational Manual and the Project Implementation Manual. The assignment is expected to conclude by 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2013. A consultancy on detailed engineering study for the roads and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Kafue has also commenced and will continue throughout the second quarter of 2013.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>Stakeholder engagement was undertaken at different levels:</p> <p>(i) Institutional assessment for fiduciary capacity of district and provincial government systems to implement the project. The outcome of the assessment was the identification of training needs and mechanisms for allocating and disbursing resources.</p> <p>(ii) During the preparation of project investments, the Secretariat organized comprehensive visits to the Barotse and Kafue Sub-Basins by a multi-sectoral team which also involved civil society and private sector partners (finance, natural products exporter). The field visits focused on institutional assessments at the district level and qualitative vulnerability assessments at the ward level with a view to deciding on district and ward prioritization for Phase II.</p> <p>Private Sector and Civil Society representatives are members of a Technical Committee constituted by the Secretary to the Cabinet.</p> <p>Further engagements of the officials from the provincial and district level including the Barotse Royal Establishment for finalising project implementation arrangements.</p> <p>Engagement of Stakeholders will continue throughout and on the issues mentioned above through the second quarter of this year or end of Phase I.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>In addition to the recruitment of a dedicated communications expert, participatory adaptation advisor, the PPCR recruited a financial management specialist to add to the staff supporting the core staff of the Secretariat.</p>

On-the ground activities (please specify)	The Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Barotse Sub-Basin Project administered by the World Bank is scheduled for Board approval on 9 <sup>th</sup> May, 2013. The implementation of activities on the ground will commence after the signing of the Grant and Loan Agreement set for end of May, 2013. The Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin administered by the AfDB will be appraised – including finalisation of the projects design and implementation arrangement - in May 2013 and is scheduled for Board approval on 4 <sup>th</sup> , September, 2013 and implementation thereafter.
Private Sector	The IFC is expected to finance private sector support to climate smart investments, climate information and indexed weather insurance in the Barotse and Kafue Sub-basins. Subsequently, various studies on the feasibility of these investments have been launched and continue through to the second quarter on 2013.
Complementary Projects	The Nordic Development Fund would finance climate –resilient transport infrastructure norms while the GiZ/KfW, the UN and IDA are expected to finance the upgrading of Zambia’s hydro-meteorological network and related data analysis. World Fish will provide complementary assistance to linking farmers with Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGAIR) Centres. The Zambia Climate Change Network will continue to partner with the PPCR in advocacy, monitoring the application of the budget tracking tool and climate information. NGOs are expected to partner directly with the PPCR in the target districts where they have ongoing operations. Concern World Wide has several community to district level activities that are complimentary to the Participatory Adaptation activities in Kafue and in Barotse.

*Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.*

Institutional arrangements	The deployment of attached staff to the Secretariat has been slow. This is in part due to concerns about salary incentives and losing the career advancement opportunities provided by line Ministries. This aspect is expected to be progressively resolved by agreement on the appropriate Government salary top ups and by training and career opportunities offered by Phase II.
Stakeholder capacity	Climate Resilience is a relatively new and specialised field and much of the knowledge lies with individual experts, academic institutions and increasingly private sector and civil society organizations. This scenario does not respond well to the cost and quality based selection typically promoted by MDBs, which in the end tends to attract large, unspecialized firms. In part, as result of this, contract management under Phase I has not been easy for the Secretariat or for the MDBs. This is made more

	difficult by the requirement in procurement procedures to assemble multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder evaluation committees whose composition may not necessarily possess the required expertise.
Stakeholder engagement	NGOs have been active partners of the PPCR since inception. However, the planned contracting of an umbrella national NGO to facilitate sensitization has yet to materialise, in part due to Tender Committees lack of familiarity with NGO partnerships (should they be treated as contractors? Is there justification for single sourcing?). These contractual issues are expected to be resolved during Phase II as many of the partners active in the field also bring own resources to the partnership.
Coordination	<p>Harmonization of Government and MDB procedures (specifically AfDB and World Bank's) has been difficult and slow, particularly in the procurement of consultants undertaking studies on safeguards. Delays continue to affect key contracts, due to the need to obtain tripartite clearances.</p> <p>Clarification of lead institutional mandates remains problematic. Common to other countries, there have been disagreements on which Ministry should lead climate change in Zambia. Past experience, however, shows that external interference by donors or excessive pressure to expedite the agreement can easily back fire. With the establishment of the Secretariat, the process of national consensus needs to be allowed to reach its course and be properly supported by the Climate Change Strategy and Policy currently being finalised.</p>

*Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.*

- Awareness and Information Dissemination: Policy Makers, parliamentarians and other decision makers, when informed and sensitized, can help build institutional framework for a national climate change agenda. In the case of Zambia, the active involvement of Permanent Secretaries and Secretaries to the Treasury and Cabinet were key to the establishment of the National Climate Change Secretariat.
- Multi-Sectoral Collaborations: Strengthening cross sectoral collaboration is not easy, but ultimately it can provide multiple benefits in the form of complementary expertise, economies of scale, avoidance of duplication and fostering opportunities to complement funds and activities on the ground.
- Strengthening Institutional Coordination is slowly empowering Zambia to access climate change funds from multiple sources. This is evident in the recent Nordic Development Fund commitment to climate resilient transport norms; GIZ/KfW and UN support to the hydro-meteorological network; and UN and USAID support to mitigation.

- Investing in National Champions. Identifying and investing in national champions is critical to the long term sustainability of a climate change program. It is important that the cohort of champions be sufficiently broad-based and at their early-to-mid career levels, to avoid changes that tend to affect more senior-level positions.
- Mainstreaming needs to be in processes that matter: The mainstreaming of climate change resilience into the Sixth National Development Plan –achieved under Phase I – not only helped Zambia identify risks and opportunities resulting from climate change, but also gave staff from line Ministries a mandate to work on specific climate change programs within their sector, as SNDP is tied to the budget. The same leverage is not achieved through stand alone documents such as the NAPA, which have no direct ties to the budget.
- The Role of Partnerships: from the early days, PPCR helped involve multiple partners in joint workshops and field visits. This included not only staff from various line Ministries, but also representatives of civil society, youth groups, academic institutions and other contributing partners. This process not only helped achieve consensus on the priority investments proposed for Phase II, but also enabled stakeholders that normally would work in sectoral or project silos to get to know each other and complement their roles in the field.
- Active collaboration between the Government and MDBs –active day-to-day collaboration between the Government and MDBs (both through Phase I as well as through the Project Preparation Grant) facilitated agreement on a common framework for all PPCR projects, and helped the Secretariat at the time when capacity was still weak.