

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



Empowered lives.
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National Programme Final Report – **ZAMBIA**

UN-REDD Programme

DATE 3/3/2015

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i. Final Report Template for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Final Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat three months following operational closure of the programme. Prior to submitting the report to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org), the report should be co-signed by the selected focal point for each participating UN Organization, as well as the Government Counterpart. For more background information, roles and responsibilities please refer to the UN-REDD Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework Document.

The National Programme final report draws information from standard management tools (financial and technical) at the programme and national level to minimize the workload for programme teams. The report is divided into seven sections: 1) National Programme Identification; 2) Results Based Reporting; 3) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions; 4) Financial Information; 5) Issues Identification & Management; 6) Inter-Agency Coordination, and 7) Key Performance Indicators.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Final Reports, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams on articulating results and on adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons regarding knowledge exchange.

1. National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

Country:	Zambia
National Programme Title:	Zambia Quick Start Initiative
Implementing Partners ¹ :	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection- Forest Department

Project Timeline			
Expression of Interest ²	03.03.2010	NP End Date ³ :	Click here to enter a date.
R-PP Approval (by FCPF or PB)	Click here to enter a date.	No-Cost Extension:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
NP Validation Meeting	26.02.2010	If YES - Extension End Date:	31.12.2014
NP Approval by Policy Board	18.03.2010	Extension Duration	One year
NP Signature date	26.09.2010		
Start Date as outlined in inception workshop:	22.11.2010	Mid Term Review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
First Funds Transfer ⁴	11.03.2010	If YES - Mid Term Review Date:	30.06.2013

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount Transferred ⁷	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2014 ⁸
FAO	2,180,000	2,180,000	2,035,715
UNDP	1,995,000	1,995,000	1,827,511
UNEP	315,001	315,001	284,033
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	293,738	293,738	293,738
Total	4,490,000	4,490,000	Click here to enter text.

Electronic signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
Click here to enter a date.	Click here to enter a date.	Click here to enter a date.	Click here to enter a date.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

¹ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project..

² If expression of interest information available - If information not available please insert N/A.

³ Original end date stated in NPD

⁴ As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁵ The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. 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 NPD.

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

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.

2. Results Based Reporting

This section aims to summarise the overall progress of the National Programme, summarise government and non-government comments and assessments and report on the delivery of the National Programme against the targets and indicators for the specific outcomes and outputs.

2.1 Overall progress of the National Programme

Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National has reached the expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant.

Overall progress of the National Programme (600 words):

All the major outcomes and outputs of the programme have been achieved. Notably, Zambia has developed a draft REDD+ Strategy, anchored on widespread stakeholder consultations, communication and knowledge management at national and provincial levels. The Strategy provides the overall vision, measures and actions to address deforestation and forest degradation. The strategy provides the framework to facilitate stakeholder consultations, ensure buy-in of the strategy as well as consensus building on how to address drivers of deforestation. Underpinning the strategy development are key studies including the drivers of deforestation and the economic valuation of forests and ecosystem services. Importantly, Zambia has also integrated in its strategy, an approach to the assessment of FREL/FRL.

In addition, the Government has also developed a Web Portal which incorporates the National Forest Monitoring System and a REDD+ Wiki/Database. Zambia's work in the area of MRV for REDD+ has focused on the development of a decentralized national forest monitoring system (NFMS). Ten provincial forest monitoring laboratories have been established and equipped with tools for forest monitoring such as computers with Geographic Information System (GIS) software, Geographical Positioning System (GPS) units for forest monitoring field activities and printers and plotters for fieldmap production.

Furthermore, Zambia has completed its land cover mapping for 1990, 2000, 2010 completed as well as Forest Inventories in all the 10 Provinces as a basis for FREL/FRL development. A roadmap for FREL/FREL construction was been developed. Importantly, The FREL/FRL are an important component of the REDD+ readiness since performance based payment system will depend on reliable data especially the land cover and forest inventory. The work on land cover mapping is going through refinement with all key stakeholders involved including public and private sectors.

A country approach to safeguards is also outlined in the strategy. As part of this, a Technical report on the assessment of Policies, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks for REDD+ implementation was commissioned. The approach for SIS is outlined in the draft strategy and will be rooted in Zambia's existing legal framework (national policies, laws and regulations that define and regulate the effective implementation of the safeguards), the country's institutional framework (existing procedures for implementing and enforcing the legal framework), and a framework for assessing progress against the implementation of the safeguards.

It must also be noted that the REDD+ Readiness process also enhanced the process of policy and legislative reviews. Both the National Forest Policy and Forest Bill have been approved and passed by Parliament respectively. In addition, the REDD+ process has enhanced strategic partnerships with initiatives such as the Biocarbon Fund for Sustainable Forest landscapes and the Forest Investment Programme.

There are other existing and emerging opportunities for REDD+ implementation including from USAID, Finland GEF and other UN agencies, amongst others. Furthermore, the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) sub-committee approved funds for Zambia to develop a REDD+ Investment Plan, which is seen as part of efforts to support Zambia's REDD+ strategy implementation.

2.2 Government and Non-Government Comments

The aim of this section is to allow government and non-government stakeholders to provide their assessment, comments and to provide additional and complementary information.

Government counterpart to provide their assessment and additional complementary information not included by the participating UN organizations: (250 words)

The REDD+ programme has been a great opportunity for Zambia to reconsider its commitments towards fighting deforestation and forest degradation due to the high deforestation rates prevailing. Considering that the majority of the rural population in Zambia depend upon the forests for their livelihoods, and further still, a majority of the Zambian population depend upon the forest for alternative energy, the value of the forests has been brought to light by the analytical work done. Open forums like the Charcoal Indaba require further action and actualisation of the important suggestions made.

Generally, taking into account the diversity of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, it has been lessons learnt to consider more the multi-sectoral approach in the relevant institutions and organisations. The REDD+ programme has brought stakeholders both at national and sub-national level on one platform due to this important resource. Collaborative and joint planning has been endeavoured and the use of existing government structures such as the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCCs) and the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCCs). A conducive environment for the implementation of REDD+ has been created through the supportive forestry legislation (Approved Forestry Policy and Bill). Therefore, the participation of the stakeholders has been widened.

Since the forests are very important in reducing not only emissions but sustaining the livelihoods of the people, the aspect of sustainable forest management is very critical. The respecting of the people's rights has been initiated but requires further elaboration. Hence, sensitization of REDD+ should be continuous and an issue undertaken by all interested stakeholders.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Non-government stakeholders to provide their assessment and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms): (250 words)

REDD+ programme in Zambia has come at a time when the country continues to lose its forest cover at a devastating and alarming rate of between 250,000 – 300,000 hectares per year. For this reason effective multi-sectoral planning and implementation of the programme has the potential to contributing to the saving of our precious forests.

From the onset of the REDD programme in Zambia, a multi-sectoral engagement approach was used in which all the relevant stakeholders including civil society organisations were brought on board. At that time it was agreed that we needed to conduct technical studies to understand the root cause of the problem coupled with capacity building components.

Generally, it can be said that by and large the readiness phase has been a success in the sense that the key technical outputs have been attained. Suffice to say the studies and surveys undertaken that culminated into the development of the REDD+ country strategy were fundamentally key to the programme. The knowledge base though on the programme is very scanty among communities who will primarily implement future REDD+ interventions.

Furthermore, it was agreed that communities needed to be aware and got ready about the upcoming programme. Ultimately, we can say the programme performed good on undertaking technical studies as well as the formulation of the national REDD Strategy. But the programme has put little effort in sensitising the local communities and other stakeholders at community more especially that this programme will be targeting at implementation level. These communities are supposed to be prepared adequately as they live and stay in and among the forest resources where the REDD program is supposed to take place.

The programme has identified some key players in the implementation of the country strategy. Some of them though i.e. civil society, community based and faith based participants will need to be capacitated in such

aspects of the programme like establishment of safeguards and institutionalisation of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC0). As CSOs and moving forward, we really wish to emphasis on community participation to enable them understand the benefits, rights and the potential environmental and human impacts of implementing REDD in a given community.

From a civil society perspective though, there appeared to have been inadequate energy and resources directed at grassroots education on the entire REED+ country programme. Furthermore, there is need to building long term technical capacities of stakeholders (CSOs, Colleges and Universities) to promote more domesticated action research, as compared to short term capacity which is being done in form of workshops.

