

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Annual Report **ZAMBIA**

UN-REDD Programme

2013

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

<p>Country: Republic of ZAMBIA</p> <p>Title of programme: UN-REDD Programme – Zambia quick start initiative</p>	<p>Date of signature¹: 26th September 2010</p> <p>Date of first transfer of funds²: 22nd October 2010</p> <p>End date according to National Programme Document: August 2013</p> <p>No-cost extension requested³: programme extended to December 2014</p>
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<p>Implementing partners⁴: Forestry Department Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection</p>
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Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2013 ⁸
FAO	2,180,000	2,180,000	1,896,722
UNDP	1,995,000	1,995,000	1,271,797
UNEP	315,001	315,001	36,500
Programme Cost	4,206,501	4,206,501	3,205,019
Indirect Support cost (7%)	293,738	293,738	224,351
Total	4,490,000	4,490,000	3,429,371

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ The information on expenditure is **unofficial**. Official, certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>)

⁶ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁸ The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁹ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Outcome 1: Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness Strengthened	
Expected Results (Output1.1): REDD+ Readiness coordination and management bodies established and functioning	
Indicators:	1.National REDD+ institutional arrangements in place and functioning
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> 1. National REDD+ institutional arrangements is existent.
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	Achievement of Annual Target
(i) Steering and Technical Committees reconstituted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The set-up of the National REDD+ Coordination Unit was completed in late 2012. Now national staff (4 attached officials) has been officially assigned to the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme. The pending international Technical Advisor on REDD+ has joined the team. This support has facilitated the provision of strategic advice on overall programming management and implementation support, enhancing work planning processes, facilitating partnership brokering and stakeholder engagement, and supporting capacity development through team building. ● The Coordination unit is working with the following stakeholders in the readiness phase: (i) civil society, which provides input for UN-REDD consultancies and validation of consultancy reports; (ii) the Community Based Natural Resource Management Forum (CBNRMF) have been engaged in the Technical committee; (iii) various line ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, Justice, Agriculture and Energy, have also joined the joint ILUA/REDD Technical Committee; and the (iv) the private sector. ● The Zambia's National Coordination Unit regularly organizes meetings and events on REDD+ and related matters, participating in national and international activities, leading to increased capacity building and knowledge management, amongst others. ● The National REDD+ Coordinator attended the tenth UN-REDD Policy Board meeting in Lombok, Indonesia from 25-28 June 2013 and contributed to the dialogue on the overall implementation of the UN-REDD programme. In addition, he participated in the meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). His participation in such meetings has led to the sharing of lessons and experiences from Zambia whilst drawing on learn lessons from other countries to inform the Zambia programme. ● The REDD+ Team held a retreat that brought together Government, national partners, UN resident & non-resident agencies for Workplan development, common vision and approach setting. This retreat led to the birth of <i>Chaminuka Protocol</i>, an internal agreement that lays down the mode of operation of the team to enhance coordination & collaboration. The protocol continues the guide programme implementation in Zambia and embeds both processes and leveraging internal partnership. ● A strategic review of the UN-REDD programme in Zambia was conducted. The review assessed the extent to which the UN-REDD programme's outputs and outcomes had been achieved and the contribution of the Programme so far in getting Zambia ready for REDD+. It proposed recommendations, including the extension of the programme for 16 months – in fact, it is envisaged that the extension will enable the programme to complete a number of crucial tasks, particularly the development of the strategy. (NB: findings & recommendations of the Strategic Review were discussed and endorsed in an extraordinary steering committee meeting, on 30/8/2013). ● The setting up of the Climate Change Secretariat has been a major achievement in the country, in terms of ensuring the due cross-sectoral policies for climate change and to mobilize finance. It equally provides a framework for integrating REDD+ issues across various sectors. In that sense, the REDD+ National Coordinator was institutionally relocated to this climate-change secretariat, to foster linkages between the REDD+ process and the overall climate change agenda. ● In addition, the Team has reviewed the current draft agricultural policy and has identified entry points for integrating REDD+. Proposals have been made to integrate REDD+ into key sections of the draft policy notably: the policy objectives and policy measures. Two opportunities for integration of REDD+ that emerged strongly from the dialogue with the CPs are the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) and the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP). A meeting with Cooperating partners in the Agriculture sector was held, which led to the identification of potential entry points for mainstreaming REDD+. ● In facilitating the mainstreaming of REDD+ into national policy and planning processes, submissions were made for integration of REDD+ into the National Agricultural Policy and the Forest Bill (currently under revision). For example, the UN-REDD recently sponsored a multi-stakeholder consultative meeting in Kabwe to review the current Forest Policy and Bill. This meeting brought together key stakeholders to dialogue on the Policy and Bill which will eventually be tabled to Cabinet and to Parliament hopefully in its next sitting ● The study on relevant REDD+ initiatives was conducted and validated. The purpose of the study was to assess different forest management practices with potential for REDD+. The study aims to facilitate lessons learned, communication and knowledge management as well as providing inputs into the national REDD+ strategy ● The Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP) through the Forestry Department with support from UNREDD facilitated a National Charcoal Indaba at the Raddison Blu Hotel in Lusaka. The meeting was coined an "Indaba" to underscore the serious nature of the charcoal issue and the need for multi-stakeholder engagement to discuss the problem and reach mutual agreement for concerted action and follow up. An Action plan was developed and a policy brief will be developed to support decision making.
(ii) A Strategic review conducted	
(iii) National REDD+ coordination unit fully implements the 2013 work plan	

