

ZAMBIA REDD+ NATIONAL STRATEGY INVESTMENT PLAN

AIDE-MEMOIRE

Second Joint Technical Mission

(Supported by the Forest Investment Program and by UN-REDD)

June 12-16, 2017

I. INTRODUCTION

1. A mission to support the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) in the development of Zambia's National REDD+ Strategy Investment Plan (hereafter "IP") took place in Lusaka from June 12 to June 16, 2017. The mission was supported by UN-REDD agencies: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and United Nations Environment (UNEP). The effort was also supported by the Forestry Investment Program (FIP), through the World Bank (WB), the lead multilateral development bank (MDB) providing FIP support. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) also joined the mission, furthering their support to the GRZ for the development of the IP.

2. In the context of the FIP, this mission was the Second Joint Technical Mission (JTM), a follow up to the first JTM, carried out in June 2016. Additionally, in the intervening year, the various supporting international donor partners have collectively and individually made numerous visits to Zambia to support the GRZ's IP. The mission agenda is attached as Annex 1 and a list of mission members and persons met in Annex 2.

3. The mission benefited from strategic guidance received from Mrs. Chitembo K. Chunga, the National Coordinator of the Interim Climate Change Secretary (ICCS), under the Ministry of National Development and Planning (MNDP), as well as from Mr. Ignatius Makumba, Director of the Forestry Department (FD). The mission is also grateful to Mr. Kasaro Deuteronomy of the ICCS and the FD and ICCS teams for helpful technical exchanges. Beyond the FD and the ICCS, the mission was pleased to see a strong participation from a wide range of ministries and stakeholders (see details in Annex 2), both in the technical deliberations and in the wrap-up meeting on Friday June 16. The wrap-up meeting was hosted by Trevor Kaunda, Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Lands and Mr. Chola Chavala, Principal Secretary for the MNDP.

4. This aide-memoire summarizes the mission's key findings, agreements reached, and recommendations. The procedures of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), of which the FIP is a part, require disclosure of FIP mission aide-memoires; the Government has agreed to the public dissemination of this document. The aide-memoire will thus be disclosed by the CIF Administrative Unit as well as by the World Bank.

II. CONTEXT

5. **Objectives of the IP.** The GRZ clearly affirmed their views and guidance on the objectives and structure of the IP. The IP is a document intended to operationalize the REDD+ National Strategy, to be consistent with GRZ development priorities, and to assist in the mobilization of

financing to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The section below on the structure of the IP (and the annexes) provide a further overview of the objectives of the plan.

6. **FIP Support to the IP.** The general objectives of the FIP are to support developing country efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), including: (i) promoting forest mitigation efforts that encompass protecting forest ecosystem services; (ii) providing support outside of the forest sector to reduce pressure on forests; (iii) helping countries strengthen institutional capacity, forest governance, and forest-related knowledge; and (iv) mainstreaming climate resilience considerations and contribute to biodiversity conservation, protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and poverty reduction through rural livelihoods enhancements.

7. On May 3, 2017, the World Bank received a formal request from the GRZ to extend the deadline for submission of the IP from June 2017 to November 2017. A formal request was submitted on May 9, 2017 to the FIP MDB Committee. An approval was granted on May 23, 2017.

8. FIP support to the development of Zambia's IP was initially extended through three multilateral development banks: The World Bank (lead MDB agency), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the African Development Bank (AfDB). After initial engagement in Zambia, including participation in the first JTM, IFC indicated they were not able to continue supporting the IP development in Zambia; the budget that had been allocated to them by the FIP was returned and eventually channeled to the World Bank, which accepted to provide support on the incorporation of private sector concerns in the IP. The AfDB participated in the first JTM but not in the current JTM. The followings sections summarize the contributions to the IP made by the international partners since the first JTM a year ago.

9. **The World Bank.** As the lead MDB, the World Bank has proactively worked to support the government of Zambia in the past year, through the FD and the ICCS. The World Bank channels FIP resources to the government to cover their costs for the preparation of the Investment Plan. In addition to substantive support from World Bank staff, including from the FIP Coordination Unit, several consultants have been engaged:

- i. A consultant has been working on a nearly full time basis over the last 6 months to support the government of Zambia to prepare an initial draft of the IP.
- ii. A consultant has been doing a study on the opportunities and challenges of the role of the private sector in the implementation of IP in Zambia.
- iii. The Nature Conservancy has been contracted to provide spatial data inputs into the IP, building on TNC's own-financed support to the IP.

