# NDC AND UNFSS PATHWAY ANALYSES – HIGHLIGHTING SYNERGIES & ACCELERATING DIALOGUE

## ZAMBIA

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# 1. OVERVIEW

Zambia is a landlocked country in southern Africa, projected to be significantly impacted by climate change. Zambia currently ranks 106th in the Germanwatch Climate Risk Index (CRI) Country Index.[1]

The ND-GAIN Country Index shows a country's current vulnerability to climate disruptions. ND-GAIN assesses the vulnerability of a country by considering six life-supporting sectors: food, water, health, ecosystem services, human habitat, and infrastructure. Each sector is in turn represented by six indicators that represent three cross-cutting components: the exposure of the sector to climate-related or climate-exacerbated hazards; the sensitivity of that sector to the impacts of the hazard and the adaptive capacity of the sector to cope or adapt to these impacts.

For the food sector, ND-GAIN uses the following indicators:

- Exposure: Projected change of cereal yields; and Projected population change
- Sensitivity: Food import dependency; and Rural Population
- Adaptive capacity: Agriculture capacity (Fertilizer, Irrigation, Pesticide, Tractor use); and Child malnutrition.

Given Zambia's high vulnerability to climate change and low adaptive capacities, climate change will jeopardize the country's development progress thus far. Zambia's NDC estimates a US$13.8 billion loss in GDP as a result of climate change[2], while other estimates suggest that Zambia's GDP will shrink by about 6% for the period between 2045 and 2050 in the absence of sound adaptation and mitigation policies.[3]

The projected increase in temperature (estimated at 1.8 to 2.0°C by 2030) and changes in precipitation patterns is suspected to cause water shortages across the country.[4] Precipitation trends exhibit significant inter-annual variability and are marked by uncertainty. Future dry and wet periods are projected to become more extreme, with drought as a particular risk to food security.[5] The El-Nino phenomenon is exacerbating the severe rain shortage in the country that caused massive crop failures.[6] Especially southwestern Zambia is characterized by already existing vulnerability to droughts and floods. Changing climate conditions pressure new agricultural opportunities, e.g.

[1] Germanwatch, Climate Risk Index 2025, Climate Risk Index 2025 | Germanwatch e.V.

[2] Zambia's NDC; https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Final%20Zambia_Revised%20and%20Updated_NDC_2021_.pdf

[3] Southern Africa – Towards Inclusive Economic Development (SA-TIED); Economic implications of climate change in Zambia; https://sa-tied.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/SA-TIED-WP-137.pdf

[4] African Climate Foundation, "From Climate Risk to Resilience: Unpacking the Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Zambia"; https://africanclimatefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/800835-ACF-Zambia-country-note-04.pdf

[5] Climate Risk Profile: Zambia; commissioned and conducted on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in cooperation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ, https://agrica.de/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/GIZ_Climate-Risk-Profile-Zambia_EN_final-1.pdf

[6] Oxfam Africa on hunger, malnutrition and water scarcity in Zambia https://africa.oxfam.org/latest/press-release/over-six-million-people-face-hunger-malnutrition-and-water-scarcity-zambia (accessed 14/06/2024)

substitutions for projected lower maize yields, being the country's staple crop. [7] These changes in precipitation are also likely to affect stability of hydro-based power supply.

Though the contribution of agriculture to the GDP is marginal, it is estimated that for 50-60% of the population, the sector is the main source of employment, income, and livelihoods. Additionally, it accounts for 76% of all GHG emissions, largely due to land use change (59% of all emissions). Agriculture is dominated by subsistence-based and rainfed production, exacerbating the effects of climate fluctuations and droughts on crop production.[8] Poverty is a persistent challenge, being further exacerbated by limited access to inputs, an untapped irrigation potential, and unsustainable farming practices, amongst others.[9] Moreover, currently, 50 percent of Zambia's population is categorized as undernourished, and 34 percent of children under the age of five experience stunted growth (December 2023).[10]

According to the African Climate Foundation, the Government of Zambia (GRZ) indicates a good understanding of these issues and puts efforts into climate change considerations in its national development planning. It calls for better cooperation and interaction between adaptation strategies in different sectors. Particular importance concerns effective water resource management, given the decrease in water availability, addressing adaptation and mitigation measures for e.g. irrigation. [11]

To better assess the alignment and convergence of food systems transformation ambitions and climate change-related policies, an analysis of Zambia's NDC and UNFSS national pathway was conducted. Both documents were examined regarding possible synergies and cross-cutting themes. Concrete political targets and strategies were identified in both documents across several thematic categories.

