Nexus Rapid Appraisal Zambia
Brief findings

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Background

- SEI is leading think tank for nexus analysis (qualitative and quantitative)
- GFA is implementing development projects for a range of international donors
- BMZ has been promoting WEF Nexus since 2011 Bonn conference, but very few examples of application of nexus perspective in development projects so far
- Test in ongoing project
Zambia case study

• GFA has been supporting the water sector reforms in Zambia since 2011 (W&S, and from 2013 in IWRM)
  ✓ Access to key stakeholders in W&S and IWRM
  ✓ Use WRM project as a door opener
  ✓ Logistics
Objectives

1. Identify potential **nexus issues** in Zambia
2. Assess **demand** of key stakeholders for a more in-depth nexus assessment and policy advise
3. Explore potential **added value** of integrating a nexus perspective in development projects
4. Develop and test a **tool** for a rapid nexus appraisal
Methodology

Selection of a case study -> Policy analysis -> Interviews with key stakeholders -> Analysis of results -> Recommendations

establish where the country is heading and identify policy inconsistencies
Selection of a case study – Policy analysis – Stakeholder mapping – Interviews with key stakeholders – Analysis of results – Recommendations

- Target policy makers and independent experts
- Development of an interview guideline:
  1. Understanding of role and responsibilities;
  2. Perception of the influence of other sector policies and strategies on the own sector;
  3. Status of implementation and monitoring of own sector policies;
  4. Institutional linkages and platforms for cross-sector information sharing and implementation.

Note: 1 week in Lusaka
• Key docs: Vision 2030, 6th Nat. Dev. Plan (SNDP), sector policies (water, energy, agriculture, mining, environment/CC, W&S)

• Sector policy objectives revolve around:
  – Expansion of irrigation & increase food production (rainfed/irrigated (1M ha))
  – Expansion of access to electricity (22→40%) and total energy supply by 1000 MW
  – Reduce deforestation/ afforestation
  – Expand water and sanitation coverage

→ Sector policies do not consider resource needs of other sectors (trade-offs and inconsistencies)
substitutional

Deforestation

CO₂ emission

Industry, mines, domestic

Eutrophication

Pathogens

Hydropower, biogas, microhydro

Water / Wash

Irrigation, fertiliser, mechanisation

Woodfuel, charcoal, bioenergy

Energy

Food Biomass

Needs land and water

Soil degradation

Horizontal expansion

Eutrophication

Pesticides

Solar, geothermal, nuclear, petroleum
Zambia

Energy
- Biomass: 8 (grain), 132 (grass), 300 (wood)
- Solar, geothermal, nuclear, petroleum

Industry
- Mines
- Domestic: 8 (food), 8 (fodder), ? (fiber)

Deforestation?

Water
- 127

Environmental flows?

Projections for 2030

Mt dm
TWh
km³
Findings

• Zambian geography limiting factor:
  – Low population density → very low cost efficient service delivery (agricultural inputs, electricity, W&S, monitoring)
  – Too big to enforce any policy
  – Water/energy needs are location specific
• Limits of substitutionality of resources
• Commercialization of government functions- overreliance on (semi-)private sector (ZESCO, ZAWA, WARMA)
• Policies and strategies do not seem to consider adequately
  – Equity issues (e.g. poor vs rich farmers)
  – Environmental degradation
  – Mandate-power mismatches
• Little knowledge on **status of implementation** of strategies and policies, or lack of policies (e.g. reselling power to grid, etc)
• Little knowledge on **impacts** of own sector strategies on other sectors (e.g. irrigation-energy, W&S – energy, etc)
• Attempts for **cross-sectoral collaboration** (SAGs), but reactive and not strategic (at level of information sharing)
• Huge impact of **mining** on WEF nexus but missing in cross-sectoral dialogue
Recommendations

• Need for integrative strategic planning based on **quantitative assessments** of resources availability and cross-sector intersections (of different policy options)

• Exploit **policy windows** to bring in nexus perspective e.g. agricultural policy, 7th national development plan (2015-20), biodiversity strategy, W&S policy and act, water resources mgt. strategy; no biomass & NRM strategies

• Need for an assessment of the impacts of **upscaling local innovations** (biodigesters, biogas, agro-forestry, taxing charcoal, water stewardship, water/energy tariffs, innovation platforms)

• Need for **decentralized structures** e.g. off-grid power generation, multi-purpose thinking, participatory, integrated land-use planning.
Lessons learned

• Numbers speak- *quantitative assessments* of resources availability and use are important to guide the negotiations on who can use what

• The rapid assessment gives a quick overview of key issues in a country (quantitative and qualitative) and provides direction for further research

• Bringing in a nexus perspective can have added value in any (sectoral) project (role as advisor), BUT….

• …it is very difficult to find the right platform/entity who is „responsible“ for integrating the nexus perspective in policies and strategies across sectors (ZEMA, WARMA, SAG, Presidency, Ministry of Finance, climate change secretariat??)

• Opportunities may lie at the decentralised local level (bottom-up)
Way forward

• 23 Nov 2015 workshop to validate findings, identify nexus hotspots in Zambia and explore interest for further Nexus work

• Developed a proposal to GDC, EU, USAID on more quantitative work, case studies, capacity development (awareness+training) and policy dialogue
Thank you