10. **African Development Bank (AfDB).** For the Zambia IP, the African Development Bank plans to prioritize its use of the FIP funds to design programs to blend with existing and/or pipeline investments in Zambia. In this regard, the AfDB will carry out some analytical studies in the Kafue Basin of Zambia to identify the possible REDD+ interventions to mainstream forest management and climate change into larger investment projects, thus achieving impacts at scale. This blending will also help to reduce overall transaction costs during processing and implementation and thus helps to ensure that investments deliver real value for money at the

implementation level. AfDB is carrying out the analysis of the situation in the Kafue Basin to identify specific challenges affecting the forestry sector and forest management in Kafue Basin while identifying potential programs and activities to support REDD+ intervention in this area.

11. **UN-REDD.** Over the past five years, with support of UN-REDD and other partners, Zambia has made significant progress, aligned to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Warsaw Framework on REDD+. These include development and adoption of the National REDD+ Strategy (March 2016), work on a Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Emission level (submitted to UNFCCC in January 2016), and the first iteration of a Safeguards Information System (SIS) design document. Zambia has established a national monitoring system for REDD+, a major component of which is the development of the Integrated Land Use Assessment (ILUA) undertaken by the Forestry Department and supported by FAO.

12. The UN-REDD partners continue to support Zambia with REDD+ implementation, including the preparation of the IP. With direction and guidance from the FD, specific activities have been conducted to support Government and partners for a submission of the IP to the FIP sub-committee in November 2017 as detailed below.

13. **FAO.** As part of its support to the development of the IP, FAO commissioned two sectoral studies to aid in the identification of suitable REDD+ investments in Zambia. The first study, entitled "Scaling up community participation in forest management through REDD+, including for woodland restoration and private forest management", was implemented as part of the 2015 - 2016 UN-REDD targeted support activities following a request from the FD. With the recent promulgation of the Forests Act of 2015, communities now have the option of establishing community forests, where user rights would be assigned to communities. These community forests are a suitable vehicle for implementing REDD+ activities in Zambia and as such, the work sought to identify and develop a set of specific and bankable REDD+ practices and measures linked to participatory forest management (PFM). The second study undertaken by FAO is focuses on charcoal. The Wood Fuel Integrated Supply / Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM) study sought to analyze the recently completed ILUA II project data to inform REDD+ investments in Zambia. A common narrative in Zambia is that charcoal production is a primary driver of deforestation; as such the study sought to identify and describe the hotspots of forest cover change and where possible, conclude on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. An ancillary output from the study is a first attempt to quantify degradation estimates. Concomitant to the two studies mentioned above the FAO has provided continued substantive inputs to the preparation of the Investment Plan.

UNDP. The UNDP has supported the study "Strengthening the Regulation of Woodfuel and its Improved Utilization in Zambia Through Sustainable Woodfuel Value Chain" as part of its Targeted Support. The contents of this study will be integrated into the IP. As the IP has progressed, activities that are related to impacts on forest resources by infrastructure development like mining and how best to address this are being further fleshed out and will also be included in the IP. A civil society meeting in March 2017 was held to evaluate and assess stakeholder engagement in REDD+ implementation going forward. One of the outcomes was to a proposal to develop a holistic and operational action plan for the Zambia Climate Change Network's participation in the Zambian REDD+ process, including the elaboration and implementation of the REDD+ investment plan. With respect to safeguards, UNDP and UN Environment will carry out a benefit and risks assessment with the Safeguards Technical Working Group (STWG) – see further below in the safeguards section of the aide-memoire.

14. **UN Environment.** UNEP supported a sectoral analysis on REDD+ supportive investments in the mining sector in North Western province – a province with extensive pristine forests and a new frontier for mining development. The analysis sought to establish whether there was a business case for mines to invest in REDD+ activities. Proposed measures relate to sustainable energy, agriculture, and governance. Proposed options were articulated in terms of their efficacy in addressing risks/ problems, the scale of interventions necessary to have impacts, and the costs for investment and implementation. UN Environment has partnered with UNDP and the World Bank in the design of the safeguards and co-benefits aspects of the IP. UN Environment and UNDP are supporting the mobilization of the STWG.