## 1.1. ZAMBIA'S NDC

Zambia's **updated National Determined Contribution (NDC)** was submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2021, including a contribution to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 25% by 2030, or by 47% with substantial international support, against the base year of 2010 under the Business As Usual (BAU) scenario. The base year emission was at 120.6 Mt (Million tonnes) CO2-Equivalents. Zambia's share of global GHG emissions is estimated at a mere 0.19%[12].

The government's commitment to reduce GHGs remained consistent with the first NDC. However, the updated NDC demonstrated improvement by extending the range of sectors to contribute to GHG reductions and developing a National Adaptation Plan. Beyond that, Zambia is in the process of implementing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

[7] African Climate Foundation, "From Climate Risk to Resilience: Unpacking the Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Zambia"
[8] Climate Risk Profile: Zambia
[9] The country's NDC
[10] UN Volunteers on hunger and malnutrition in Zambia https://www.unv.org/Success-stories/working-smallholders-tackle-food-insecurity-zambia (accessed 14/06/2024)
[11] African Climate Foundation, "From Climate Risk to Resilience: Unpacking the Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Zambia"; https://africanclimatefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/800835-ACF-Zambia-country-note-04.pdf
[12] https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/zambia (accessed 07/06/2024)

(NAMAs)[13] in the areas of agriculture, waste management, sustainable transport, and charcoal production.

The information provided in the NDC addresses the emissions derived from the following sectors: 1) Energy, 2) Agriculture Forestry, and Other Land Use, and 3) Waste, as these are the sectors primarily contributing to the emission profile of the country. However, no sector-based prioritization based on emissions is currently reflected in the NDC. Additional aspirations beyond these sectors include food security, gender equality, youth participation in the development agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and refer to the relevance of climate change efforts in the respective subjects.

Adaptation measures recommended in the NDC comprise three goals/programs: in program 1, adaption measures in crop, livestock, and fishery production through diversification and promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) (program 1) are addressed. Program 2 targets strategic infrastructure and health systems. In Program 3, adaptation measures include capacity building, e.g. for Early Warning Systems (EWS), CSA, and water technologies. The importance of the food and agricultural sector and its planned development for Zambia is not currently proportionally reflected in the NDC adaptation measures.

In the NDC, Zambia states that it concentrated its efforts on sectors that are estimated to have the most potential for mitigation and the highest chance of rapid implementation. For this reason, the sectors "Industrial Processes" and "Product Use" are not included in the NDC. According to the country's NDC, a detailed quantitative analysis has not yet been conducted, which is why concrete sectoral targets are not considered in this version of the NDC. However, the Government committed to providing a GHG inventory following Decision 18/CMA.1 of the Paris Agreement by the end of 2024.

Mitigation and adaptation processes elaborated in this version of the NDC have been implemented through the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP)-2017 to 2021. [14] Equally, the following Eight National Development Plan (8NDP) builds on adaptation actions and emission reduction targets mentioned in the NDC.[15] The implementation of NDC targets is accompanied by ongoing adaptation and strengthening of the Implementation Framework and through thorough Monitoring Reporting and Verification systems.

## 1.2. ZAMBIA'S UNFSS NATIONAL PATHWAY

The **UN Food Systems Summit** was held in September 2021. It addressed the need to transform food systems and make them more sustainable. Following several national dialogues, Zambia developed its National Pathway[16] ("Zambia Food Systems

[13] Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs): Concrete projects, policies, and programms that shift a sector in a country onto a low-carbon development trajectory. Further details in table 1

[15] Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP); further details in table 1

[16] Food System Summit, Zambia Food Systems Transformation Pathways https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/docs/unfoodsystemslibraries/national-pathways/zambia/2023-07-21-zambia-national-pathway---english.pdf?sfvrsn=d16e0333_1

Transformation Pathways"). It outlines the necessary policies, programs, and stakeholder interventions needed to attain the Zero Hunger target (Sustainable Development Goal No. 2). The pathway highlights the transformation potential of Zambia's agrifood systems with the overarching goals to 1) establish nutrition as a fundamental outcome of implementing the pathway and 2) ensure nutritious foods and healthy diets for all.

