



**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

**National Investment Plan to Reduce Deforestation and Forest
Degradation**

Presented at the FIP Sub-Committee Meeting

Washington D.C., 14th December 2017

Partners in the Development of the Investment Plan



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP



NATIONAL CONTEXT

POPULATION

- Population of 17 million.
- Total land area 752,614Km²
- 60% live in rural areas
- Rural poverty rates (70 percent) are double urban (35 percent)
- Population growth: 2.8% per year

ECONOMY

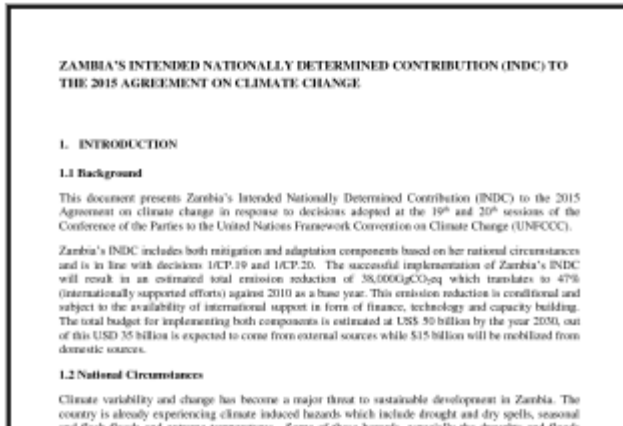
- GDP growth currently around 4%
- Copper mining: 77% of exports.
- Land-use change main source of GHG emissions at 61%
- Forestry: 4.9% to GDP; but rises to 6.3% when tourism and NTFPs are considered.

Forest Resources

Forest Cover:	49.9 million ha (66% of land cover)
Vegetation Type:	Mainly Miombo woodlands: Semi-evergreen forests; Deciduous Forests; Evergreen forests; Shrub thickets, grasslands, wooded grasslands
Plantations:	61,000 ha
Deforestation rate	276,000 per annum
Drivers	Unsustainable agricultural practices; Charcoal and wood fuel use; Timber production; Infrastructure development (includes mining)

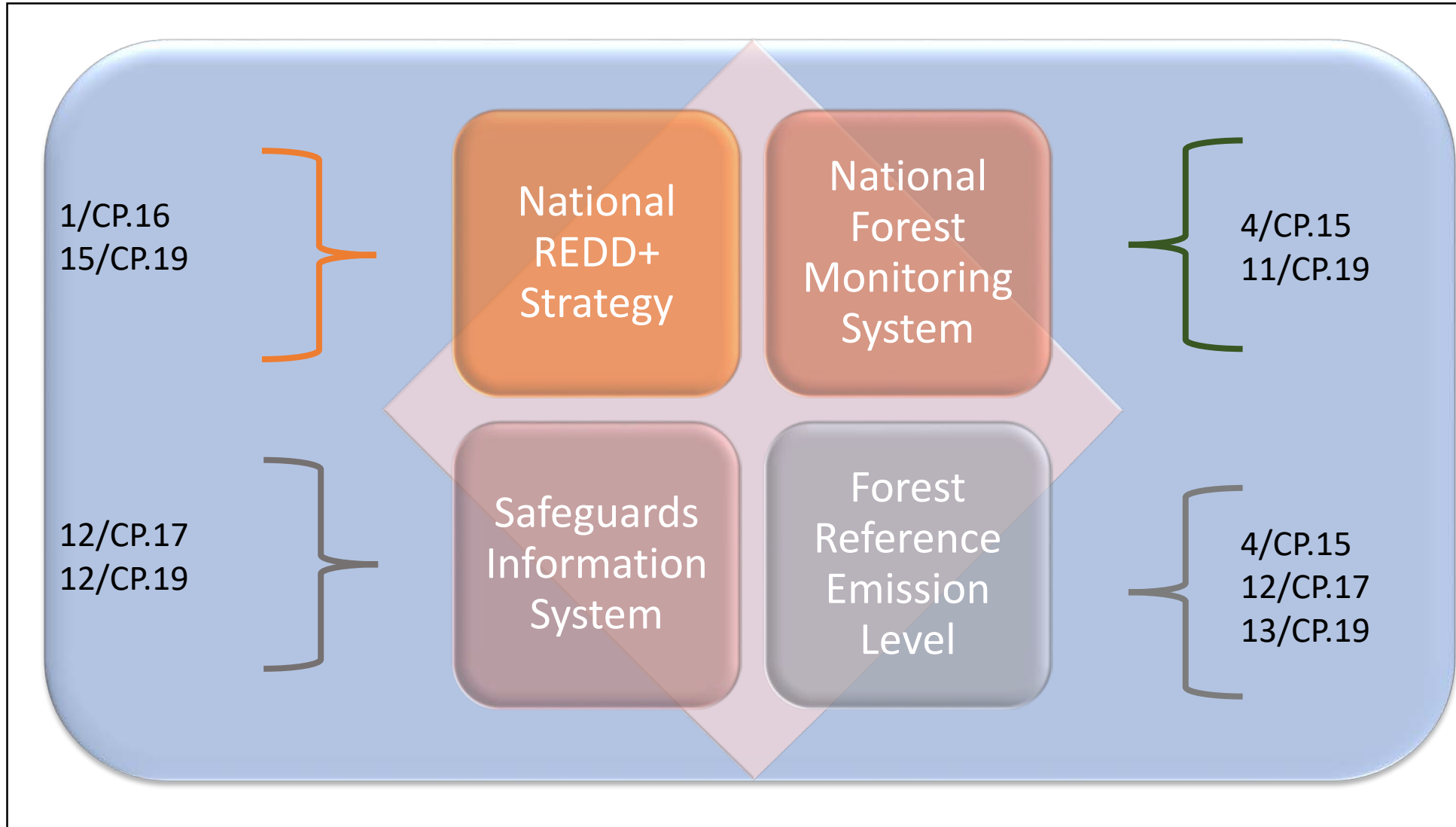


National Policy Frameworks



- **Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2, 2015)**
- **National Policy on Environment (NPE, 2007)**
- **National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC, 2017)**
- **National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2012)**
- **Zambia National Forest Policy (2014) and Forests Act (2015)**
- **National Agriculture Policy (NAP, 2016)**
- **Environmental Management Act (EMA, 2011)**
- **National Energy Policy (NEP, 2008)**

