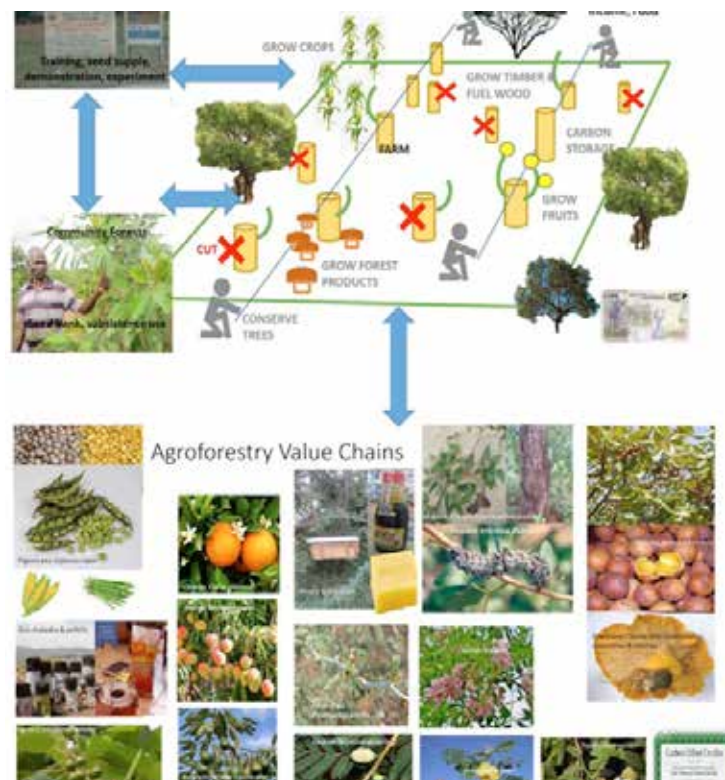


Agroforestry as a mechanism for reforestation in Zambia: Scenarios within a REDD+ framework

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Zambia has the 2nd highest per capita deforestation rate, and 5th highest worldwide, highlighting the need to understand deforestation & degradation drivers and reforestation mechanisms. Agroforestry can maintain & enhance the supply of carbon and sustainable wood and non-wood forest products. This paper examines agroforestry practices and policy frameworks and their intersections to enable agroforestry to meet reforestation, climate change mitigation, conservation and livelihoods goals. For agroforestry-based REDD+ initiatives to work, the business case needs to be clear, tested and viable, and assessing performance and benefits mapped out. After presenting agroforestry scenarios, based on work at the Katete Farmer Training Centre, with farmers, their communities and customarily owned and managed forests (see figure) in Katete, Eastern Province, we investigate how agroforestry can generate income – including through carbon credits. Proposals are made for a revised definition of forests and eligibility; baseline and carbon monitoring, additionality requirements; practical methods for measuring, reporting and verifying; dealing with forest fragmentation and connectivity at landscape level; benefit sharing; distinguishing fuelwood and charcoal from farmed and natural forests; and carbon accounting cycles given rotation, coppicing and felling. We conclude with an assessment of how agroforestry could be used under REDD in Zambia, enablers, barriers and trade-offs.



Keywords: zambia, REDD+, Agroforestry systems, value chains.