



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



STRATEGY IN THE MAKING

Lessons and Experiences from Zambia

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OUTLINE



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Zambia at a Glance

Context for REDD+: Opportunities and Challenges

REDD+ required action

Approach to REDD+ Strategy Development

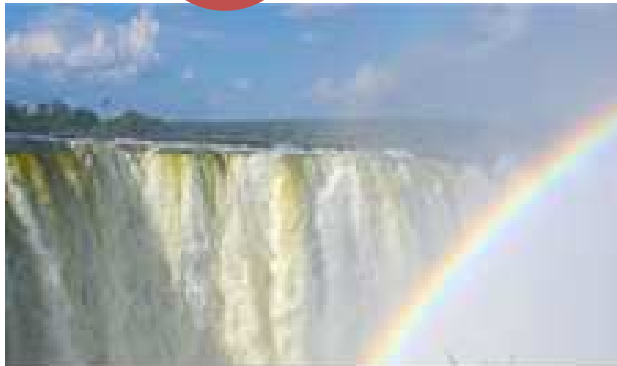
Key Outcomes and Results Expected

Lessons, Experiences and Key Messages

Next Steps and Way Forward

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ZAMBIA AT A GLANCE



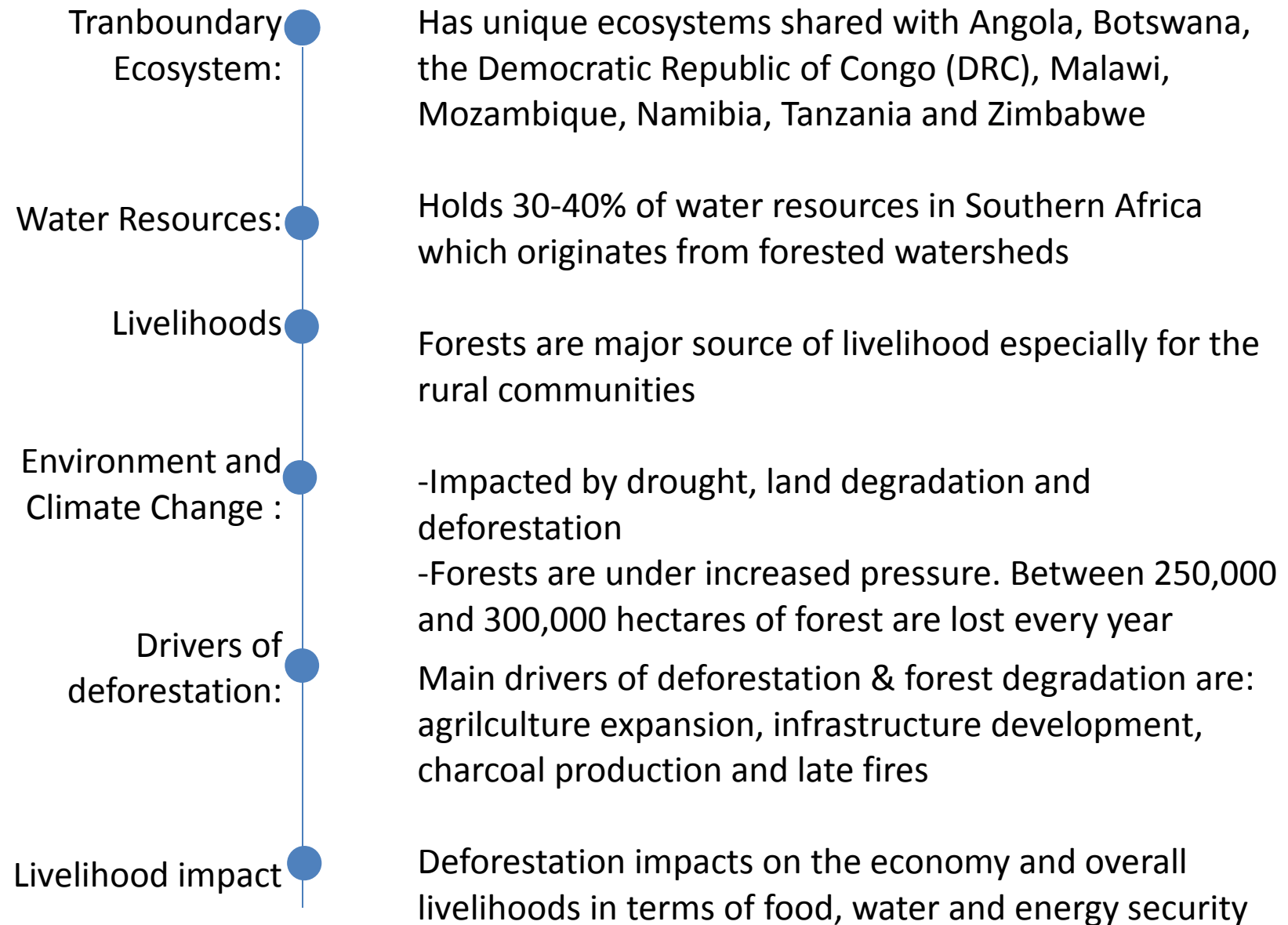
SPECTACULAR WATERFALLS



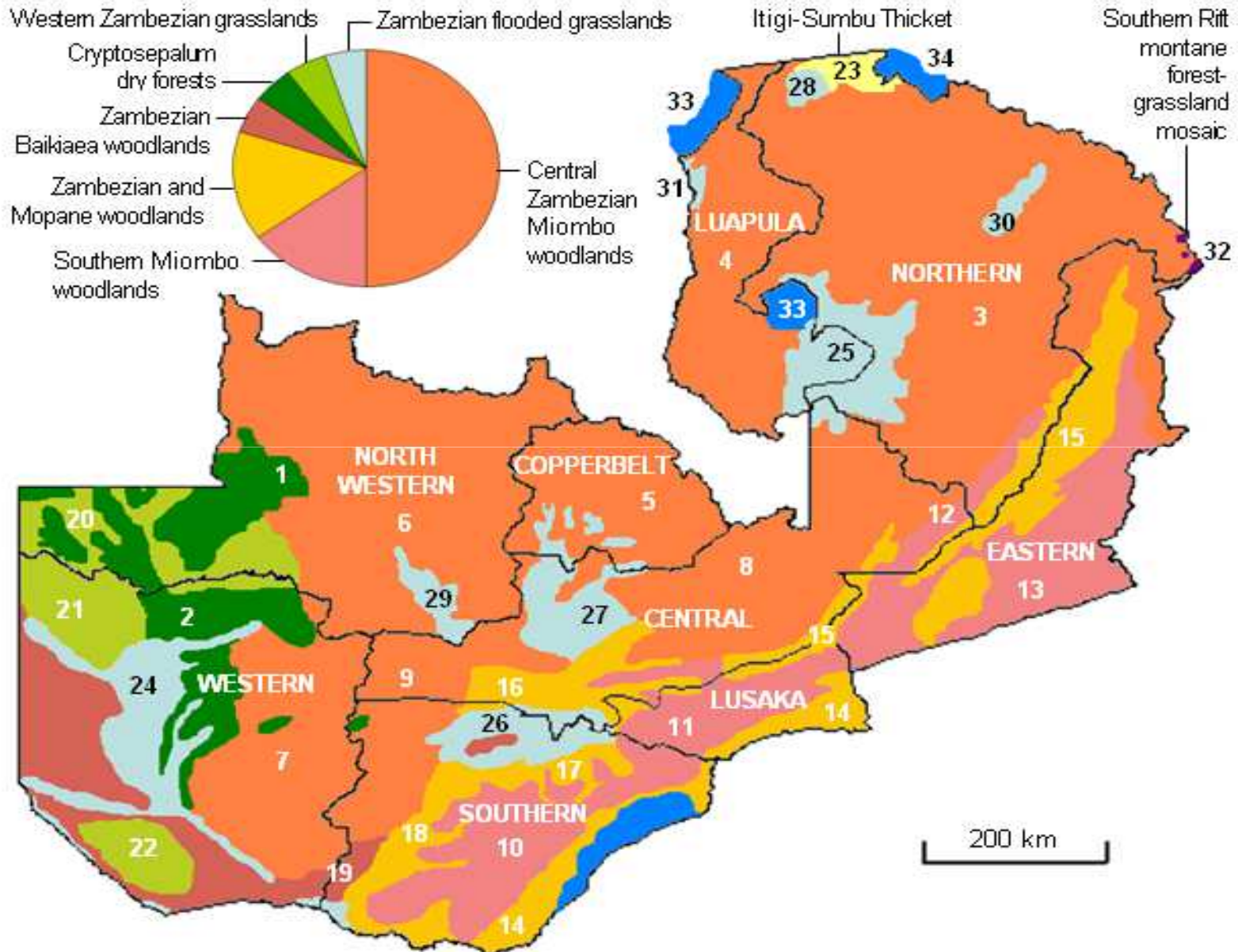


CONTEXT FOR REDD+: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