National REDD+ Processes undertaken



DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION



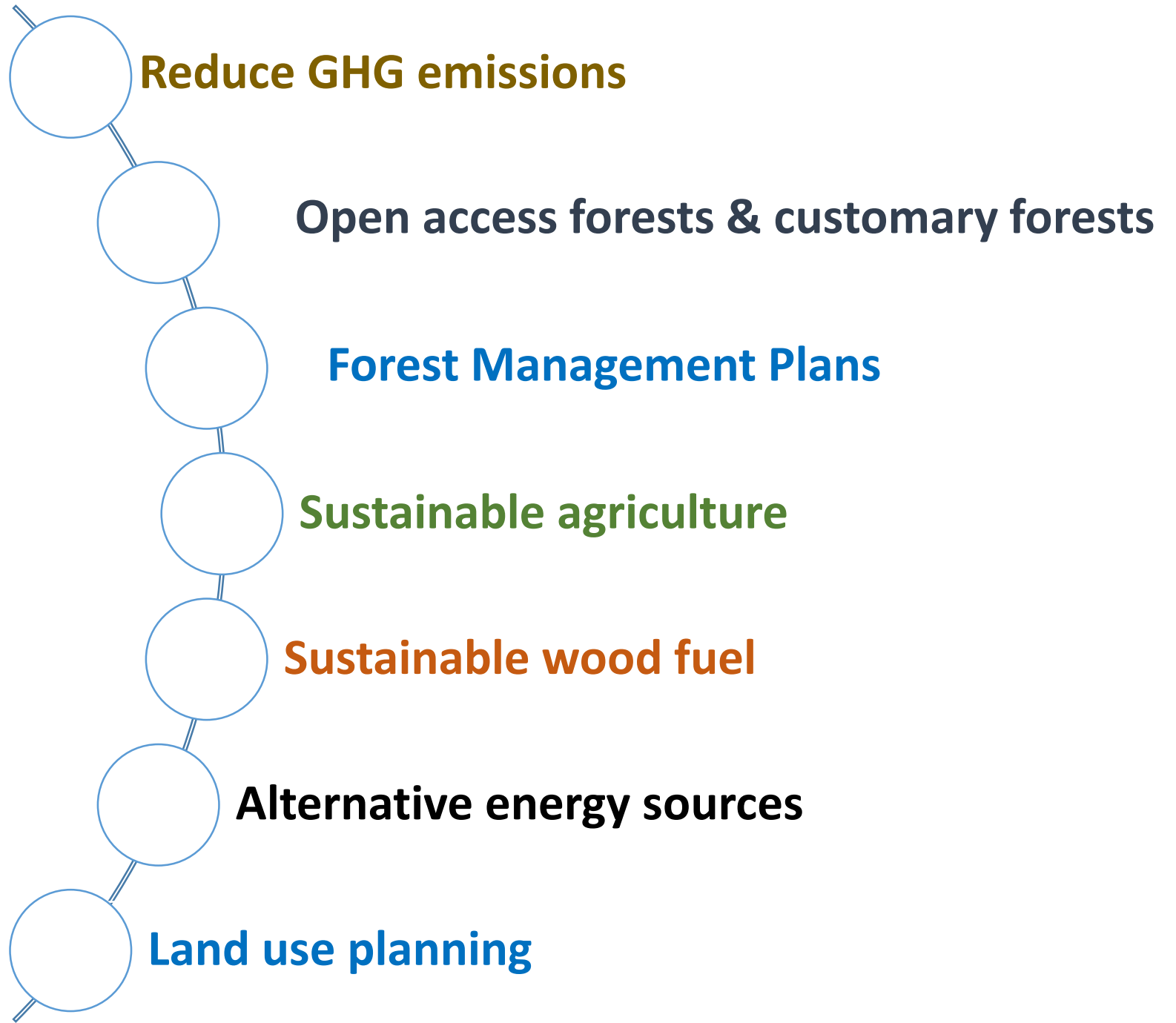
Direct Drivers

- AGRICULTURE
- TIMBER
- ENERGY
- MINING
- INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Underlying Drivers

- POVERTY
- DEMOGRAPHY
- ECONOMICS
- POLICIES
- TECHNOLOGY

REDD+ Strategic Objectives



Investment Plan to reduce Deforestation and forest Degradation

Three approaches to reducing deforestation



**Innovative
Forest
Conservation
Approaches**



**Recover
degraded
forests**

**Restoration
of
deforested
areas**



The Theory of Change for the Investment Plan

CURRENT SITUATION

- Poor agricultural practices
- Unsustainable extraction of wood
- Untapped alternative livelihoods
- Weak Community Participation in Forest Management

IMPLEMENTATION OF IP

- Creating enabling environment
 - Participatory land-use planning
 - Promote sustainable agriculture practices
 - Sustainable landscape management
- Strengthen Forest Governance

