





Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural resources ZAMABIA

Combined safeguards and sub-regional capacity building workshop on REDD-plus,

Cape Town, South Africa

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Deuteronomy Kasaro

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Outline of Presentation





Introduction

REDD+ Readiness Process

- General Engagement Process
- CBD and REDD+ development and tools for Safeguards

Map of Zambia





244 330 300 UNITED ZAMBIA Rakwa REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA International boundary Mpulungu^o Province boundary National capital Nchelenge Mporokoso Province capital Town, village DEMOCRATIC Main road REPUBLIC Isoka Secondary road Luwingu OF THE Kasama Kasenga Railroad CONGO Airport Kolwazi HERN NORT Likasio Versus Chama Mansa Mzuzuo Samiya ubumbashil Mwinilunga MOZAMBIQUE * ⊗Sòlwezi Chillabombwo Chingola O Mufulira Lundazi Mutanda ANGOLA NORTH Luanshyao Chavuma WESTERN Kasempa COPPERBELT Zambezi Chipata Kabompo Mukopa Kapin Mpoship Chadiza Mboroma Potsuko V Lilongwe Lukulu Nyimba Kabwe oKaoma Kalabo Mumbwao Rufunsa o Chunga Camp Mongu MOZAMBIQUE Lusaka LUSAKA Mayua uangwa L Chie WESTERN Kataba Chirundu Senanga Shangombo Kariba SOUTHERN ZIMBABWE Mulobazi o ZAMBIA Kalomo Zimba Sinazong Chinhoyio Soshoko NAMIBIA Mulio Livingstone The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endonsement or acceptance. 24° BOTSWANA by the United Nation's 330

Introduction



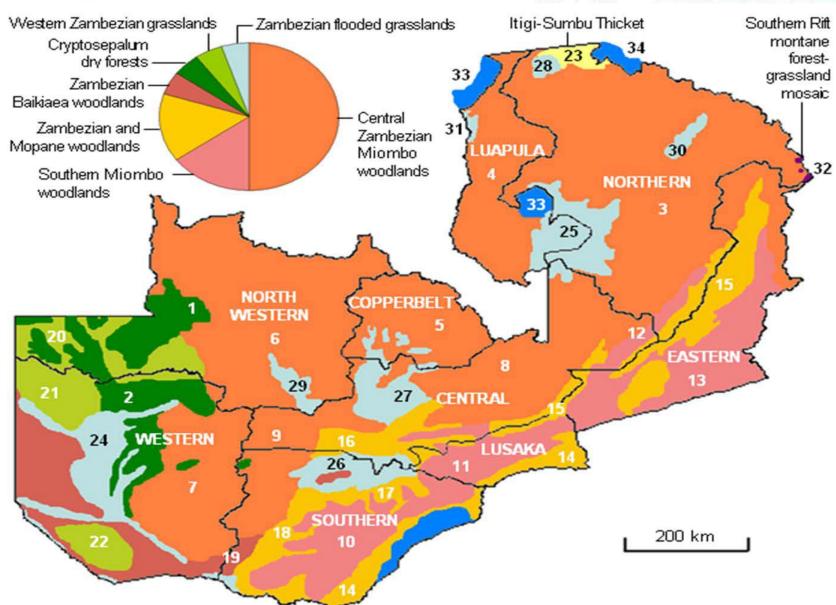


- Zambia has total area of 752,614 km² with population of 13.4 million
- Zambia has approximately 50 million hectares of forest
- Deforestation rate of between 250,000 to 300,000 hectares per year
- Primary causes of deforestation and forest degradation
 - charcoal and wood fuel use
 - Timber production
 - unsustainable agricultural methods
- Overwhelming reliance of the largely poor rural population on natural resources
 - 70% of the country's energy supply is from charcoal and firewood
 - Only about 25% of the population have access to electricity
 - 49.3% of the urban population and 3.2% of the rural population have access to electricity

Vegetation Map of Zambia













National experience with REDD-plus

Zambia is in the REDD readiness phase, currently developing a national strategy to reduce deforestation and forest degradation

