

# ZAMBIA: POLICY DECISIONS RELATING TO GREEN GROWTH AND POVERTY

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# Presentation Outline

**Background**

**Poverty in Zambia**

**Aspects of Poverty**

**Vulnerable and Poor Groups**

**Binding Constraints against Poverty and Vulnerability  
Reduction**

**Key Policies/Strategies on Poverty**

**Key Programmes on Poverty**

**Green Growth in Zambia**

**Potential of Green Growth in Zambia**

**Climate Change Policy**

**Policy on Green Growth**

**Green Growth Strategies**

## Background

- Pop - 16 million; rural/urban gap; agro-based economy with copper the main export product
- **7NDP 2017-2021 theme**

**“Accelerating development efforts towards the Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind”**

### **Strategic objective:**

creating a diversified and resilient economy for sustained growth and socio-economic transformation driven by agriculture, tourism and mining

# Poverty in Zambia

- Poverty, inequality and vulnerability persist even under episodes of strong economic growth;
- LCMS 2015: about half of the population live below the National Poverty Line;
- 40.8 percent are unable to meet daily basic needs such as food;
- 76.6 percent are classified as poor in rural areas

# Aspects of Poverty

- The number of **vulnerable households** on the rise comprising people with limited access to essential basic services.
- **Poor nutrition**, a function of food insecurity in poor households, further erodes the human capital potential.
- This reinforces the **intergenerational transfer of poverty** and keeps these households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty.

# Vulnerable and Poor Groups

- female headed households
- child headed households
- persons with disabilities
- orphaned children
- chronically ill and elderly people.

# Binding Constraints against Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction

7NDP Identifies these as:

- Unemployment and underemployment
- Limited access to finance
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Limited access to services and markets
- Weak National Statistical System

# Key Policies/Strategies on Poverty

□ 7NDP identifies 5 Strategic Development Areas or Pillars:

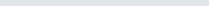
1. Economic Diversification and Job Creation
  2. Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction
  3. Reducing Developmental Inequalities
  4. Enhancing Human Development
  5. Creating a conducive governance environment for diversified and inclusive growth
- RIA – Alignment of Plan to SDGs/AU2063