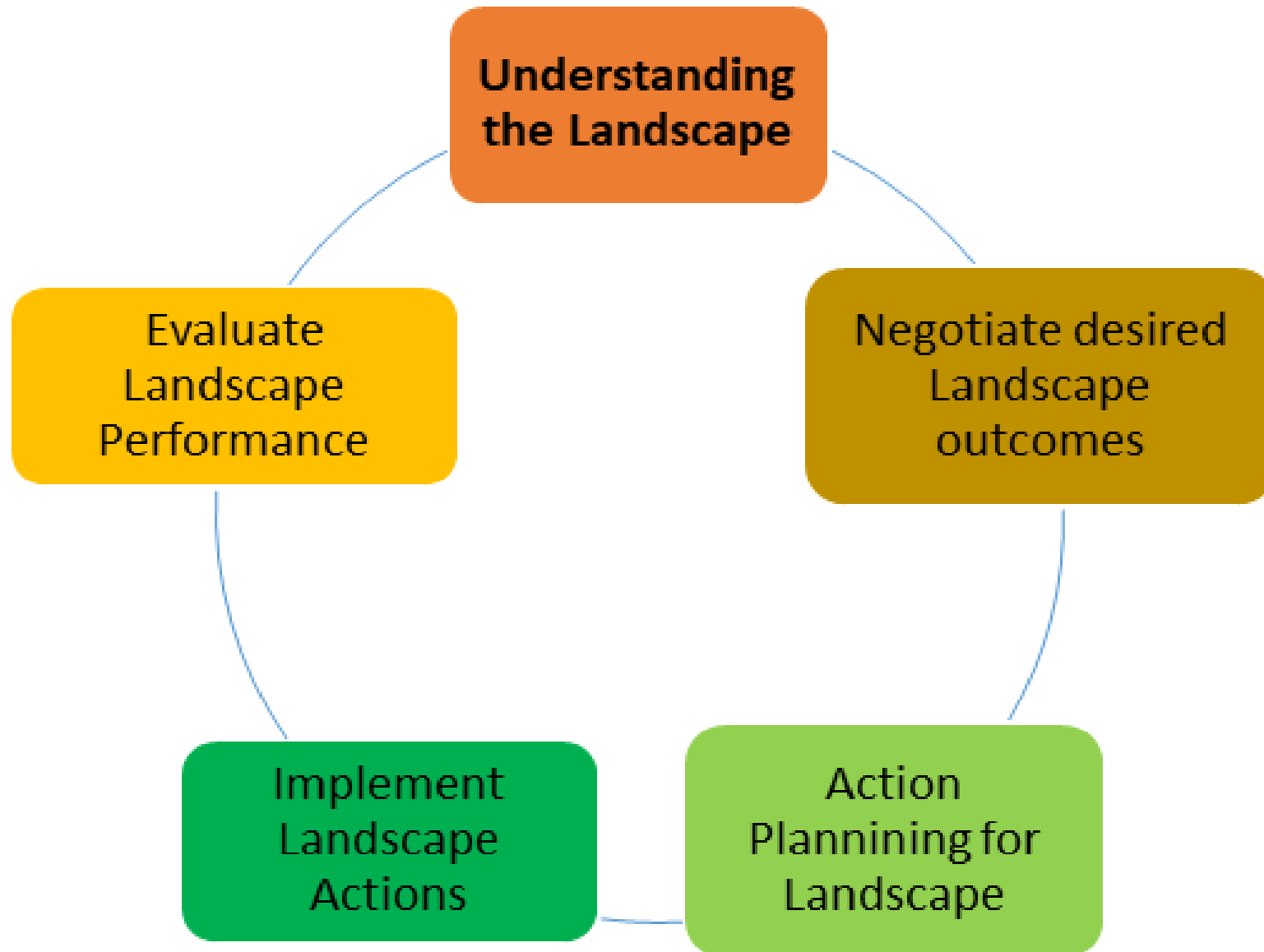
OUTCOMES

- Increased diversification of agricultural and livelihoods enterprises
- Improved forest, wildlife and land management
- Resilient and productive landscapes
- Increased carbon mitigation from forests and agriculture

IMPACTS

- Reduced poverty
- Shared prosperity
- Reduced emission

Landscape Approach to Implementation of IP



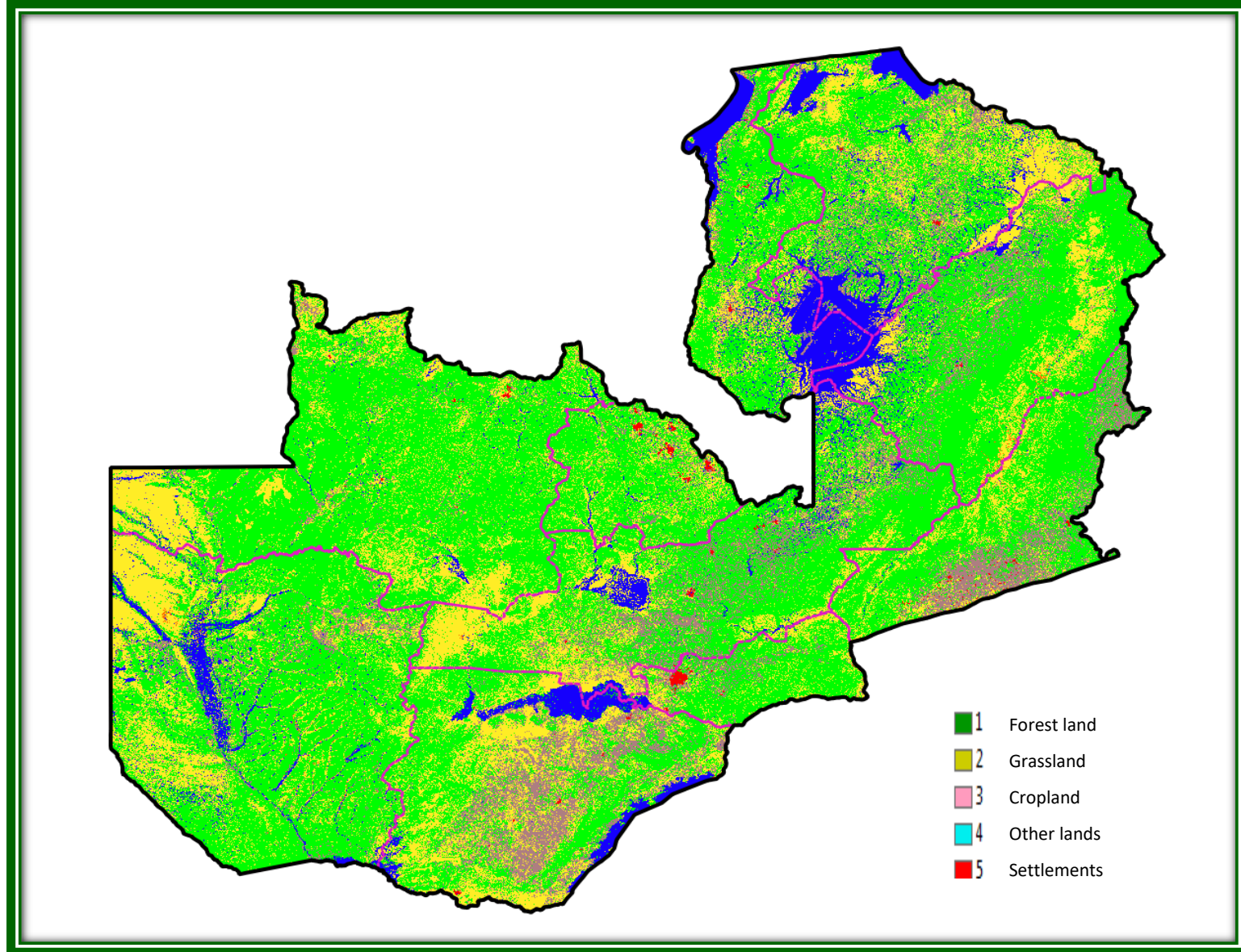
Why a Landscape Approach?