Throughout the consultations and multi-stakeholder interactions and reflections on relevant policies, the outcomes were five so-called "Zambia Food Systems Pathways", summarized in the overarching document mentioned above, precisely:

1) Ensuring access to safe and nutritious foods for all;
2) Shifting to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns;
3) Boosting nature-positive food production;
4) Advancing equitable livelihoods of people involved in the food system;
5) Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses.

The five pathways offer solutions to achieve the Feed Zambia – Zero Hunger Vision 2030, which targets that the entire population is well-fed and hunger is eradicated. Furthermore, they provide options for better agroecological production methods, minimizing impacts on the environment and biodiversity. In Annex 1, the key strategic focuses of the five pathways are split up into short (3 years) and long (until 2030) term goals.

## 2. SYNERGIES BETWEEN NDC AND UNFSS NATIONAL PATHWAY

In the next step, the NDC and UNFSS Pathway documents were analyzed for overlapping and concrete or matching targets.

Both, the NDC and the UNFSS pathway refer to **diversification** as an approach for climate resilience and food security. The UNFSS pathway highlights the need to diversify cropping systems, from maize mono-cropping to various climate-resilient crops including cowpeas, and to diversify the livestock and fishery sectors. The NDC does not name concrete diversification targets.

In addition, **climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices** for crop production, livestock, and fisheries are listed as possible adaptation measures for production systems in both documents. The NDC highlights the necessity for capacity building in CSA, whereas the UNFSS pathway suggests promoting and incentivizing agricultural finance on CSA practices.

**Irrigation technologies** are mentioned in the NDC and the UNFSS pathway. In the UNFSS pathway, Zambia proposes to increase the uptake of irrigation technologies and to promote damn construction and rehabilitation and low-cost water harvesting infrastructure. In the NDC, the country commits to enhancing capacity building in protecting and conserving water catchment areas and to enhance investments in water capture, storage, and transfer. Furthermore, Zambia intends to increase capacity building in the use and application of water technologies to save, recycle, irrigate, and manage water resources sustainably on household, agriculture, and industrial levels.

In both, the UNFSS Pathway and the NDC, the government suggests contributing to climate resiliency by promoting and providing **effective Early Warning Systems (EWS)** to enable climate-resilient cropping, livestock, and fisheries systems. More concretely, in the NDC Zambia emphasizes enhancing decentralized climate information services and long-term projections and strengthening capacity building on EWS. According to the

UNFSS pathway, EWS are of particular importance in the context of low rainfall Agro-Ecological Zones I and II[17] which have less than 800mm of rainfall per year.

Zambia also seeks to strengthen the **conservation of genetic resources**, as mentioned in both documents. In the NDC, the country commits to conserving germplasms for landraces and their wild relatives as one adaptation measure. The UNFSS Pathway equally emphasizes the importance of indigenous and underutilized crops, livestock, and fish species to conserve biodiversity while harnessing valuable inherent traits. Concrete underutilized and indigenous crops indicating climate-resilient traits being named in the UNFSS pathway are Sorghum and millets, cassava, and legumes (Cowpeas and Bambara nuts).

## 3. GAPS BETWEEN NDC AND UNFSS PATHWAY

According to the UNFSS pathway, **fortification** plays an important role in enhancing nutritional diversity. For example, Zambia suggests the fortification of complementary foods, salt, cereal flour, rice, and cooking oil in the UNFSS pathway. It intends to promote fortified food consumption among important food items, e.g. orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, and iron-rich legumes. This subject is not addressed in the NDC. The NDC has no mention of the role of **agroforestry**, while it is briefly addressed in the UNFSS Pathway. In the document, the authors suggest to promote agroforestry among small-scale farmers.

