

Zambia Eastern Province Jurisdictional Sustainable Landscape Program

Bringing emissions reductions to scale through Results Based Climate Financing

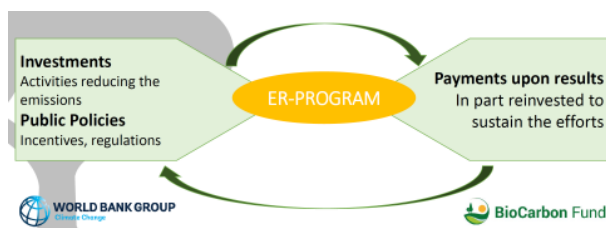
Program outline

The Zambia Eastern Province Jurisdictional Sustainable Landscape Program (EP-JSLP) is an initiative developed to incentivise and reward climate change mitigation actions to reduce emissions coming from unsustainable land management practices in the Province.



The EP-JSLP will achieve emissions reductions by promoting interventions that prevent deforestation and forest degradation, reduce agriculture emissions as well as through improve rural land-use planning and household energy generation.

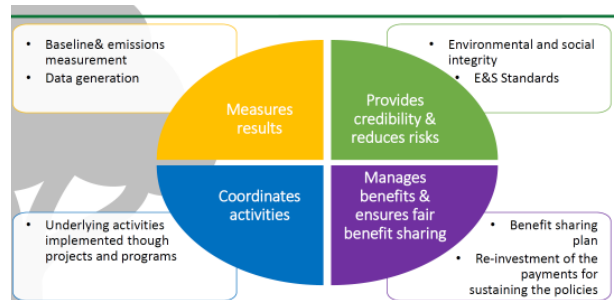
The EP-JSLP is being developed by the Government of Zambia in partnership with the Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) of the BioCarbon Fund of the World Bank as a long-term results-based climate financing initiative. The Program is Jurisdictional in approach and performance-based in nature.



The EP-JSLP is forecast to generate emissions reductions of over 10 million tons CO₂ eq over 5 years which can make a significant contribution to better management of natural resources in the landscape so as to reduce deforestation and unsustainable agricultural expansion; enhance community and household benefits they receive from forestry, agriculture, and wildlife; to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

What is an Emissions Reduction Program?

An ERP is a comprehensive landscape GHG accounting mechanism which works at scale to measure results against a baseline measurement for all emissions and removals related to agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sectors. Results based payments for verified emissions reductions are made to the Program and rewards and incentives for sustainable land management and other mitigation activities are then made to beneficiaries in accordance with an agreed benefit sharing plan. An ERP strengthens reporting and national accounting for emissions under IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories and other UNFCCC requirements. The aim is to foster programs that change the trajectory of land use across jurisdictions and sustain results over the long term.



GHG emissions context of the EP-JSLP

The baseline assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from the Eastern Province has indicated that more than 82% of emissions are coming from the degradation of standing forests in the Province with 10% from conversion of forest to agriculture (forest loss), with 2% from poorly managed agricultural soils. In Eastern Province, the key drivers of these emissions relate to deforestation and degradation due to fuel wood use for household firewood, charcoal production and tobacco as well as degradation due to fires, deforestation for small scale (shifting) agricultural expansion due to low productivity and poor land tenure systems, and loss of soil carbon from poor agricultural practices. The EP-JSLP will therefore promote reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the Eastern Province, while simultaneously improving rural livelihoods including forest and wildlife conservation and management.

Planned programme interventions will directly address emissions reductions through promotion of: **Sustainable Forest Management** which centres around expansion of community forestry and strengthening collaboration in the management of protected areas;



Climate Smart Agriculture approaches that will increase smallholder farmer agricultural productivity, income and welfare, thus reducing pressures on forests and building better soil carbon.

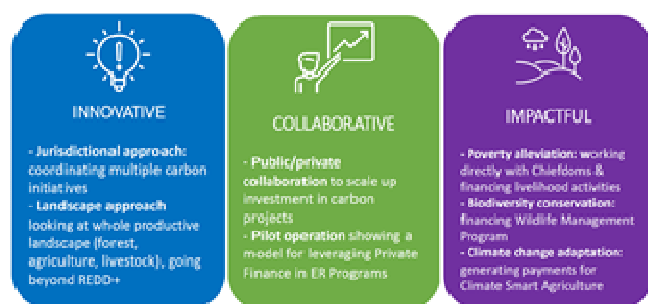


Provision of **fuel efficient cookstoves** and promotion of **sustainable charcoal production** reducing wood energy needs across the Province.

These interventions are fully in line with the vision of the National Strategy to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in Zambia, to attain a prosperous climate resilient economy by 2030 achieved upon sustainable management of Zambia's natural resources towards improved livelihoods.

The benefits of reduced carbon emissions, under this EP-JSLP, will also have a global impact and help the country meet its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

EP-JSLP design



The EP-JSLP design is based on work conducted over the past 3 years under ZIFLP, initiated in 2018 to support rural communities in the EP to better manage the resources of their landscapes in order to reduce deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices.

Beneficiaries, safeguards & benefit sharing

Core to the program is the involvement of stakeholders and communities in the sustainable management of natural resources such as community forestry management groups (CFMGs), Community Resource Board (CRBs), farmers groups and cooperatives as well as key focus on the traditional leadership structures where local land use management decision making, land allocation and control takes place. The Chiefdom is therefore the key unit of land management focus to identify the key ER issues and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and other unsustainable land management including cultivation practices which contribute to GHG emissions in the Chiefdom and across the Province. EP-JSLP's key beneficiaries are rural poor communities who directly depend on agriculture and forest resources for their livelihoods and are therefore the most vulnerable to climate change. This level will be core to the benefit sharing mechanism and commitment of the EP-JSLP to deliver capacity building and ER services with related livelihoods support measures.

Conclusion

The expected outcomes of the EP-JSLP program will be to reduce emissions in the Eastern Province, while strengthening sustainable land and forest management practices, creating increased incomes and resilience of local communities. The EP-JSLP is expected to attract interest, investment and access to climate financing and voluntary markets including the private sector. This will provide sustained support to emission reduction interventions and results based performance payments through the benefit sharing mechanism even beyond the current planning horizon. This is an innovative GHG emissions reduction program which can provide a model for other provinces of Zambia, within the region and globally.

The **Zambia Eastern Province Jurisdictional Sustainable Landscape Program** is a GRZ initiative developed to incentivise and reward climate change mitigation actions to reduce emissions coming from the unsustainable land management in the Province whilst improving rural livelihoods related to agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sectors.

The EP JSLP is a product of cooperation between the Government of Zambia, the World Bank & partners.

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In collaboration with:

