



Nexus Rapid Appraisal Zambia Brief findings



by Lennart Woltering on behalf of GFA-SEI
Friedrich zur Heide, Louise Karlberg and Nina Weitz



Content

1. Background
2. Objectives and scope
3. Methodology
4. Findings
5. Outputs and way forward



- 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

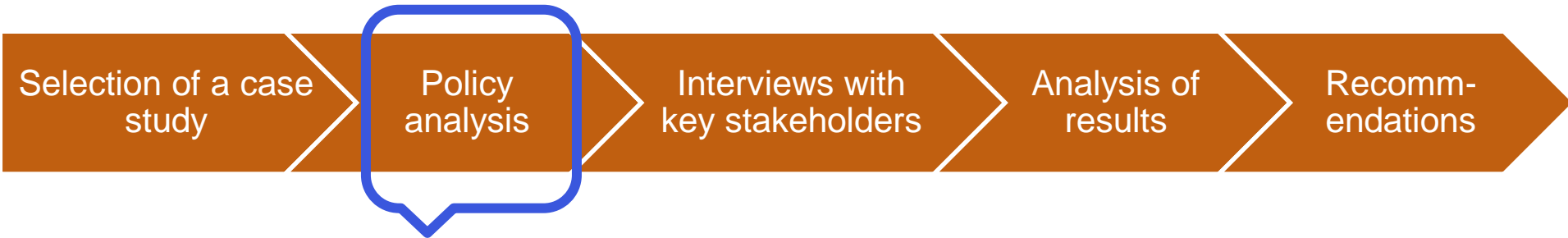
- GFA has been supporting the water sector reforms in Zambia since 2011 (W&S, and from 2013 in IWRM)
- Workplan 2015: Support Water Resource Management Authority develop a National Water Resource Development Strategy
 - ✓ Access to key stakeholders in W&S and IWRM
 - ✓ Use WRM project as a door opener
 - ✓ 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