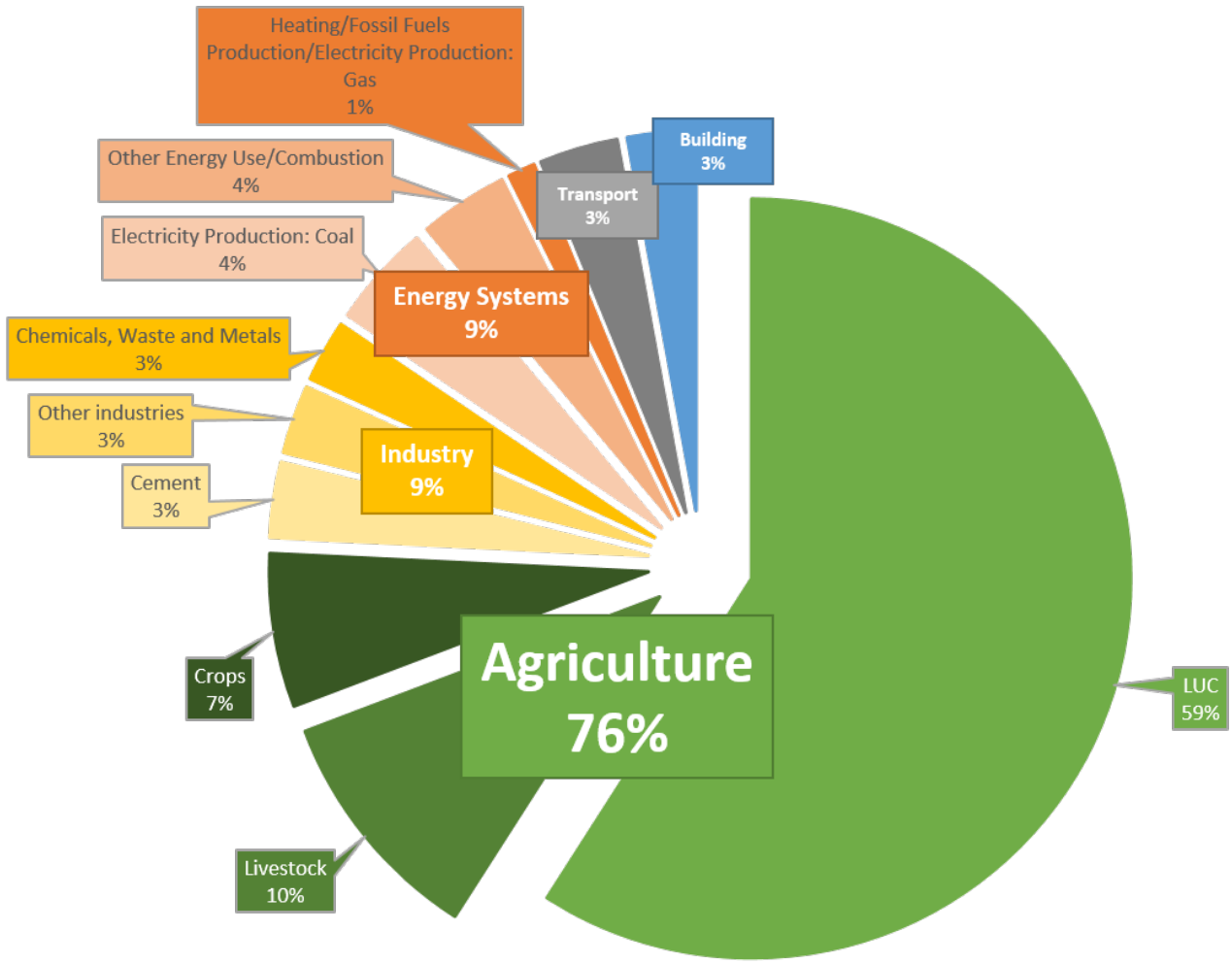
## 4. GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

Zambia's estimated total GHG emissions in 2024 are at 69.0 Mt $CO_2$eq, according to the World Emissions Clock by the World Data Lab. Under a business as usual (BAU) scenario, the country's emissions are estimated to increase slightly to 70.4 Mt $CO_2$eq by 2030.

In 2024, agriculture is estimated to account for 76% of the country's total GHG emissions (52.2 MtCO2eq, including land use change), followed by industry (9%, including waste) and energy systems (9%) (figure 1). The impact of land use change (59% of total emissions) is largely driven by conversion of forests to non-forest land use (for example crop production). A marginal share of GHGs to the national total is contributed by transport (3%) and building (including Heating & Cooking: Gas, Oil and Coal, and Cooling) (3%). Land use change constitutes a significant share of GHGs in the agriculture sector and makes up over half (59%) of agriculture emissions. The calculations for 2024 are based on a BAU scenario.