- **Community-centred investments;**
- **Inclusive decisions;**
- **Integrated actions;**
- **Integrates high value ecosystems' management and restoration;**
- **Management of trade-offs;**
- **Promotes long-term perspective**

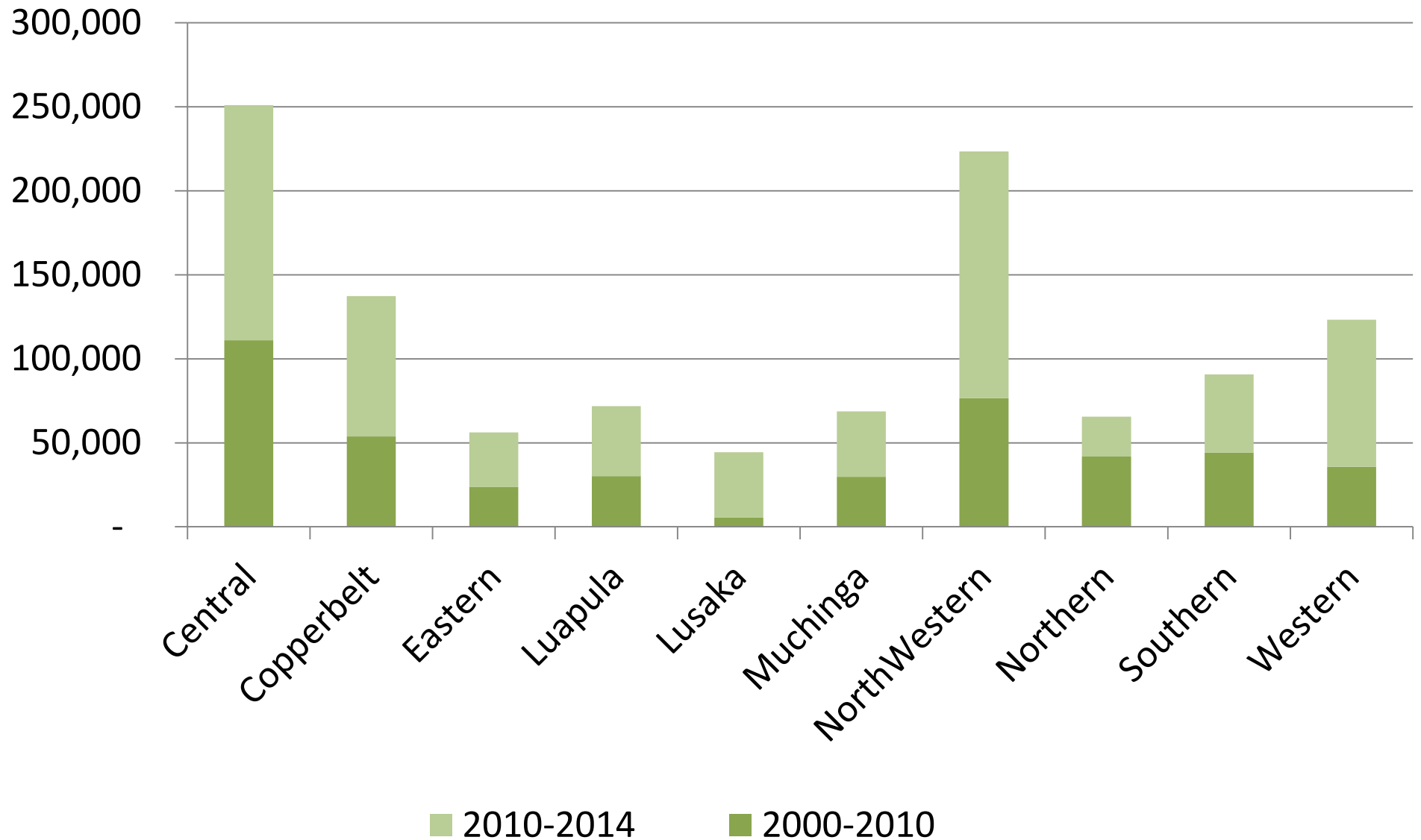
Consideration for selection of priority areas

- **Forest Cover mapping;**
- **Conservation Value Map;**
- **Population density**
- **Carbon Map**
- **Potential for Conservation/Natural regeneration/Tree planting/Degradation**

