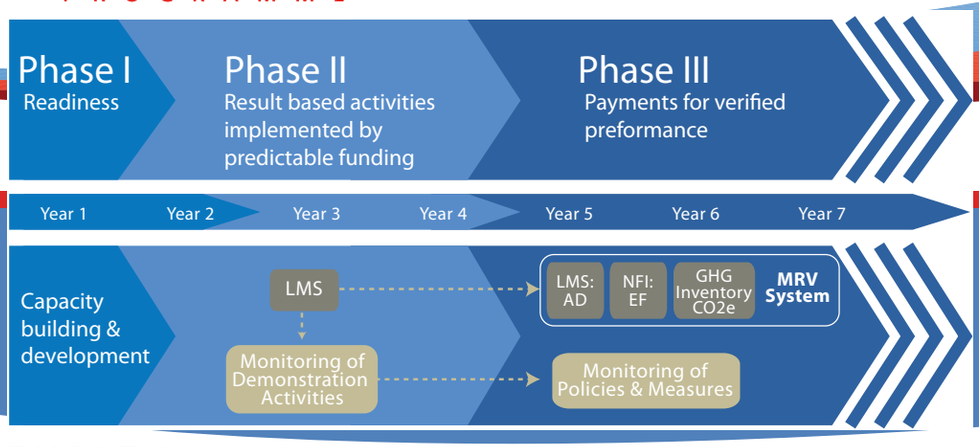
UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



PHASE 1

Zambia will need to define its national system for forest monitoring, safeguards' information and MRV and initiate capacity building of all the institutions involved, with a view on operationalising these institutional arrangements in Phase II. Another work area is the development of a national framework of REDD+ policies and measures to define the ways in which REDD+ will be implemented.

PHASE 2

This is a transition phase, focusing on providing result-based demonstration activities. In order to follow the results from those activities, results will be provided by a Land Monitoring System (LMS) for REDD+ activities that will be developed. The LMS will also contribute to information provision on safeguards (e.g. biodiversity and displacements).

PHASE 3

REDD+ will be fully integrated with other mitigation mechanisms under the UNFCCC. The MRV system will become fully operational in this stage. Activity data (AD) and Emission Factors (EFs) are available for the generation of the national GHG inventory. This requires an operational LMS and National Forest Inventory (NFI) with data available. This Phase will result in payments for verified performance. The results will be verified by a roster of experts coordinated by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

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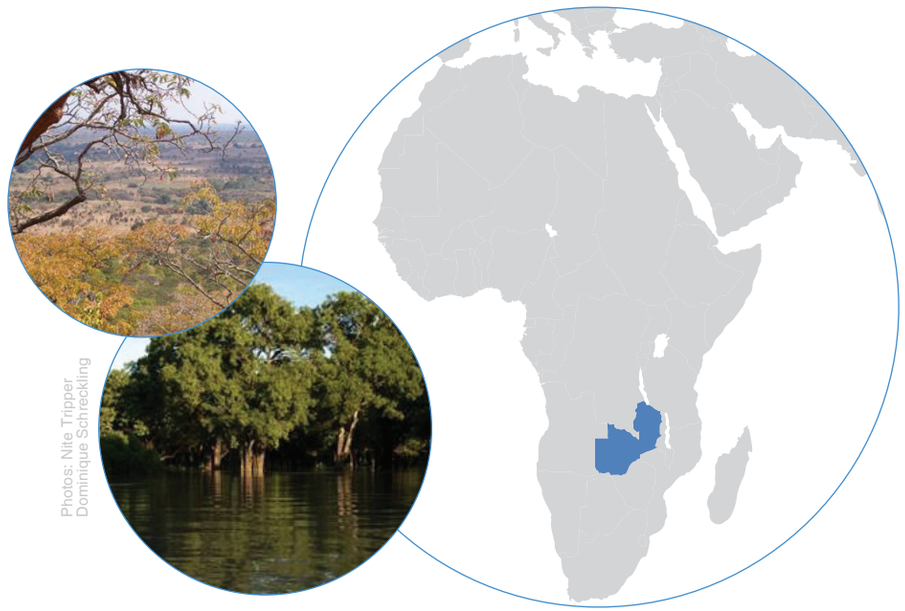
UN-REDD PROGRAMME ZAMBIA IS FACILITATED BY FAO, UNDP AND UNEP
http://www.un-redd.org

