



Supporting small-holder farmers in partnership with Self Help Africa in Nsunda village. Photo: Self Help Africa

ZAMBIA CLIMATE ACTION REPORT 2016

Resilience and Economic Inclusion Team | Irish Aid | November, 2017

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COUNTRY CONTEXT

Zambia is a landlocked country located on the central plateau of the southern African region, with a land area of 752,612 square kilometres and a population of over 16 million. Zambia is now a lower middle-income country with consistent and robust economic growth and has progressed to the medium human development category. Despite Zambia's sustained economic growth (at a rate of 6.0% in 2014), the country remains challenged to translate economic growth into significant poverty reduction and to improve livelihoods for the majority of poor people.

Climate-induced changes to physical and biological systems are already exerting considerable stress on the country's vulnerable sectors. Agriculture and food security, wildlife, forestry, water and energy, health and infrastructure have been adversely impacted, thereby affecting the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development efforts. The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index ranks Zambia as the 34th most vulnerable and 69th least ready to adapt to climate change, of the countries it covered for 2015.

Climate variability undermines attempts to reduce poverty and food insecurity, since most of Zambia's poor population consists of rural small-scale farmers who rely on agricultural incomes (and even some urban areas rely on agriculture as the main source of livelihood). Government has prioritised development of the agricultural sector as the key step towards diversification from over dependency on copper mining and it has potential for driving broad-based and inclusive economic growth. However, impacts of climate change, if not well addressed in the short and long term will affect agricultural productivity and economic development. Policies and programmes on climate change are largely in place together with relevant governance and institutional structures, but the challenges of integration of climate change across all sectors, as well as implementation of policies, remain.

Country Statistics



Population 2016
(est):
16,200,000



Income (GNI)
per capita 2016:
\$1,300



HDI Rank 2016:
139



Vulnerability
Rank 2015: 34



Climate Risk
Index Rank
2016 : 143



Map of Zambia: Irish Aid

1. <http://data.worldbank.org/country/zambia>
2. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?locations=ZM>
3. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/ZMB>
4. <http://index.gain.org/country/zambia>
5. The CRI indicates a level of exposure & vulnerability to extreme events, which countries should understand as warnings in order to be prepared for more frequent and/or more severe events in the future
<https://germanwatch.org/en/download/16411.pdf>

OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2016

	Bilateral €	Civil Society €
Climate Finance Adaptation (UNFCCC)	0	1,249,200
Climate Finance Mitigation (UNFCCC)	0	0
Climate Finance Cross-cutting (UNFCCC)	1,110,000	0
Biodiversity (UNCBD)	1,670,000	545,689
Desertification (UNCDD)	0	600,003
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	835,000	N/A
Total Climate Finance	1,110,000	1,249,200

***Note:** Climate Finance, Biodiversity, Desertification and DRR amounts should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits. A fuller explanation of the marking for climate adaptation, climate mitigation, cross-cutting and co-benefits is set out in the Annex on Methodology.*

In 2016, Ireland provided a total of €1,110,000 to Zambia in climate finance through its bilateral aid programme. In addition, Ireland provided €1,249,200 in 2016 in climate finance to projects in Zambia through its civil society programme. Climate relevant expenditure provided by Irish Aid to civil society organizations in 2016 was Rio marked and accounted for systematically for the first time, in cooperation with the project partners themselves. Projects and programmes funded by Irish Aid have a strong agricultural focus. Projects to improve livelihoods, address food insecurity and build resilience of small scale farmers continue to be undertaken in Northern Province. Civil Society partners Concern, Self Help Africa and Misean Cara are helping to build resilience to climate change by increasing smallholder skills and knowledge and engaging farmers in value chains and networks. More detail is provided on these projects on pages 13 to 19, with data and methodology behind these figures available in the Annex to this report.

