

Zambia's UN-REDD National Programme
UNDP Regional Consultant
Terms of Reference

1. Background¹

REDD ("Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries") is a new environmental finance concept with the primary objective of providing financial incentives to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (predominantly CO₂) from forest lands. In addition, if "well-designed", REDD frameworks can also have a positive effect on the management of forest lands; the conservation of associated biological diversity and ecosystem services; and the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities (income; other social benefits; improved forest governance).

Since the 2007 Climate Change Conference in Bali² that recognized forest's contribution to climate change mitigation and included reference to REDD in the Bali Plan of Action, a number of initiatives have started to support countries prepare for a possible REDD mechanism as part of a post-Kyoto international climate change regime. The UN-REDD Programme has been developed as a collaborative partnership between FAO, UNDP and UNEP. The aim of the UN-REDD is to generate the requisite transfer flow of resources to significantly reduce global emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The goal is to assess whether carefully structured payment structures and capacity support can create the incentives to ensure actual, lasting, achievable, reliable and measurable emission reductions while maintaining and improving the other ecosystem services that forests usually provide. The purpose of the initial phase of the UN-REDD Programme is support nine pilot countries become ready for REDD. This phase is often referred to "REDD Readiness".

A mechanism to catalyse REDD will involve complex institutional, financial, technical and development efforts in synergy. The Department of Forestry (DoF) within the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources is the lead agency with responsibility to develop and implement policies and programmes relevant to REDD. However, an array of other government and no-government stakeholders have an interest in the development of a national REDD framework. The successful application of a REDD payment structure will require current users of forest resources to be convinced to change their current resource use practices. As a consequence, other forest-dependent communities may be impacted by the change in resource use practices. As well as being adequately compensated, stakeholders need to have confidence in the national REDD framework. Therefore, there are strong imperatives for including such stakeholders in the REDD Readiness process. In addition, REDD has received enormous attention from the international community, NGOs and forested countries alike.

¹ See www.un-redd.org for more information

² 13th Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Third Meeting of Parties (MOP) to the Kyoto Protocol: 3-15 December 2007 in Bali, Indonesia endorsed the Bali Action Plan which is committed to "policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries" (Decision -/CP.13 1.b.iii).

In addition to the UN-REDD Programme, various development partners are supporting REDD-related initiatives. UN-REDD is collaborating closely with the World Bank's [Forest Carbon Partnership Facility](#) (FCPF). UN-REDD and the World Bank (WB) have agreed that, to the extent possible, to harmonize REDD Readiness approaches. In UN-REDD's other 8 pilot countries, efforts are being made to coordinate with "[R-Plans](#)". While the R-Plan framework has been introduced by the FCPF, many countries are adopting the R-Plan as their national REDD planning document. While Zambia is not a participant of the FCPF, it will be important that its REDD Readiness process is considered by the international community as at least as comprehensive as a R-Plan.

The GEF and the African Development Bank are ready to finance activities that will enhance the REDD process in selected countries. Bilateral donors such as Norway and Finland support relevant programmes in Zambia. Various international organisations are also working hard to provide better technical understanding and policy guidance around REDD. Some civil society organisations globally, such as the Rainforest Foundation, and nationally are conveying the concerns and views of forest dwellers on REDD. In the case of East and Southern Africa, the Africa Biocarbon Initiative launched by the [Common Market for East and Southern Africa \(COMESA\)](#) at the December 2008 meeting of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is also very relevant. It is vital that regional and national REDD process advance in synergy and reinforce mutually.

2. Scoping Mission, May 2009

At the request of the Government of Zambia, a joint mission of FAO, UNDP and UNEP representatives visited Lusaka in May 2009. Working with the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, the mission provided key inputs to further the planning of REDD-related efforts in Zambia. This work may serve as an input to the formulation of Zambia's National Programme for UN-REDD.

The primary objective of the mission was to agree on the REDD Readiness process in Zambia among concerned stakeholders, lay the foundation for supporting Zambia's REDD Readiness, and prepare a REDD Readiness work plan for 2009¹. While the mission did meet with a wide range of relevant stakeholders and held a dialogue with NGO and civil society stakeholders, the REDD Readiness process – and mechanisms for ensuring inter-sectoral state and non-state coordination remain to be determined.

3. Scope of Work

This consultant will work with the lead national implementing partner, national consultant and other stakeholders to support the development of Zambia's UN-REDD National Programme.

The National Programme should be prepared following the guidance of the annotated template:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=206&Itemid=53

As Zambia is not participating in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), this infers also paying attention to the guidance for completing a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). See

<http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/244>

UN-REDD Operational Guidance should also be applied:

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=360%Itemid=53

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=443%Itemid=53

http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=207%Itemid=53

The consultant will be responsible for ensuring all comments received on drafts are addressed and properly reflected or incorporated in subsequent versions of the National Programmes. For significant comments received from government counterparts, implementing partners, stakeholders, UN Agencies, and UN-REDD, a record of comments and responses should be maintained.

In addition, the consultant will prepare detailed Terms of Reference for positions funded by the UN-REDD National Programme, to be included in the signed National Programme document.

National actions will be identified and led by Zambia and supported by the UN country team. The Government of Zambia will determine the scope of activities and the roles of the participating international organizations. A primary objective of national actions will be to facilitate and broker the challenging participatory processes in which REDD actions will be defined and agreed. Activities will be harmonized with other REDD initiatives within Zambia.

4. Qualifications

The successful candidate should have at least ten years of experience in the field of forest management, natural resource management, or climate change management in Southern Africa. The consultant will have expert knowledge on strategies for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as strategies for enhancing the resilience of forests, as an adaptation measure to climate change.

The candidate will:

- Demonstrate integrity and commitment to the values and ethical standards of the United Nations and the UN Charter
- Have the ability to think strategically; to express ideas clearly; to work independently and in teams.
- Have the ability to promote knowledge management and a learning environment in the office through leadership and example
- Have the ability to lead formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects.

5. Schedule & Budget

Milestone	Approx Days	Planned Missions	Payment Schedule	Product	Estimated date
UN-REDD Policy Board	15	2	First payment	Outline of National Programme. Progress report and presentation to be presented by Zambia at the Policy Board meeting	End of Oct 2009
Validation Meeting	15	1		Final draft National Programme document, incorporating comments from validation meeting (local stakeholders), national implementing partners, and UN Agencies	End of Nov 2009
Budget allocation approval by UN-REDD Policy Board	10	1	Second payment	Approved National Programme, incorporating comments from UN-REDD Secretariat and Independent technical review	Jan 2010
National Programme Document signed	5	0	Third payment	Signed National Programme document, incorporating comments from UN-REDD Policy Board and other stakeholders. Agreed implementation arrangements	End of Feb 2010
Inception Workshop	9	1	Final payment	Operational National Programme, with funds disbursed from the MDTF Office. Implementing partners applying the agreed implementation arrangements	April 2010

The consultant shall report directly to the UNDP CO, which shall act as focal point for interacting with FAO, UNDP and UNEP regional offices and with FAO, INFONA and SEAM at local level. Technical support will be provided to the consultant by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor (REDD) and the Senior Technical Advisor (REDD).

The contract is budgeted at \$550/day for 54 days plus travel costs associated with the missions.