Outcome 2: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established	
Expected Results (Output2):	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder assessment and plan for engagement at national, provincial and local levels 2. Number of stakeholder meetings and events held
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No stakeholder engagement structures
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>(i) Various stakeholder dialogue and awareness raising meetings held</p> <p>(ii) Stakeholder database in place</p> <p>(iii) Study conducted on the role of private sector</p> <p>(iv) Mapping of on-going REDD+ initiatives</p> <p>(v) Economic valuation study on the role of forests and related ecosystem services to Zambian economy.</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An improved and abridged version of the stakeholder engagement assessment and plan (SAEP) was developed (while a Policy Brief is also envisaged). Among other results, the Plan has facilitated deeper understanding and knowledge of roles and functions among various stakeholders. Importantly, the REDD+ Coordination has rolled out a comprehensive implementation of the SAEP to enhance consultations, collaboration, co-operation and joint decision making with key decision makers. The policy brief will facilitate decision making by policy makers. ● The promotion of sensitization and awareness raising at the Provincial level has been core to the work of the Programme. Meetings have been undertaken in Central, Copperbelt, Northwestern, Southern and Western Provinces. These provided an opportunity to train Provincial and district Committees and brought together key Government Ministries and civil society, providing an opportunity to share information, updates and knowledge on REDD+ issues, whilst concurrently providing an opportunity to draw key issues from various Provinces that are key to addressing REDD+ issues. In total about 40 districts in Zambia have participated in the meeting. ● More than four CSO consultative meetings were held. Some of these meetings assessed the significant representation and inclusiveness of non-governmental actors in the National REDD+ process to allow for greater transparency and co-operation in organizing specific activities and awareness campaigns. The meetings with CSOs are fostering strong and innovative partnerships. Notably, for example, the above-mentioned, Provincial meetings were organized jointly with the Zambian Climate Change Network and the Community Based Natural Resource Forum. The CSOs co-facilitated and made presentations at these meeting. By involving the CSO umbrella organizations in the meeting preparations, they in turn, facilitated the participation of other CSOs at the Provincial level to their capacities. ● To complement sensitization and awareness raising, a training and resource manual was developed to support the provincial, district and local levels stakeholder engagement work. The training manual will support trainers in relaying UN-REDD information to various stakeholders. The manual ensures consistency in the presentation of the training program. ● FAO and UNDP have initiated a collaborative support to Government to develop a Web Portal which incorporates the National Forest Monitoring System and a REDD+ Wiki/Database. The idea of bringing the NFMS and the REDD+ Wiki together is novelty. Amongst others, it will enrich and enhance stakeholder engagement and insights on REDD+, and potentially offering a gateway for including information on governance, REDD+ activities, and overall social & environmental safeguards on REDD+. This system, which is currently being developed and due to be launched by the Government of Zambia in due course. ● In addition, a study on enhancing Private Sector Engagement in REDD+ in Zambia was completed. The study identifies opportunities for engaging private sector in the implementation of the REDD+. As part of the study, some Heads of Private Sector Corporations and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of some companies have been consulted with potential partnership opportunities identified. Since the completion of the study, follow-up meetings have been conducted with selected private sector companies. ● As mentioned, in earlier paragraphs, consultative meetings involving stakeholders have included two meetings with the Agriculture and Environment Co-operating Partners as well as a stakeholder meeting to the draft Forestry Bill. ● Past and on-going REDD+ related initiatives with potential for up-scaling and adapted for a phase 2 REDD+ programme have been identified and documented. This study was validated in a stakeholders meeting in December 2013. The purpose of the study was to review sustainable forest initiatives as much as possible and in so doing, assemble a clearer picture of those initiatives in terms of their activity types, activity locations, implementing institutions, activity durations, implementation methods and benefits and indicate those that could support REDD+ delivery. ● A feasibility study for a full economic valuation study of forests contribution to the Zambian national economy was completed in August 2013. The feasibility study maps out data availability and data gaps in Zambia and will form the basis for a full economic valuation study scheduled to start early in the next reporting period (January-June 2014). The feasibility study was financed with funds from the UN-REDD Global Programme, with the full study financed by funds from the UN-REDD Zambia National Programme. The full economic valuation study is expected to be finalized in the second quarter of 2014. The cost of this activity will be reflected in the 2014 National Programme reports.