15. **TNC.** The Nature Conservancy has worked with the Government of Zambia to build spatially explicit natural resource, human influence, and vulnerability maps for Zambia to support the identification of potential conservation areas not to be disturbed by for mining and other development; the identification of other high value areas for carbon and other ecosystem services where development impacts should be mitigated; and the tools to encourage future development in areas with low natural resource value, high human influence, and high resilience to climate change. Numerous datasets from Zambian governmental sources and global sources have been compiled, cleaned and analyzed to create integrated maps of current human influence and natural resources (e.g., components range from protecting intact natural areas, sustaining biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem function, enhancing connectivity, and land-based carbon resources. Cumulative human impacts have been calculated as an indirect measure of ecological integrity, or departure from historic or natural conditions, using available GIS data for sources and types of current human disturbance. TNC is in the process of validating these spatial products through a stakeholder review process with experts in government, academia and CSOs. This information can then be incorporated into the Investment Plan (IP) as the basis for identifying the location and extent of priority investments. The draft technical report will be issued in the first week of July.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

16. The Second Joint Technical Mission (JTM) was led for the Government of Zambia by the Interim Climate Change Secretariat (ICCS) and by the Forestry Department (FD), and included the international partners of the IP initiative: the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, and TNC. The two major sources of funding support for the IP are from the Forestry Investment Program (FIP) through the World Bank and the African Development Bank and from UN-REDD.

17. The JTM validated the approach being followed in the preparation of the REDD National Strategy Investment Plan (IP). Technical exchanges took place during the mission, resulting in an agreement on the structure of the IP.

18. Because of the deadlines that are associated with the FIP funding, it is critical to quickly complete the IP. See the table below for details of the timeline but the key dates are the following: (a) July 7 World Bank and international partners to substantially complete their inputs and the Forestry Department to take over the completion of the IP, with a lead consultant to be hired by the ICCS; (b) August 31 FD to complete the draft; (c) November 1 submission of IP to FIP Sub-committee.

IV. MISSION FINDINGS AND AGREEMENTS REACHED

Administrative Issues

19. **Recipient-Executed Investment Plan Preparation Grant** A grant of US\$250,000 to the GRZ was approved by the FIP Sub-Committee to support the Zambian IP preparation. This grant was channeled through the World Bank as the lead MDB for the Zambia FIP initiative. The Grant Agreement was signed by the World Bank on 15 September, 2016 and counter-signed by the Minister of Finance on 23 November 2016. The ICCS was designated as the implementation agency. The Bank provided a non-objection the Annual Work Plan and Budget on 17 January 2017 and to the Procurement Plan on 22 February 2017. Long delays ensued before the first disbursement to the ICCS, which took place on 19 April, 2017. The first expenditures from this grant are now being made by ICCS.

Institutional and coordination issues

20. The Interim Climate Change Secretariat (ICCS), as the national institution charged with overall coordination of matters related to climate change, coordinates the Investment Plan design process as well as international partner coordination. Since the IP primarily seeks to provide a business plan for the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, the Forestry Department at the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources constitutes a key partner in the design process and is the lead institution mandated with finalization of the IP and oversight of its implementation.

21. In view of the cross-sectoral nature of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, several national institutions have been involved in the IP design process and will constitute key stakeholders in its implementation. These include the Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Tourism and Arts; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Water Development Sanitation and Environmental Protection; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of National Development and Planning; Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development; Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry; Ministry of Community Development and Social Services; and Ministry of Gender.

Proposed structure and content of the REDD+-IP

22. A principal objective of the Joint Mission was to review, assess and confirm the general approach of the IP as well its structure and content. A proposed table of contents for the IP is presented in Annex 3. The following changes were made: there will be a focus on three thematic areas with accompanying components and activities for each. These three thematic areas (the names are tentative) are: (i) Community-based forest management; (ii) Forest management and conservation; and (iii) Sustainable agriculture/resilient landscapes (see Annex 4 for these thematic areas, components, and activities). Implementation will be carried out through a landscape approach.