## Alignment of the 7<sup>th</sup> NDP with the SDGs, Sendai & NDCs

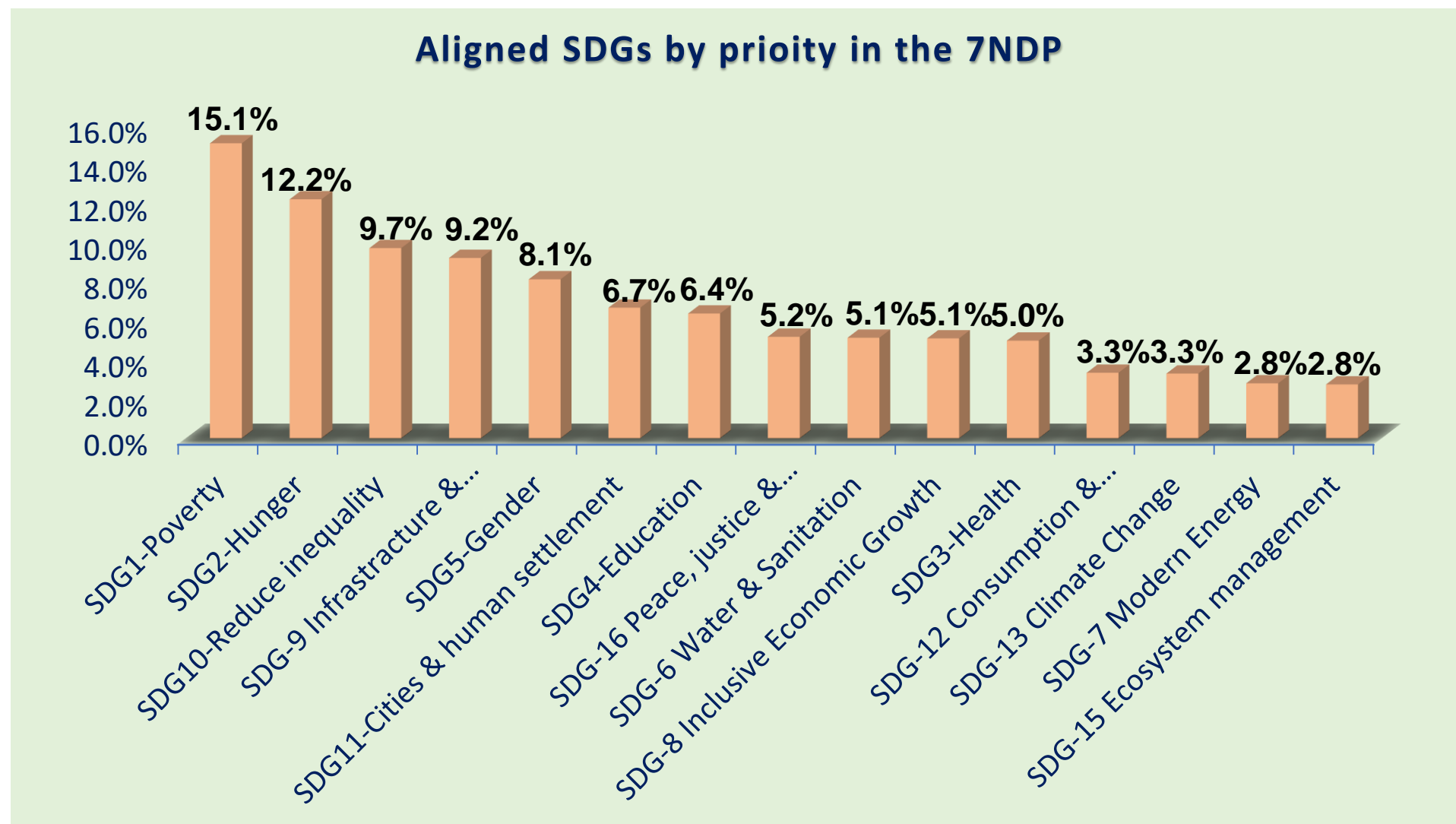
## Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) Tool

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 SDG targets addressed by multiple development outcomes

 Development outcome addressing multiple SDG targets

# SDG Goals in the order of prioritisation in the Plan



# Key Programmes on Poverty

- Social Cash Transfer
- Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
- Farmer Input Support Programme/Food Security Pack
- School Feeding Programme
- President's Empowerment Initiative
- Youth Empowerment Fund
- Women's Empowerment Fund
- Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission

# Green Growth in Zambia

- Zambia began exploring green growth in 2013 with assistance of the ADB (African Development Bank Group) and OECD (Organization for Economic Development).
- **Objective:**
- improve the knowledge base that would help Zambia to make the transition towards an inclusive green economy;
- to support Zambian strategic decisions under the Sixth National Development Plan revision;
- helping the development community (IIED, OECD and ADB) to understand and showcase progress and prospects in Zambia

# Potential of Green Growth in Zambia

- Improved efficiency and productivity of natural resource use;
- reduced pollution, resource degradation and climate change;
- improved resilience of economic sectors and livelihoods to climate, environmental and economic shocks

# Climate Change Policy

- Comprehensive **Climate Change Policy** launched with objective to:
  - Provide a framework for coordinating climate change programmes in order to ensure climate resilient and low carbon development pathways for sustainable development towards attainment of Zambia's Vision 2030.

## Policy on Green Growth

- Prioritizing mitigation as a measure to promote investment in low carbon development pathways and transition into low carbon emitting country by 2030;
- Promote sustainable land use management practices; promotion of water catchment areas, bulk water transfer, storage, management and utilization; reduce forest degradation and deforestation
- Development of appropriate technologies and facilitating transfer

# Green Growth Strategies

- **Solar and wind energy farms** to feed into national electricity grid;
- **WAVES programme**; initiative to account for natural resources use and inform policy decisions;
- **Presidential Empowerment Initiative**- solar powered hammer mills in all districts across the country to make the staple food processed near areas of production.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**