Outcome 3. National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened	
Expected Results (Output 3.1): National REDD+ Strategy developed with appropriate legal, institutional, governance, financing, benefit sharing, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, frameworks or models	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on benefit sharing study 2. Report on Assessment of financing and incentives completed 3. Report on assessment of the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ is conducted 4. Report on institutional assessment completed 5. REDD+ and Climate-Change communication strategies in place
Baseline: Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the National Programme	<p><u>Baseline for all indicators:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No report on benefit sharing study 2. No report on Assessment of financing and incentives completed 3. No report on assessment of the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ is conducted 4. No report on institutional assessment completed 5. No communication in place
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target	Achievement of Annual Target
<p>(i) Study on benefit sharing completed and validated y</p> <p>(ii) A report on Assessment of financing and incentives completed</p> <p>(iii) A report on assessment of the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ is conducted</p> <p>(iv) A report on institutional assessment completed</p> <p>(v) REDD+ Communication strategy in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The study Assessment of financing and incentives completed and validated. The study was premised on the understanding that financing, incentives and broader benefit sharing are closely inter-linked and mutually re-enforcing in addressing deforestation and forest degradation. For example, financing mechanisms that are created for REDD+ should have accompanying systems for administering the finances in a way that benefits the country and provides clear incentives to communities and key stakeholders to address REDD+ ● A study on assessment of the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ was initiated. The consultancy assessed existing REDD+ safeguards, identifies gaps and proposes recommendations that will inform the development of the REDD+ strategy and its subsequent implementation. It is meant to be a basis for the design of risk & conflict prevention and management measures around REDD+. ● The study on assessment of Institutional Capacities and Capacity Needs for REDD+ was completed and validated in a stakeholders meeting. The main objective of the study was to assess the existing roles, capacities and capacity-building needs of national and provincial/district institutions to engage in REDD+ mechanism. The study comprised an assessment of organisational, regulatory, technical, and human capacities alike to address longer term institutional requirements to implement REDD+. ● The communication strategy for REDD+ was prepared, drafted and finalized during the reporting period. The strategy was presented to stakeholders at a validation meeting in December 2014, with subsequent adjustments made based on the comments received. The Strategy aims at enhancing stakeholder awareness and engagement and contribute to the efforts of addressing the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation. The Communications Strategy provides a framework for the REDD+ Programme and its partners in the forestry and climate change sectors to deliver key messages to selected target audiences on the REDD+ Programme, forestry and land management, climate change generally and related subjects. The strategy has identified key stakeholders, appropriate messages and communication channels and tools for delivering the messages in order to achieve the desired results. Implementation of communication activities will start in the next reporting period (January-June 2014). The cost of this activity will be reflected in the 2014 National Programme reports.] ● A meeting to share the Roadmap towards the development of the REDD+ Strategy was held. The meeting brought together key Government Ministries, civil society, UN-REDD partner agencies and other cooperating partners. The Roadmap outlines major tasks, activities and milestones to be achieved from November 2013 to December 2014 towards the development of the strategy. It is not a necessarily sequential but a mutually re-enforcing set of activities that may take place simultaneously, but ultimately converge in the design of the REDD+ Strategy. The objective of the meeting was to converge in a common direction and appropriate approach in the development of the national REDD+ strategy. The Roadmap was endorsed by the stakeholders. ● A synthesis report on the studies on financing, incentives and benefit sharing, the institutional assessment and the study on safeguards was synthesized. Critical Issues and Options around Governance and Institutional frameworks on REDD+ were highlighted in this report. <p>NB: The mentioned indicator (Report on conflict management and arbitration mechanism) has been dropped as less relevant at current stage, and substituted by a broader study on safeguards, law enforcement and governance issues for REDD+.</p>