23. Geographical areas will be targeted and determined by an assessment of where these activities are most appropriate and most needed. A range of decision making tools are available for this exercise, including a series of maps, data and information prepared by TNC, FAO and UN Environment. It was also agreed that although the geographical focus has been on the Kafue, Luangwa and Zambezi watersheds, the IP focus could be extended to other areas such as the Chambeshi watershed. The IP will provide the needed guidance for future project formulation, based on the priorities of the GRZ and individual financiers. Land use planning as a cross cutting approach will be prioritized at the community level with recommendations to consider this at district and regional levels. A landscape approach will consider urban and land management, extractive and infrastructure developments, and concessions for commercial agriculture.

24. For each of the priority thematic areas, the IP will detail components and activities. These will take into consideration the views of stakeholders, capacity requirements, and the implementation and enforcement of current policy, legal and regulatory provisions, for instance the National Forestry Policy of 2014 and Forests Act 2015.

25. Finally gaps in the structure of the document were identified. Core components and activities will need to be costed and more detail provided on their content. A discussion was held on how to link the core components through the theory of change, to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barriers to sustainable forest management, as well as the emissions reduction potential associated with each of these components. It was agreed that these two crucial elements will need to be considered and included.

26. **Gender issues.** The mission highlighted the need to include a section on gender analysis in the IP. The IP should explain the mechanisms by which future investments inspired by the IP would incorporate guidance on gender, consistent with national strategies and guidelines and international best practice.

Safeguards

27. During the mission, agreements were reached on various aspects related to the safeguards section of the IP. These included the following:

- i. Investments in national safeguards arrangements constitute a contribution to delivering Strategic Objective 10 (capacity building) of the National REDD+ Strategy.
- ii. National-level safeguards arrangements are being developed under the overarching framework of UNFCCC safeguards requirements, namely: a) addressing and respecting the Cancun Safeguards; operating a safeguards information system (SIS); and c) submitting summaries of information to the Convention.
- iii. National safeguards arrangements will be tailored to enhance the specific environmental and social benefits of investment plan components and activities as well as to reduce the risks (as informed by the benefit/risk assessment).
- iv. To address and respect safeguards, enhance benefits and reduce risks, Zambia will employ existing policies, laws, regulations (PLRs), and the institutional capacities to implement them (see PLRs listed in the National REDD+ Strategy).
- v. To demonstrate that safeguards are being addressed and respected, benefits enhanced and risks reduced, Zambia will operationalise its SIS v1.0 (objectives, structure, institutional arrangements and systems requirements to be summarised here).
- iv. To identify gaps in the existing PLR framework, limitations in the existing institutional capacity, and gap-filling measures to address these shortcomings in the national safeguards system, the planned Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) for the World Bank-supported Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape project (ZIFLP) will include appropriate tasks to address these measures. Relevant national regulations on strategic environmental assessment should also be applied to the National REDD+ Investment Plan.

- vi. Required funding for capital outlay and operational running costs will be detailed, as well as possible sources of financing. This will cover all needed support to a REDD+ national safeguards system.
- vii. It is recognized that potential sponsors of specific investments might require their own safeguards provisions and these will be applied on an as needed basis.
- viii. The recently approved ZIFLP in the Eastern Province is required to incorporate World Bank safeguards policies as defined in the ESMF and RPF and these provisions will be used to establish specific safeguards monitoring linkages to the national-level SIS.

28. To complete the safeguards part of the IP, it is proposed that the Safeguards Technical Working Group (STWG) provide this input with backstopping from the World Bank and UN-REDD REDD+ safeguard specialists. This gives Zambian authorities the opportunity to more directly guide the process and gives CSOs a direct input to the IP.

29. The co-benefits section of the investment plan (and possible appendix) will be informed by a participatory environmental and social benefits and risks assessment conducted by the multi-stakeholder Safeguards Technical Working Group (STWG), which is co-chaired by the Forestry Department and ICCS. This assessment is proposed to be a four-day event sometime between 17-28 July, and will be supported by the UN-REDD Programme. The participatory approach to this assessment presents a valuable stakeholder consultation opportunity on the investment plan's components and activities as well as their potential environmental and social benefits and risks. Investment plan activity selection and design should be informed, as much as possible, by the findings of the benefits/risks assessment. It is proposed that safeguards specialists of development partners (World Bank and UN-REDD) draft the safeguards and co-benefits sections of the investment plan, for review and feedback from the STWG, in addition to any other stakeholder consultation or validation steps.