establish where the country is heading and identify policy inconsistencies

Methodology

Selection of a case study

Policy analysis

Stakeholder mapping

Interviews with key stakeholders

Analysis of results

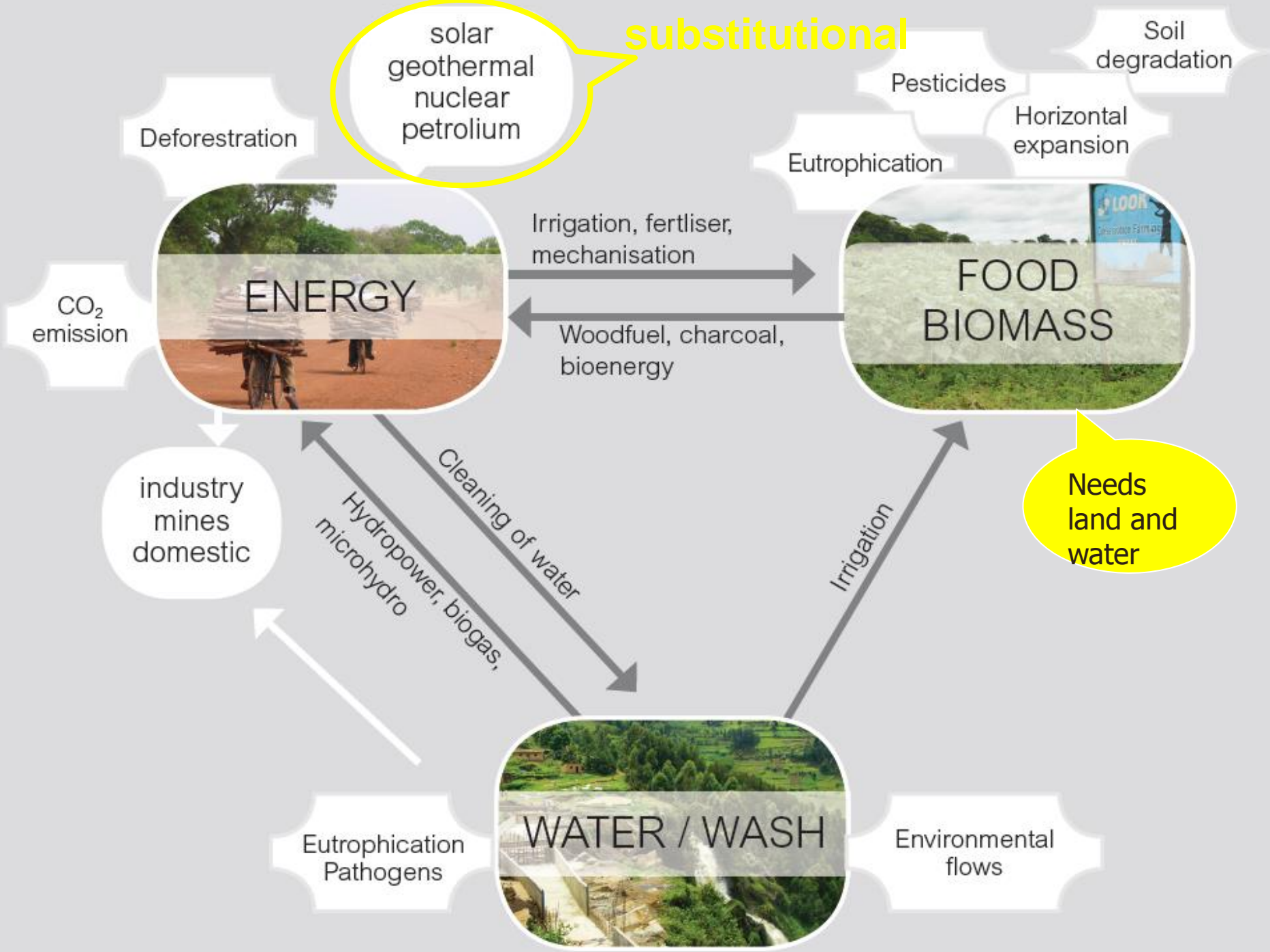
Recommendations

- 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.



- 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)





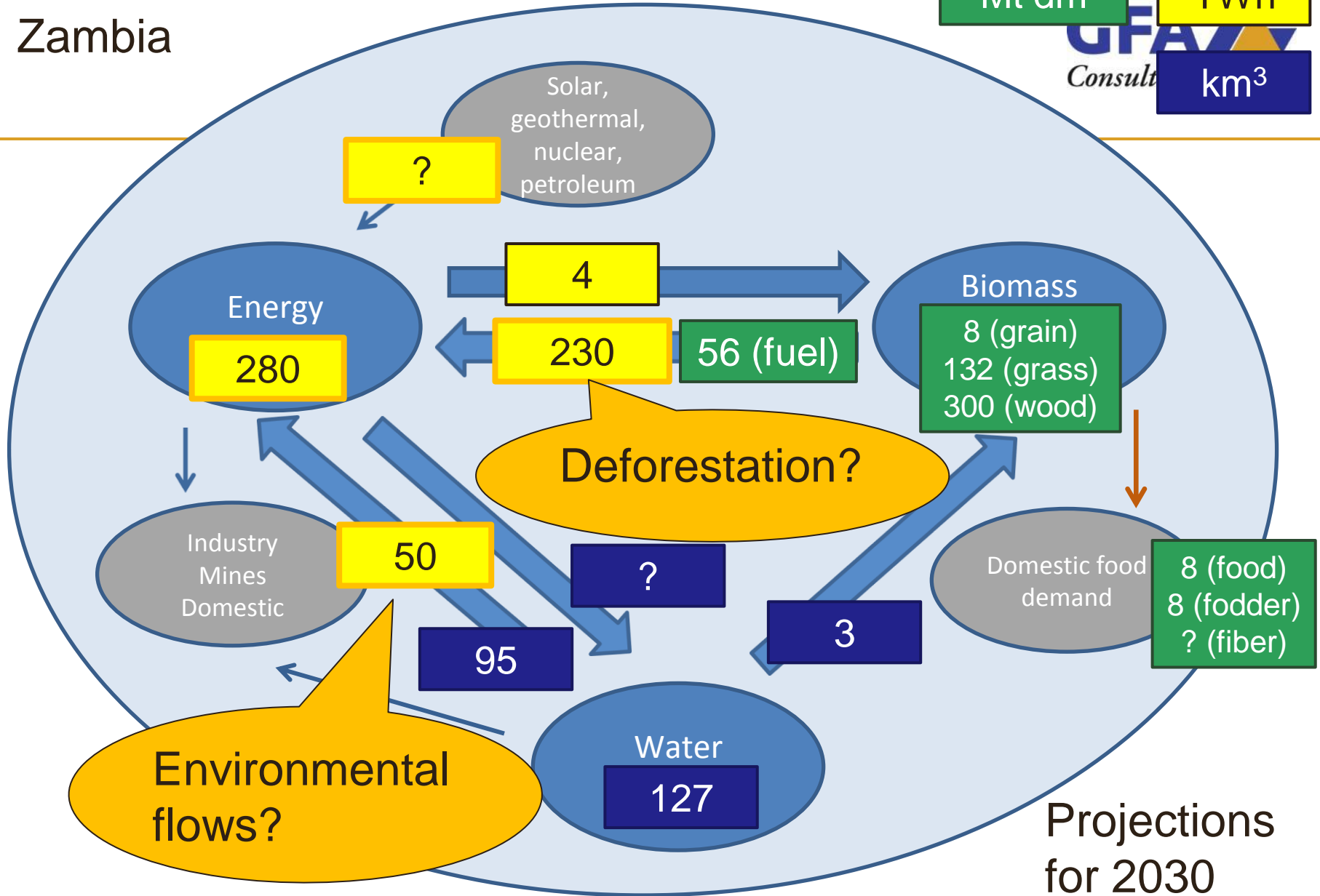
Zambia

Mt dm

TWh

Consult

km³



- **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