Outcome 4: National REDD+ strategies identified.	
Progress towards outcome: A second, detailed study of Drivers of Deforestation on identification of threatened forests, and analysis of REDD+ co-benefits in Zambia were completed during the reporting period	
Indicators:	REDD+ Strategic options identified
Baseline:	No in-depth understanding on the drivers of deforestation, and on the strategic options for REDD+
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target (i) In depth study on drivers of deforestation finalized, published and disseminated (ii) Detailed & spatially explicit study of deforestation drivers in Zambia (iii) Identification and mapping of threatened forests	Achievement of Annual Target 4.1.1. Detailed study of Drivers of Deforestation, identification of threatened forests, and analysis of REDD+ co-benefits in Zambia completed and subject to national stakeholder validation at a 3 day validation workshop at Lake Safari Lodge, Siavonga from 8th to 11th April 2013. The process of final editorial review and publication is underway, and will be completed during the first quarter 2014 in collaboration with FAO LTU and the FAO publications unit. Following planning for the extension phase of UN-REDD, it was agreed among LTUs, UNDP, and UNEP, that FAO complete a final study under Outcome 4 on "expert review of information on Charcoal production in Zambia". The aim of the study was to review available information on charcoal production and supply in Zambia and determine if there was enough quantitative and qualitative information on charcoal production in Zambia to inform the UN-REDD strategy. The recruited consultant completed the study in early December and subsequently chaired a technical session at the high-level government meeting (Charcoal Indaba).