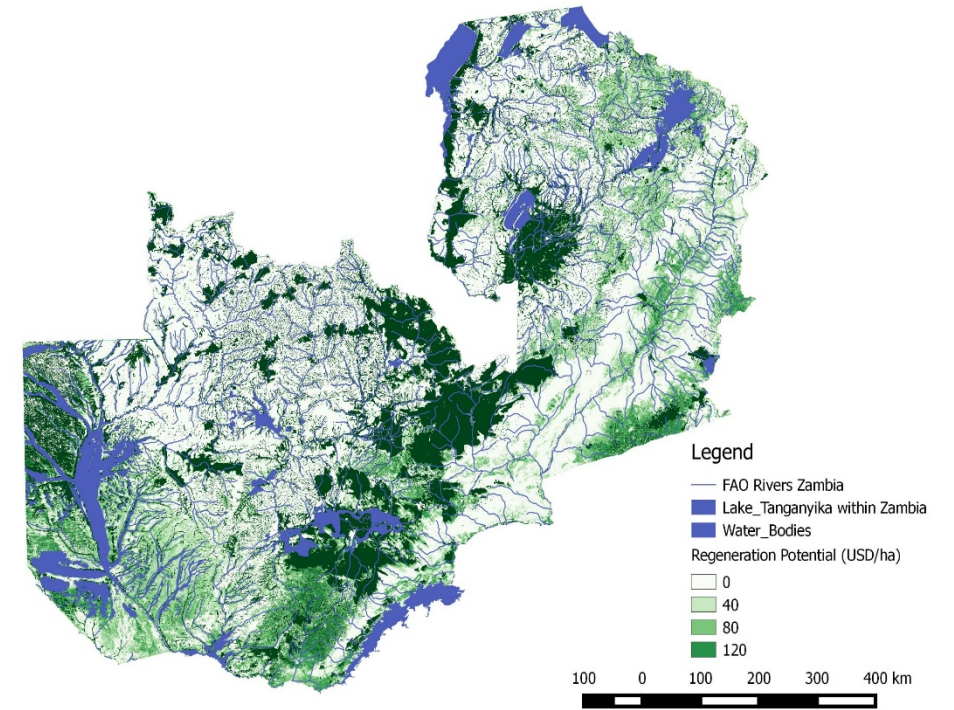
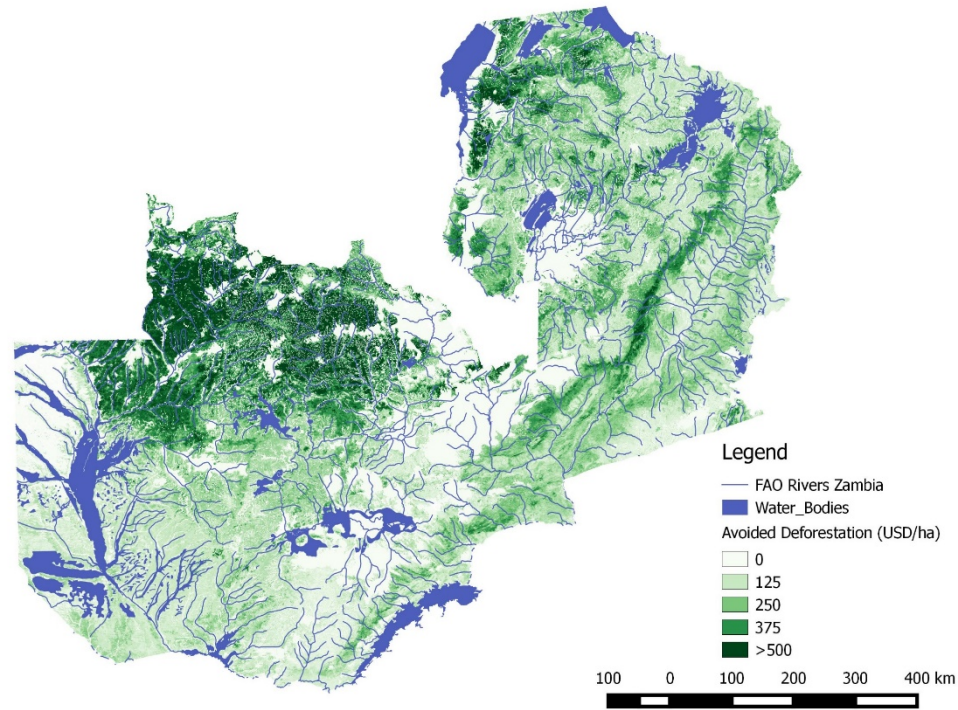
Land cover Map 2014