[17] Zambia is divided into three major ecological regions, Regions I, II and III which are primarily based on precipitation but also incorporate other climatical and topological factors.

*Figure 1: Estimated GHG emissions Zambia by sector in percent (%) (2024). Rounded figures.*[18]




[18] Source: authors calculations based on World Emissions Clock https://worldemissions.io/ , accessed June 14, 2024

# 5. KEY POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND INSTITUTIONS UNDERPINNING THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF ZAMBIA'S NDC AND UNFSS NATIONAL PATHWAY

In a final step, an overview (Table 1 and Table 2) was compiled of the key policy frameworks and institutional arrangements[19] on climate change and agrifood systems transformation that support the implementation and complement the country's NDC and UNFSS national Pathway.[20]

*Table 1: Zambia's institutional and policy frameworks guiding climate policy and agrifood systems transformation*[21]

| **Policies, strategies, and political frameworks** | |
|---|---|
| **CLIMATE CHANGE** | **FOOD SYSTEMS** |
| **Vision 2030 (2006)**<br>The vision aims to transform the country into a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030. Key targets are:<br>- Economic diversification<br>- Sustainable development<br>- Infrastructure development<br>- Human development (education, healthcare, and social services)<br>- Good governance<br>- Povery reduction | |
| **Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 Zambia (2015)**<br>Aiming to conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable use of natural resources. Key objectives are:<br>- Conservation of Biodiversity<br>- Sustainable use of biodiversity<br>- Equitable Sharing: Promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.<br>Enhancement of Biodiversity Benefits to Zambia's economic and social development. | |
| **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) (2016)**<br>Concrete projects, policies, and programs that shift a sector in a country onto a low-carbon development trajectory. On<br>- Small hydro, sustainable agriculture,<br>- Sustainable transport,<br>- Integrated waste management, and<br>Sustainable charcoal production. | |
| **Zambia's National Development Plan (7NDP) of 2017 to 2021 and**<br>**Zambia's National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022-2026**<br>Includes the aim of implementing socio-economic development. The plan highlights inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and resilience-building to ensure long-term national prosperity. Key aspects are:<br>- Economic diversification and job creation,<br>- Human development (improvement of education, healthcare, and social protection),<br>- Environmental sustainability,<br>- Governance and institutional development, and<br>Infrastructure development. | |

[19] An overview of important strategies and policies can be found at https://climate-laws.org/search?r=sub-saharan-africa&l=cameroon&sf=date&so=asc

[20] A more detailed description of each policy can be found on the Climate Policy Database: https://climatepolicydatabase.org/countries/zambia; and on the Climate Change Laws Database Website: https://climate-laws.org/search?l=zambia&sf=date&so=asc