Outcome 5: MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened.	
Progress towards outcome: In no more than 150 words please indicate how and if, based on progress so far, the National Programme is on track towards reaching this outcome.	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity for MRV improved, and MRV technical work and design elements completed 2. Integration of UN-REDD and ILUA Programmes in implementation of activities 3. A National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> Very limited understanding of MRV in government and stakeholders.
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
<p>Expected annual Target</p> <p>(i) Capacity to implement a basic MRV system.</p> <p>(ii) Operational NFMS with decentralized offices communicating with the central office</p> <p>(iii) Complete land cover maps for reference years for Zambia</p> <p>(iv) Online NFMS portal for Zambia established</p> <p>National MRV activities linked to regional and local initiatives</p>	<p>Achievement of Annual Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1.1. Terms of Reference for “Soil Survey and Analysis Coordinator for UN-REDD and ILUA II” created. Soil Survey and Analysis Coordinator for UN-REDD and the Integrated Land Use Assessment Phase II (ILUA II) appointed and consultancy commenced. ILUA II is the National Forest Inventory of Zambia supported by the Government of Finland (financial) through the FAO-FIN programme of FAO (technical) from 2010 to 2015. ILUA II will collect information on forest carbon pools that can inform MRV developments in Zambia, and is implemented jointly with the UN-REDD programme in the Zambian Forestry Department. For example, soils analysis laboratory in Forestry Research (Kitwe) is funded by UN-REDD, and in 2013 received chemicals and equipment for analysis of Soil Organic Carbon for ILUA II field samples. Analysis of Soil Organic Carbon completed for all ILUA II samples from North western Province. FAO TA, NPC UN-REDD, and NPC ILUA II travelled to Kitwe to inspect the renovated soils laboratory (15th to 17th May) and to observe analysis of soil organic carbon for samples from North western province. Land cruiser handed over to UN-REDD coordination unit at Forestry Department on 19th June. The Land cruiser will support ILUA II field work, and is currently being used in field work in Northern and Muchinga Provinces. FAO TA participated in ILUA II Field Training for teams from Northern and Muchinga Provinces from 24th June to 1st July. • 5.2.1. GIS and GPS training completed in 10 NFMS labs. Capacity assessment of all labs completed in May 2013. Weaknesses observed were ameliorated during June 2013. Example; complete replacement of hard-drive and software in Kabwe GIS lab. NFMS lab in ZFD HQ operational during week of 22 April. Lab intensively used for LC mapping, GIS analysis, and map printing for ILUA II field work. LoAs between FAO and 10 NFMS office completed and signed, providing funding against a WP for collection of GPS data on deforestation and degradation in provinces. • 5.2.2. i) Land cover classification for 1990 completed in the Forestry Department using technical staff and interns. UN-REDD technical team travelled to the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development in Nairobi (from 9th to 20th June) to complete land cover classification for 1990, and synergise with land cover classifications for 2000 and 2010. Consultancy for creating a UN-REDD web portal for Zambia’s National Forest Monitoring System advertised and in collaboration with the LTU, two consultants were selected to create the portal; one based in Zambia, and the other based in Italy. International consultants to establish NFMS portal recruited by June (with LTU). Development of NFMS portal combined with UNDP work on a UN-REDD database; agreed as collaborative cost-shared FAO-UNDP activity. NFMS portal includes information and data from ILUA I and ILUA II. Custom functionality developed for the Zambian NFMS following ZFD input. NFMS portal deployed on cloud servers; innovation for FAO NFMS portals. Draft LC maps loaded onto portal for tracking deforestation in Zambia. Portal operational at: http://zmb-nfms.org/portal/; to be launched by Minister (LNREP) in first quarter 2014. • 5.2.4. i) Synergies with national REDD+ MRV systems and field measurements in Nyimba (CIFOR/USAID) and SADEC MRV identified. • 5.2.4. ii) TA (FAO) and UN-REDD staff participated in ESA-GHG mid-term review meeting in Namibia to discuss collaboration on land cover mapping (1990, 2000, 2010) • 5.2.5. Detailed study of an UNFCCC/IPCC compliant GHG reporting system in Zambia completed and subject to national stakeholder validation at a 3 day validation workshop at Lake Safari Lodge, Siavonga from 8th to 11th April 2013. The validated report will now be subject to editorial review in preparation for formal publication.

Outcome 6: Assessment of REL and RL undertaken.	
Progress towards outcome: In no more than 150 words please indicate how and if, based on progress so far, the National Programme is on track towards reaching this outcome.	
Indicators:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary REL established 2. Studies to inform National circumstances completed
Baseline:	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> - No capacity or methodology for REL - Limited studies on National circumstances
Progress against target (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
Expected annual Target (i) Studies complete for opportunity cost and economics of REDD+ (ii) Emission factors for GHG reporting identified	Achievement of Annual Target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.1. Detailed study of opportunity cost of REDD+ and collection of economic data for Zambia completed and subject to national stakeholder validation at a 3 day validation workshop at Lake Safari Lodge, Siavonga from 8th to 11th April 2013. The validated report will now be subject to editorial review in preparation for formal publication. • 6.2.2. Identification of Emission Factors for an IPCC compliant GHG reporting system in Zambia completed and subject to national stakeholder validation at a 3 day validation workshop at Lake Safari Lodge, Siavonga from 8th to 11th April 2013. The validated report will now be subject to editorial review in preparation for formal publication.