Results of Forest Loss detection

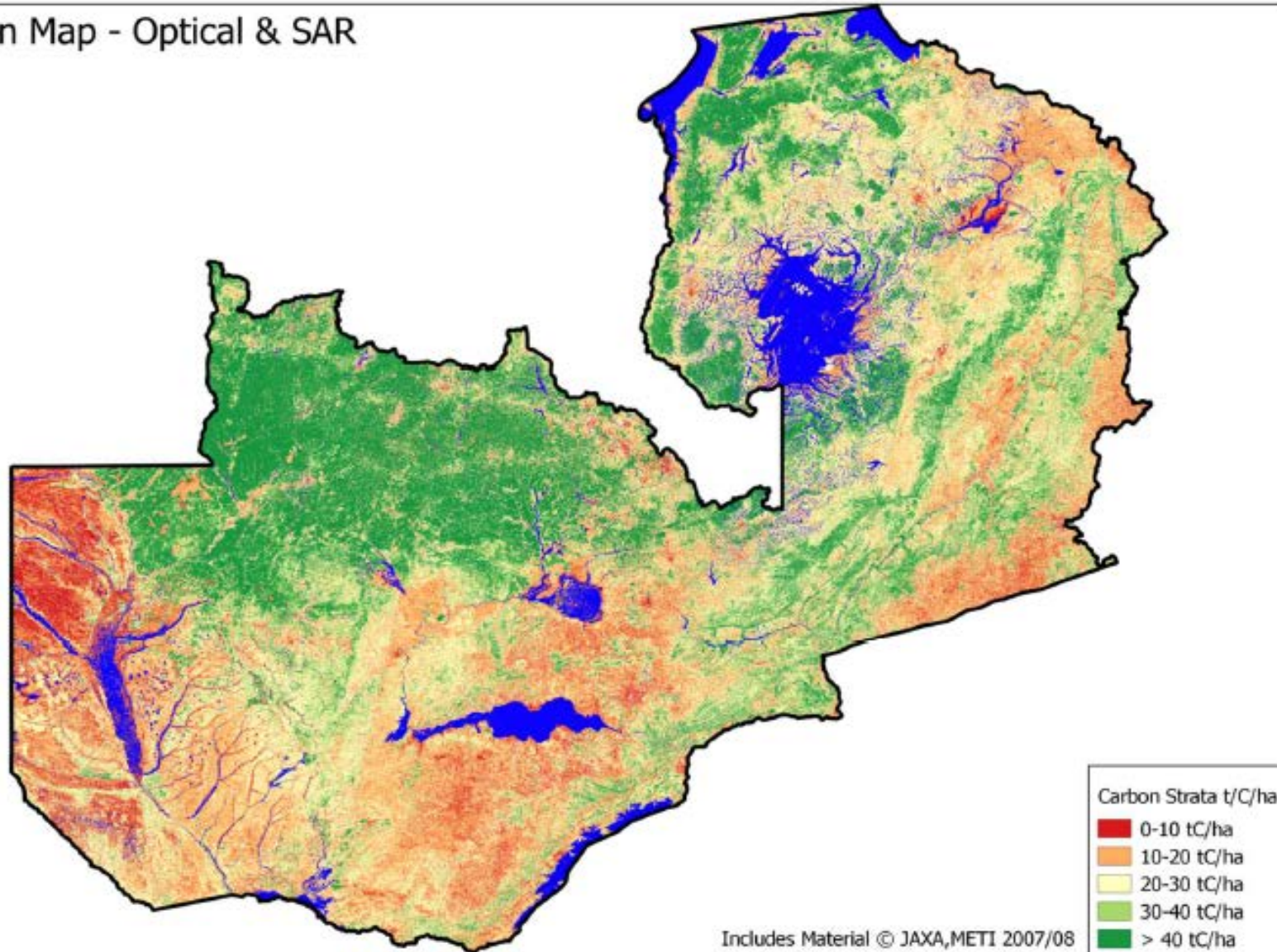


Potential for Conservation and Natural regeneration

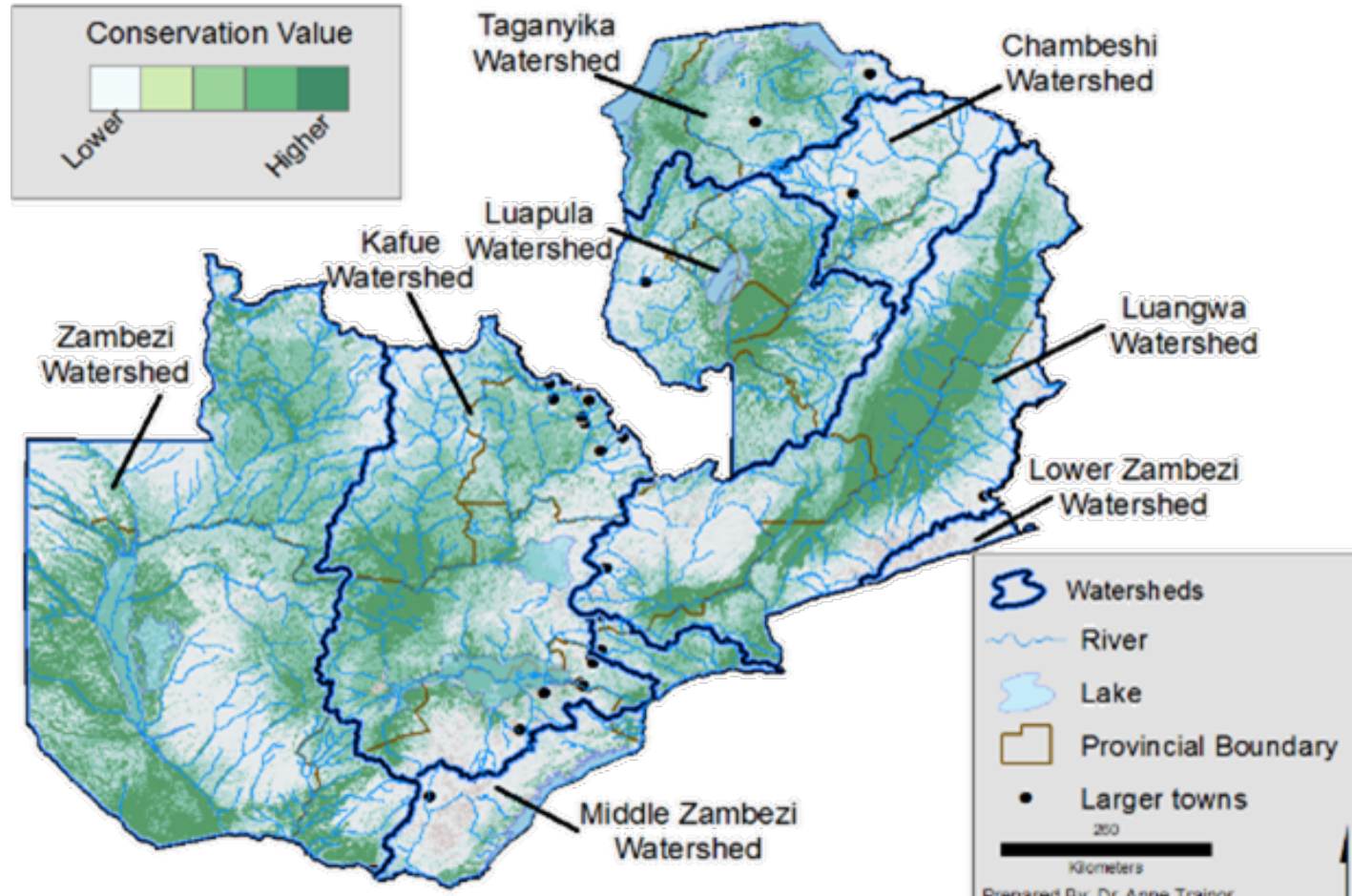


Carbon Map