Consultations

30. The process that led to the national REDD+ Strategy involved nation-wide consultations. The key outcome that came from these stakeholder consultations was that the Strategy should not only focus on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and carbon payments but should encompass the broader national development and poverty reduction goals as enshrined in the Vision 2030. In the last year, numerous other consultations have taken place on the IP, and will eventually be detailed in an annex to that document.

31. The second JTM reserved the first two days for a multi-sectoral stakeholder consultation at Chaminuka Lodge on the technical content of the IP. As indicated in Annex 2, besides the presence of the ICCS and the FD, participants came from other government ministries, NGOs, and CSOs.

32. To ensure that there is stakeholders' and national consensus on the potential investments needed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, as well as address issues of improved livelihood, stakeholder consultation is key to finalizing the IP. During the preparation of the IP, key institutions have been consulted to provide technical inputs. Once the draft IP is ready, stakeholder consultation will be used to validate the proposed investments. The validation process will include meetings with multi-sectoral stakeholders (government, civil society, local community representatives and the private sector). In addition, the cooperating partners will be part of the consultative process to ensure a broad understanding of the objective of the IP and the need for support in its implementation. It is expected that the process of validation will be concluded within the month of July to allow time for incorporation of inputs from stakeholders.

Timeline

33. Based on the new deadline for submission of the IP agreed with the FIP Sub-committee, and the actions required to reach that stage, the mission discussed a detailed roadmap of activities that the GRZ and partners will need to follow. The detailed roadmap with specific dates and responsibilities is presented below. Those in bold are the critical and inflexible dates mandated by the FIP process.

Actions	Deadline	Responsibility
Provide proposed names to the CIF for them to arrange for a peer reviewer	June 23, 2017	WB
Update of draft IP document based on mission agreements and inputs from partners	July 7	WB and international partners
Revision and completion of draft IP document and completion of missing sections	July 31	FD/ICCS
Comments on the draft IP by MDBs and partners	Aug. 7	MDBs/partners
Consultations on the draft IP document	Aug. 14	FD/ICCS
Review of draft IP to incorporate comments from informal consultations	Aug. 21	FD/ICCS
Validation of IP by the GRZ	Aug. 21	Relevant government agencies
Final editing of draft report	Aug. 31	FD/ICCS (Copy editor)

Endorsement by the PSs responsible for FD and ICCS	Aug. 31	GRZ
Review of IP by an Independent Expert (Peer reviewer)	Sept. 1 – 20	CIF-Admin Unit
Provide response to peer reviewer comments and make final revision of the draft of IP	Oct. 1	FD/ICCS
Design of IP document for publication and printing of hard copies	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	GRZ
Disclose the Investment Plan on a GRZ website	Oct. 16	GRZ
Submission of Final IP to FIP Sub-committee	Nov. 1	GRZ
Preparation of a presentation of the IP for the FIP Sub-Committee	Nov. 1-20	GRZ
Presentation of the IP to the FIP Sub-Committee	End of Nov. 2017	GRZ

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Mission agenda

Annex 2. Mission participants and persons met

Annex 3. Proposed outline of IP

ANNEX 1: MISSION AGENDA

Time	Activity description	Venue
Sunday June 11, 2017		
PM	Hotel check-in outside Lusaka	Chaminuka
Monday June 12, 2017		
AM	1. Opening protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech, Permanent Secretary/ DPA, Ministry of National Development Planning 2. Presentation on IP objectives and national context: World Bank 3. Brief overview of IP status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of IP draft document: Government, ICCS • Presentation on FIP Process: World Bank • UN-REDD Presentation on ongoing consultancies/contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO: Community forest management and charcoal • UNDP: Energy Sector study 	Chaminuka
	Coffee/tea break	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Environment: Mining sector engagement in REDD+ supportive investments in North Western Province • TNC Overview of forthcoming study on priority setting and assessment of trade-offs • WB Presentation on private sector engagement in IP investment priorities 	Chaminuka
	Lunch	
PM	FAO Presentation on CFM study and ILUA 2	Chaminuka
	Coffee/tea break	
	Presentation on IP expectations: Government, Forestry Department	Chaminuka
Tuesday June 13, 2017		