ZAMBIA: CLIMATE CHANGE TRENDS AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

RECENT CLIMATE TRENDS IN ZAMBIA

Zambia has a tropical climate where temperatures remain relatively cool throughout the year due to the high altitudes of the East African Plateau. The highest seasonal temperatures are reached in the hot, dry season, September to November (22- 27°C), and coolest in the winter months, June to August (15- 20°C). The hot summer months are very dry, receiving almost no rainfall between June and August. Rainfall in Zambia is also strongly influenced by the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), which causes further inter- annual variability. El Niño brings drier than average conditions in the wet summer months in the southern half of the country, whilst the north of the country simultaneously experiences significantly wetter- than average conditions.

Zambia's average annual temperature has increased by 1.3°C since 1960, an average rate of 0.29°C per decade. The rate of increase is most rapid in the winter, at 0.34°C per decade. The average number of hot days¹ and hot nights per year in Zambia have increased while the frequency of cold days² and nights have decreased significantly since 1960 in all seasons. Average annual rainfall over Zambia has decreased by an average rate of 1.9mm per month per decade since 1960 primarily due to decreases from December to February.

PROJECTIONS OF FUTURE CLIMATE IN ZAMBIA

The mean annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.2 to 3.4°C by the 2060s, and 1.6 to 5.5°C by the 2090s³. The range of projections by the 2090s under any one emissions scenario is 1.5- 2.5°C. The projected rate of warming is a little more rapid in the southern and western regions of Zambia than the northern and eastern regions.

All projections indicate substantial increases in the frequency of days and nights that are considered 'hot' in the current climate. Most projections of rainfall do not indicate substantial changes in national average annual rainfall, but indicate decreases in rain from September to November and increases in rain from December to January. Whereas the annual average rainfall projections do not show a significant increase, the decreases in Sept- Nov could be in

¹ Hot' day or 'hot' night is defined by the temperature exceeded on 10% of days or nights in current climate of that region and season.

² Cold' days or 'cold' nights are defined as the temperature below which 10% of days or nights are recorded in current climate of that region or season.

³ McSweeney, C., New, M. & Lizcano, G. 2010. UNDP Climate Change Country Profiles: Zambia.

terms of amounts, onset and cessation; the increases in Dec-Jan could be in terms of intensity and length of the rainy season and of course all affect seasonality of crops.

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS FOR ZAMBIA

The World Resource Institute's (WRI) estimated that total GHG emissions excluding Land use Change and Forestry (LUCF) in Zambia dropped by almost 18% between 1990 and 2010; when LUCF is included in the figures, the drop is 13%. The highest emissions were Agriculture & LUCF, Waste and energy sectors.

The predominance of emissions from LUCF/agriculture suggests that the greatest opportunities for mitigation exist in this sector and that national mitigation efforts should place a strong focus on this area. The Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) estimates that 2/3 of urban residents rely on charcoal for cooking, and a recent scoping study by CIFOR on the charcoal and timber trade in Zambia observes that in the absence of alternative energy sources, charcoal demand and production will increase in tandem with the country's rapid urbanization rate.

Zambia's National Policy on Climate Change 2016 recognizes that deforestation rates are high, estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000 hectares per annum, and lists the principal causes as charcoal and firewood consumption; timber production; unsustainable agricultural methods such as shifting cultivation; and other land use practices. However, it places limited emphasis on the contribution of deforestation and forest degradation to national GHG emissions, and does not explicitly link them to potential alterations in the country's hydrology and consequent impact on water availability.⁴

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITY

Zambia sits in the bottom 20% of countries in terms of risk preparation, and also among the countries with the highest poverty risk in 2030 (World Bank, 2013)⁵. Findings from the economy wide modelling assessment suggest that climate variability has a pronounced negative effect on economic growth. It is estimated that, on average, climate variability reduces Zambia's GDP growth rate by 0.4 percentage points per year, which costs the country US\$4.3 billion over a 10-year period. These losses reach as high as US\$7.1 billion under Zambia's worst rainfall scenario. Zambia also undertook a study which showed that the country has lost US\$5 billion of GDP between 1991-2011 due to negative economic impacts of climate related