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
		Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2013			
		Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme	Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)B+C
Outcome 1: Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness Strengthened	FAO	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	831,776	0	770,723	770,723
	UNEP	10,000	0	0	0
Sub-total		841,776	0	770,723	770,723
Outcome 2: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established	FAO	0	0		0
	UNDP	327,103	0	398,734	398,734
	UNEP	94,273	0	0	0
Sub-total		421,376	0	398,734	398,734
Outcome 3: National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened	FAO	0	0		0
	UNDP	705,607	0	102,341	102,341
	UNEP	153,620	0	0	0
Sub-total		859,227	0	102,341	102,341
Outcome 4: National REDD+ strategies identified	FAO	56,075	0	110,319	110,319
	UNDP	0	0		0
	UNEP	36,500	0	36,500	36,500
Sub-total		92,575	0	146,819	146,819
Outcome 5: MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened	FAO	1,252,336	0	1,254,493	1,254,493
	UNDP	0	0		0
	UNEP	0	0		0
Sub-total		1,252,336	0	1,254,493	1,254,493
Outcome 6: Assessment of Reference emission level (REL) and Reference level (RL)	FAO	728,972	0	531,910	531,910
	UNDP	0	0		0
	UNEP	0	0		0
Sub-total		728,972	0	531,910	531,910
Indirect support cost	FAO	142,617	0	132,771	132,771
	UNDP	130,514	0	89,026	89,026
	UNEP	20,608	0	2,555	2,555
Sub-total Indirect support cost		293,738	0	224,351	224,351
	FAO (Total):	2,180,000	0	2,029,493	2,029,493
	UNDP (Total):	1,995,000	0	1,360,823	1,360,823
	UNEP (Total):	315,001	0	39,055	39,055
	Grand TOTAL:	4,490,000	0	3,429,371	3,429,371

1.3.1 Co-financing

If additional resources (direct co-financing) are provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing ¹⁰	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹¹	Amount (US\$)
Bilateral aid agency	Finland through FAO-FIN programme supporting ILUA II	Cash	5,500,000

1.3.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)
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2. National Programme Progress

Progress has been on an accelerating pace. Due planning at the end of 2012 facilitated that during the reporting period the team could trigger different streams of work advance in parallel and with synergies. Tangible progress has been made in most of outputs, plus the basis for a smooth national REDD+ process are now in place. The REDD+ readiness process in Zambia has put an emphasis on developing local-level structures for awareness raising, capacity development and dialogue. District level engagement have also commenced, the teams formed at the district level will facilitate the dissemination of UN-REDD information and building the capacity of stakeholders at District and local levels.

Two major breakthroughs related to the programme deserve special attention:

1. A Strategic Review of the programme was conducted, in order to ensure it delivers and does so with quality and best practice. It served as mid-term review and aimed at providing critical recommendations to further enhance implementation.
2. A Climate Change Secretariat of cross-sectoral nature established under the leadership of the Ministry of Finances, has been established. The UN-REDD Zambia national programme is closely associated with the Climate Change Secretariat and intends to work intensely with, especially all the work to develop the national REDD+ Strategy.

The government has shown commitment and this is demonstrated this through review of the Agriculture, Forest and Climate Change Policy to integrate REDD+ issues, among others. The establishment of the Climate Change secretariat will also provide a framework for integrating REDD+ issues across various sectors. Furthermore, the nomination of the REDD+ National Coordinator to serve on Interim Climate Change Secretariat could help facilitate stronger linkages between the REDD+ process and the overall climate change agenda.

Efforts are underway to establish a partners' forum on REDD+ to ensure that all the key players in REDD+ issues are brought together to facilitate information exchange and knowledge management on REDD+. This will bring key partners working on REDD+ including USAID, CIFOR, Bio carbon Partners, Norway, Finland and the UN system, amongst others.

¹⁰ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹¹ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant, these can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the programme, regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme. (250 words)

A national-level stakeholder engagement process has been put in place, as required in REDD+ processes and in climate-change endeavors, to ensure a more open and consultative engagement across ministries, local authorities, civil society forces and community representatives.