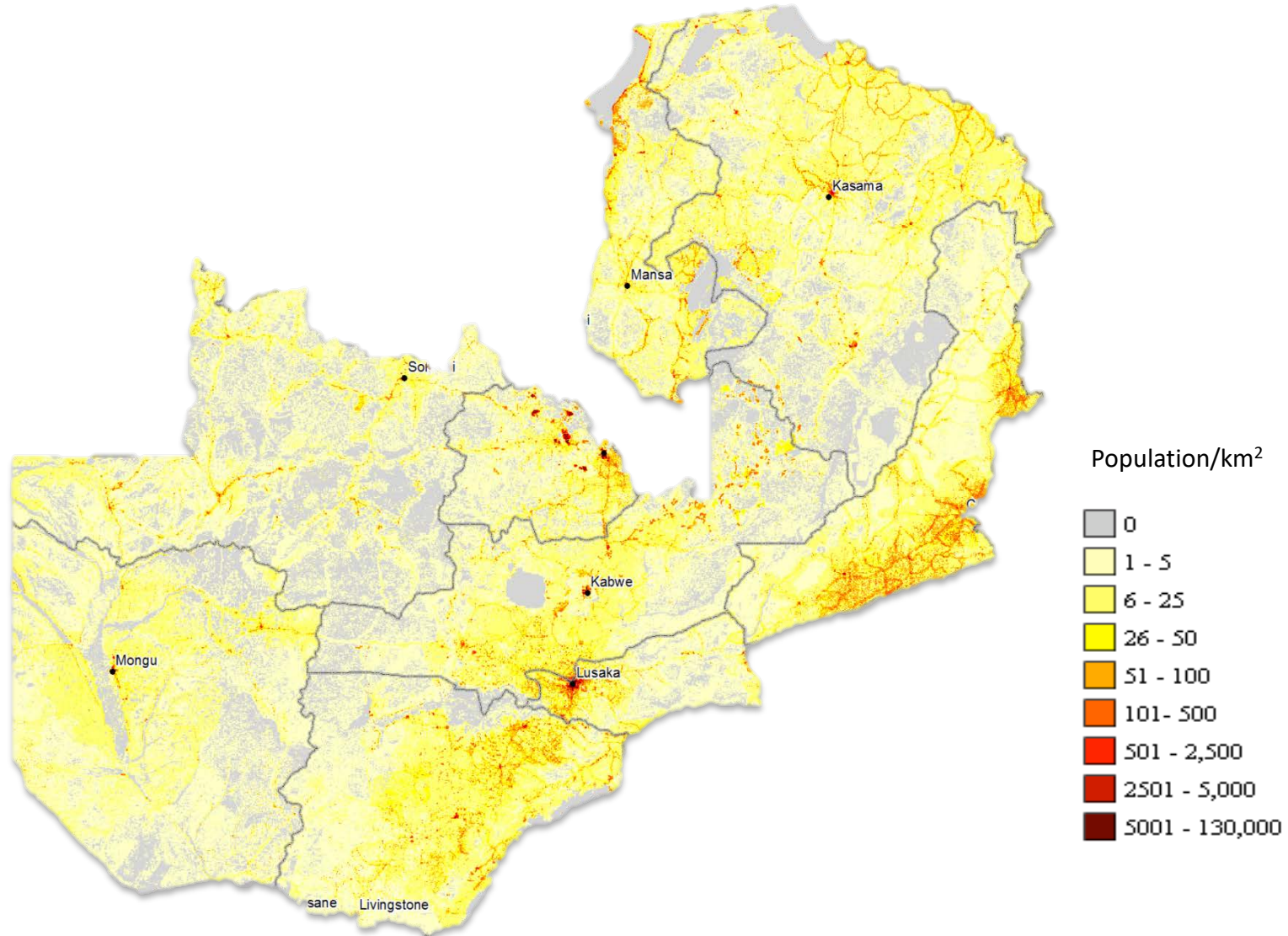
Carbon Map - Optical & SAR



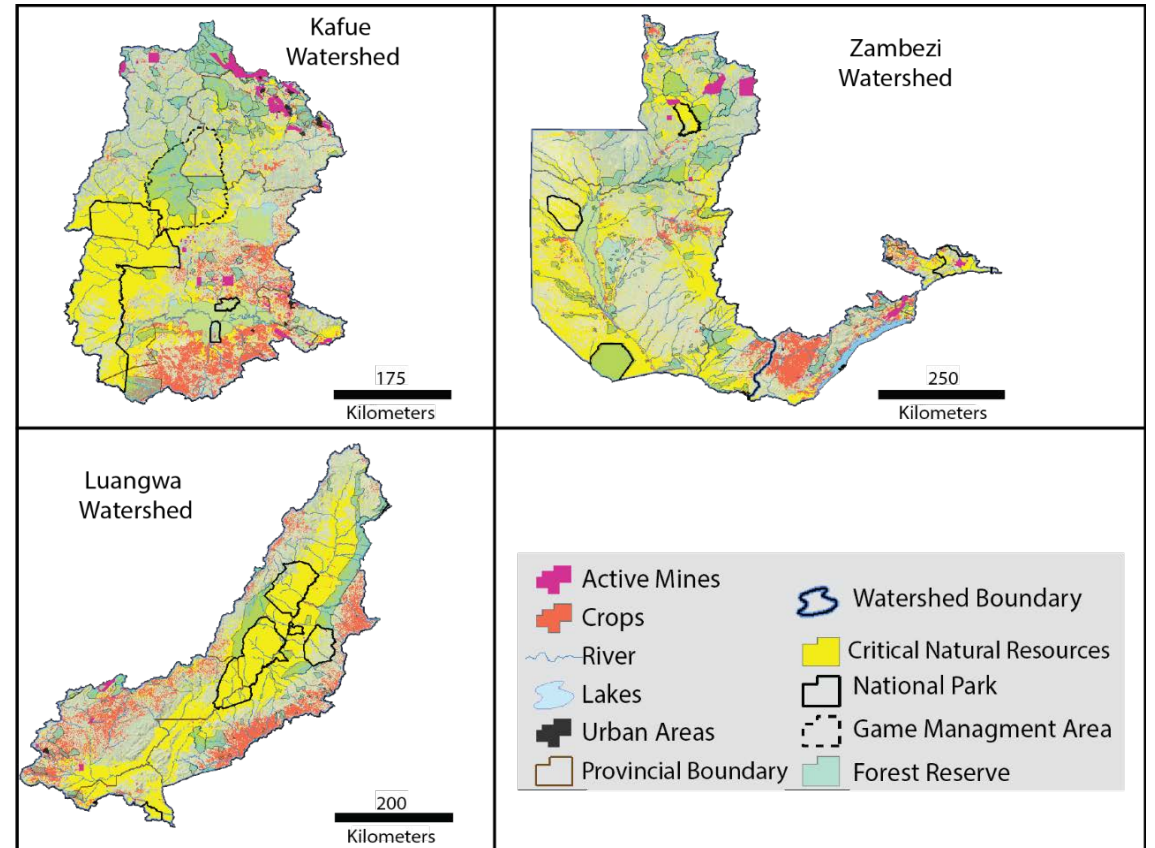
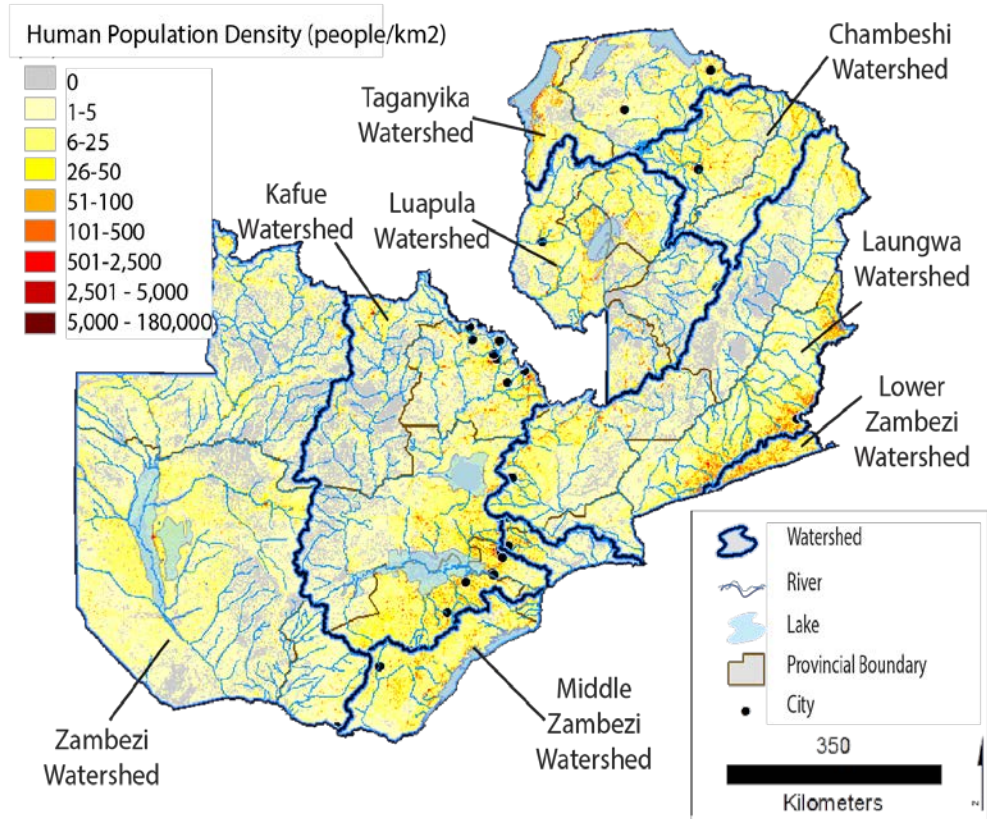
Conservation Value Map