However, middle-way along the readiness phase, CSO's representation and participation was narrowed down but fortunately this was revived towards the beginning of 2014 till now.

2.3 Lessons Learned

This section aims to capture the most significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme, as they relate to the thematic work areas on REDD+ or more generally to the practical aspects of implementation, coordination and communication. The sections below should be completed only as applicable and in case lessons learned have been identified.

Significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme

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.

Lessons on inter-sectoral coordination

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to inter-sectoral coordination during implementation of the national programme: (150 words)

REDD+ should not be seen as a separate development agenda or a stand-alone but should be considered as an opportunity to mainstream, strengthen and consolidate existing efforts at national, provincial, district and community level. It is important to mainstream REDD+ into key national policies and legislation to support REDD+ implementation and as well recognise ongoing/initiatives and broker strategic partnerships at early stages for potential investment and financing.

In light of the above, the Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Secretariat Committee, provided the framework for coordinating climate change issues including those on REDD+. The National REDD+ Coordinator was institutionally located to the Climate Change Secretariat. Amongst others, the objective is to facilitate the integration of REDD+ into key national policy and development processes.

Lessons learned regarding the technical dimensions of the National Programme

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating the technical dimensions of the national programme during implementation: (150 words)

It is important to avoid over ambitious programme so that a country can focus on the major elements leading to results based actions and future results based payments. In addition, development of the 4 REDD+ elements (Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS, Safeguards) must be handled at the same time when feasible or as it will help in sequencing of activities and building stronger synergies.

In addition, while a number of the areas of work are technical in nature, a lot more efforts needs to be made

to present them to key stakeholders and partners in an easy and digestible manner. In other words, REDD+ has to be presented in a way that connects to the daily lives of people.

Lessons on the REDD+ readiness process

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the readiness process during implementation of the national programme: (150 words)

The transition from Readiness to implementation is fluid so REDD+ Readiness programmes should be designed keeping the transitional process in mind and developing a good exit strategy. It is also important to take note of ongoing initiatives and strengthen them to ensure that they are in line with the REDD strategy.

Lessons on anchoring REDD+ in the national development process

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to anchoring the REDD+ in the national development process: (150 words)

REDD+ should not be seen as a separate development agenda or a stand-alone but should be considered as an opportunity to mainstream, strengthen and consolidate existing efforts at national, provincial, district and community level. It is important to mainstream REDD+ into key national policies and legislation to support REDD+ implementation and as well recognise ongoing initiatives and broker strategic partnerships at early stages for potential investment and financing. In line with this, Zambia made efforts to mainstream into the review of ongoing national forest policy and bill, which have both been approved by Cabinet. Zambia passed the Forest Act of 2015 which responds to REDD+ objectives as well as the Forest Policy of (2014).

Lessons on implementation and sequencing of the National Programme support

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to anchoring the national programme in the national development process: (150 words)

It is important to mainstream REDD+ into key national policies and legislation to support REDD+ implementation and as well recognise ongoing initiatives and broker strategic partnerships at early stages for potential investment and financing.

Other Lessons Learned

Please provide a narrative of any other lessons learned during implementation of the national programme: (150 words)

- a. Government ownership and leadership of the Strategy development process with stakeholder participation is key in delivering a performance based REDD+;
- b. Unity of purpose in the development of strategic options that are practical is needed to facilitate government and stakeholder commitment to the ideals of REDD+;
- c. REDD+ national options should be based on analytical work and consultative processes that will enhance commitment among stakeholders;
- d. There is need to manage high an expectation on the benefits of REDD+ but focus on practical solutions that it brings through integrated and participatory approaches;
- e. Build on existing institutions, policies and laws in order to respond to the needs of REDD+ and develop actions that are performance based;
- f. Build on strategic partnerships at all levels in order to optimize and aggregate the full potential of opportunities for REDD+;
- g. REDD+ should not be seen as a solution to all the problems, hence, there is need to clearly define the scope of issues that REDD+ can address ;
- h. REDD+ Strategy must be core and prioritized as part of REDD+ Readiness;

2.4 Unforeseen Benefits or Unintended Consequences

Please provide a summary of any ancillary/unforeseen benefits or unintended consequences that may have become evident during implementation or closure of the national programme. (150 words)

Unforeseen Benefits (250 Words)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Unintended Consequences (250 Words)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

2.5 Revisions to the National Programme Document

Was the results framework revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review?

Yes No Not Applicable

IF yes, please provide short narrative outlining the changes: (100 words)

N/A

Were any changes made to the national programme results framework indicators following the inception meeting or mid-term review?

Yes No Not Applicable

IF yes, please provide narrative outlining the changes: (100 words)

N/A

Were any changes made to the national programme outcomes or outputs following the inception meeting or mid-term review?

Yes No Not Applicable

IF yes, please provide narrative outlining the changes: (100 words)

The strategic review made recommendations to enhance programme implementation. As such, some outputs were prioritized including those that relate to strategy development.

Were any changes made to the key implementing partners following the inception meeting or mid-term review?

Yes No Not Applicable

IF yes, please provide narrative outlining the changes: (100 words)

N/A

Were any changes made to the duration of the national programme following the inception meeting or mid-term review?

Yes No Not Applicable

IF yes, please provide narrative outlining the changes: (100 words)

Strategic review was undertaken in 2013 with the overall objective of the reviewing the extent to which programme outputs and outcomes have been achieved and the contribution of the Programme so far in getting Zambia 'ready for REDD+. In addition, it is to develop a vision and guidance for the longer term engagement of the UN-REDD Programme in Zambia, its inclusion in the key national development processes and its collaboration with other sectors and partners in the area of REDD+; and assess current implementation, management and partnership arrangements to suggest improvements where possible. The strategic review recommended an extension of the project for up to December 2014

2.6 Results Framework

The results framework aims to measure overall progress of the National Programme against the outcome targets and output targets identified in the National Programme document log frame following the inception meeting or mid-term review. In cases where there are no achievements or shortfalls in achieving targets, a thorough justification is required. Requirements for the sections include:

- For each outcome, please provide the outcome title and a summary of the overall progress towards reaching the outcome. Please list each performance indicator, the associated baseline and expected target for the National Programme. Please indicate if the overall targets have been met by ticking the relevant box.
- For each output, please provide the output title and a summary of the progress towards achieving the specific output. Please list each performance indicator, the associated baseline and expected overall target for the output. Please indicate if the overall output targets have been met by ticking the appropriate box. Lastly, please provide a narrative of the achievement of the overall target for the specific output. Please repeat this for each target for the output and all outputs for the outcomes.

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	Outcome Title:	Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness Strengthened
	Progress Towards Outcome:	<p>At national level, the government has also encouraged the use of existing Institutional Arrangements to facilitate REDD+ processes. Notably, for example, the Inter-ministerial Climate Change Secretariat (IICCS), which aims to provide a coordination role to ensure harmonized approach to addressing climate change. The setting up of the Climate Change Secretariat has been a major achievement in the country, in terms of ensuring cross-sectoral collaboration and harmonization of policies on climate change. 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. The technical discussions on the REDD+ Strategy and the high-level dialogue on the strategy are being facilitated through the IICCS institutional framework.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the REDD+ Coordination Unit (RCU) has participated in learning and knowledge exchange events to draw lessons and experiences from other countries to inform REDD+ implementation programmes. Notably, for example, the RCU team participated in the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) meeting in Peru, where the team participated in several side events on various thematic areas such as on strategy development, stakeholder engagement,</p>

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	assessment of forest reference levels and safeguards amongst others. The knowledge gathered will inform key REDD+ processes in Zambia.		
	Outcome Performance Indicators¹⁰	Baseline¹¹	Expected Outcome Targets¹²
	1. National REDD+ institutional arrangements in place and functioning	1. REDD+ Coordination in place and ICCS established	1. (i) steering and technical committees reconstituted (ii) ICCS holds REDD+ strategic meeting within its institutional structures (iii) National REDD+ coordination unit has fully implemented the 2013-2014 work plan
	Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	2. steering and technical committees reconstituted	2. steering committee and technical committees not functional	2. steering and technical committees reconstituted
	Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	3. Steering and technical committees reconstituted and continued to provide support to the implementation of the UNREDD programme. This was mainly through providing input in the annual work plans and approval of workplans and budget		
	<p>Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>At national level, the government has also encouraged the use of existing Institutional Arrangements to facilitate REDD+ processes. Notably, for example, the Inter-ministerial Climate Change Secretariat (IICCS), which aims to provide a coordination role to ensure harmonized approach to addressing climate change. The setting up of the Climate Change Secretariat has been a major achievement in the country, in terms of ensuring cross-sectoral collaboration and harmonization of policies on climate change. 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. The technical discussions on the REDD+ Strategy and the high-level dialogue on the strategy are being facilitated through the IICCS institutional framework.</p> <p>In addition National institutional framework for REDD+ constituted (including National REDD+ Coordination Unit) and strengthened by 2014.</p>		

¹⁰ Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

¹¹ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

¹² Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

Four attached officials continued to provide support to the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme.