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

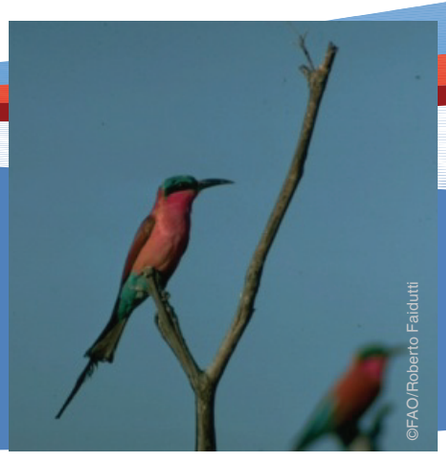
ZAMBIA

Key-issues in MRV for REDD+



Photos: Nite Tripper
Dominique Schreckling

MRV for REDD+ in Zambia



REDD+ IN ZAMBIA

Zambia's forest area has been estimated as a total of 49.9 Mi ha, rich in biodiversity and in carbon. Carbon stored in trees plays an important role in climate change mitigation. When emitted during deforestation or forest degradation, the carbon contributes to anthropogenic climate change. The REDD+ mitigation mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) would make it possible for developing countries to receive financial benefits for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation,forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). REDD+ will require bi-annual reporting on activities, and it is a key requirements for countries to establish a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system.

As REDD+ is a result based mechanism, countries will be required to quantify their achievements in REDD+. Therefore, it is a key priority for countries to establish a robust and transparent forest monitoring systems. Following the COP16 Decision of the UNFCCC, the activities undertaken by the countries will be implemented in three phases (1. Readiness, 2. Result based activities, and 3. Payments for verified performances). While the countries will provide results-based demonstration activities during the second phase, the results-based actions will be fully measured, reported and verified under the third phase.

The time taken to progress from one phase to the next will vary from country to country.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MRV

The UN-REDD Programme works together with the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR), in establishing a robust and transparent MRV system. Under outcome 5 of the National Joint Programme for Zambia, UN-REDD works towards "*Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened*". The purpose of an MRV System is to assess and report on anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks related to forest land during the third phase of REDD+. This system must enable identification and tracking of actions and processes related to the five activities identified under REDD+, following the most recently adopted or encouraged IPCC methodological approaches.

NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM

The UN-REDD programme aims to support the establishment of a robust monitoring system building on existing experience of the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources. Satellite imagery will be used to monitor land use/ land cover changes. In addition, the global UN-REDD programme offers possibilities for collaboration with various institutions in different countries, such as the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) in Brazil. This specific collaboration provides the opportunity among interested REDD+ countries to learn and provide experience about setting up an autonomous national satellite forest monitoring system that will also be valuable as a tool to report GHG emissions following the IPCC Guidelines and Guidance. Such sharing between countries can benefit Zambia and other countries.

NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORY DATA

In collaboration with the Forestry Department of the MTENR, the FAO-FIN programme develops the second Phase of the Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA II). The outcome of this programme is to generate data for the estimation of carbon stock and build capacity to apply this. This includes improved protocols for carbon measurements at the field level. An improved protocol should allow assessing the forest carbon content according to the IPCC LULUCF. Experts will use the data to calculate Emission Factors (EFs).

GREEN HOUSE GAS INVENTORY

The National Forest Inventory and the Satellite Land Monitoring System(LMS) together should provide the information required for a Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory for Zambia. The resulting information will be shared and linked with other activities implemented by the Ministry of Forestry, such as the Zambian National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) and others.