



Zambia's Experience in Designing a Program Jurisdictional Landscape

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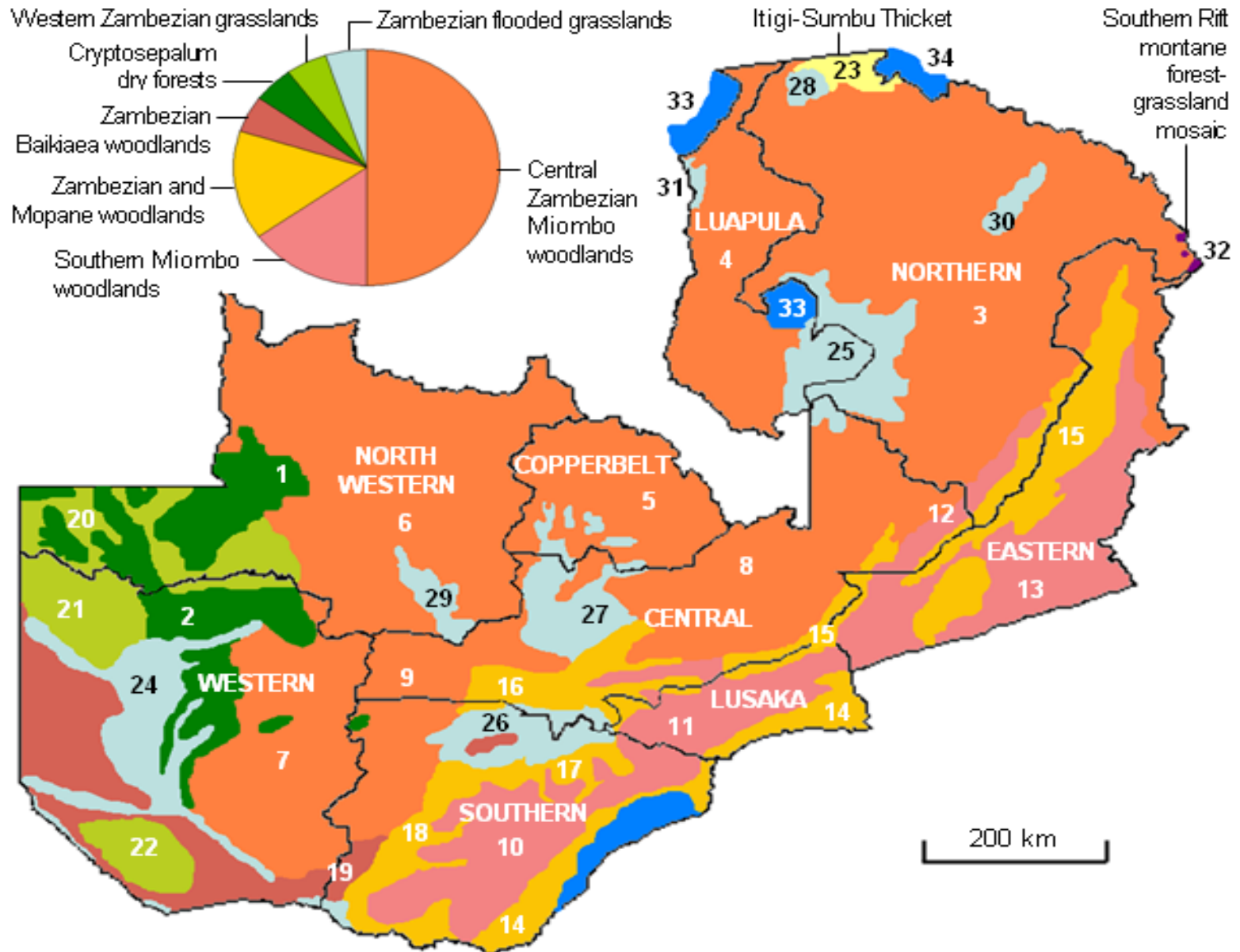
Structure of Presentation

- Background
- National Climate Change Architecture
- Main Drivers of Deforestation
- Choice of Jurisdictional approach
- Designing a Jurisdictional Landscape Programme

