

# CO-BENEFITS INITIATIVE IN ZAMBIA

Presented by

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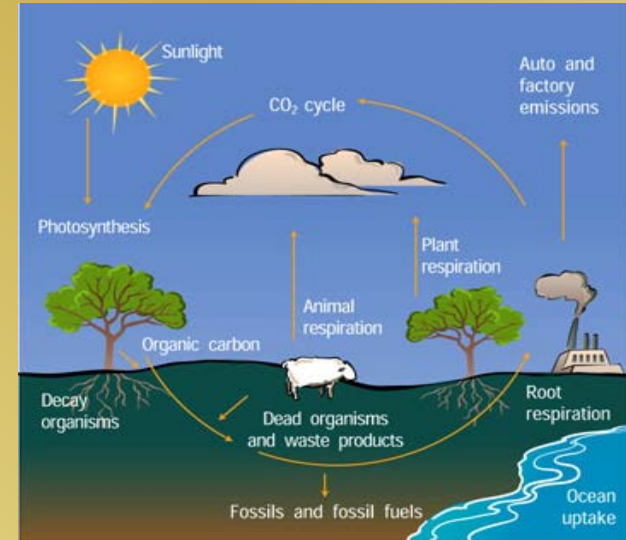
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# Presentation Structure

- I. Forest Resources in Zambia
- II. Major uses of forests in Zambia
- III. Challenges in Forest Management
- IV. Required Co-benefits
- V. Current Government Initiatives



# 1. Forest Resources in Zambia

- Zambia surface land area is **752,614Km<sup>2</sup>**
- Forests cover about **49.9 million ha** (66% of land cover),
- The forest vegetation type is mainly Miombo (**Semi-evergreen forests**); Baikiaea, Munga, Mopane, Kalahari woodlands (**Deciduous Forests**), Riparian, Swap, Parinari, Itigi, Lake basin Chipya (**Evergreen forests**), Termitary associated bushes (**Shrub thickets**), **grasslands, wooded grasslands.**
- Plantations cover about **61,000 ha** ( 7,000 ha by the Forestry Department and **50,000 ha** under ZAFFICO, the rest by communities, farmers, schools etc.)
- **2.9 billion m<sup>3</sup>** of growing stock, **5.6 billion tonnes** as national 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**



# Major uses of Forests in Zambia

- The major uses and products from the forests are:
  - a. Wood products: e.g. Poles, Timber, Firewood, charcoal
  - b. Non-wood forest products: e.g. Honey, fruits, mushrooms
  - c. Environmental services: Protection of water catchment areas, soil erosion control, cultural and traditions, carbon storage and sequestration
  - d. Offer Employment opportunities in forest enterprises
  - e. Business opportunity for household income generation



# Challenges of Forest Management

- The major problem is **Deforestation** and **forest degradation** which are caused by various factors:
  - I. Expansion of agricultural fields
  - II. Unsustainable fuel wood collect (charcoal production, and commercial firewood)
  - III. Uncontrolled forest fires
  - IV. Over Exploitation of Timber
  - V. Infrastructure development
  - VI. Encroachment on forests and unplanned settlements
  - VII. In adequate coordination in landuse planning and management



# Need for Participatory Forest Management

- Communities are able to make and influence decisions about forest resources
- Local level definitions of various roles and responsibilities for participating communities
- Improve user and access rights to the forest resources
- Share the benefits directly or indirectly for stewardship



# Required Co-benefits

❑ **NOTE:** The services and products that forests provide to local communities are obvious benefits to local communities. However, we need to promote benefits that add value:

- Local communities being able to make and influence decisions in forest resource management
- Revenue generated to contribute to local level development, supporting rural health centers, schools, feeder roads etc
- Investments in value addition e.g. Small scale forest enterprise development.



# Current Government Actions

- ❑ The Forestry Department will be implementing Integrated Landuse Assessment (ILUA) to generate data for decision making on integrated approach and the UN-REDD to develop a national strategy to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and ensure that Zambia is ready for the eventual post 2012 Kyoto protocol climate regime. Hence the following is being done:
  - Review of policy and legislation to ensure that participatory forest management including benefit sharing mechanism are included.
  - Restructuring of the Forestry Department to
  - Legal provision and guidelines for JFM in place
- ❑ However, we need more demonstration projects that would give us more insights on best practices to facilitate co-benefit, REDD+ and sustainable forest management





*Thank you for your  
attention*