Surface Area:	752,614Km ² with a population of 13 million
Forest Cover:	49.9 million ha (66% of land cover)
Vegetation Type:	Miombo (Semi-evergreen forests); Baikiaea, Munga, Mopane, Kalahari woodlands (Deciduous Forests), Ripian, Swap, Parinari, Itigi, Lake basin Chipya (Evergreen forests), Termitary associated bushes (Shrub thickets), grasslands , and wooded grasslands
Plantations:	61,000 ha
Carbon Stocks (current):	2.9 billion m³ of growing stock 5.6 billion tonnes of biomass (below and above) 434 million tonnes as dead wood biomass TOTAL: 6 billion tonnes (ILUA 2008) About 2.8 billion tonnes of Carbon stored in forests



KEY TO ECOREGIONS *Chart slices are proportional to area of ecoregion*



Towards the **REDD+** Strategy



REDD+ REQUIREMENTS

- Prepare a **national strategy or action plan** aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation;
- Develop a **national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level** (interim measure, sub national) in order to establish the national level of emissions
- Develop a **robust and transparent national forest monitoring system** for the monitoring and reporting of the REDD + activities (interim measure, sub national)
- Develop a **system for providing information on how the safeguards** (environment and social) will be addressed and respected

General Approach to REDD+ Strategy Development

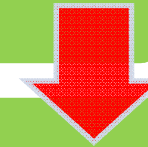
Analytical work to define the drivers and gaps



Identify key problems to be addressed (Consultative)



Set national vision on how to address the problem (Consultative)