A number of trainings and dialogue events for Civil society have been supported as well as the engagement of stakeholders in various ongoing studies through the development of various TORs and validation of the studies. A decentralized network of REDD+ practitioners, which was established during 2012, has been supported and provides the basis for stakeholder engagement and a decentralized dimension of REDD+.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management
- Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Absence of technical capacities and expertise nationally
- Difficulty to draw international technical capacities and expertise
- National Programme design
- External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹² the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹³ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

N/A

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

Yes No

If not, please explain and what are the measures to address this (150 words):

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary (100 words):

Technical and strategic coordination mechanisms have been put in place. At the technical level, the three agencies work very closely and have delivered a number of products jointly by leveraging the core competencies and comparative advantages. The Chaminuka Protocol epitomizes this. At the senior management level, meetings are held with the UNDP RR/UNRC, UNDP Country Director and the FAO Representative. The UN management have always underscored the fact that the Zambia UN-REDD is a clear example of the Delivery as One (DaO) agenda.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

Yes No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

2.3 Ownership¹⁴ and Development Effectiveness

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

2.3.1 Are the national implementing partners and UN-REDD focal points involved in the planning, budgeting and delivery of the National Programme?

No Some Yes

Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership:

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme’s Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities applied in the National Programme process?

No Partially Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

Policy/decision making
 Management: Budget Procurement Service provision
 Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁵ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

¹⁴ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

¹⁵ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.3.1 Number focal personnel with increased capacities on MRV and monitoring:

- Women Total No
 Men Total No

Comments: MRV trainings are a distinctive feature of Zambia's national programme.

3.3.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

3.3.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

- Women Total No.
 Men Total No.

Comments: Participation approaches and consultation events are regularly organized. Some 15 civil society organizations are involved in REDD+. REDD+ awareness and consultations take place in 5 key provinces and in over 40 districts.

3.3.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No. Over 20, as there are both national-level events as well as REDD+ consultative activities in 5 provinces and in over 40 districts.

3.3.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁶, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁷ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁸:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors¹⁹:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

3.3.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Key lessons

The start-up phase in REDD+ Readiness programmes should be planned for. It takes time to set up structures, recruit and second or attach teams to implement such programmes. This is a good lesson for other countries starting their REDD+ Readiness programmes. In addition, REDD+ is should not be seen as a separate development agenda or a stand-alone but should be considered as an important opportunity to mainstream, strengthen and consolidate existing efforts at national, provincial, district and community level in reducing deforestation through an integrated approach with measurable actions.

¹⁶ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁷ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁸ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

¹⁹ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

5. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complementary information to Section 1-4 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

"The UN-REDD Programme has progressed well towards the development of a National REDD+ Strategy. The analytical work undertaken during the reporting period continued to provide an insight on the potential of REDD+ and potential challenges as well."

6. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

The aim of this section is to allow non-Government stakeholders to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-4 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations. Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms.

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

Achieving any proposed goals and targets in the forest estate in general or under any future REDD+ programme requires the informed participation of many stakeholders. The actors for change in Zambia including; civil society, grassroots organizations, community based organizations, grassroots and ordinary people and other concerned stakeholders at the national, provincial and local levels need to seize the opportunity to define the priorities for REDD+ strategies and accompanying investment plans in Zambia. After a slow start and in response to concerns raised by Civil Society Organizations, the UN-REDD Programme has stepped up engagement with civil society to include:

- raising awareness on REDD+ concept in general-participation at national and provincial levels;
- deepening of understanding of REDD+ as elaborated in the national conceptual frame and achievements made by the UN-REDD Programme;
- reaching consensus on the future pathway to developing a national REDD+ Strategy.
- participating in training programmes on MRV and setting reference emission levels/reference levels (REL/RL);
- participation in processes directed at identifying issues and options for inclusion in the national REDD+ strategy. It is anticipated to maintain/level increase CSO engagement in view of the many opportunities offered the civil society in the realization and implementation of the national REDD+ strategy e.g outreach and backstopping local level constituencies.