AM	Government and Partners discussion on the IP: Objectives and Structure	Chaminuka
	Coffee/tea break	
	Government and Partners discussion on the IP: Objectives and Structure	Chaminuka
	Lunch	
PM	Detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP ¹ (TBD)	Chaminuka
	Coffee/tea break	
	Detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP ² (TBD)	Chaminuka
5:00 PM	Return to Lusaka from outside venue	
Wednesday June 14, 2017		
AM	Detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP ³ (TBD)	ICCS
	Detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP ⁴ (TBD)	ICCS
	Coffee/tea break	
	Detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP ⁵ (TBD)	ICCS
	Detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP ⁶ (TBD)	ICCS
	Lunch	
PM	Revisiting detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP (TBD)	ICCS
	Coffee/tea break	
	Revisiting detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP (TBD)	ICCS
Thursday June 15, 2017		
AM	Revisiting detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP (TBD)	ICCS
	Coffee/tea break	
	Revisiting detailed discussions on specific aspects of IP (TBD)	ICCS
	Lunch	
PM	Drafting of aide-memoire with findings, recommendations, and next steps	ICCS
	Coffee/tea break	
	Drafting of aide-memoire with findings, recommendations, and next steps continue	ICCS
Friday June 16, 2017		
AM	Meeting with senior GRZ representatives to debrief on the aide-memoire	ICCS/Ministry of Development Planning and Ministry of Finance

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} These will start the process, and the government will conclude the final specific aspects, including the final prioritisation

--	--	--

ANNEX 2: MISSION PARTICIPANTS AND PERSONS MET

NAME	INSTITUTION	CONTACT	EMAIL
Forestry Department			
Ignatius Makumba	Forestry Department	0966746841	Ignatius.Makumba@MLNREP.gov.zm
Mindenda Pande	Forestry Department	0977742304	mindenda@gmail.com
Davies Kashole	Forestry Department	0976059152	dkashole@gmail.com
MNDP			
Chola Chavala	PS		
Chitembo K. Chunga	ICCS		chitembochung@znccs.org.zm
Deuteronomy Kasaro	ICCS	0977654130	deukas@yahoo.co.uk
Carol Mwape-Zulu	PPCR- MNDP	0977603672	cmwapezulu@gmail.com
Hudson Mulumbi	MNDP	252107/ 0965764965	hmulumbi@yahoo.co.uk
Janet M. Phiri	PPCR - MNDP	0977323958	janetphiri@znccs.org.zm
Happy Banda	MNDP	0977563591	happybanda02@yahoo.com
Other Ministries			
Trevor Kaunda	PS, Ministry of Lands		
Chrissy C. Simukonda	Min. of Commerce, Trade and Industry	0960996559	chrissyc.simukonda@yahoo.com
Choolwe Chadukwa	Min. of Mines and Mineral Development	0977896462	cchoolwe84@gmail.com

Anna Banda Chandipo	Department of Energy	0979400771	chandipobanda.ac@gmail.com
Hartley Walimwipi	MLNR-NDC Support	0977797906	hartleykabunda@yahoo.co.uk
Absalom Sakala	MWDSEP-EMD	0976365437	absalomsakala@yahoo.com
NGOs			
Steven Nyrienda	ZCCN	0977198965	stevenzrdf@gmail.com
Boniface C. Mumba	Centre for Env. Justice (ZCCN)	0954545302	mumba2014@gmail.com
Emmanuel Chilufya	ZACCI	0977721969	chilufyaemmanuel@yahoo.com
Bwendo Kabanda	WWF	0977505964	bkanda@wwfzam.org
UN Agencies			
Emmanuel Guveya	UNDP Consultant	0969422142	emmguvus@yahoo.com
Henry Mwima	UNDP Consultant	0979486218	henry.mwima@yahoo.com
Wahida Patwa Shah	UNDP REDD+ Team	+41 78 664 3323	Wahida.shah@undp.org
Steve Swan	UN Environment	+41 79 937 1436	steve.swan@unep.org
Wesley Roberts	FAO	+39 3466 324 689	jonathan.roberts@fao.org
Benjamin Warr	UNEP	0978391304	benjamin.warr@gmail.com
Thais Narciso	UN Environment		thais.narcisa@unep.org
TNC			
Linda Krueger	TNC Climate Policy	+1 914 806 6693	lkrueger@tnc.org
Anne Trainor	TNC, Smart Growth director		anne.trainor@tnc.org
World Bank			