Stakeholder and High-level dialogue on options



Develop a National Strategy

Towards the REDD+ Strategy

Consultative process towards the Strategy

1

Defining a strong national vision to guide strategy development

2

Connecting the dots and bringing the analytical work together

3

Mainstreaming of REDD+ into broader national development processes

4

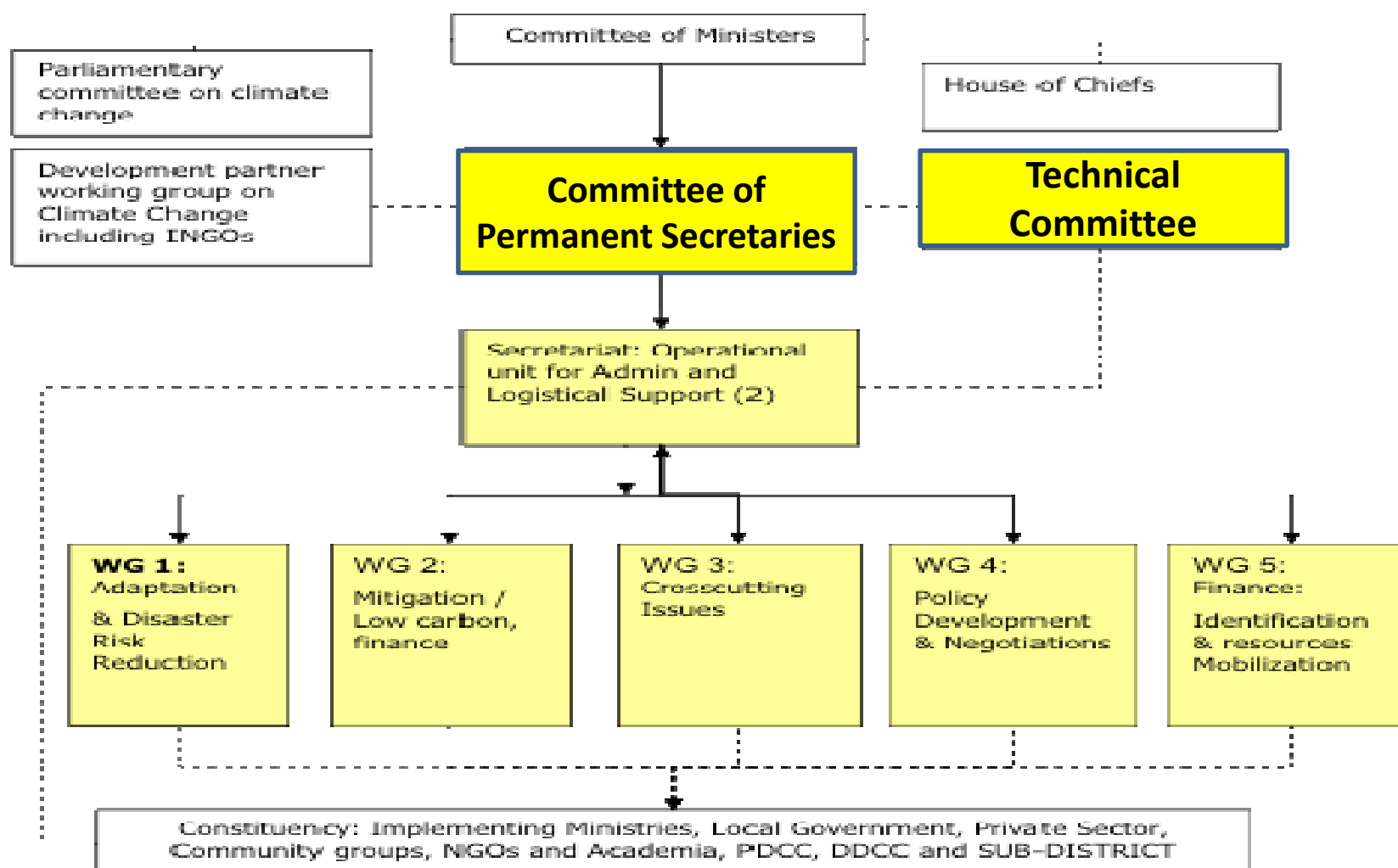
Partnership building, coordination and stakeholder engagement