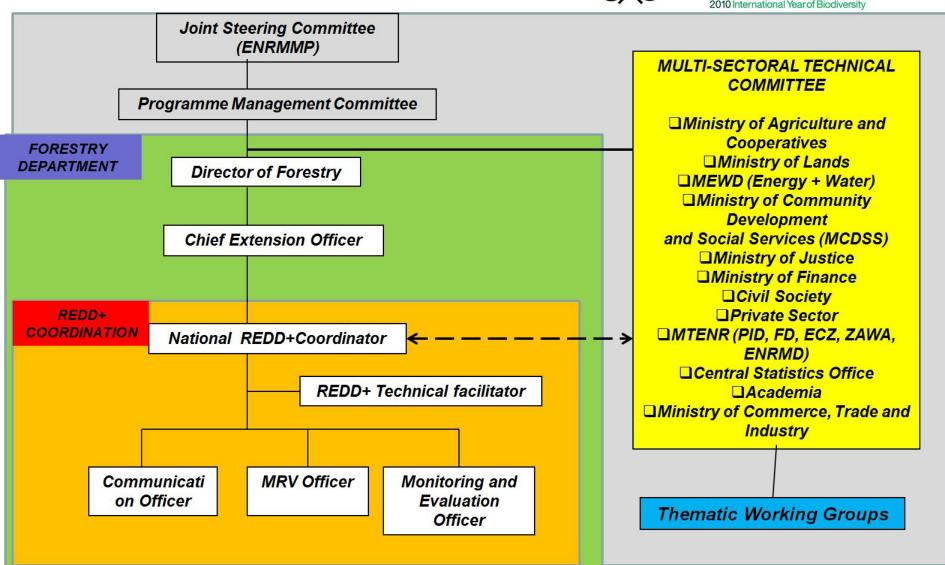
The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resource through the Forestry Department coordinates the readiness phase

A multi-sectoral technical committee provides technical support to the coordination Unit where various expertise sits (govt., Civil Society, academia and private sector).

Implementation Framework







Local Community Stakeholder Engagement Process





- Zambia has 9 provinces and 75 Districts spreading over an area of 752,614Km²
- There are 73 tribes all united by the "One Zambia One Nation" national motto
- In each of these districts there are different tribes which translates into different culture and traditions (local knowledge)
- Hence the approach to each of these areas depends on the traditions and respect for Traditional Chiefs
- The settlement pattern of the villages in the rural areas is not homogenous and reaching these rural areas is a challenge.

Engagement Process





- Approach depends on settlement patterns of local communities because some villages are like big compounds/settlements while others are scattered settlements
- First entry point has to be the District administration to explain the objective of any developmental activity, in other cases it may include political party leadership thus increasing the consultation chain
- Secondly, Traditional leadership/Chief is informed about any of engagement of village communities.
- Thirdly, mobilization and awareness of the local communities. Effectiveness and efficiency of this process will be influenced by various factors including logistics, season, culture, national elections etc.







National experience with biodiversity safeguards

State of preparations for national biodiversity and social safeguards

Studies have been commissioned to help assess the needs of Zambia:

- Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement Plan
- ii. Preliminary Study on Driver of Deforestation and Potential for REDD+ in Zambia
- iii. National Best forest practices related to REDD+
- iv. Awareness raising and production of Communication Materials

Obstacles for developing/applying biodiversity safeguards

 Biodiversity management under different institutions. Lack of clear coordination mechanisms is an obstacle. Biological resources are owned by the state. Very little involvement of local communities

Concrete capacity building needs (if any), and at which level (government, civil society/IPs, local communities)

Integrated planning at all levels, ecosystem/biodiversity valuation,







National experience with assessing/ monitoring impacts of REDD-plus

Planning tools to assess/monitor the impacts of REDD-plus on biodiversity and indigenous and local livelihoods? If so, how?

 The Integrated Land-use Assessment Project (ILUA) aims to develop methodologies for assessing and monitoring forests, land use and governance including linkages to REDD+. Consultative meetings are currently on going. The ILUA programme will be implemented for 4 years.

Process on National Ecological Gap analysis under the CBD (for explanation

 Conducted gap analysis of the representation of the different vegetation types in protected areas designated for the conservation of biodiversity







Regional collaboration regarding safeguards and impact assessment

Level of regional collaboration on REDD-plus e.g. through regional organizations such as COMIFAC or SADC

At the moment regional linkage is not strong. However, regional meetings and workshops have been held to share experiences

Regional and International support (in addition to support provided by UN-REDD/FCPF/ITTO, etc.) required that would be useful

- The Zambian REDD readiness phase aims at developing a national Strategy based on experience. Capacity is requires in terms of knowledge, skills and tools (equipment) in various issues concerning REDD and biodiversity conservation and management including:
 - i.Ecosystem Assessment, monitoring and Valuation
 - ii.Land use Planning linked to ecosystem management

Thank you! Merci!



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