Douglas J. Graham	World Bank		dgraham@worldbank.org
Iretomiwa Olatunji	World Bank	0973207869	iolatunji@worldbank.org
Meerim Shakirova	World Bank		mshakirova@worldbank.org
Nicholas Soikan	World Bank		nsoikan@worldbank.org
Andrew Chilombo	World Bank	+44 742 692 79661	achilombo@worldbank.org
Gerardo Segura	World Bank	+12 02 247 8983	gsegura@worldbank.org
Felix Kalaba	World Bank	0971771043	kanugwe@gmail.com

ANNEX 3: DRAFT OUTLINE OF REDD+-IP

Foreword

Executive summary

Objectives of the Investment Plan

List of acronyms and abbreviations

List of tables

List of figures

1. Description of the national and sectoral context

1.1 National context

1.2 Forests and Natural Resources

1.3 Legal, policy and regulatory framework

1.3.1 The Zambia National REDD+ Strategy

1.3.2 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

1.3.3 Sustainable development goals

1.4 Sectoral and institutional context

1.5 Institutional arrangements for REDD+ Strategy Implementation

1.6 Collaboration among MDBs and other Partners [include key FIP priorities]

2. Description and Prioritization of Investments

2.1 Linking the Investment Plan to the national REDD+ Strategy

2.2 Implementation Approach of the Investment Plan [to include landscape approach and include discussion on cross-cutting aspects, including gender, CC gender action plan, ccGAP of GRZ, co-benefits]

2.2.1 The Theory of Change [reflect what is transformational]

2.3 Identification and Justification of Investment Priorities

2.4. Methodology of GHG abatement potential of Investments [relate to NDC, look at TNC C stock map, FAO has worked on this; could be an annex]

Expected co-benefits from FIP Investments [placement unsure]

2.5.1 Investment Priority 1: Community based Conservation and Management of High Value Forest Areas (Conserve/Maintain, Avoid)

2.5.2 Investment Priority 2: Community-based Forest Management to Improve Livelihoods (recover and increase)

2.5.3 Investment Priority 3: Improved Management and Restoration of Degraded Forest Areas (Restore and increase productive function of production landscapes)

3. Required investments for the REDD+ Implementation Framework

3.1 Safeguards (Environmental and Social Risks)

3.2 Stakeholders and consultation processes

3.3 Institutional coordination and implementation capacity [needs and costs of National REDD Coordination Unit]

3.4 Monitoring, Reporting and Verification/Forest Reference Emission Levels

3.5 Benefit sharing

4. Financial Planning

4.1 Potential sources of financing

4.1.1 Government financing

4.1.2 UN-REDD

4.1.3 Multilateral Development Banks

4.1.4 International Partnerships [include GEF]

4.1.5 BioCarbon Fund and ZIFLP

4.1.6 Forest Investment Program [include ideas for \$15? million]

4.1.7 Bilateral Institutions

4.1.8. GCF

4.1.9 Private Sector

4.1.10 Non-Governmental Organisations

4.2. Potential Sources of Financing for the Five Years

5. Knowledge management and monitoring

Results framework

Annex 1: Results of Stakeholders Consultation

Annex 2: Technical Review of the IP [peer reviewer comments plus responses]

Annex 3: Timeline of key actions to implement the IP

Annex 4: Definitions [check REDD Strategy]

Bibliography

Online Resources

ANNEX 4: DRAFT IP PRIORITIES, COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES

For a landscape approach, participatory processes are important in delivering socio-economic development to communities. In addition to the three Core Investment Priorities, the implementation process of the Core Investment Priorities will be strengthened by cross-cutting processes. These will focus on the following areas:

1. Participatory Land Use Planning and Mapping

- Problem analysis and zoning of areas to be invested in;
- Identification of specific project sites;
- Preparations of participatory community action plans;
- Design participatory monitoring mechanisms and systems; and
- Designing community based performance indicators.

