SDG 6 IWRM SUPPORT PROGRAMME

SDG 6.5.1 Stakeholder Consultation Report

Zambia

September 2023

Executive Summary

Zambia, like many other countries, reports on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 6.5.1 after every three (3) years. Since 2017, Zambia has successfully reported twice (in 2017 and 2020) on this indicator through comprehensive multi stakeholder consultative workshops. The 2023 consultative workshop was the third in the series of consultative discussions.

The Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, with support from United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Global Water Partnership convened a consultative stakeholder workshop from 26th to 27th September 2023 in Lusaka, Zambia. A total of 24 stakeholder attended the workshop from different sectors. The stakeholders were drawn from Agriculture, Water, Statistics, Research/Academia, Environment, Finance, Transport and Private sectors. The selection of stakeholders was based on the SDG indicator 6.5.1 Monitoring Guide and following the principle of inclusion of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

At the beginning of the workshop, the facilitators presented the background and objectives of the consultative workshop. Global Water Partnership also presented a detailed overview of Zambia's progress on SDG indicator 6.5.1 at regional and global level. During the workshop, the discussions and contributions from the stakeholders were done in plenary. Therefore, the scores, status and way forward/reccomendations were collectively done by consensus.

The total score from the 2023 survey was 69. This was a significant improvement from the 2020 score of 58 and the 46 of 2017. The progressive increase from 2017 to 2023 indicates that Zambia has made significant strides in her implementation of IWRM since 2017. From the four sections of the survey, the Enabling Environment and Institutions and Participation scored the highest with 74 and 77 respectively while Finance and Management Instruments scored 67 and 56 respectively.

The survey results for 2023 indicates that Zambia is steadily progressing in all the four components of IWRM. However, the most notable challenges include delayed operationalisation of sub national IWRM governance structures, limited monitoring of water resources and water related ecosystems, limited data and information sharing and sustainable and efficient use of water. If the highlighted challenges are adequately addressed, there is likelihood that Zambia can move away from the business as usual trajectory to the desired trend of attaining the 2030 target.

This report is submitted together with the SDG 6.5.1 Survey Instrument as an attachment.

1) Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 1: 'Enabling Environment'

Based on the stakeholder consultations, the average score of 74 is an indication of the achievements that Zambia has made in having an enabling environment in place for IWRM implementation. The low score of 40 on Question 1.2b is one example where the country requires further transboundary engagements.

a) What are the main challenges to progress in the country?

However, the following are some of the challenges that have affected full implementation of IWRM:

i) Delayed implementation of planned IWRM measures
ii) Delayed implementation of IWRM sub national governance strucrtues
iii) Inadequate monitoring of surface and groundwater resources
iv) Absence of transboundary arrangements in some parts of the shared basins(Question 1.2 c).

b) How can the main challenges be addressed?

The recommendations and suggestions provided below correspond or relate to the challenges mentioned in 1a above:

i) Review and develop strategies and implement IWRM measures;
ii) Mobilise funds to support establishment the full IWRM governance structrures
iii) Invest and prioritise water resources monitoring and management
iv) Acceralate development of additional agreements for transboundary water management

c) What is the perceived rate of progress, and what is the likelihood of reaching High or Very high implementation by 2030? Is there a need for national (interim) target setting?

Zambia has the potential to attain the desired target for this indicator. The national target setting may be necessary for Zambia's ambition to attain the IWRM target. The target setting may be based on the existing National Development Plans, the Zambia Water Investiment Programme, and the Zambia Integrated Water Resources Management Water Efficiency(IWRM/WE) Implementation Plan.

d) What are the major points stakeholders do not agree on and why?

The stakeholders did not have divergent views during the round table discussions. The stakeholders actually acknowledged that Zambia has made significant efforts in putting in place the IWRM enabling environment.

e) Other interesting points of note from the discussion?

Stakeholders observed that the decentralisation policy by government, that entails providing resources to the sub national structures, may contribute positively to implementation of IWRM.

2) Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 2: 'Institutions and Participation'

The Istitutions and Participation section had the highest score of 77. This is attributed to what Zambia has done in terms of establishing institutions responsible water resources management as well cross sector coordination. For example the establishement of the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) as indicated in Question 2.1(a), Capacity Building in IWRM as highlighted under Question 2.1(e) among others are some of the notable achievements that Zambia has attained.

a) What are the main challenges to progress in the country?