Population Density



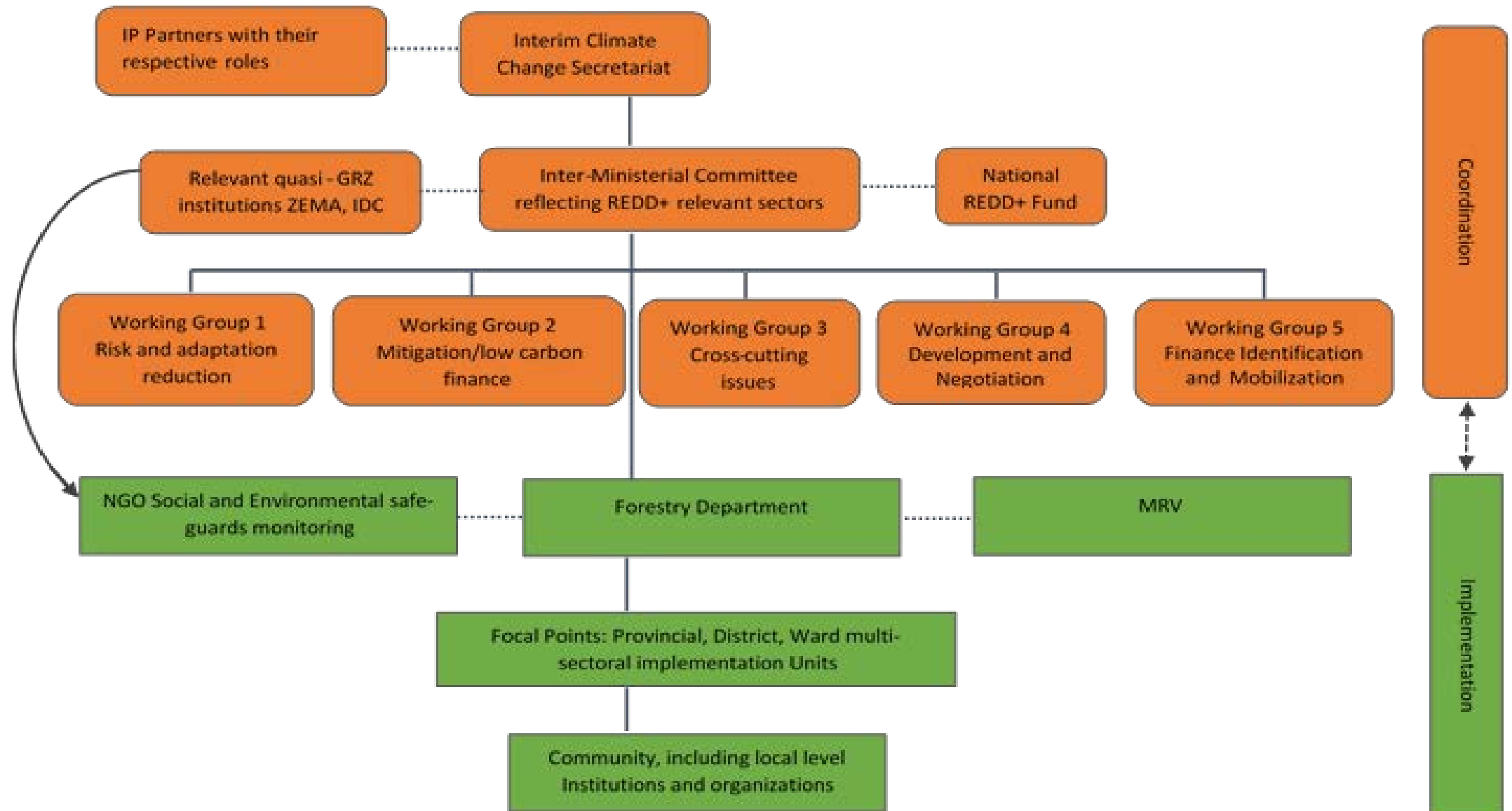
Watersheds in Zambia and Priority Areas for IP



Priority Investment Areas and Costs

NO	CORE THEMATIC AREAS	COMPONENTS
1.	Enabling Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Land-use planning;▪ Community participation and social inclusion;▪ Research and development;▪ Implementation of policies (e.g. statutory Instruments put in place to support landscape collective actions) US\$32mil
2.	Conservation and Management of High Value Forest Areas (Conserve/Maintain/ Avoid loss)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Conservation and natural regeneration:▪ Promotion of sustainable wood based energy and alternative energy sources▪ Eco-tourism (including game ranching)▪ Climate Smart Agriculture US\$196.4mil
3	Resilient landscapes, sustainable agriculture and energy (recover and increase forest cover)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Promote community forests;▪ Protection of ecologically sensitive areas▪ Regulated commercial production of charcoal/wood-fuel and its utilization▪ Climate smart Agriculture US\$178.1mil

Institutional Arrangement based on REDD+ Strategy



STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

Public sector
Civil Society Organizations
Private Sector
Development partners
CBOs

Way Forward

- Continue to engage strategic partners including the World Bank, AfDB UNDP in developing projects based on the Investment Plan;
- Establish public private partnerships in infrastructure and energy related investments;
- Continue in-country stakeholder engagement to strengthen private and community forest management
- Explore potential funding initiatives including the Green Climate Fund (GCF)



Thank you