2. Support for Community Governance and Institutions

- Establish/strengthen community management structures
- Support appropriate multi-stakeholder fora to enable involvement in forest management and governance
- Develop village and area level structures with clear roles and responsibilities, benefits and incentives; implementation of benefit sharing guidelines.
- Development and enforcement of community rules and regulations;

3. Technical Assistance and Training

- Extension services to develop community mapping, preparation and implementation of management plans, agroforestry and restoration investments.
- Specialized technical assistance and training in any of the areas covered by the three priority investments
- Community to community technical exchanges and study tours

Investment Priorities	Component	Activities	Outcomes	GHG reduction potential of investment priorities	Indicators
1. Community based Conservation and Management of High Value Forest Areas (Conserve/Maintain, Avoid)	1.1 Conservation and natural regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of forest management plans • Develop appropriate models for CFM/PFM • Identification, development, establishment and promotion of non-wood products industries/enterprises • -Identification, development and support of public/private partnerships/enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Communities secure ownership of forests – Communities actively and effectively participate in forest management – Increased community benefits from forest resources – Improved livelihoods – Sustainable management of forests 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of forest management plans developed - Type of enterprise develop and established - Number of sites regenerated - Number of communities participating in PFM ventures - Models developed
	1.2 Promotion of sustainable wood based energy and alternative energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate and certify wood production areas with clear management plans • promote improved charcoal production technologies and systems • Build capacity of charcoal producers and communities • Develop an incentive mechanism for sustainable wood fuel production and utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduced forest degradation - Improved livelihoods 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of producer associations · Number of improved qualms · Number of management plans · Size of area certified
	1.3 Eco-tourism (including game ranching)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and development of game ranching opportunities • Promotion of public-private partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Communities actively and effectively participate – Increased community benefits from forest resources – Improved livelihoods – Sustainable management of forests – Reduced forest degradation – Increased wildlife conservation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Ranches Established - Size of area under ranching - Communities participating in game ranching
2. Community-based Forest Management	2.1 Effective management of Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and set up (declare) protected areas around threatened headwaters and other HCV and HCS 			

<p>to Improve Livelihoods (recover and increase)</p>		<p>areas (Kafue) – priority because of mining.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop integrated land management plans (eg soil fertility management, forest enterprises, energy, biodiversity etc.) through a landscape approach • Develop guidelines for ecologically sensitive area and strengthen capacity and enforcement 			
	<p>2.2 Implement participatory approaches using appropriate models for collaborative forest management (JFM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support appropriate multi-stakeholder fora to enable involvement in forest management and governance • Develop village and area level structures with clear roles and responsibilities, benefits and incentives; implementation of benefit sharing guidelines. • Develop area specific management plans • Investment in certification schemes for timber and non-wood products – gender appropriate activities • Promoting forest resources based livelihoods – game ranching, beekeeping 			
	<p>2.3 Threatened and ecologically sensitive areas are legislated against extractive and infrastructure development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of forests in mining areas. • Regulate licensing procedures and avoid HCV and HCS areas. • Enforcement of existing regulatory mechanisms – e.g SEA/EIA. • Directly engage extractive industries and mining companies in forest management strategies. 			

	2.4 Regulated commercial production of charcoal/wood-fuel and its utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification of feedstock supply, improved production systems and capacity along value chains 			
3. Improved Management and Restoration of Degraded Forest Areas (Restore and increase productive function of production landscapes)	3.1 Sustainable practices of forest dependent communities providers, and other non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting uptake of agroforestry practices to increase tree cover in farming systems and food productivity for livelihoods • Promoting farm-based natural regeneration practices to increase forest cover • Incentivising sustainable agriculture practices through market linkages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved yield intensification and diversification – Improving carbon stock – Increase forest cover on farms – Improve micro-economy and sustainably managed land. 		The IP itself is the core direction under which projects will be implemented based on the funding source. Therefore projects will not be part of the IP
	3.2 Sustainable and renewable energy mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting renewable energy use on farming communities (e.g., agriculture waste) • Promoting alternative renewable energy sources (e.g. solar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved health for women and children – Increase participation to formal education for people that were gathering wood 	Improving access to affordable energy (e.g. mini-grid)	
	3.3 Building capacity to forest dependent communities, service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring interventions of 1 & 2 • Management of systems to ensure functional interventions within activities • Lessons learned through adaptive management processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Effectively demonstrating the achievements of Component 1 & 2 – Efficient and effectively managed activities – Scaling up a foundation of successful agricultural practices 		
	4 Commercial agriculture	Possible activities could include land use planning to enable optimal location of concessions; collaboration between Ministry of Agriculture with ZEMA, Ministry of Land and relevant Ministries			

		to ensure regulations and impact assessment conducted for large concessions etc			
4. Project Implementation					