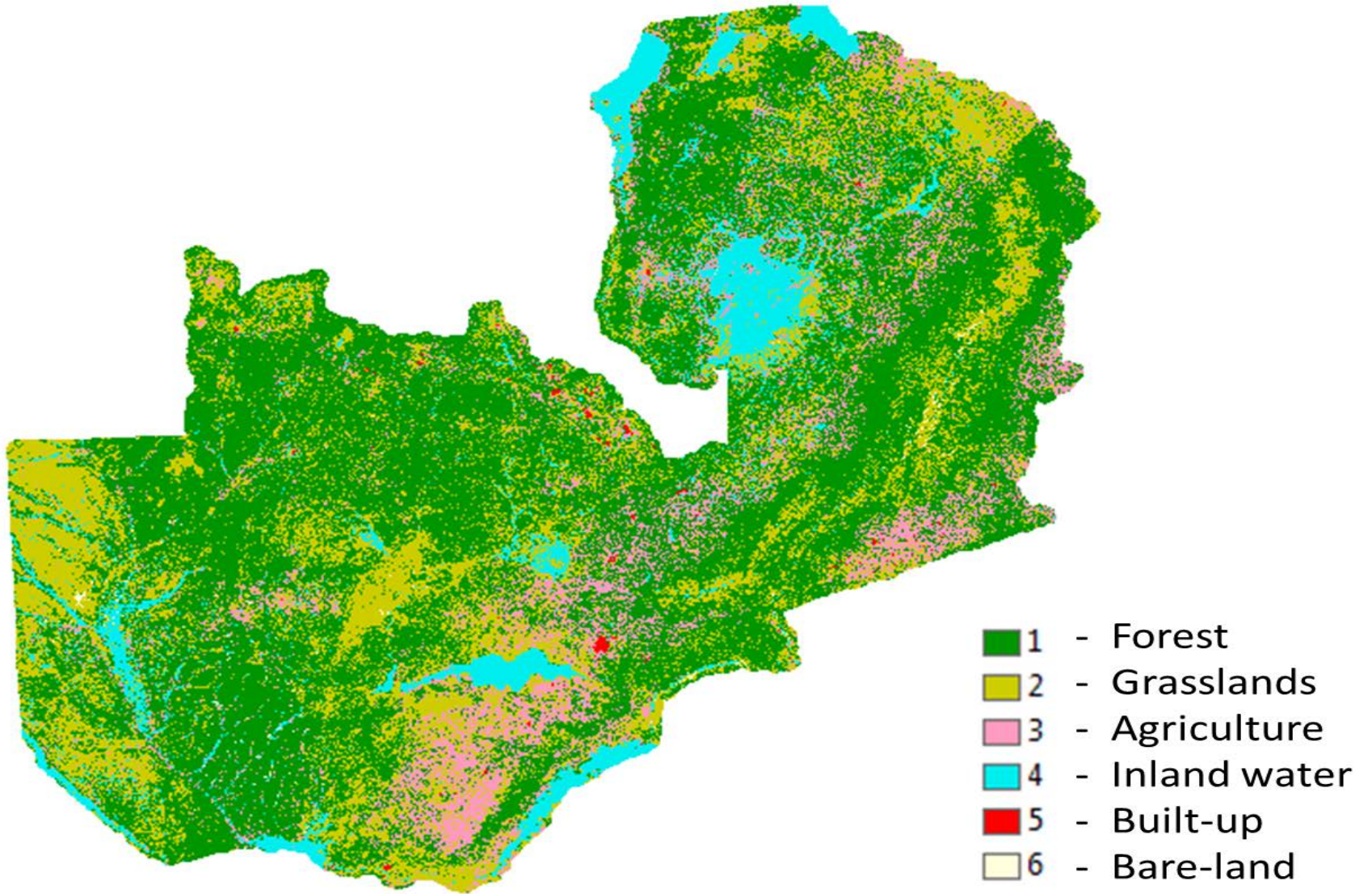
Forest Resources in Zambia

- Zambia surface land area is **752,614Km²**
- 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**), Ripian, 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.)

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



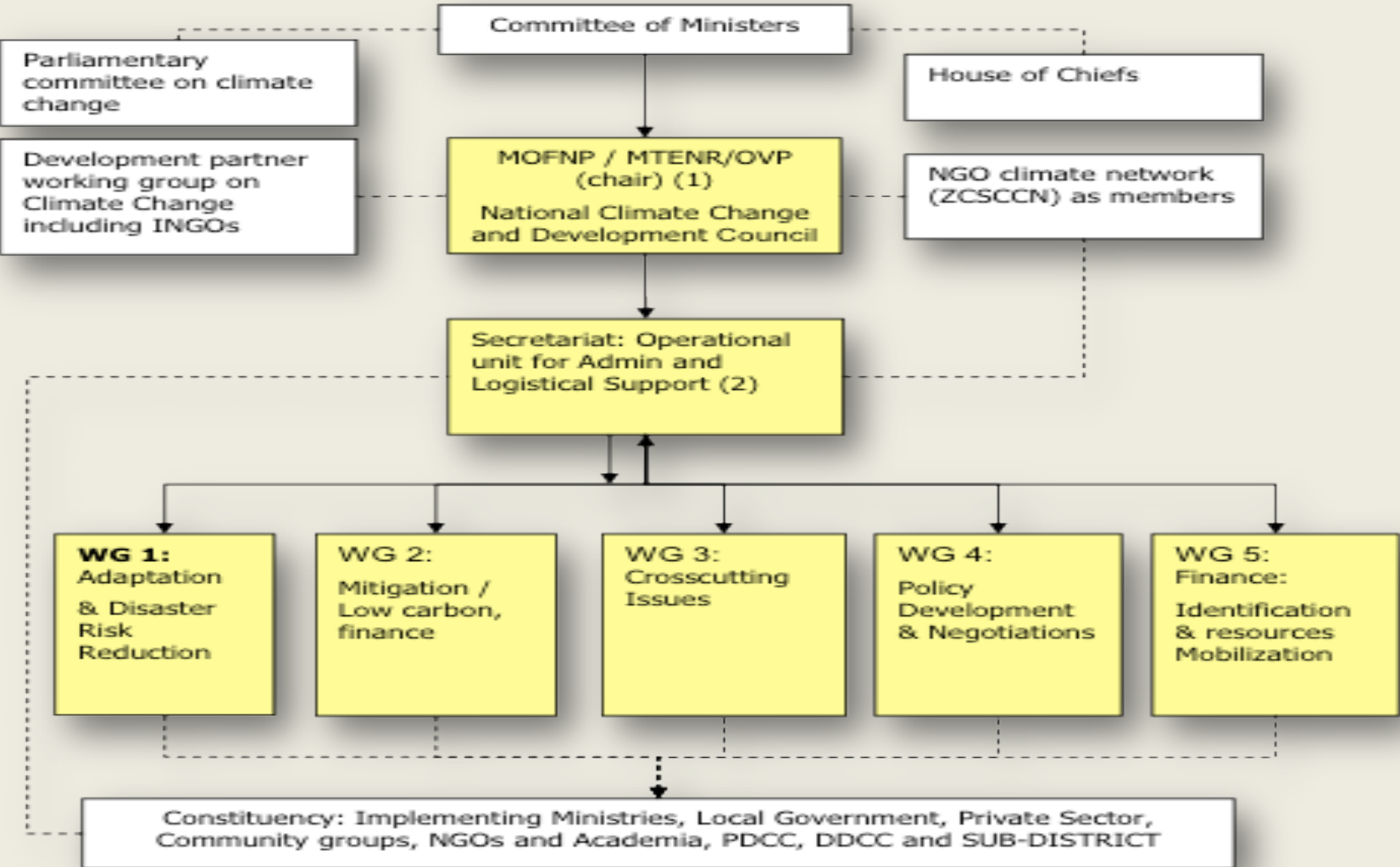
Draft Zambia Land-cover Map 2010



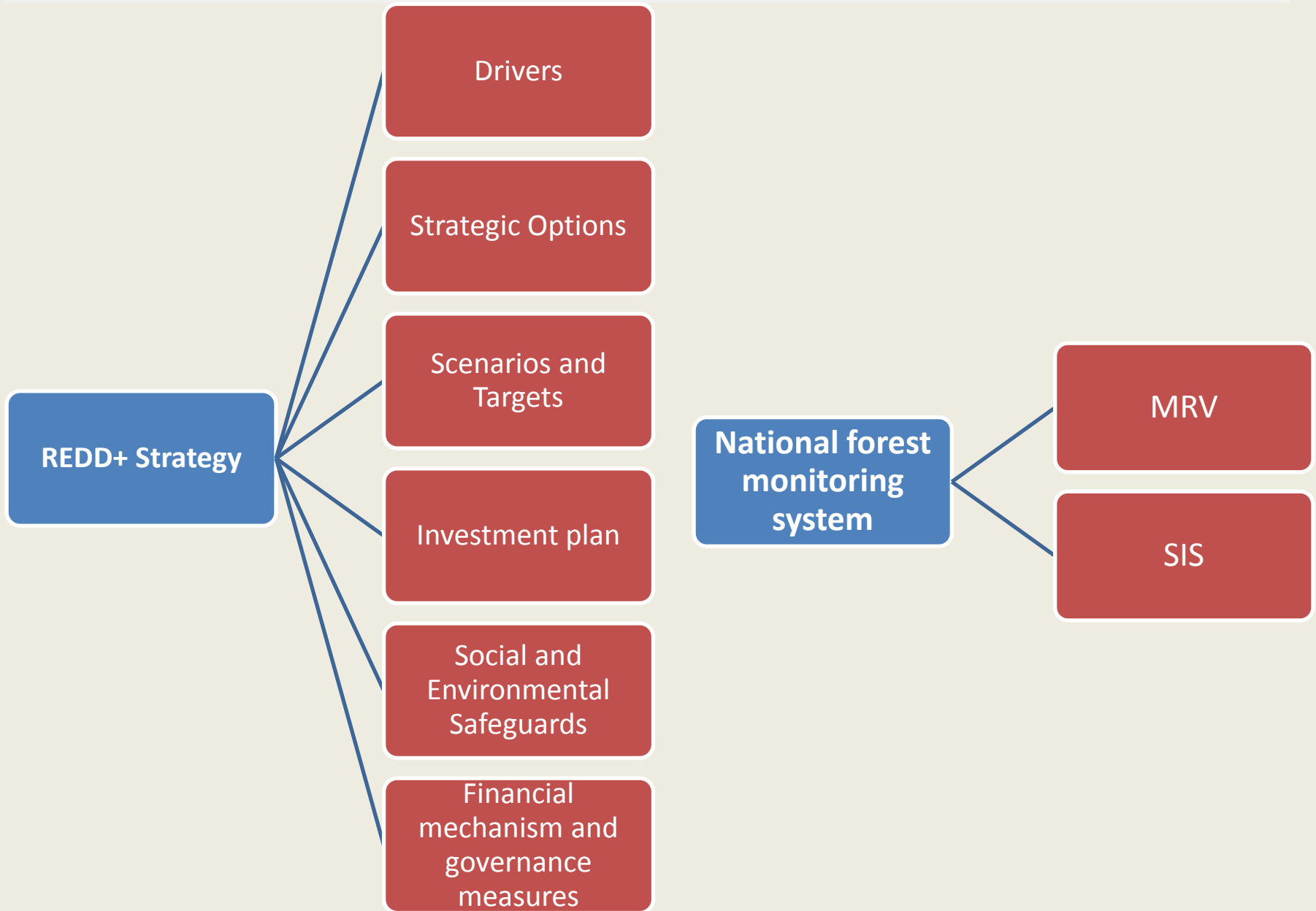
Climate Change Institutional Arrangements

- The Climate Change Secretariat is housed within the Ministry of Finance and acts as Secretariat to the committee of Permanent Secretaries;
- It is supported by the multi-stakeholder Technical Committee;
- At policy level there is the Committee of Ministers and Committee of Permanent Secretaries;
- The Secretariat will only facilitate coordination and resource mobilization while implementation is mainstreamed within each sector.
- There are five components of the Climate Change response: Adaptation, Mitigation, Cross Cutting, Policy Development and Resource Mobilization.
- REDD+ is under Mitigation and low carbon finance

Institutional Arrangement for Climate Change Governance



Components to be addressed by National Strategy




National Approach for National REDD+ Strategy


Analytical work to facilitate understanding of the real issues and options available (problem analysis)



Identify the options available to reduce deforestation which is based on the studies and national circumstances



Define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders including measurable contribution to reducing deforestation



Set the national vision on how to address drivers of deforestation through stakeholder consultations



Develop a National Strategy and Investment plan

Considerations for designing the Jurisdictional Landscape Approach

The following considerations were taken into account in the designing of the Landscape approach:

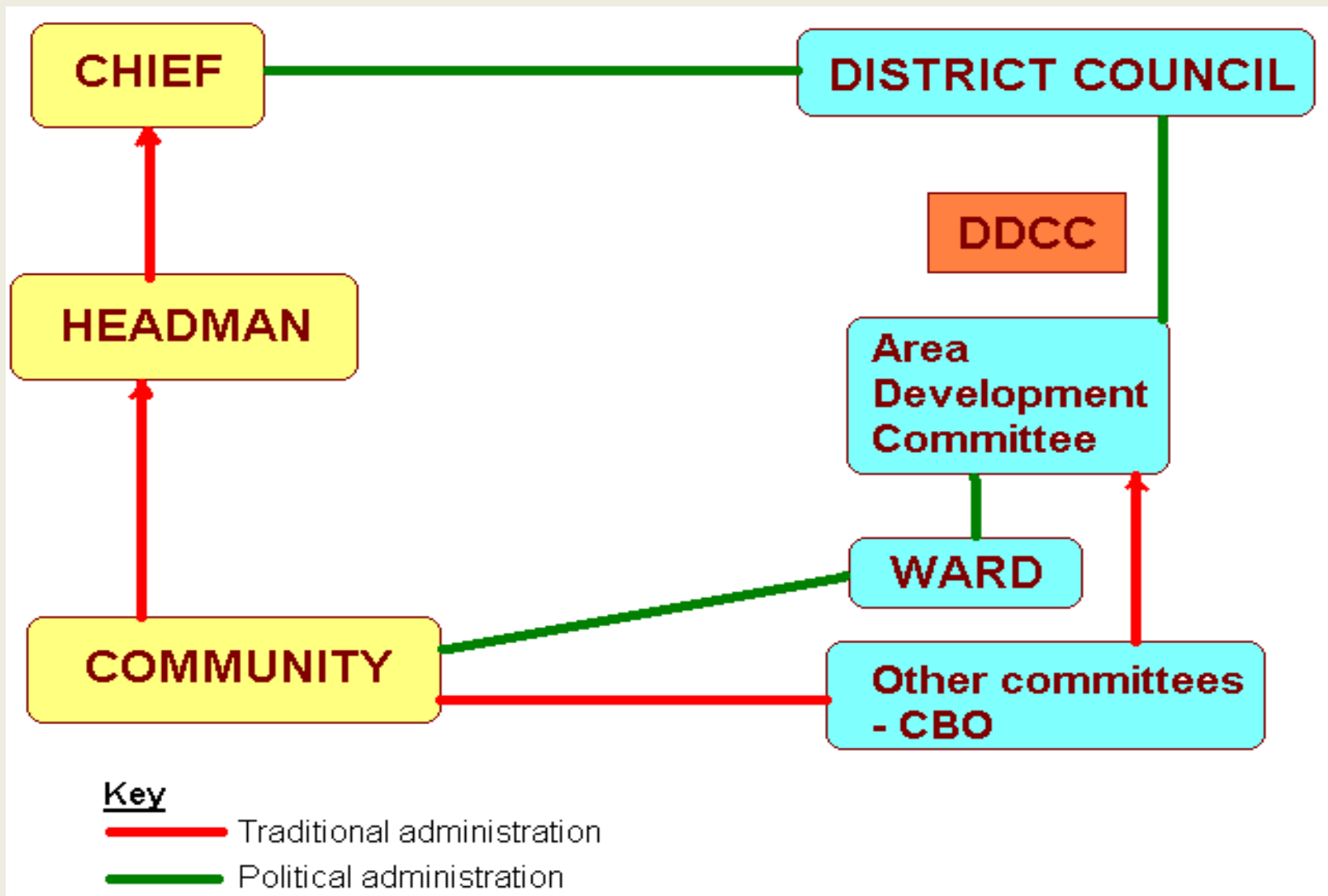
- Recognizing already on-going initiatives, partners and resources (forests, agriculture and wildlife).
- To test REDD+ Implementation design;
- Provide practical lessons on REDD+ implementation, benefit sharing and safeguards in order to inform policy and legislation;
- Sub-national setting of Reference Emission Level/Reference Level setting linked to national approach;
- Facilitate resource mobilization;

Jurisdictional: Administrative or Ecosystem

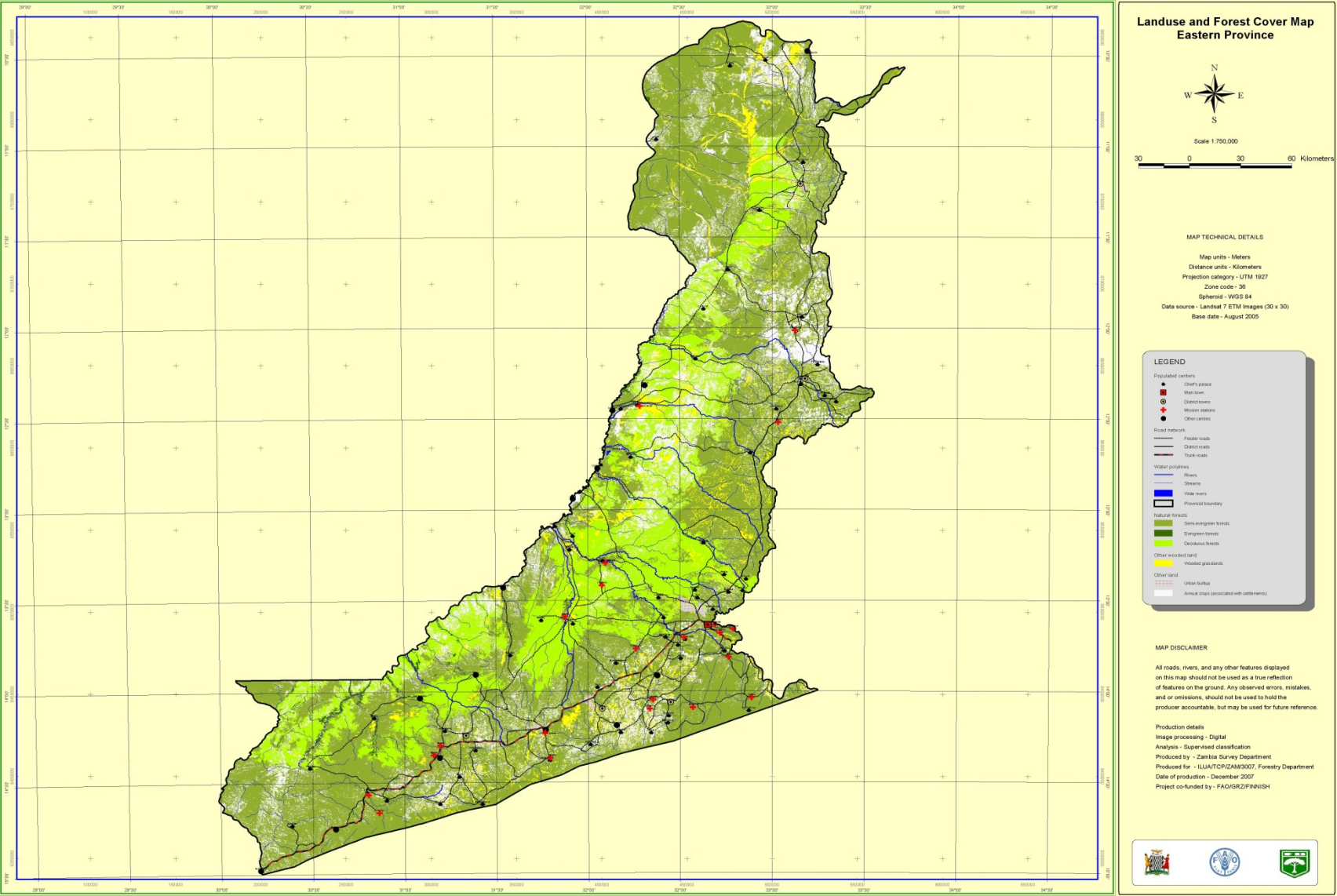
The jurisdictional approach that Zambia has adopted is based on Administrative as compared to just Ecosystem Landscape for the following reasons:

- a. The boundaries are well defined;
- b. Would be easy to define roles and responsibilities within existing mandates;
- c. Take into account traditional and political responsibilities;
- d. Safeguards, benefit sharing are easier to define;

Traditional and Political Structures



Eastern Province: Proposed Project Area



Drivers to be addressed

The main Drivers of Deforestation in the proposed areas are:

- a. Expansion of subsistence agriculture;
- b. Commercial agri-business (such as cotton and tobacco);
- c. Illegal logging and;
- d. Charcoal production;
- e. high levels of population growth and immigration, particularly around protected areas, such as South Luangwa, where there is a strong wildlife tourism industry

Components of the Programme

1. Increased Carbon Stocks

- Avoided deforestation addressing drivers and improved sustainable land management

2. Poverty Reduction

- Payment for ecosystem services, enterprises and agriculture incentive payments

3. Institutional Strengthening

- Designing, Implementation and monitoring capacity

4. Biodiversity Conservation

- Conservation and management of flora and fauna resources

Pilot Projects supporting the Jurisdictional Approach

The projects to support this programme include:

- **World Bank** is supporting COMACO Ltd. which project aims to impact up to 500,000 ha through a combination of REDD+ and agricultural soil carbon sequestration with a financing of 250,000 carbon units (\$1.2 million).
- **USAID/Zambia** is supporting a 5-year, \$14 million grant to BioCarbon Partners (BCP) to establish landscape level verified REDD+ projects in the Luangwa Ecosystem. The aim of this program is to protect a minimum of 700,000 ha of intact forest in the Luangwa Valley through a verified jurisdictional REDD+ project, and impact up to an additional 1.4 million ha
- **The Norwegian Government** is supporting COMACO Ltd. with a \$14.5 grant (2014-2018) to scale the COMACO model to 160,000 households across the entire Luangwa Valley, with support to integrate carbon markets in the mix of economic incentives directed at communities demonstrating compliance to sustainable land use, wildlife management and agricultural practices.

How the Programme will link with National Strategy

- Provide field-level experience to relevant government stakeholders;
- Test the institutional arrangements and implementation plan for REDD+ in the REDD+ Strategy;
- Platform for development of a national forest emissions reference level;
- Support and inform the national Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system;
- Pilot performance-based payment systems for REDD+ at the provincial and district levels;
- Implement safeguards, including community benefit sharing and conservation of critical biodiversity;
- Mobilise and leverage additional resources of financing and investments using the ISFL as a catalyst

Opportunities and Barriers to Private Sector Participation

Considerations for private sector participation in REDD+ are:

- a. The Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) provides a wide ranager of incentives which the private sector can take advantage of;
- b. The potential returns on investment is key to the private sector (compare investment in mitigation and adaptation);
- c. Community based initiatives requires close sharing of information among partners, therefore private sector has to learn a bit more openness!!
- d. Mistrust among stakeholders (private sector, government and community)

Lessons Learnt from REDD+ Readiness Process

- **REDD+ is an incentive based mechanism** and hence there is need to explain it well to avoid creating over expectations or misunderstanding;
- **Need to build on existing initiatives, structures and promote strong** and not just create new things!;
- **REDD+ is not a panacea for development** so let it solve specific challenges;
- **Need for leadership and ownership of processes** by host countries;
- **Not to be over ambitious** in designing REDD+ implementation.

*Thank you for your
Attention*