The following are the main challenges noted during the stakeholder consultations;

i) Inadequate financing to the water sector
ii) Limited sensitisation and involvement of vulnerable groups in water resources management.

b) How can the main challenges be addressed?

The recommendations and suggestions provided below correspond or relate to the challenges mentioned in 2a above:

i) Establish the Water Development Trust Fund, as provided for in the Water Act of 2011, and mobilise funds implementation of IWRM plans and the Zambia Water Investiment Programme planned activities
ii) To enhance sensitisation and capacity building to the vulnerable of their importance in water resources planning and management

c) What is the perceived rate of progress, and what is the likelihood of reaching High or Very high implementation by 2030? Is there a need for national (interim) target setting?

As indicated earlier, Zambia has the potential to attain the desired target for this indicator. The national target setting may be necessary for Zambia's ambition to attain the IWRM target. The target setting may be based on the existing National Development Plans, the Zambia Water Investiment Programme, and the Zambia Integrated Water Resources Management Water Efficiency(IWRM/WE) Implementation Plan.

d) What are the major points stakeholders do not agree on and why?

The stakeholders did not have divergent views during the round table discussions

e) Other interesting points of note from the discussion?

There were no additional points on this section.

3) Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 3: 'Management Instruments'

The Management Instruments section scored 56. There was an increase of 7 from 49 in 2020. The increase in score can be attributed to efforts made towards Zambia's accession in becoming a member of the Congo River Basin Commission where it attained observer status. The accession to the UN Convention on water is also attributed to the improved score. However the specific challenges and suggested solutions are provided below:

a) What are the main challenges to progress in the country?

With reference to the score average on this section and the progress made from the 2020 reporting exercise, the following were identified as key challenges;

i) Limited monitoring network for surface and ground water across the country
ii) Sub optimal sustainable and efficient water use management
iii) Limited knowledge on aquifers and aquifer management
iv) Limited data sharing among stakeholders

b) How can the main challenges be addressed?

The recommendations and suggestions provided below correspond or relate to the challenges mentioned in 3a above:

i) Invest in water resources monitoring across the country

ii) Promote and/or invest in water efiicient methods
iii) Conduct studies on aquifers and groundwater exploration
iv) Devise standards for data sharing among stakeholders

c) *At the question level or in general, what is the perceived rate of progress, and what is the likelihood of reaching High or Very high implementation by 2030? Is there a need for national (interim) target setting?*

As indicated earlier, Zambia has the potential to attain the desired target for this indicator. The national target setting may be necessary for Zambia's ambition to attain the IWRM target. The target setting may be based on the existing National Development Plans, the Zambia Water Investiment Programme, and the Zambia Integrated Water Resources Management Water Efficiency (IWRM/WE) Implementation Plan.

d) *What are the major points stakeholders do not agree on and why?*

The stakeholders emphasised that aquifer mapping in the country must be done at a larger and detailed scale so as to understand the nature and extent of aquifers for sustainable groundwater management.

e) *Other interesting points of note from the discussion?*

There were no additional points on this section.

4) Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 4: 'Financing'

The score of 67 on this section indicated the improvement in the disbursement of funds to the Water Sector in general, as compared to the results of the last reporting exercise in 2020.

a) *What are the main challenges to progress in the country?*

The following were the key challenges identified during the stakeholder discussions;

i) Limited financing to support complete IWRM governace strucrures at sub national level
ii) Challenges of financing for transboundary water cooperation

b) *How can the main challenges be addressed?*

The recommendations and suggestions provided below correspond or relate to the challenges mentioned in 4a above:

i) Increase and mobilise more funding for IWRM governance structures
ii) Continue to mobilise resources to finance transboundary water cooperation

c) *What is the perceived rate of progress, and what is the likelihood of reaching High or Very high implementation by 2030? Is there a need for national (interim) target setting?*

As indicated earlier, Zambia has the potential to attain the desired target for this indicator. The national target setting may be necessary for Zambia's ambition to attain the IWRM target. The target setting may be based on the existing National Development Plans, the Zambia Water Investiment Programme, and the Zambia Integrated Water Resources Management Water Efficiency(IWRM/WE) Implementation Plan.

d) *What are the major points stakeholders do not agree on and why?*

The stakeholders did not have divergent views during the round table discussions.

e) Other interesting points of note from the discussion?