1

Defining a Strong National Vision to Guide Strategy

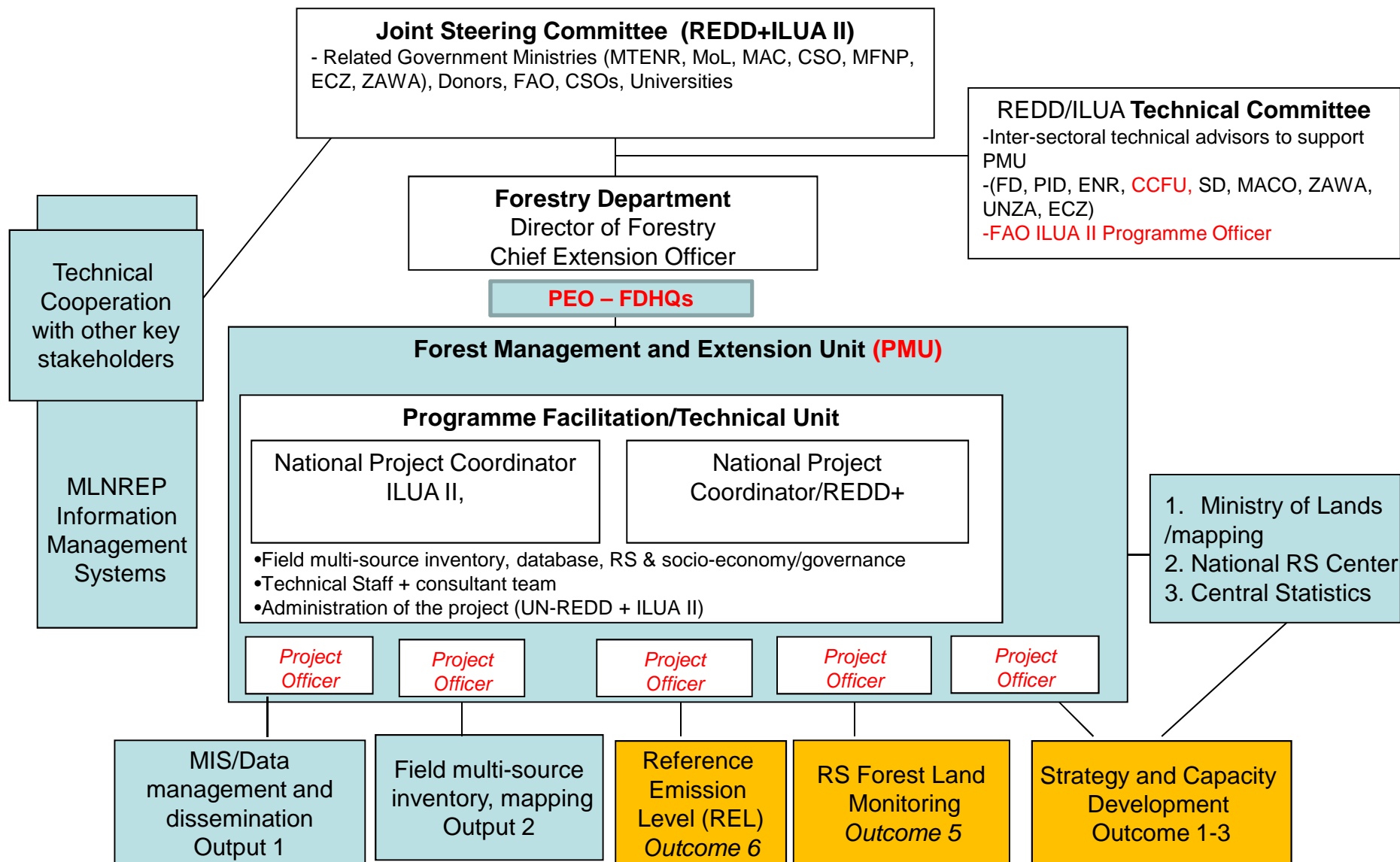
- **Aligning** REDD+ Strategy with national vision 2030, key national development plans and climate change policy and financing framework
- **Single Institutional** facilitating the REDD+ Strategy development
- **Bringing** REDD+ Strategy into the core of the Readiness process
- **Ensuring** harmonized approach to REDD+ Strategy development (linking REL/RL, National Forest Inventory, methodological approaches for GHG reporting, Global and National UN-REDD Programmes)
- **Building** on existing institutional structures such as the Inter-ministerial Climate Change Secretariat and institutionalizing REDD+ processes (Central Statistics Office and FLES surveys to include safeguards)