[21] Working list, not yet exhaustive

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Policies, strategies, and political frameworks</th></tr>
<tr><th>CLIMATE CHANGE</th><th>FOOD SYSTEMS</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">National Green Growth Strategy (2024-2030)<br>To promote development pathways that lead to Zambia's transition to a low-carbon, resource efficient, resilient and socially inclusive economy by 2030. The strategy will accelerate the attainment of the aims of the Vision 2030, of the 8NDP, of the commitments made in Zambia's NDC, and the National Biodiversity and Action Plan. Aspirations include:<br>- Enhance resource efficiency<br>- Promote renewable energy<br>- Sustainable agriculture<br>- Climate resilience: develop measures to adapt to and mitigate climate change<br>- Green jobs: create jobs in sustainable sectors<br>Pollution control: reduce pollution to protect environment and public health.</td></tr>
<tr><td>National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) Zambia (2010)<br>The policy aims to protect Zambia's development and vulnerable populations while contributing to global climate efforts.<br>- Adaptation and Resilience: Strengthen community capacity to adapt to climate change impacts.<br>- Mitigation: Promote sustainable practices to reduce emissions.<br>- Mainstreaming: Integrate climate considerations into national policies and plans.<br>- Capacity Building: Enhance institutional and human capacities.<br>- Research and Development: Support climate-related research.<br>- Resource Mobilization: Secure funding from domestic and international sources.<br>- Awareness and Education: Raise public awareness about climate issues.<br>- Coordination and Collaboration: Improve coordination among stakeholders.</td><td>National Agriculture Policy 2012-2030 (2014)<br>- Acknowledges that crop production varies yearly and that the agricultural sector contributes to climate change through its emissions<br>- Points out strategies to reform agriculture to minimize its emissions (conservation farming, tree planting, etc.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+ Strategy) Zambia (2015)<br>Aims to address deforestation and forest degradation while promoting sustainable forest management.</td><td>Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Expressions of Folklore Act (2016)<br>Though most measures tackle the protection and preservation of indigenous communities, the act equally addresses the protection and preservation of genetic resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Forests Act Zambia (2015) (Legislation)<br>Comprises a legal framework for conservation, management and sustainable utilization of forest resources with the aim to balance environmental conservation with socio-economic development.</td><td>Food and Nutrition Act No. 3 (2020) (Legislation)<br>Aims to establish a framework to promote food security and nutrition across the country, with the following key objectives:<br>- Enhance Food Security<br>- Promote Nutrition<br>Coordination of food and nutrition activities among various stakeholders.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zambia National Policy on Climate Change (2016)<br>Establishes institutional arrangements for climate change implementation; establishes the Council of Ministers (chaired by the Vice President), with the supreme decision-making power on climate change interventions</td><td>Food Safety Act (2019) (Legislation)<br>The act targets ensuring the safety standards of food produced, imported, and sold in Zambia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kigali Amendment on HFCs Zambia (2021)</td><td>Feed Zambia – Zero Hunger Project,</td></tr>
</table>

| Policies, strategies, and political frameworks | |
|---|---|
| **CLIMATE CHANGE** | **FOOD SYSTEMS** |
| International agreement to the Montreal Protocol to decrease the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), potent GHGs.<br>Zambia as a signatory party commits to contributing to the reduction of global warming by adopting policies and measures for a transition to environmentally friendlier alternatives**.** | Flagship intervention by the Vice President, in line with the five pathways of the UNFSS pathway document. |
| **National Adaptation Plan (October 2023)**<br>The NAP is an outline of Zambia's strategy for adapting to the impacts of climate change. Key aspects include. It includes<br>- vulnerability assessment (identifying sectors and regions most vulnerable to climate change),<br>- adaptation strategies (measures to enhance resilience among sectors)<br>- institutional framework (establishing mechanisms for coordinating and integrating climate actions across government ministries and levels)<br>- capacity building (enhancing the capacity of institutions, communities, and individuals to address climate change challenges)<br>- financing and resource mobilization (funding from domestic and international sources), and monitoring and evaluation (tracking progress and effectiveness of adaptation measures). | **National Livestock Development (2020) (Policy)**<br>The policy addresses the modernization of the livestock sector, enhancing productivity, and ensuring sustainable development of livestock farming in Zambia. It aims to enhance the sector's contribution to economic growth, food security, and poverty reduction.<br>**Food Reserve Act (2020) (Legislation)**<br>The act targets improving food security, agricultural support, and the stability of food markets in Zambia. It establishes the legal framework for the creation and management of the Food Reserve Agency (FRA).<br>**Zambia Water Investment Programme 2022-2030**<br>The project aims to enhance the country's water security, by improving the management of water and the access to water. |

*Table 2: Zambia's institutions and coordination mechanisms guiding climate policy and agrifood systems transformation*

| Institutions and coordination mechanisms on climate change and agrifood systems |
|---|
| The **Ministry of Green Economy and Environment** is responsible to formulate and implement policies related to environmental protection and sustainable development. Further, the ministry develops strategies and programs to address climate change, including mitigation and adaptation measures. |
| The **Ministry of Agriculture** formulates and implements agricultural policies. Furthermore, it is responsible to support and train farmers. |
| The **Ministry of National Development is** responsible to formulate and coordinate national development policies and strategies and oversees the country's economic planning while securing financial and technical resources for development projects. |
| The **Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection** holds the function to implement policies and regulations to protect the environment, to oversee the sustainable use of natural resources, and to conserve and manage forest resources. |
| The **Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock** holds the responsibility for enhancing livestock production and health, for controlling diseases, and for developing policies for fishery and livestock. |
| The **Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)** is the principal body for environmental management and protection in Zambia, ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and controlling pollution. It holds the function of enforcing environmental laws and practices. |
| The **Technical Committee on Climate Change** is comprised of several Ministries and a broad range of stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, and financial institutions. It is chaired by the Ministry responsible for Climate Change implementation. |
| The **National Development Coordinating Committee** (NDCC), under the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, will coordinate and provide oversight of the implementations of the 8NDP. |

