ZAMBIA: POLICY DECISIONS RELATING TO GREEN GROWTH AND POVERTY

WAVES 2nd NCA Policy Forum
The Hague, Netherlands

Ministry of National Development Planning
November 2017
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 7th 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

Aligned SDGs by priority in the 7NDP

- SDG1: Poverty
  - 15.1%
- SDG2: Hunger
  - 12.2%
- SDG10: Reduce inequality
  - 9.7%
- SDG9: Infrastructure &...
  - 9.2%
- SDG5: Gender
  - 8.1%
- SDG4: Education
  - 6.7%
- SDG6: Water & Sanitation
  - 6.4%
- SDG16: Peace, Justice &...
  - 5.2%
- SDG8: Inclusive Economic Growth
  - 5.1%
- SDG12: Consumption &...
  - 5.0%
- SDG3: Health
  - 3.3%
- SDG7: Modern Energy
  - 3.3%
- SDG15: Ecosystem management
  - 2.8%
- SDG11: Cities & human settlement
  - 2.8%
- SDG14: Life below water
  - 2.8%
- SDG13: Climate Change
  - 2.8%
- SDG1: Poverty
  - 15.1%
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