The REDD+ readiness programme is currently being implemented in close collaboration with the Technical Committee of the Interim Inter-Ministerial Climate Change committee. The IICCS is the national institutional framework for coordinating climate change activities. This ensured that REDD+ strategy development and future implementation in brought into the core of national policy, programming and budgetary frameworks. The REDD+ strategy is also being developed in close collaboration with the IICCS

The Coordination unit worked with all the key stakeholders to implement the 2013 to 2014 work plan and budget through strong stakeholder engagement, strategic partnership building including with civil society, mainstreaming into key national policy and development processes

Output 1.1	Output Title	REDD+ Readiness coordination and management bodies established and functioning	
	Progress Towards Output:	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]	
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	1. National REDD+ institutional arrangements in place and functioning	REDD+ Coordination in place and ICCS established	1. i)steering and technical committees reconstituted (iii)
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Achievements of Annual Target 1 for Output 1.1.		
	National institutional framework for REDD+ constituted (including National REDD+ Coordination Unit) and strengthened by 2014. Now national staff (4 attached officials) has been officially assigned to the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme.		
	2. National REDD+ institutional arrangements in place and functioning	2. REDD+ Coordination in place and ICCS established	2. ICCS holds REDD+ strategic meeting within its institutional structures
	Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Achievements against Annual Target 2 for Output 1.1.		
The REDD+ readiness programme is currently being implemented in close collaboration with the Technical Committee of the Interim Inter-Ministerial Climate Change committee (IICCS). The IICCS is the national institutional framework for coordinating climate change activities. This has ensured that, REDD+ strategy development and future			

implementation in brought into the core of national policy, programming and budgetary frameworks. The REDD+ strategy is also being developed in close collaboration with the IICCS.		
3. National REDD+ institutional arrangements in place and functioning	3.	3. National REDD+ coordination unit has fully implemented the 2013-2014 workplan
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<p>Achievements against Annual Target 3 for Output 1.1.</p> <p>The Coordination unit worked with all the key stakeholders to implement the 2013 to 2014 work plan and budget through strong stakeholder engagement, strategic partnership building including with civil society, mainstreaming into key national policy and development processes.</p>		

Outcome Title:	Outcome 2: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established
Progress Towards Outcome:	<p>Zambia increased efforts to implement its stakeholder assessment and engagement plan (SAEP). Stakeholder participation and awareness of REDD+ processes have been fostered through various dialogues and meetings at national and provincial levels as part of the strategy development process. Most notably, the draft National REDD+ Strategy, is anchored on widespread stakeholder consultations, communication and knowledge management at national and provincial levels. The strategy provides for the overall vision, measures and actions to address deforestation and forest degradation, and demonstrates the country's global and national commitments to promote REDD+. The strategy provides the framework to facilitate stakeholder consultations, ensure buy-in of the strategy as well as consensus building on how to address drivers of deforestation.</p> <p>Significantly, CSO consultative meetings have been held to provide updates on the National REDD+ Strategy development process and to discuss areas of cooperation. Specifically the CSO consultative meetings underscored the fact that, the inclusion of non-governmental actors in the National REDD+ process allows for greater transparency and co-operation in organizing specific activities and awareness campaigns.</p>

In addition, Zambia is decentralizing REDD+ by engaging with Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC) and District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) which provide a vehicle for coordination amongst government ministries such as agriculture and forestry, local authority, local communities, Civil Society and private sector. The UN-REDD Programme has implemented Provincial Awareness training which has covered over 100 Districts and within 9 Provinces namely Copperbelt, Luapula, Muchinga, Northern, North Western, Southern, Western, Eastern and Central Provinces

In addition to the above, innovative partnerships with key private sector have been identified. As one of the growing economies in the world with strong private sector actors, the North Western Province of Zambia provides an opportunity to engage private sector actors on REDD+. The Province is strategically important as it holds some of the major forest resources in Zambia and the source of the Zambezi river. The NP organized a leadership dialogue with the private sector which brought together private sector companies from the agriculture, banking, financial, and mining sectors. The meeting discussed opportunities for addressing deforestation including through innovative business processes and public-private-partnerships (PPPs).

Furthermore, new partnership with the media has been developed to support advocacy and positioning of climate change issues. The NP facilitated media training for over 30 journalists which led to the production of several television and radio new pieces.

Finally, a partnership forum consisting of over 15 Cooperating partners supporting environment and climate change issues and REDD issues has also been established and is fully functional. Supported by its UN partners, the government is developing a plan to help mobilize partnerships, financial support and investments so as to transit from readiness to implementation.

Outcome Performance Indicators ¹³	Baseline ¹⁴	Expected Outcome Targets ¹⁵
1. Stakeholder assessment and plan for engagement at national, provincial and local levels	1. Draft stakeholder engagement report in place	1. Various stakeholder dialogue and awareness raising meetings held
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2. stakeholder engagement platform in place	2. Design of REDD+ Wiki ongoing	2. (i) REDD+ wiki in place and launched, (ii) REDD+ platform established
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Reports on studies on private sector, REDD+ initiatives and economic valuation	studies on private sector, REDD+ initiatives and economic valuation not in place	studies on private sector, REDD+ initiatives and economic valuation completed
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Communication strategy	No communication strategy	Communication strategy finalised and implemented
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<p>Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the studies envisaged under the Outcome 2 have been finalized (including Wiki with web interface as a repository of REDD+ initiatives and milestones of national REDD+ process, study on enhancing Private Sector Engagement in REDD+ in Zambia). • Mapping of on-going REDD+ initiatives has been completed and incorporated into the strategy. • The stakeholder engagement process is supported by the development of the Stakeholder Assessment and Plan (SAEP) finalized in 2013, and various stakeholder consultations (CSOs, youth, general public) organized at national and sub-national level including sensitization workshops. 79 Provincial meeting in Copperbelt, Luapula, Muchinga, Northern, North Western, Southern, Western, Eastern and Central provinces have been held. These meetings brought together approximately 100 Districts with stakeholders from the agriculture, energy, forestry, planning sectors plus civil society. • The 'Economic valuation on the role of forests and related ecosystem services to the Zambian economy' final draft was completed in November 2014, with basis on recommendations and comments expressed at a validation workshop with Provincial Forest Officers and civil society representatives in October 2014. The official report launch is expected in April 2015, during the High level meeting on the draft strategy. 		

¹³ Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

¹⁴ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

¹⁵ Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

Output 2.1	Output Title	Stakeholder engagement plan implemented
	Progress Towards Output:	<p>The promotion of sensitization and awareness raising at the Provincial level has been core to the work of the Programme. Meetings were undertaken in all Provinces in Zambia. A REDD team of four comprising representatives from Ministries of Agriculture, Local government, Energy, Forestry and civil society were established and oriented on REDD issues. This team in turn is responsible for creating awareness within the provinces and district at large. In essence, Zambia has taken a decentralized approach to REDD+ Readiness and has managed to galvanize interest on REDD+ while concurrently building capacity on REDD+ issues at a decentralized level.</p> <p>Strengthening of the Zambia Climate Change Network through trainings and consultative meeting provided an opportunity for CSO consultative to participate meaningfully in various aspects of the NP. 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 on-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.</p> <p>In addition to the above, innovative partnerships with key private sector has been identified. As one of the growing economies in the world, the NP organized a leadership dialogue with the private sector in the North Western Province which brought together private sector companies from the agriculture, banking, financial, and mining sectors to discuss opportunities for addressing deforestation including through innovative business processes and public-private-partnerships (PPPs).</p> <p>Furthermore, new partnership with the media has been developed to support advocacy and positioning of climate change issues. The NP facilitated media training for over 30 journalists which led to the production of several television and radio new pieces.</p> <p>Finally, a partnership forum consisting of over 15 Cooperating partners supporting environment and climate change issues and REDD issues has also been established and is fully functional. Supported by its UN partners, the government is developing a plan to help mobilize partnerships, financial support and investments so as to transit from readiness to implementation.</p>

Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
1. Stakeholder assessment and plan for engagement at national, provincial and local levels	1. 1Draft stakeholder engagement report in place	1. Various stakeholder dialogue and awareness raising meetings held
Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<p>Achievements of Annual Target 1 for Output 1.2.</p> <p>The promotion of sensitization and awareness raising at the Provincial level has been core to the work of the Programme. Meetings were undertaken in the entire provinces in Zambia. A REDD team of four comprising representatives from Ministries of Agriculture, Local government, Energy, Forestry and civil society were established and oriented on REDD issues. This team in turn is responsible of creating awareness within the provinces and district at large.</p> <p>Strengthening of the Zambia Climate Change Network through trainings and consultative meeting provided an opportunity for CSO consultative to participate meaningfully in various aspects of the NP. 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 on-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 fostered strong and innovative partnerships</p> <p>Click here to enter text.</p>		
2. reports on studies on private sector engagement	2. reports on studies not completed	2. studies on private sector, REDD+ initiatives and economic valuation completed
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<p>Achievements against Annual Target 2 for Output 2.1.</p> <p>The stakeholder engagement process is supported by the development of the Stakeholder Assessment and Plan (SAEP) finalized in 2013, and various stakeholder consultations (CSOs, youth, general public) organized at national and sub-national level including sensitization workshops. The study on private sector engagement identified key areas of engaging the private sector in the implementation of REDD+. This culminated into a REDD+ awareness workshop to sensitize the private sector on REDD+ and also explored potential areas of engagement.</p> <p>The ‘Economic valuation study on the role of forests and related ecosystem services to the Zambian economy’ was completed in November 2014. The study relied heavily on recommendations and comments derived from a series of stakeholder consultations. Namely, a stakeholder consultation workshop in March 2014, which provided an opportunity to present the validity of conducting an economic valuation to the design of a successful National REDD+ Strategy as well as to long-term national economic planning and development. Participants provided positive feedback on the event. In addition, the preliminary findings of the study were presented to the Government and national stakeholders during a consultation meeting on the Issues & Options paper that will inform the National REDD+ Strategy in July 2014. Finally, a</p>		

validation workshop took place in October 2014 addressing Provincial Forest Officers and civil society stakeholders. Participants' capacity was built on methodological aspects related to ecosystem valuation and the study was acknowledged as an important tool to embed forest environmental goods and services in forest accounts. An official on-line launch of the economic valuation is scheduled for April 2015, during the high level meeting on the draft national strategy.		
3. stakeholder engagement platform in place	3. Design of REDD+ Wiki ongoing	3. REDD+ wiki in place and launched
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements against Annual Target 3 for Output 1.2.		
<p>FAO and UNDP also 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.</p>		

Outcome Title:	Outcome 3: National REDD+ Strategy developed with appropriate legal, institutional, governance, financing, benefit sharing, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, frameworks or models
Progress Towards Outcome:	<p>All the major outcomes and outputs of the programme have been achieved. Notably, Zambia has developed a draft REDD+ Strategy, anchored on widespread stakeholder consultations, communication and knowledge management at national and provincial levels. The Strategy provides the overall vision, measures and actions to address deforestation and forest degradation. It demonstrates the country's global and national commitments to promote REDD+. The strategy provides the framework to facilitate stakeholder consultations, ensure buy-in of the strategy as well as consensus building on how to address drivers of deforestation. Underpinning the strategy development are key studies including the drivers of deforestation and the economic valuation of forests and ecosystem services. Importantly, Zambia has also integrated in its strategy, an approach to the assessment of FREL/FRL. The basis for the FREL/FRL development is the completion of landcover mapping and forest inventories in all 10 Provinces of Zambia.</p> <p>The NP has provided support to policy and legal processes including the draft Forest Policy. The Forest policy, which was approved by Cabinet in December 2014, and now officially promulgated, and recognises REDD+. The policy makes explicit reference to the REDD+ objectives, "<i>Zambia is expected to contribute to minimizing the impact of greenhouse gas emissions and conserving biodiversity through the achievement of these policy objectives related to socio-economic and ecologically sustainable forest management, maintaining and increasing the total natural forest cover and by increasing the percentage of land under plantation.</i>" The policy embraces social and environmental safeguards and recognizes carbon as a forest product like timber and others" (Ref: draft strategy). The policy provides guidance on broad forestry</p>

	related issues including institutional and governance mechanisms.	
Outcome Performance Indicators¹⁶	Baseline¹⁷	Expected Outcome Targets¹⁸
1. Report on benefit sharing study	. No report on benefit sharing study	(i) Study on benefit sharing completed and validated
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Report on Assessment of financing and incentives completed	No report on Assessment of financing and incentives completed	A report on Assessment of financing and incentives completed
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Report on assessment of the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ is conducted	No report on assessment of the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ is conducted	A report on assessment of the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ is conducted
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Report on institutional assessment completed	No report on institutional assessment completed	A report on institutional assessment completed
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<p>Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the studies envisaged under the Outcome 3 have been completed, validated and synthesized (including Study on benefit sharing, assessment of financing and incentives, the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ and institutional assessment). • Technical Report on Agriculture and Natural Resource Management; 2) Technical Report on Policy, Legal and Regulatory Issues have been finalized and consolidated into the Issues and Options Paper. • An Issues and Options paper was developed as the foundational document for the REDD+ strategy. The paper provided options on safeguards, financing and institutional arrangements for REDD+ amongst others. A technical stakeholder workshop was organized in Siavonga in 2014 to discuss a number of the proposed options. • A team of experts were recruited to support the development of the draft REDD+ and these included financing, governance and institutional experts to assess the various options proposed. • A series of meetings have been held as part of the REDD+ Strategy development process and to frame the overall approach to the strategy development. This includes strategic planning workshop held in Chaminuka, April 2014, as well as a workshop on safeguards in Ndola co- 		

¹⁶ Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

¹⁷ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

¹⁸ Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

	<p>organized by UNDP and FAO. The key elements of the stated studies have been incorporated into the Issues and Options Paper, which served as the basis for the development of the national strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in knowledge sharing events including during the Policy Board where Zambia shared its experiences in REDD+ Strategy development. A publication capturing these experiences was also prepared. South-to-South co-operation with Zimbabwe with Zambia sharing its experiences with the former through a knowledge exchange meeting. A partnership has been established with UNDP Zambia for the implementation of the activities outlined in the Communication Strategy. The implementation included stakeholder engagement processes to communicate key elements of REDD+ as well as the REDD+ Strategy process. For example, a meeting with CSOs has been held and a publication on Zambia's Approach to REDD+ strategy development published. Zambia has developed the National REDD+ Strategy. The vision of the strategy is to realize a prosperous climate change resilient economy by 2030, anchored upon sustainable management and utilization of Zambia's natural resources towards improved livelihoods. Its Goal is to contribute to national reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by improving forest and land management, and to ensure equitable sharing of both carbon and non-carbon benefits among stakeholders. The strategy is guided by seven core principles: effectiveness, efficiency, fairness, transparency, accountability, inclusiveness and sustainability. While this document provides a situation analysis as well as a detailed description of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for Zambia, its central component is the formulation of strategic objectives and strategic interventions, followed by an elaboration on how to implement the interventions
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Output 3.1	Output Title	National REDD+ Strategy developed with appropriate legal, institutional, governance, financing, benefit sharing, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, frameworks or models.	
	Progress Towards Output:	Zambia has developed a draft REDD+ Strategy, anchored on widespread stakeholder consultations, communication and knowledge management at national and provincial levels. The Strategy provides the overall vision, measures and actions to address deforestation and forest degradation. It demonstrates the country's global and national commitments to promote REDD+. The strategy provides the framework to facilitate stakeholder consultations, ensure buy-in of the strategy as well as consensus building on how to address drivers of deforestation. Underpinning the strategy development are key studies including the drivers of deforestation and the economic valuation of forests and ecosystem services. Importantly, Zambia has also integrated in its strategy, an approach to the assessment of FREL/FRL. The basis for the FREL/FRL development is the completion of landcover mapping and forest inventories in all 10 Provinces of Zambia.	
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	1. Report on benefit sharing study	1. no study on benefit sharing	1 Report on benefit sharing
	Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements of Annual Target 1 for Output 3.1			

Study on benefit sharing, assessment of financing and incentives, the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ and institutional assessment validated and finalized		
2. Report on Assessment of financing and incentives completed	2. no study on financing and benefit sharing	2. report on financing and incentives
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements against Annual Target 2 for Output 3.2.		
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+.		
3. Report on assessment of the Role of Safeguards, Enforcement and Governance in REDD+ is conducted	3. No study on the role of safeguard enforcement and governance	3. report on the role of safeguard enforcement and governance
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements against Annual Target 3 for Output 3.2.		
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+. In addition, a stakeholder workshop on safeguards was co-organized with FAO in 2014. The objectives of the workshop were to:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Present and discuss the safeguards session of the draft Issues and Options report towards the National REDD+ Strategy b) Identify opportunities for further enhancement and strengthening of the Issues and Options report c) Receive feedback, proposals and recommendations on safeguards from participants d) Build Zambian stakeholders' capacity to engage in the safeguards aspect of Zambia's national REDD+ strategy development and future implementation e) Increase knowledge and foster multi-stakeholder dialogue on REDD+ safeguards in Zambia 		
4. Report on institutional assessment completed		
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements against annual output		
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		

<p>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 organizational, regulatory, technical, and human capacities alike to address longer term institutional requirements to implement REDD+.</p>		
REDD+ and Climate-Change communication strategies in place		
<p>Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		
<p>Achievements against annual output 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 was implemented in 2014. 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 activities conducted aimed at enhancing stakeholder awareness and engagement and contribute to the efforts of addressing the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation.</p>		

Output 4	Output Title	Outcome 4: National REDD+ strategies identified.	
	Progress Towards Output:	<p>Outcome 4 was completed in 2013 with spatially explicit study of drivers of deforestation, a study on the economics of REDD+, and a specific study on charcoal production as a driver of deforestation. Publication of the following studies was completed late in 2014;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers of deforestation, identification of threatened forests and forest co-benefits other than carbon from REDD+ implementation in Zambia • The economic cost of REDD+ in Zambia • The opportunity costs of REDD+ in Zambia <p>The three studies are now available online, and provide an evidence base for the draft Zambia REDD+ strategy</p>	
	Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
	1. REDD+ Strategic options identified	1. No in-depth understanding on the drivers of deforestation, and on the strategic options for REDD+	1. National REDD+ strategies identified.
	<p>Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>		
	<p>Achievements of Annual Target 1 for Output 4 All analytical work for Output 4 was completed during 2013. However, the final reports were published late in 2014.</p>		

Outcome Title:	Outcome 5 MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened		
Progress Towards Outcome:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1.1. Analysis of soil organic carbon samples collected during the Integrated Land Use Assessment Phase II (ILUA II) field work is funded by UN-REDD. 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. During 2014, ILUA II completed the collection of information on forest carbon pools across Zambia. Forest carbon information can inform MRV developments in Zambia, and ILUA II has been implemented jointly with the UN-REDD programme in the Zambian Forestry Department. Analysis of Soil Organic Carbon has now been completed for all ILUA II samples for Zambia's landmass. The UN-REDD Land cruiser continues to support ILUA II field work, and has been to ensure completion of ILUA II field work in all provinces during 2014. FAO TA participated in ILUA II Field Training for teams during 2014 and ensure that REDD+ elements were captured in the field methodology. • 5.2.1. GIS and GPS refresher training completed for 10 National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) labs from the 8th to the 11th January 2014. Letters of Agreement with 10 NFMS labs drafted and operational in the first half of 2014 to provide financial support for the collection of provincial spatial information on deforestation and degradation. • 5.2.2. i) Land cover classification for 2000, and 2010 is ongoing and a validation of the land cover maps is schedule for February 2015 (funded by Targeted Support). Development of NFMS portal is also ongoing, and awaiting validated land cover maps. NFMS portal includes information and data from ILUA I and ILUA II. The draft 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 the first half of 2015 funded by Targeted Support. • 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 the ESA-GHG mid-term review meeting in Namibia to discuss collaboration on land cover mapping (2000, and 2010). <p>5.2.5. Detailed study of a UNFCCC/IPCC compliant GHG reporting system in Zambia under UN-REDD was used to draft an institutional arrangement for GHG reporting for REDD+ for the REDD+ Strategy Issues and Options paper. This was done in consultation with the Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) project in Zambia</p>		
Outcome Performance Indicators¹⁹	Baseline²⁰	Expected Outcome Targets²¹	
Capacity for MRV improved, and MRV technical work and design elements completed	Very limited understanding of MRV in government and stakeholders	(i) Capacity to implement a basic MRV system.	
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Integration of UN-REDD and ILUA Programmes in implementation of activities	UN-REDD and ILUA II not coordinated	(i) ILUA II and providing emission factors for UN-REDD	

¹⁹ Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

²⁰ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

²¹ Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
A National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	No NFMS	(i) Operational NFMS with decentralized offices communicating with the central office (ii) Complete land cover maps for reference years for Zambia (iii) Online NFMS portal for Zambia established National MRV activities linked to regional and local initiatives
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Output Title	Outcome 5 MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened
<p>Progress Towards Output:</p> <p>Output 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1.1. Analysis of soil organic carbon samples collected during the Integrated Land Use Assessment Phase II (ILUA II) field work is funded by UN-REDD. 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. During 2014, ILUA II completed the collection of information on forest carbon pools across Zambia. Forest carbon information can inform MRV developments in Zambia, and ILUA II has been implemented jointly with the UN-REDD programme in the Zambian Forestry Department. Analysis of Soil Organic Carbon has now been completed for all ILUA II samples for Zambia's landmass. The UN-REDD Land cruiser continues to support ILUA II field work, and has been to ensure completion of ILUA II field work in all provinces during 2014. FAO TA participated in ILUA II Field Training for teams during 2014 and ensure that REDD+ elements were captured in the field methodology. 5.2.1. GIS and GPS refresher training completed for 10 National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) labs from the 8th to the 11th January 2014. Letters of Agreement with 10 NFMS labs drafted and operational in the first half of 2014 to provide financial support for the collection of provincial spatial information on deforestation and degradation. 5.2.2. i) Land cover classification for 2000, and 2010 is ongoing and a validation of the land cover maps is schedule for February 2015 (funded by Targeted Support). Development of NFMS portal is also ongoing, and awaiting validated land cover maps. NFMS portal includes information and data from ILUA I and ILUA II. The draft 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 the first half of 2015 funded by Targeted Support. 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 the ESA-GHG mid-term review meeting in Namibia to discuss collaboration on land cover mapping (2000, and 2010). <p>5.2.5. Detailed study of a UNFCCC/IPCC compliant GHG reporting system in Zambia under UN-REDD was used to draft an institutional arrangement for GHG reporting for REDD+ for the REDD+ Strategy Issues and Options paper. This was done in consultation with the Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) project in Zambia</p>

Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
i) Capacity for MRV improved, and MRV technical work and design elements completed	i) Very limited understanding of MRV in government and stakeholders	i) Capacity to implement a basic MRV system.
Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements of Annual Target 1 for Output 5		
MRV capacity improved with many technical trainings on GHG reporting, NFI capacity building through ILUA II, and landcover mapping.		
ii) Integration of UN-REDD and ILUA Programmes in implementation of activities	ii) UN-REDD and ILUA II not coordinated	(ii) ILUA II and providing emission factors for UN-REDD
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements against Annual Target 2 for Output 1.2.		
With excellent coordination with UN-REDD, ILUA II completed all field work during 2014, and has contributed significantly to the UN-REDD programme		
A National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	No NFMS	(iv) Operational NFMS with decentralized offices communicating with the central office (v) Complete land cover maps for reference years for Zambia (vi) Online NFMS portal for Zambia established National MRV activities linked to regional and local initiatives
Has the expected target been met: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements against Annual Target 3 for Output 1.2.		
Continued capacity building of NFMS offices, and capacity development for land cover mapping. Final land cover maps and online NFMS portal will be deployed during 2015.		

Outcome Title:	Outcome 6 Assessment of REL and RL undertaken
Progress Towards Outcome:	Two workshops on Reference Emission Levels (REL) were completed during 2014; the first from the 2 nd to the 4 th of April, and the second from the 15 th to the 18 th July. Each workshop was conducted with 25 national stakeholders. The workshops considered Emission Factors and Activity Data for Zambia, and produced a road map for REL construction in Zambia. This has since been followed with an outcome of which was a draft REL structure as used in the REDD+ Strategy Issues and Options paper, and then the draft REDD+ strategy. Further elaboration of the REL will occur during 2015 funded by Targeted Support. Studies on National Circumstances (Economics of REDD+) were completed during 2013.

Outcome Performance Indicators ²²	Baseline ²³	Expected Outcome Targets ²⁴
- -Studies to inform National circumstances completed	- - Limited studies on National circumstances	-Preliminary REL established -Studies to inform National circumstances completed
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Output Title	Outcome 6 Assessment of REL and RL undertaken	
Progress Towards Output:	Two workshops on Reference Emission Levels (REL) were completed during 2014; the first from the 2 nd to the 4 th of April, and the second from the 15 th to the 18 th July. Each workshop was conducted with 25 national stakeholders. The workshops considered Emission Factors and Activity Data for Zambia, and produced a road map for REL construction in Zambia. This has since been followed with an outcome of which was a draft REL structure as used in the REDD+ Strategy Issues and Options paper, and then the draft REDD+ strategy. Further elaboration of the REL will occur during 2015 funded by Targeted Support. Studies on National Circumstances (Economics of REDD+) were completed during 2013.	
Output Performance Indicators	Baseline	Expected Annual Targets
1. Preliminary REL established	1. No capacity or methodology for REL	1 Preliminary REL established
Has the annual target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements of Annual Target 1 for Output 6.1.		
Two workshops have developed a clear roadmap for FREL/FRL construction in Zambia. This roadmap will be further elaborated during 2015.		
2. Studies to inform National circumstances completed	2. No studies on National Circumstances	2 Studies on National Circumstances completed
Has the expected target been met: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Achievements against Annual Target 2 for Output 6.2.		
All studies on National Circumstances were completed during 2013		

²² Qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a programme or investment

²³ Information gathered at the beginning of a project or programme from which variations found in the project or programme are measured

²⁴ Specifies a particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future E.g. Total literacy rate to reach 85% among groups X and Y by the year 2010

3. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

3.1 Progress against Warsaw Framework

This section aims gauge how the National Programme has helped the country progress against the framework of the convention (pillars), namely: 1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 2) a Forest Reference Emission Level/ Forest Reference Level; 3) a National Forest Monitoring System and 4) Safeguards and Safeguards Information Systems. For each pillar, please provide a narrative for each year summarizing progress made in that year. This information is aimed at generating lessons and a better understanding of how efforts against each of the pillars evolve and are sequenced.

National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plans	
<p>Brief assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is supporting the country in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan. (150 words)</p>	<p>Does the country have a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plans: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: Date of Completion: Click here to enter a date.</p> <p>Please select the following that apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation Established²⁵; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Focal Point or National REDD+ Entity Appointed; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Stakeholder Meeting/Workshops held; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) advanced; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic REDD+ options, policies and measures, and/or REDD+ activities have been identified; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional arrangements to plan and implement REDD+ activities have been established. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click here to enter text.
<p>In order to effectively address the drivers of deforestation in line with the REDD+ mechanism, Zambia has developed this National REDD+ Strategy. The vision of the strategy is to realize a prosperous climate change resilient economy by 2030, anchored upon sustainable management and utilization of Zambia’s natural resources towards improved livelihoods. Its Goal is to contribute to national reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by improving forest and land management, and to ensure equitable sharing of both carbon and non-carbon benefits among stakeholders. The strategy is guided by seven core principles: effectiveness, efficiency, fairness, transparency, accountability, inclusiveness and sustainability. While this document provides a situation analysis as well as a detailed description of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for Zambia, its central component is the formulation of strategic objectives and strategic interventions, followed by an elaboration on how to implement the interventions.</p>	
Forest Reference Emission Levels/ Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL)	
<p>Brief assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is supporting the country in developing a forest reference emission level and forest reference level. (150 words)</p>	<p>Does the country have Forest Reference Emission Levels / Forest Reference Levels: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: Date of Completion: Click here to enter a date.</p>
<p>Two workshops on Reference Emission Levels (REL) were completed during 2014; the first from the 2nd to the 4th of April, and the second from the 15th to the 18th July. Each workshop was conducted with 25 national stakeholders. The</p>	

²⁵ The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation have been defined through national processes/analysis and consensus has been established through a multi-stakeholder approach.

<p>workshops considered Emission Factors and Activity Data for Zambia, and produced a road map for REL construction in Zambia. This has since been followed with an outcome of which was a draft REL structure as used in the REDD+ Strategy Issues and Options paper, and then the draft REDD+ strategy. Further elaboration of the REL will occur during 2015 funded by Targeted Support.</p> <p>Studies on National Circumstances (Economics of REDD+) were completed during 2013.</p>	<p>Please select the following that apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A national forest definition for REDD+ has been adopted; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope of the activities of the FREL/FRL have been defined; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The scale of the FREL/FRL (national/subnational) has been defined; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FREL/FRL data has been compiled (emission factors and historical activity data); <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A methodology for identifying FREL/FRL has been identified; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A timeline for submission to the UNFCCC has been established; <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click here to enter text.
National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)	
<p>Brief assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is supporting the country in developing a National Forest Monitoring System. (150 words)</p> <p>Zambia's work in the area of MRV for REDD+ has focused on the development of a decentralized national forest monitoring system (NFMS). This has required extensive in-country capacity building and infrastructure development. Ten provincial forest monitoring laboratories have been established and equipped with tools for forest monitoring such as computers with Geographic Information System (GIS) software, Geographical Positioning System (GPS) units for forest monitoring field activities and printers and plotters for field map production. These provincial laboratories are manned by a group of trained cross-sectoral technicians from forestry, agriculture and planning sectors providing a decentralized hub of MRV expertise. The laboratories will provide near real-time spatial data on deforestation and forest degradation which can be relayed to the central national forest monitoring laboratory in Lusaka to inform national reporting. This innovative approach is in-line with the decentralization policy of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ).</p>	<p>Does the country have a National Forest Monitoring System: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: Date of Completion: Click here to enter a date.</p> <p>Please select the following that apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Land Monitoring System in place to assess activity data; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-based information to determine Emission Factors is available (e.g. national forest Inventory, permanent sample plots, etc); <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National GHG Inventory in place²⁶, in particular for LULUCF sector; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information produced by the NFMS is transparent and made available to stakeholders. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The NFMS is supported by institutional arrangements at national level. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click here to enter text.
Safeguards Information System (SIS)	
<p>Brief assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is supporting the country in developing a Safeguards Information System. (150 words)</p> <p>To fully respect the country's legal, institutional and compliance frameworks and in order to operationalize international safeguards at the national level, a national level safeguard information system will be formulated for Zambia. The approach for SIS is outlined in the draft strategy and</p>	<p>Does the country have a Safeguards Information System (SIS): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes: Date of Completion: Click here to enter a date.</p> <p>Please select the following that apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The SIS takes national circumstances into account;

²⁶ The National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory is in place and includes estimates of anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes.

will be rooted in Zambia's existing legal framework (national policies, laws and regulations that define and regulate the effective implementation and compliance of the safeguards), the country's institutional framework (existing procedures for implementing and enforcing the legal framework), and an outline of the compliance framework (with a monitoring and information system; grievance and redress mechanisms; and noncompliance mechanisms). There is the need to ensure that Zambia's country-level REDD+ SIS is developed and implemented efficiently and that duplication of efforts are avoided. Therefore, established systems, processes and procedures will be used that have been put into place to meet Zambia's international obligations and existing policy commitments. The national REDD+ SIS for Zambia will comprise a systematic approach for collecting and providing information on how REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout REDD+ implementation.

2. The SIS provides transparent and consistent information that is accessible to all relevant stakeholders and updated on a regular basis;
3. The SIS is flexible enough to allow for improvements over time;
4. The SIS is country driven;
5. The SIS is implemented at national level;

6. The SIS builds upon existing systems, as appropriate.
7. Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

3.2 Measures to Ensure Sustainability of National Programme Results

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

Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme (150 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+.

The Government with the support of UN partners is developing a transitional plan to help mobilize partnerships, financial support and investments to transit from readiness to Implementation. As part of this, proposals and concept notes are being developed to engage with key development partners in support of REDD+ implementation. A partnership forum consisting of Cooperating partners supporting environment and climate change issues and REDD issues has also been established and this will ensure that the debate on REDD doesn't lose momentum and also support the fundraising effort.