⁴ The coordination of climate finance in Zambia, 2014

⁵ This assessment is based on the Index of Risk Preparation developed for the 'Managing Risk for Development', World Development Report 2014; and on a Poverty Risk measure developed by ODI (ODI, 2013). This measures assets and services across four categories: human capital, physical and financial assets, social support, and state support

disasters⁶. Negative impacts of climate change are observed on key economic sectors including water, agriculture, forestry, wildlife, tourism, mining, energy, infrastructure and health. The aggregated estimated total GDP loss by sector was in the range of US\$ 4,330-5,440 million with the following sector GDP losses: Agriculture (\$2,200 – 3,130m), Energy related (\$270 – 450m), Health (\$460m), and Natural Resources (\$1,400m).

El Nino induced drought episodes are increasingly common in Southern Africa. For Zambia, based on historical records of El Nino events, the southern half of the country is usually prone to drier conditions (NCCRS, 2010). The negative impacts of droughts are felt most by those dependent on climate sensitive economic activities, such as rain-fed agriculture, for their sustenance. Erratic rainfall also has significant impacts on Zambia, especially on farming and human settlements. Floods and droughts have increased in frequency over the past three decades, costing the nation an estimated 0.4% in annual economic growth⁷. Climate change impacts will have negative impacts on different sectors and increase vulnerability of the categories of the population who are already vulnerable.

Drought, flooding, extreme temperatures and prolonged dry spells are threatening rural livelihoods through crop failures and degraded food and water security systems. In the last two decades, yields for crops such as maize have been severely affected by extreme drought, flooding and rainfall deficits (NAPA 2007). Climate variability undermines attempts to reduce poverty and food insecurity, since most of Zambia's poor population consists of rural small-scale farmers who rely on agricultural incomes.

Agriculture contributes 20% of GDP and accounts for more than 60% of the labour force. In the rural areas, agriculture is the main employer responsible for almost 87-90% of employment. The majority of farmers, almost 98%, can be classified as small scale farmers whose agricultural activities are almost 100% dependent on rainfall. Therefore, the agriculture sector in Zambia is extremely vulnerable to rain fall patterns which have become more unpredictable under climate change (NAPA 2007; Phiri et al 2013). Agriculture annual GDP growth rate has been reduced by at least 1 percentage point, and by over 2 percentage points during the worst rainfall scenario. This will greatly reduce Zambia's chances of achieving the national development goal of strengthening agricultural and rural income growth.⁸ In the absence of adaptation, rainfall variability alone could keep an additional 300,000 people below the poverty line over the next decade.⁹

⁶ UNISDR 2017

⁷Economic Assessment of the Impacts of Climate Change in Zambia

⁸ IFPRI, 2009. The Impact of Climate Variability and Change on Economic Growth and Poverty in Zambia

⁹

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR%208%20SPCR%20Zambia.pdf>

Livestock production is also largely dependent on rainfall. The country's high rainfall variability and limited irrigation capacity make the sector vulnerable to climate change. The rising frequency of drought and shorter rainy seasons as well as high temperatures may also degrade grazing land and lead to loss of livestock, with negative consequences for food security, loss of income and loss of livestock.

Impacts of climate change are also affecting the health of vulnerable populations in Zambia. Climate changes are predicted to increase mortality levels associated with climate-sensitive diseases. Health in general will also be affected by climate hazards in terms of heat stress caused by the rising temperatures, increase in water borne diseases and malnutrition due to insufficient food. Malaria, being the number one killer disease in Zambia, requires a constant assessment of its status. Floods are expected to have effects as water recedes and stagnates, causing favourable environments for mosquitoes, which will in turn transmit more diseases.