There were no additional points on this section.

5) Next steps

Key Points and recommendations for accelerating IWRM implementation
The meeting noted the following key observations and recommendations:

i) There is need to enforce relevant provision in the guidelines for protection and sutainable management of water resources;
ii) Establish the Water Resources Development Trust Fund; and
iii) Commission a study for large scale and detailed aquifer assessment and mapping

6) Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants

Workshop participants

Name	Organisation	Position	Email address
Chisanga Siwale	National Remote Sensing Centre	Manager - Operations	siwalechisanga@gmail.com
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Louis Mwansa	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation	Director	Louis.Mwansa@mwds.gov.zm

Technical working Group

NAME	ORGANISATION	POSITION	EMAIL
Emma Ndhlovu	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation	Senior Water Officer	emmandhlovu4@gmail.com
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Phelire Phiri	Global Water Partnership-Southern Africa	AIP Programme Officer	phelire.phiri@gwpsaf.org

Annex 2: Agenda

AGENDA

2023 SDG 6.5.1 REPORTING SURVEY FOR ZAMBIA
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP
19th-20th September 2023, Mika Convention Centre

Day 1: 19th September 2023		
Time	**Activity**	**Responsible**
08:00 -09:00	▪ Registration of participants	GWP-SA
09:00 – 09:20	▪ Introductions	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
09:20 – 09:30	▪ Opening remarks	MWDS
09:30 – 10:00	▪ Workshop Objectives and Overview of the last reporting cycle	Facilitator
10:00 – 10:30	▪ Global SDG Reporting Process presentation	GWP-SA
10:30 – 10:50	▪ HEALTH BREAK	
10:50 – 13:00	▪ Breakaway discussions in groups – Section 1 – Enabling Environment	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
13:00 – 14:00	▪ LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 – 14:30	▪ Feedback from the group discussions	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
14:30 – 16:30	▪ Breakaway discussions in groups – Section 2 – Institutions and Participation	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
16:30 – 16:45	▪ Wrap up for the day	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
16:45 – 17:00	▪ Refreshments and Networking	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator

Day 2: 20th September 2023		
Time	**Activity**	**Responsible**
08:00 – 09:00	▪ Registration of Participants	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
09:00 -10:00	▪ Recap from Day 1 ▪ Feedback from the group discussions	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
10:00 – 10:30	▪ HEALTH BREAK	
10:30 – 12:00	▪ Breakaway discussions in groups – Section 3 –Management Instruments	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
12:00 – 13:00	▪ Feedback from the group discussions	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
13:00-14:00	▪ LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 – 15:00	▪ Breakaway discussions in groups – Section 4 –Finance	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
15:00 – 16:00	▪ Feedback from the group discussions	SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator
16:15 – 16:25	▪ Way forward	SDG 6.5.1 National Focal Point Person
16:25 – 16:30	▪ Closing Remarks	MWDS
16:30 – 17:00	▪ Networking and refreshments	

Annex 3: Facilitator's Comments

Overall, the multi stakeholder consultative workshop was successful. The following aspects contributed to the success of the consultaive process

(i) Senior Government officals from the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation fully supported the process and provided useful inputs ;

(ii) Representation from sectors was well balanced. The key sectors of Water, Agriculture, Energy, Finance, Environment, Statistics and Transport attended the workshop and fully particpated in the discussions

(iii) Some of the particpants from the 2020 exercise were present and provided useful inputs based on thier experience and knowledge of the water sector

In future, the following amendments are proposed:

(i) The annexes of the survey instrument should make provision for graphic submissions such as statistical data, graphs, maps or related references to justify and support certain scores and submissions;

(ii) Consider splitting the questions that relate to the institutional and legal arrangements with those that relate to the procedural dynamics of the implementation of IWRM

Annex 4: Photos

Main Consultative Workshop (Group Photo)

Technical Working Group

Facilitators :

(i) Chisanga Siwale – National Remote Sensing Centre
(ii) Emma Ndhlovu – Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation

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(i) Chisanga Siwale - National Remote Sensing Centre
(ii) Emma Ndhlovu - Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
(iii) Phelire Phiri – Global Water Partnership Southern Africa
(iv) Mwenya Mulindwa - Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
(v) Adamson Sakala - Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation