



# SADC SUPPORT PROGRAMME ON REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION (REDD plus)

Presented at the Africa Consultation and  
Capacity building workshop for REDD plus  
Cape Town, South Africa

20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2011

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# BACKGROUND

## The SADC Region





# Background cont'd

**SADC was established by the Declaration and Treaty of 1992. SADC objectives, among others, are to:**

- (1) Achieve development and economic integration, alleviate poverty, enhance the quality of life of the people of Southern Africa,**
- (2) Promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance and the interdependence of Member States, and**
- (3) Achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment.**



# BACKGROUND Contd'

- The Treaty recognizes forests including other biodiversity as key natural resources and a major component of the environment, which should be sustainably managed for the benefit of SADC communities



# Region's statistics

**A total land area of approx 10 million square kilometres,**

- A population of about 260 million with growth rate of about 3%**
- Aggregate annual GDP US\$471 Billion**
- GDP per capita US\$1,743**
- About 40% of the population live below the international poverty datum line of US\$1.00 per day**



# Statistics cont'd

## SADC Forest Coverage

- SADC has nearly 400 million Ha (approx 40% of total land area) of forest resources that need to be exploited for the development of the region to contribute to poverty reduction

## Significance of Forests to the Region:

- A wide range of forest products (timber and non- timber forest products) and,
- (2) Environmental functions (carbon sinks, soil protection, habitat for ecotourism)





# Forest Resources Management Aspects

- **The SADC Protocol on Forestry was signed by Heads of State and Government in 2002.**
- **The Protocol outlines how Member States shall cooperate to promote forestry development in the SADC Region**
- **Forestry Protocol implementation Strategy**







# Challenges

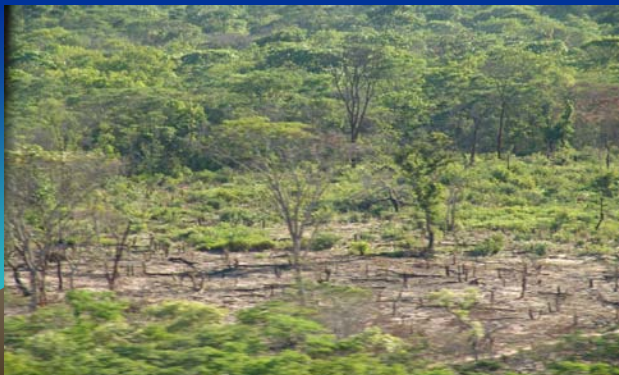
- High Rates of Deforestation



## Bush Fires and slash and burn



## Shifting Cultivation and illegal logging







# Challenges cont'd

Since 1990, Southern Africa has witnessed the highest rate of deforestation in the whole of Africa contributing approximately 31% to Africa's deforestation area.

The underlying causes of deforestation are:

- Rampant Poverty,
- High population growth,
- Energy demand, and
- Poor institutional capacities.





# Challenges Cont'd

- Biomass carbon losses from deforestation in SADC countries amount to 54% of those from the entire continent.
- Carbon emissions from combined deforestation and degradation are over five (5) times higher than those from all other sources, making sustainable management and conservation of SADC forests as well as fire management particularly urgent mitigation measures.



# SADC REDD PROGRAMME (A RESPONSE MEASURE)

- In May 2009, the Region agreed to develop a Regional Programme on REDD.
- The programme document was developed in a participatory manner with involvement of relevant stakeholders from all SADC Member States (Govt. / Private Sector/ Academia / NGOs).
- Emphasizes on programme elements that promote regional integration and create synergies through co-operation among Member States.
- Approved by SADC Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources in May 2011.



# Goal of SADC REDD Programme

The goal of the regional programme is to contribute to the sustainable management of the forests of SADC, contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development and mitigate climate change.





# Purpose of REDD Programme

- To improve the capacity of SADC Member States to manage and benefit from their national REDD programmes;
- To help Member States pool their resources together to collaborate on REDD issues by promoting an ecosystems/regional approach to REDD plus

*(An ecosystems approach like to be more cost efficient)*





# Expected Programme Outputs

- 1. REDD contributes to the sustainable management of trans-boundary and other key forest resources.**
- 2. The livelihoods of the local people are enhanced through participatory forest management, equal sharing of benefits and protection of vulnerable groups (PES being considered).**
- 3. Adequate capacity is built to enable the region to actively participate in and benefit from REDD plus financial mechanisms, and**
- 4. Reduced GHG emissions are achieved through reductions in deforestation and forest degradation in southern Africa.**





# Components of REDD Programme

Eight (8) main components, namely:

1. Promote Inter and Intra-sector coordination and policy harmonization to ensure effective implementation of national REDD Programmes
2. Enhance international engagement on REDD and other related Climate Change Processes
3. Develop capacity to manage regional and national REDD Programmes and activities
4. Establish systems to facilitate Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of forests, carbon stocks and other issues under REDD plus



# Components of the REDD Programme cont'd

5. Facilitate establishment of reference emission levels and reference levels for REDD plus as required under the REDD plus methodological issues
6. Enhance knowledge management, sharing of information and lessons learnt including enforcement of safeguards during implementation of REDD plus activities e.g. the SADC REDD E-Newsletter available at <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/sadcredd/>
7. Leverage and ensure sustainable Funding Mechanisms for REDD plus
8. Ensure full community participation



# Programme Implementation

1. Will be implemented at sub-national, national and Regional levels
2. Implementation will consider new developments such as:
  - (i) Methodological issues that are still being discussed as such the document will have to respond to new developments
  - (ii) Issues of Social and Environmental Safeguards during implementation of REDD are still evolving with the World Bank facilitating the process

**I THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**

**Merci!**

**Obrigado!**