Furthermore, REDD+ has been mainstreamed into key national policy and planning processes, including the Forest Policy.

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

Programme Executive Board Established: YES No

If YES – Date of Last Meeting: [Click here to enter a date.](#)

Frequency of Meeting (Number of Meetings annually): [Click here to enter text.](#)

Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership: (150 words)

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, REDD+ has been mainstreamed into national policy and planning processes, that is, integration of REDD+ into the National Agricultural Policy and the Forest Bill.

Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement applied in the National Programme process?

Fully Partially No

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: (150 words)

The UN-REDD stakeholder guidelines were applied in the National Programme implementation. As part of this, a stakeholder engagement plan was developed, which targeted various actors and groupings. Special attention was placed on the engagement of non-government stakeholders. For example, In addition to including CSOs in various stakeholder meetings, more than four specific 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. In addition, private sector actors, the media and the academia were also engaged.

Programme sustainability depends on the extent to which sectorial counterparts, civil society representatives, private sector relevant to the REDD+ dynamic in the country and other relevant stakeholders are involved in the Programme's activities and ownership of strategic matters. In the section below please select applicable options and provide an indication of how these different sets of stakeholders are involved in and appropriate Programme activities.

- Member of the steering committee
- Member of technical or other advisory committees
- Implementing partner for some activities of the National Programme

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: (150 words)

In addition to including CSOs in various stakeholder meetings, more than four specific 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

4. Financial Information

4.1 Financial Delivery

In the table below please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed NPD; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table gathers information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the national programme (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed for each table and copy and paste tables for additional years.

Year 1 (2011)

Financial Delivery					
Programme Outcomes	UN Organisation	Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme	Cumulative expenditure up to project end date		
			Year 1		
			Committed C	Disbursed D	Total (Year 1) TY1 = C + D
Outcome 1:	FAO	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	345,794	0	238,993	238,993
	UNEP	56,075	0	0	0
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>401,869</i>			<i>238,993</i>
Outcome 2:	FAO	0			
	UNDP	112,149	0	75,545	75,545
	UNEP	56,075	0	0	
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>168,225</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>75,545</i>	<i>75,545</i>
Outcome 3:	FAO	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	163,550	0	0	0
	UNEP	0	0	0	0
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>163,550</i>		<i>75,545</i>	<i>75,545</i>
Outcome 4:	FAO	72151	28922	39912	68,834
	UNDP				
	UNEP	56,076			
Outcome 5:	FAO	460822	13,040	144,731	157,771
	UNDP	0			
	UNEP	0			
Outcome 6	FAO	304206	9000		9000
	UNDP	0			
	UNEP	0			
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>9000</i>		<i>9000</i>
Indirect Support Costs	FAO	63013		63013	63013

(7% GMS)	UNDP	43503		43503	43503
	UNEP	7850		7850	7850
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		114,336		114,336	114,336
FAO (Total):					
UNDP (Total):					
UNEP (Total):					
Grand Total:		1,685,193	50,962	499,181	550,143

Year 2 (2012)

Financial Delivery					
Programme Outcomes	UN Organisation	Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme	Cumulative expenditure up to project end date		
			Year 2		
			Committed C	Disbursed D	Total (Year 2) TY2 = C + D
Outcome 1:	FAO	0			
	UNDP	724,433		423,246	423,246
	UNEP	63,547			
<i>Sub-total</i>		783,823		423,246	423,246
Outcome 2:	FAO				
	UNDP	427,089		242,863	242,863
	UNEP				
<i>Sub-total</i>		427,089		242,863	242,863
Outcome 3:	FAO				
	UNDP	201,747		2,579	2,579
	UNEP				
<i>Sub-total</i>		201,747		2,579	2,579
Outcome 4:	FAO	102,000		75,623	75,623
	UNDP	0			
	UNEP	56,458		39,055	39,055
<i>Sub-total</i>				114,678	114,678
<i>Outcome 5:</i>	FAO	1,278,275	20,549	767,596	788,145
	UNDP	0			
	UNEP	0			
<i>Sub total</i>		1,278,275	20,549	767,596	788,145
<i>Outcome 6</i>	FAO	607,974	1820	347,720	349,440
	UNDP	0	0	0	0
	UNEP	0	0	0	0
<i>Sub total</i>		607,974	1820	347,720	349,440

Indirect Support Costs	FAO				
(7% GMS)	UNDP				
	UNEP				
Indirect Support Costs (Total)					
	FAO (Total):	1,988,247	22,369	1,190,939	1,213,308
	UNDP (Total):	1,353,269	0	668,688	668,688
	UNEP (Total):	120,005	0	39,055	39,055
	Grand Total:	3,461,521	22,369	1,898,682	1,921,051

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS					
PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme	Cumulative expenditure up to project end date		
			Year 3		
			Committed C	Disbursed D	Total (Year 3) TY3 = C + D
Outcome 1:	FAO		0		0
	UNDP	831,776	0	770,723	770,723
	UNEP	10,000	0	0	0
<i>Sub-total</i>		841,776	<i>0</i>	770,723	770,723
Outcome 2:	FAO		0	0	0
	UNDP	327,103	0	398,734	398,734
	UNEP	94,273	0	0	0
<i>Sub-total</i>		421,376	<i>0</i>	398,734	398,734
Outcome 3:	FAO		0		
	UNDP	705,607	0	102,341	102,341
	UNEP	153,620	0		0
<i>Sub-total</i>		859,227	<i>0</i>	102,341	102,341
Outcome 4:	FAO	56,075	0	110,319	110,319
	UNDP		0	0	0
	UNEP	36,500	0	36,500	36,500
<i>Sub-total</i>		92,575	<i>0</i>	146,819	146,819
<i>Outcome 5</i>	FAO	1,252,336	<i>0</i>	1,254,493	1,254,493
	UNDP	-	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	UNEP	-	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Sub total</i>		1,252,336	<i>0</i>	1,254,493	1,254,493
<i>Outcome 6</i>	FAO	728,972	<i>0</i>	531,910	531,910
	UNDP	-	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	UNEP	-	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Sub total</i>		728,972	<i>0</i>	531,910	531,910
Indirect Support Costs	FAO	142,617	0	132,771	132,771
(7% GMS)	UNDP	130,514	0	89,026	89,026
	UNEP	20,608	0	2,555	2,555
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		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

Cumulative Financial Delivery for all years

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS					
PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2014		
			Commitments ²⁷ (B)	Disbursements ²⁸ (C)	Total Expenditures (D) = B + C
Outcome 1:	FAO	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	831,776	0	1,150,460	1,150,460
	UNEP	10,000	0	0	0
Sub-total		841,776			
Outcome 2:	FAO	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	327,103	0	448,818	448,818
	UNEP	94273	8,543	85,730	94,273
Sub-total		421,376			
Outcome 3:	FAO	0	0	0	0
	UNDP	705,607		228,233	228,233
	UNEP	153,620	30,519.79	122,740.21	153,260
Sub-total		859,227			
Outcome 4:	FAO	56,075		110,319	110,319
	UNDP	0	0	0	0
	UNEP	36,500		36,500	36,500
Sub-total		92,575			
Outcome 5	FAO	1,252,336	9,000	1,270,493	1,279,493
	UNDP	0	0	0	0
	UNEP	0	0	0	0
subtotal		1,252,336			
Outcome 6	FAO	728,972	55,238	590,665	645,903
	UNDP	0	0	0	0
	UNEP	0	0	0	0
subtotal		728,972			
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	142,617	4,497	137,641	142,138
	UNDP	130,514		0	0
	UNEP	20,608	2,734.40	17,147.91	19,882.31
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		293,738			
FAO (Total):		2,180,000	64238	1971477	2,035,715
UNDP (Total):		1,995,000	167	1,827,511	1,827,511
UNEP (Total):		315,001	39062	284,033	284,033

²⁷ *Commitments*: Includes all amount committed to date. Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed and entered into the Agencies' financial systems, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.

²⁸ *Disbursement*: Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)

Grand TOTAL:	4,490,000			
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4.2 National Programme and/or R-PP Co-Financing Information

If additional resources (direct co-financing) were provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme including new financing mobilized since start of implementation, please fill in the table below:

Sources of Co-Financing ²⁹	Name of Co-Financer	Type of Co-Financing ³⁰	Amount (US\$)	Supported Outcome in the NPD	Year Mobilized
Bilateral aid agency	Finland through FAO-FIN programme supporting ILUA II	cash	5,500,000		
GRZ inkind	Government of the Republic of Zambia	In-kind costs of 4 attached government officers and office space and running costs of the UN-REDD Unit in the MLNREP	100,000 (for a period of four years)		

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

5. Issue Identification & Management (Issue Log)

For each issue category, please identify any relevant internal and external issues that have affected the National Programme during implementation. For each identified theme please indicate whether measures or actions were put in place to address the identified issues. Please add/remove rows as required.

The following issue definition is adopted:

- An **issue** is something that *has happened*. It does not have a probability but it will have an impact.

5.1 External Issues

Themes		Identified Issue	Impact 1 = Low 5 = High	Date Raised	Status	Responsible Party	Please describe actions taken to resolve the identified issues or reasons why issues status remained unresolved.
External	Political	Changes in government	1	16.11.2014	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolved Date Resolved: Click here to enter a date. <input type="checkbox"/> Unresolved	Implementing partner and implementing agencies	The changes in government did not affect the progress of the project in any way. The implementation unit stepped up efforts to sensitize the political leaders

5.2 Internal Issues

Themes		Identified Issue	Impact 1 = Low 5 = High	Date Raised	Status	Responsible Party	Please describe actions taken to resolve the identified issues or reasons why issues status remained unresolved.
Internal	Strategic	Weak vision of REDD and climate change issues	2	13.05.2011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolved Date Resolved: 23.08.2013 <input type="checkbox"/> Unresolved	Project implementation unit	Knowledge sharing and management initiatives undertaken by the project implementation unit served to improve information amongst stakeholders
	Programmatic	The document has 18 outputs with numerous activities and over 100 sub-activities	2	02.01.2013	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolved Date Resolved: Click here to enter a date. <input type="checkbox"/> Unresolved	Project implementation unit	Actions included the re-orientation of certain outputs in line with lessons learned over the past years of implementation. In addition, certain outputs and activities were Clustered and bundled to ensure or promote efficiency, complementarity and programmatic linkages
	Operational	Weak national capacity	3	13.05.2011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolved Date Resolved: 31.05.2012 <input type="checkbox"/> Unresolved	Implementing agent and Agencies	The recruitment of technical advisers to support UNDP and FAO components enhanced the implementation of the project. In addition the attachment of 4 forest department officers to the project also facilitated implementation

5.3 Internal & External Issues

5.4 Risk Narrative

Key External Risks and Responses

Please briefly summarise the key external risks identified throughout implementation of the national programme that may have delayed or impeded the quality of implementation and describe what adjustments were made to address these identified external risks. (250 words)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Key Internal Risks and Responses

Please briefly summarise the key internal risks identified throughout implementation of the national programme that may have delayed or impeded the quality of implementation and describe what adjustments were made to address these identified internal risks. (250 words)

UN-REDD programme document has 18 outputs with numerous activities and over 100 sub-activities. In light of the above, and in order to strengthen programme implementation and promote synergistic implementation, the 2013 and subsequent work plans:

- Consolidated the gains and achievements of the past years and build on it;
- Re-oriented certain outputs in line with lessons learned over the past years of implementation;
- Clustered and bundled certain outputs and activities to ensure or promote efficiency, complementarity and linkages;
- Build on and promoting strong partnerships with on-going REDD+ related programmes supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the Government of Zambia's National Tree Planting Programme (NTTP), the United Nations system, and the Finnish supported programme on forestry, amongst others;
- Engaged in on-going policy processes to integrate REDD+ such as the ongoing agricultural policy. The objective is to ensure that REDD+ issues are captured and effectively integrated into other sectors that drive deforestation
- Enhanced capacity for programme implementation by drawing in institutional and strategic partnerships and key stakeholders.

6. 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".

Was 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 what measures were put in place to address this: (150 words)

Coordination mechanisms and decisions taken to ensure joint delivery

Please briefly summarise what types of coordination mechanism and decisions were taken to ensure joint delivery of the National Programme (150 words)

Joint work planning was undertaken by all agencies. Work planning meetings were held at the beginning of

every year with all the agencies represented. In addition consultancy and review meetings were held back to back this helped in ensuring efficiency in terms of time and funds allocated for meetings and consultancy. For instance FAO and UNDP used one consultant to develop REDD database with wiki interface.

Was a HACT assessment been undertaken?

Yes No

If Yes, to what degree was the HACT being taken up and by which agency: (150 words)

HACT assessment was taken up by UNDP prior to the commencement of the programme. The assessment covered financial management of Forest Department with particular regard to the capacity needed to efficiently and effectively manage financial resources. Analysis of the current practices and the rules and regulations of the three agencies regarding cash transfers, including assessment of possible barriers were undertaken. Recommendations on cash transfer modality to be employed by the UNREDD programme in Zambia were made. The assessment also proposed capacity strengthening safeguard and implementing partner systems to be put in place to employ the proposed cash transfer modalities

7. Key Performance Indicators

This section is designed to assess and aggregate quantitative performance indicators relating to overall delivery of the National Programme. These relate to governance, capacity development and technical capacity, supporting the qualitative information provided in the previous sections and are intended to respond to requests from the Policy Board to better quantify and disaggregate the reach of the UN-REDD Programme. For *each* section please include the value, when data is available, for each year since NP start date up until the current reporting year. Please mark Not Available where such information has not been colle

7.1 Governance KPI

Indicator	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	Total
Number of steering committee meetings held	1	1	1	1	4
Number of institutes represented in steering committee	12	12	12	12	48
Number of women members of the steering committee	6	6	6	6	24
Number of people actively engaged in advising on the development of the national strategy	150	250	450	1000	1850
Number of civil society organizations actively engaged in different aspects of the programme (e.g. National Strategy, Defining RELs/FREs, Steering Committee, Working Groups)	3	15	30	45	93
Number of sub-national REDD+ sensitization, awareness raising and capacity building initiatives.	3	5	14	16	38
Other: Click here to enter text.					

7.2 Capacity KPI's

Indicator	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	Total
Number of people trained on REDD+ and climate change	Men:	Men:	Men:	Men:	Men:
	Women:	Women:	Women:	Women:	Women:
Number of CSOs trained	13	25	45	60	143
Number of REDD+ University events					
Number of national consultation workshops held	3	5	14	16	38
Number of information notes produced	3	5	18	25	51
Number of information gathering events	3	5	18	26	52
Number of stakeholders registered in the REDD+ database	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other: Click here to enter text.					

7.3 Technical KPI's

Indicator	Year 1 (2011)	Year 2 (2012)	Year 3 (2013)	Year 4 (2014)	Total
Total area potentially supported towards emission reduction (km ²)					
Total forest area					
Number of land use plots assessed through remote sensing	0	0	2100	2100	4200
Number of MRV training events	1	4	3	3	11
Number of people trained on forest monitoring and MRV	25	70	60	50	205
Number of CSOs trained on technical matters	5	15	30	35	85
Number of people trained in NFMS for REDD+	25	70	60	50	205
Number of MRV training participants from CSOs	5	10	10	10	35
Other: Click here to enter text.					

8. Annex – UNDG Guidelines: Definitions

The following definitions for results based reporting from the UNDP Guidelines are to be used for the annual report:

- **Results:** A result is a describable or measurable change that is derived from a cause-and-effect relationship. There are three types of such changes – outputs, outcomes and impact – which can be set in motion by a development intervention.
- **Results Based Reporting:** Seeks to shift attention away from activities to communicating important results that the programme has achieved at output and outcome levels. An effective results-based report communicates and demonstrates the effectiveness of the intervention. It makes the case to stakeholders and donors for continued support and resources.
- **Results Matrix:** An important aid in results-based reporting is the results matrix, which clearly articulates the results at output and outcome level and the indicators, baselines and targets. These items, along the review of indicators, assumptions and risks, should serve as guides for reporting on results.
 - **Outcomes:** Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions resulting from UNCT cooperation. Outcomes relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups as viewed through a human rights-based approach lens.
 - **Outputs:** Outputs are changes in skills or abilities, or the availability of new products and services that are achieved with the resources provided within the time period specified. Outputs are the level of result in which the clear comparative advantages of individual agencies emerge and accountability is clearest. Outputs are linked to those accountable from them giving the results chain a much stronger internal logic.
 - **Indicators:** Indicators help measure outcomes and outputs, adding greater precision. Indicators ensure that decision-making is informed by relevant data.