Example of Institutional Arrangement for CC Governance



Towards the **REDD+** Strategy

Implementation Arrangements for UN-REDD and ILUA II in Zambia



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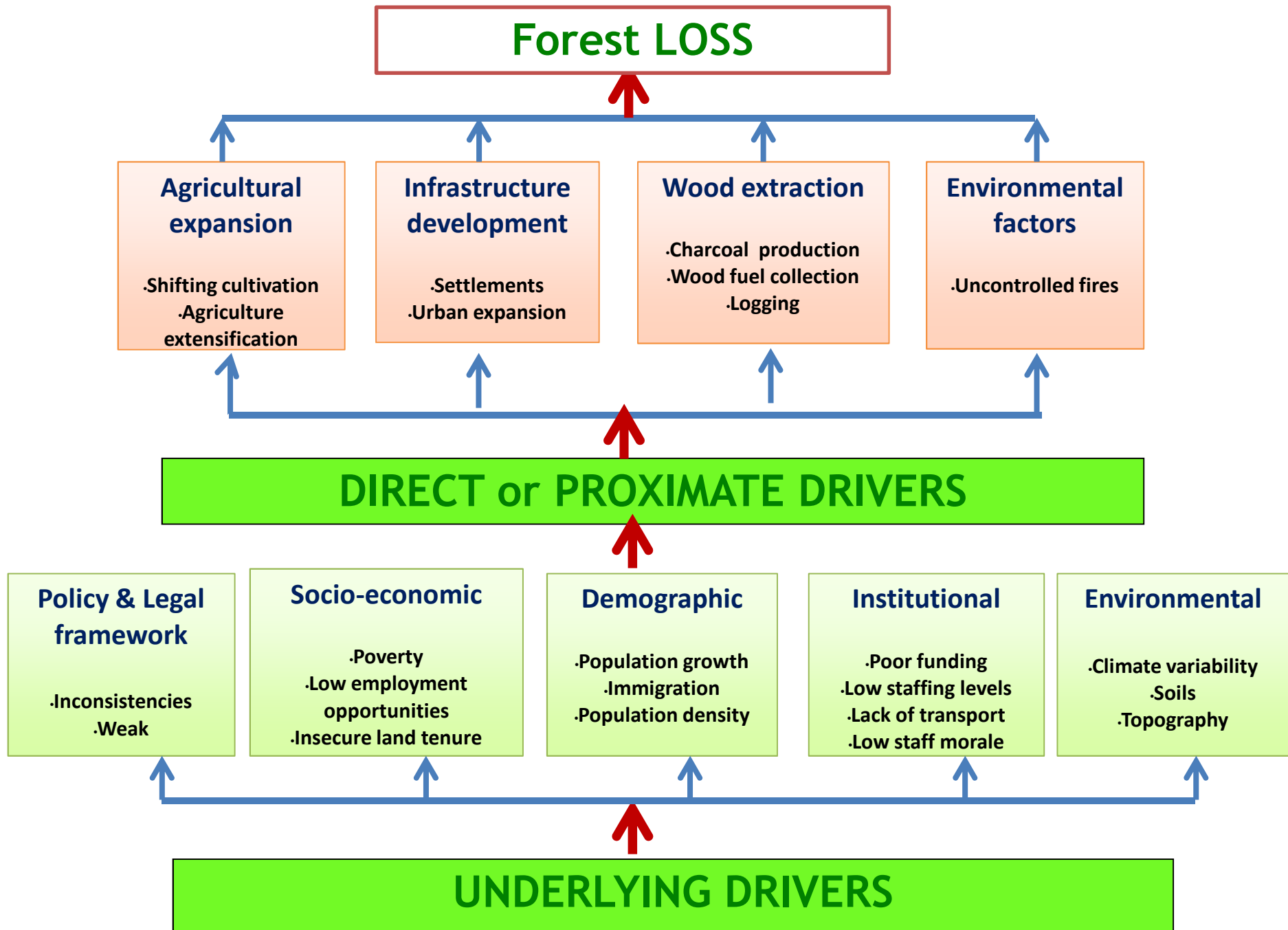
Connecting the dots and bringing the analytics together

● **Developing** a national REDD Strategy that is based on sound analytics and evidence

● **Conducting** key analytical work with particular attention to key prerequisites for REDD+ Strategy

● **Sequencing and harmonised** activities to ensure proper forward and backward linkages among major studies

● **Preparing** an **Issues and Options Report** to draw key elements from analytical work and to provide the foundation for the national REDD Strategy



Governance (legal, institutional, benefit sharing, financing)

Land cover mapping

Drivers of deforestation and co-benefits

REL/RL analytical work

Economic context of REDD+

Economic valuation of forest and ecosystem Services

Issues and Options Report

National REDD+ Strategy

3

Mainstreaming of REDD+ into broader national development processes

Supporting national policy and legal processes such as the 2014 Forests Bill

Mainstreaming REDD+ into national **Climate Change policy, Agriculture policy, National Agriculture Investment Programme** and donor co-operation frameworks with government