In terms of water resources, Zambia has a relatively abundant supply of surface water and groundwater. However, surface water is unevenly distributed throughout the country, and the southern region often experiences water shortages. During drought periods and following declines in precipitation, there have been reductions in the flow and volume of rivers, streams, and lakes, which have affected the accessibility and availability of surface water and groundwater for drinking, agriculture, livestock rearing, other human activities, and fisheries. Reduced access and availability of water resources also impact hydroelectric power in Zambia.

In addition, Zambia has experienced increases in heavy rainfall and flooding events in recent years, which can increase siltation of water sources, and carry pollutants such as fertilizer and chemicals, contaminating water sources and exacerbating health and sanitation problems.

ZAMBIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY FRAMEWORK

Zambia has put in place climate relevant policies and strategies which include:

- National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) 2007,
- Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015,
- National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010, and
- National Policy on Climate Change 2016.

There are other policies and sectoral strategies that contribute to environment, climate change adaptation and mitigation, including

- National Policy on Environment (NPE, 2007);
- National Forestry Policy of 2014;

- National Energy Policy of 2008;
- National Agriculture Policy of 2014
- Transport Policy of 2002;
- National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+, 2015);
- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2);
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA, 2013);
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs, 2014);
- Second National Communication (SNC, 2015).

There are still policy gaps at sectoral level to enable integration of climate change adaptation as a cross cutting issue. Whereas the policies are in place, the challenge remains to integrate climate change into other key national policies and programmes, as well as ensure policies are implemented.

PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN MANAGING CLIMATE-RELATED INVESTMENTS ¹⁰

Ministry of Finance (MoF)

Responsible for managing the national budget process, and is the conduit for all international climate-related financial inflows. It is also the main anchoring point for the Zambia's largest donor-funded climate change programme - the PPCR

Office of the Vice-President (OVP) - Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU)

The DMMU is responsible for mobilizing and managing resources for disaster response and rehabilitation. Although charged with responding to all types of disasters, those arising from climate variability make up the bulk of its work.

Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP)

As the institution responsible for natural resource management, land administration and forestry, it receives the bulk of donor support for such activities including REDD+ funding. ZEMA falls under this ministry.

¹⁰ Rooij, J.,V., 2014. The coordination of climate finance in Zambia

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)

The largest sector allocation for ‘mainstreamed’ climate change programmes from the national budget over the period 2007-2012 is estimated to have gone to Agriculture. In addition it has received substantial climate-related donor funding.

Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development (MMEWD)

Substantial climate-related cooperating partner support has been provided both to the Water and Energy Departments. In particular, a programme for enhancing water resource management systems currently underway is receiving considerable donor funding, notably for investments in climate and hydrometric data monitoring platforms.

Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH)

Lead ministry for the implementation of the Decentralisation Policy aimed at enhancing the capacity of sub-national government, and devolving responsibilities as well as budget allocations. Likely to be instrumental in enhancing access of sub-national government structures to climate finance. Responsible for the Constituency Development Fund that disburses funds to districts for rehabilitation and maintenance of such local infrastructure as secondary roads, water and sanitation facilities, and community-based health and education facilities.

Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication (MTWSC)

Being charged with overseeing the construction and maintenance of public facilities (road, rail, air and waterway transport; public buildings such as schools, offices, health and housing; ICT and meteorological equipment), the bulk of public infrastructure finance passes through this Ministry. The high priority being accorded to infrastructure development in Zambia has resulted in MTWSC’s budget allocation for 2014 rising by 37.5% relative to 2013. Important bodies falling under this Ministry are the National Road Fund Agency (NRFA), the Road Development Agency (RDA), and the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD). NRFA is responsible for managing funds for the road sector, and the RDA for the planning, design, construction, maintenance and management of the country’s road network. ZMD implements meteorological investments.

NDC IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Zambia’s first NDC includes both adaptation and mitigation actions with a goal of achieving its contribution by 2030. A total emission reduction of 47% against a 2010 base year is targeted. Like many other countries, Zambia is now faced with the challenge of implementing the NDC. Consultants CDKN and its partners – Ricardo and Africa Development and Investment (ADI) – are providing technical support to enable the country to move towards

implementation. The NDC Quick-Start Guide has therefore been used to guide the development of an NDC Implementation Plan to support implementation of the Paris Agreement. The NDC Quick-Start Guide has three steps: Preparatory Work; Developing the NDC implementation plan; and Delivering the NDC implementation plan. These steps are supported by five modules: Mitigation, Adaptation, Governance, Finance and MRV.

PROGRESS ON NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP)

The Government of Zambia has not yet developed the NAP, though an initial stakeholder engagement to introduce the NAP has been conducted. The government has approached the Global Water Partnership and UNDP to collaborate on its bid for preparatory and readiness funding under the Green Climate Fund. The Ministries of Health and Agriculture are working on their sectoral NAPs, with support from UNDP. There is also a plan to initiate NAPS for water and energy, which will all inform the National NAP when the funds are available to start on the national process. Ensuring coordination across sectoral level NAPs and with the national one will be essential.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES FUNDED IN ZAMBIA IN 2016

The following sections of this report set out the detail of the projects and programmes supported by Ireland in Zambia in 2016 through the bilateral and civil society programmes. Irish Aid works with a wide range of partners to help build resilience of local communities with a practical focus on agriculture and nutrition. For example, Ireland supports the development of climate resilient cropping strategies with Self-Help Africa, and consultants, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) with local Livelihood Enhancement Groups on a series of exercises including data collection and climate risk assessment to adjust and improve the resilience of the business-as-usual cropping strategies.

Ireland supports action across a range of sectors. For example, during COP22, Ireland, represented by Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment Mr Naughten, alongside fellow EU Member States, signed joint declarations of intent (DOI) on renewable energy with Zambia. The initiative is aimed at accelerating the supply of, and access to, clean, renewable and sustainable energy services in Zambia as well as encouraging private sector investment in renewable energy. A similar agreement was signed with Mozambique.

BILATERAL PROGRAMMES

INTEGRATED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS IN NORTHERN PROVINCE

The goal of this project is to contribute to improved livelihoods, health status, food and nutritional security of poor households in the Northern Province with a particular focus on women and vulnerable groups linked to the Irish Aid Local Development Programme in Mbala and Luwingu districts. Some of the research questions addressed include: What are the opportunities to improve food and nutrition security through integration of aquaculture crops, livestock and forest; what role do forests play in the performance of wetland based capture fisheries; and how do forests contribute to the ecosystem services necessary to maintain agricultural productivity? This project builds capacity for the integration of biodiversity and eco-system service concerns into local planning and development and supports the protection of carbon sinks. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €175,000.***

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN NORTHERN PROVINCE

The primary goal of this programme is to improve the livelihoods, health status, food and nutrition security of poor households in Northern Province, with a particular focus on women and vulnerable groups. It aims to increase household food and nutrition security while improving knowledge in integrated soil management practices. It is intended that appropriate farming practices, such as conservation agriculture, will result in sustainable land-use and increased productivity while maintaining eco-system services. Training is provided in climate-smart crop, livestock and aquaculture production, and sustainable use of wetlands. The programme also aims to mainstream disaster risk reduction in all its activities including through capacity building, and establishment of disaster management committees. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €835,000.***

UN DELIVERING AS ONE

The strengthening of national systems for climate resilience and disaster risk reduction and response is one of five priority outcome areas for the UN Development Assistance Framework in Zambia. Climate change is also seen to be a factor in other outcome areas, due to impacts on agriculture and business, and increased incidence of malaria and water borne diseases. Interventions include: strengthening information management and early warning systems for better planning preparedness; integrating climate change risks into programming and policies particularly for land-cover; natural resource management, raising awareness of environmental issues in the general population; building capacity on energy efficiency and

renewable energy in government, revising agriculture, land and forestry policy to reflect climate change, and building capacity for non-Overseas Development Aid carbon-financing. ***Climate relevant funding provided by Irish Aid in 2016: €100,000.***



Roadside market, Northern Province, Zambia. *Photo: Irish Aid*

CASE STUDY: IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY FOR SMALL HOLDER FARMERS

Irish Aid has supported the Integrated Research in Development for Improved Livelihoods Project in Northern Province. The goal of the project is to contribute to improved livelihoods, health status, food and nutritional security, and resilience to climate change of poor households in the Northern Province with a particular focus on women and vulnerable groups. The project also focused on building capacity for the integration of biodiversity and eco-system service concerns into local planning and support to the protection of carbon sinks.

Kennedy Musengo, is a 53-year-old father of eight, from Nsunda village. The family of 10, including himself and his wife, requires a stable supply of food, which he was struggling to provide, amidst uncertainty with weather conditions and planting seasons. With support from Irish Aid, in partnership with Self Help Africa, Kennedy set up a fish business this year through access to small loans from a credit association established by the programme. This has allowed Kennedy to save for the first time and pay school fees for his children. Never content with just that, Kennedy is looking ahead to the future and already has plans for the year to come. ***“I plan to change things this year. If I have a good harvest, I want to build a new house. One with iron sheets and stronger walls”***. Kennedy says the business he runs alongside his farming activities helps him in times of poor harvest due to poor rains.



Kennedy Musengo in his maize garden -Kalende Village, Luwingu District. Photo credit; Edward Meleki, Self Help Africa, Zambia

Charity Kamwala, a 56-year-old widow from Nsunda village in Northern Province cares for seven children and grandchildren. She has received farm training in crop diversification from the Irish Aid funded Local Development Programme in Northern Zambia. She is growing new crops, and is able to provide her young dependents with a much healthier diet. She has also added extra rooms plus a new iron sheet roof to her previously grass thatched mud-walled home.

“When I look at the house now, I still can’t believe it’s mine. Owning it, I feel like a different person.”- Charity Kamwala.

Charity, as a widowed women, faced challenges with farm labour and limited support. Charity has a plan of using hired labour to supplement her efforts when her income levels improve. This will enable her to have a bigger size of cultivated plot and reduce her work load, which will be more compatible with the season changes and climate variability experienced. She is also optimistic that with the changing rain pattern in recent years, the new crops will give her better income.

ZAMBIA - MAPPING OF BILATERAL EXPENDITURE 2016

Project/ Programme	Recipient	2016 Disbursed / provided	Rio Marker Mitig	Rio Marker Adapt	Rio Marker Biodiv	Rio Marker Desertif	Agric	Disaster Risk Reduc	Cap Build	Tech Trans	Forestry & Agroforestry	Total Climate Accounting Weight	Total Accounted Climate Amount	Mitigation Total	Adaptation Total	Cross-cutting Climate Change
Integrated Research and Development for improved Livelihoods in Northern Province	Small scale farmers in Northern Province	350,000	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	50%	175,000	0	0	175,000
Local Development Programme in Northern Province	Small scale farmers in Northern Province	1,670,000	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	50%	835,000	0	0	835,000
UN delivering as one	UNDP	200,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50%	100,000	0	0	100,000

IRISH AID FUNDING TO CIVIL SOCIETY PROGRAMME PARTNERS IN ZAMBIA

Civil Society partners Concern, Self Help Africa and Misesan Cara are helping to build resilience to climate change by increasing smallholder skills and knowledge and engaging farmers in value chains and networks. More detail is set out in the table below:

Project/ Programme	Irish Aid Funding in 2016 €	Climate Relevant €	Adaptati on €	Mitigati on €	Cross cutting	Biodiver sity €	Desertificat ion €
Concern - Western Province - To improve the wellbeing of extreme poor households with focus on female headed households in 3 districts of Western Province including by increasing the amount of micro-nutrient-rich food crops produced at the household level in combination with targeted nutrition/health behaviour change.	1,050,011	833,224	833,224	0	0	€305,997	260,984
Self Help Africa - Contribute to reducing hunger and poverty by increasing smallholder production and return from Enterprises.	464,961	€325,473	325,473	0	0	162,736	325,473
Misesan Cara: Sisters of Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary (Chigwell) - Sunsuntila Centre: Empowerment of Households through Livelihood interventions; acquisition of transport to support project activities at the Milling Plant, Poultry Unit and Livelihood Programme	55,486	27,742	27,742	0	0	27,742	0
Misesan Cara: Sisters of Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary (Chigwell) - Households In Distress (HID) Programme – Community Based Intervention horticultural production, improved farming methods, local food processing and preservation.	71,337	35,668	35,668	0	0	35,668	0
Misesan Cara: Volunteer Missionary Movement Mother Earth Sustainable Agricultural Project	27,093	27,093	27,093	0	0	13,546	13,546

ANNEX – OECD RIO MARKER METHODOLOGY

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Rio Marker methodology underpins the UNFCCC climate finance figures totals quoted on page five and in the tables above. The Rio Marker definitions were employed to identify and score disbursements as climate mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting relevant. The Rio Markers and the anticipated Disaster Risk Management Marker¹¹ work on a three-score system. Activities can be identified with;

- Principal marker of 2
- Significant marker of 1
- Or not targeted; 0.

The choice of principle, significant or not-targeted relates to hierarchy of objectives, goals and intended outcomes in the programme or project design. A principle marker is applied if the marker policy is one of the principle objectives of the activity and has a profound impact on the design of the activity. A significant marker is applied if the marker policy is a secondary objective, or a planned co-benefit, in the programme or project design. The zero marker is applied to show that the marker policy was not targeted in the programme or project design. If this is unknown, the marker is left blank.

The mapped climate finance in this report includes financial support both for activities scored as ‘principal’ (2) and for activities scored as ‘significant’ (1). This report categorises disbursements as adaptation where the scoring against the adaptation marker exceeds the scoring against the mitigation marker and vice versa. Where scoring is equal (and >0) under both adaptation and mitigation markers, the disbursement is counted as cross-cutting. In reporting bilateral climate finance we place a different weight on support for principal and significant activities. In aggregating finance for principal and significant activities, ‘principal’ activities are weighted with a coefficient of 100% and ‘significant’ activities are weighted with a coefficient of 50%. Where an activity has both adaptation and mitigation benefits, or is cross-cutting, it is weighted according to its highest score i.e. weights in mitigation and adaptation are not aggregated.

¹¹ An OECD DRR marker definition is nearing completion but is not yet agreed. Therefore we employed a simple approach by only marking or counting those projects or programmes where objectives and/or plans explicitly included and specified disaster risk management or disaster risk reduction components. Projects or programmes where early warning systems, or risk mitigation for natural hazards were specified in the activity documentation were also considered to be relevant to DRM.

Under OECD DAC reporting guidelines, disbursements can be marked for multiple Rio Markers and policy markers. This is critical as it reflects and recognises the importance of achieving as much as possible with limited resources. Many of the Irish climate relevant disbursements have multiple co-benefits and therefore are scored under more than one Rio Marker and in particular may be marked for both mitigation and adaptation. However, in reporting climate finance to the UNFCCC and the EU both formats only one column in which to identify if the activity supported is climate change mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting. A large share of Irish disbursements are marked for both mitigation and adaptation and could thus be considered as cross-cutting. However in most of these cases, one objective supersedes the other. Therefore in calculating total finance for adaptation and total finance for mitigation respectively, this report categorises all disbursements as adaptation where the scoring against the adaptation marker exceeds the scoring against the mitigation marker and vice versa. Where scoring is equal (and >0) under both adaptation and mitigation markers, the disbursement is counted as cross-cutting. This methodology means that amounts for mitigation, adaptation and crosscutting climate may be aggregated together for total climate finance. However, it is still *not* appropriate to aggregate climate with biodiversity or desertification finance as these categories contain overlaps.