# 6. CONCLUSION AND OPTIONS FOR NEXT STEPS

According to the Notre Dame-Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN) Country Index, Zambia is one of the most vulnerable countries globally to the projected impacts of climate change. For the purpose of this rapid analysis, the country's NDC and UNFSS Pathway were scanned for converging thematic areas that may be conducive to further strengthening policy coherence across the key agendas on climate and agrifood systems transformation. The areas that stand out as possible entry points include: **diversification; climate-smart agriculture practices; scaling of irrigation; the wider and more effective use of early warning technologies and systems; and the conservation of genetic resources.** The analysis also provides an overview of the key policies and institutions relevant to shaping Zambia's climate change and agrifood systems agendas.

# ANNEX I

*Table 3: Links to policies included in this document*

| Policy | Link |
|---|---|
| **Vision 2030 (2006)** | https://www.nor.gov.zm/?wpfb_dl=44 |
| **National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) Zambia (2010)** | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Zambia%20Climate%20Change%20Response%20Strategy.pdf |
| **National Agriculture Policy 2012-2030 (2014)** | https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zam183104.pdf |
| **Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 Zambia (2015)** | https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zam163433.pdf |
| **National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+ Strategy) Zambia (2015)** | https://chm.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/BE8E2856-B06B-0CAA-7C33-8B9E238BE9EC/attachments/207517/NATIONAL%20STRATEGY%20TO%20REDUCE%20DEFORESTATION%20AND%20FOREST%20DEGRADATION%20book%20(1)%20(1).pdf |
| **Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Expressions of Folklore Act (2016)** | The Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Expressions of Folklore Act No. 16 of 2016.pmd |
| **The Forests Act Zambia (2015) (Legislation)** | https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/The%20Forest%20Act%202015.pdf |
| **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) (2016)** | https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/bf-zambia-nama |
| **Zambia National Policy on Climate Change (2016)** | https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zam174957.pdf |
| **Food Safety Act (2019) (Legislation)** | https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/The%20Food%20Safety%20%20Act%20No.%207%2C%202019.pdf |
| **Kigali Amendment on HFCs Zambia (2021)** | https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/committee_reports/Report%20-%20Kigali%20Amendment%202021.pdf |
| **Feed Zambia – Zero Hunger Project** | https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000111112/download/?_ga=2.160999355.742620256.1718982114-1378904123.1712222523 |
| **National Livestock Development (2020) (Policy)** | https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zam214177.pdf |
| **Food Reserve Act (2020) (Legislation)** | https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/The%20Food%20Reserve%20Act%20No.%206%20of%20%202020_0.pdf |
| **Food and Nutrition Act No. 3 (2020) (Legislation)** | https://www.parliament.gov.zm/sites/default/files/documents/acts/The%20Food%20and%20Nutrition%20Act%20No.%203%20of%202020.pdf |
| **Zambia's National Development Plan (7NDP) of 2017 to 2021** | |
| **Zambia's National Development Plan (8NDP) 2022-2026** | https://www.zambiaembassy.org/sites/default/files/documents/8NDP_2022-2026.pdf |
| **National Adaptation Plan (October 2023)** | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP-Zambia-2023.pdf |
| **Zambia Water Investment Programme 2022-2030** | https://aipwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Zambia-Water-Investment-Programme-Full-Document.pdf |
| **National Green Growth Strategy (2024-2030)** | https://www.mgee.gov.zm/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/2NATIONAL-GREEN-GROWTH-STRATEGY-2024-2030-6.pdf |

For any questions regarding the project and the NDC-UNFSS Pathway analysis, contact Janosch Klemm, Center for Development Research, University of Bonn: jklemm@uni-bonn.de

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