Holding national dialogue on key issues of importance to REDD+ to galvanise support in addressing key drivers of deforestation (e.g. charcoal)

Integrating REDD+ into Provincial and District Development Coordinating Committees and decentralized processes

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Partnership building and Coordination

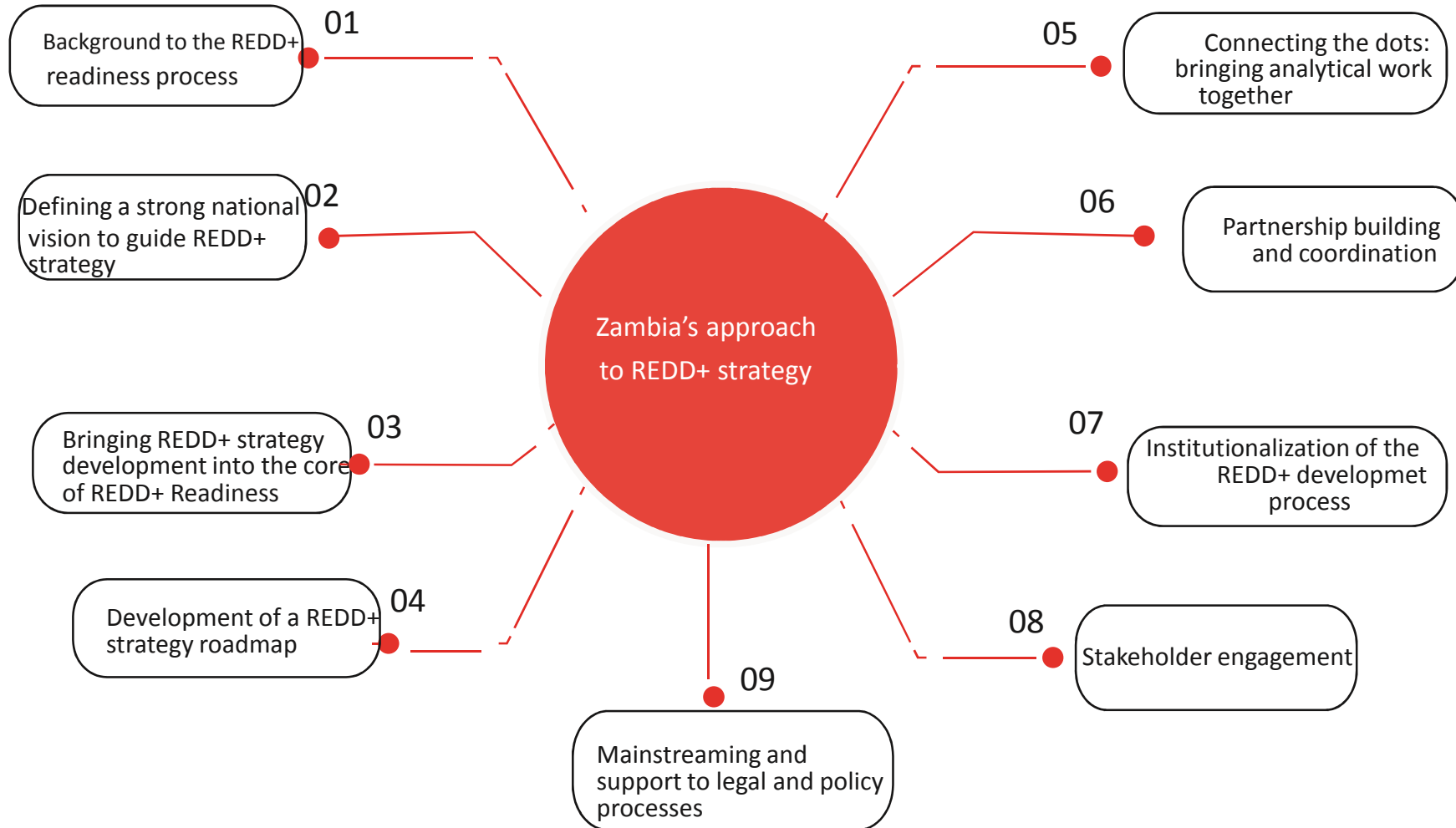
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- **Strengthening inter-agency** partnerships through joint planning, programming, sequencing of activities (FAO, UNDP, UNEP have worked a coordinated manner to support programme implementation)
- **Financing** partnerships (GEF 5, World Bank, USAID, Finland, ILUA II, UNDP-LECB)
- **Research** partnerships with CIFOR (Nyimba project)
- **Programmatic** partnerships (ILUA II-UN-REDD, USAID Programme and BioCF, UNDP-LECB and UN-REDD)
- **Learning** partnerships (IDLO, GCP, BioCarbon Partners)



ZAMBIA APPROACH TO REDD+ STRATEGY





Key Outcomes and Expected Results

- a. **A result oriented strategy** based on requisite analytical work and sequencing of activities. This has provided evidence based on which key strategic options and decisions have been reached

- b. **A strong stakeholder engagement** process including at Provincial and districts (approximately 100 districts have been covered) as well as strategic and targeted engagement of chiefs, civil society, private sector, media, Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) has enabled strong buy-in into the strategy

- c. **A conducive enabling environment and a solid foundation** for investments in REDD+ and potential results based payments from BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (Zambia is now pre-selected with 3 other countries)



Key Outcomes and Expected Results

- a. **A well-defined and coordinated approach** to key REDD+ actions which links different sectors and institutions to ensure effective collaboration
- b. **A robust partnership framework** with the potential for resource mobilization and multiplier effects through new and emerging programmes such as the BioCarbon Fund, UNDP supported programmes, USAID supported programmes, and Finnish programmes (e.g. establishing a partnership forum where actors working on REDD+ can dialogue on issues of common interest)

- a. **A space for innovation, learning, scaling up and replication** especially on forest monitoring and MRV work (e.g. NFMS and REDD+ Wiki)
- b. **Long-term sustainability**, given that the UN-REDD Programme has built on existing institutional structures (e.g. ICCS)

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Lessons Learned

- **Avoid overambitious programme design because REDD+ can only solve specific problems** based on what drives deforestation and forest degradation.
- **Address conceptual issues at the beginning** to avoid over expectations and uncoordinated approach to REDD+ readiness process and distinguish it from REDD+ implementation.
- **Involve key stakeholders from the beginning of the REDD+ readiness** process so that they clearly understand their and others roles and responsibilities.
- **It takes time to set up structures.** Therefore, it is important to plan the start-up phase of REDD+ readiness programmes including recruiting, seconding or attaching teams to implement such programmes.

- The **government should lead and own the REDD+ readiness process** to ensure full support to the process and enhance stakeholder ownership of the process.
- **Promote synergy among different programmes** in order to respond to the national vision and national circumstances, to avoid duplication and thinly spreading out resources.
- **REDD+ should not be seen as a separate development agenda or a stand-alone initiative** but should be considered an important opportunity to mainstream, strengthen and consolidate existing efforts all levels.
- **UN-REDD Programme collaborating agencies should work in a synergistic** manner in the interest of the national REDD+ programme and not in silos.
- **REDD+ is not a panacea to solve problems** and is not a new initiative but rather calls for integrated approach. Carbon is a forest monitoring tool!!



Next Steps & Way Forward

- **Finalization of the strategy:** By advancing its REDD+ strategy to be completed by December 2014, the country is demonstrating its global and national commitments to promote REDD+ through strategic options and targets.
- **Design of a UN-REDD Programme phase II programme:** To mobilize financial support and investments to transit from REDD+ readiness to REDD+ implementation.
- **Support from Policy Board/UN-REDD:** It is imperative that, Zambia with the near conclusion of the REDD+ Strategy, is supported with: a) financing for REDD+ implementation (e.g. low hanging fruits); and b) transitional plan from Readiness to implementation. This is to ensure that the years of hard work are capitalized on and leveraged with minimal or no gaps.
- **Mobilization of strategic partnerships:** The government, with support of UN and development partners, will be developing proposals and concept notes for engaging with key development partners in support of REDD+ implementation in Zambia.

THANK YOU



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