



**Accelerating LDN Implementation through  
Strengthened Science-Policy-Practice Interface:  
Country experiences through BES-Net  
Anglophone Africa Regional Trialogue**

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# National Targets

1. LDN is achieved by 2030 (no net loss)
2. By 2030, the deforestation rate in Zambia is reduced by at least 50%
3. By 2030, 40% of households adopt appropriate alternative energy sources from fuel wood
4. By 2030 integrated land-use planning adopted and practiced across the nation
5. By 2030 Maintain and/or improve the SOC content (no net loss)
6. (a) By 2030 good agricultural practices that mitigate loss of forest cover and SOC are increased from 6000 Km<sup>2</sup> in 2015 to 10,000 Km<sup>2</sup> in 2030.
7. (b) By 2030, Zambia shall seek to halt land use change of wetlands and ecologically sensitive areas and normal functions of these areas shall be achieved (no net loss).
8. By 2030 Land Degradation Neutrality Values have been integrated in the Eight National Development plan, Programmes and other planning processes
9. By 2030, 50% of agricultural land is under sustainable agricultural practices compared to 2015
10. All land Degraded rehabilitated in mining and quarrying areas by 2030 compared to 2015.
11. By 2030 Increase forest cover by 5% compared to 2015
12. By 2030 the production of timber wood fuel (charcoal & firewood) Strengthened and regulated compared to 2015
13. By 2030 the mining industry contribute to management of surrounding indigenous Forests and establishment of forest plantations for local community's timber needs compared to 2015

# Goal I. Transform the relationship between society and nature

## Strategy

### **Learn from others, gather data, integrate knowledge and diverse values in management (Target No. 7)**

- Need to enhance LDN Targets
- Different pollinators exist (Birds, bees, butterflies, flies etc and the need strengthen collaboration with others to have wider understanding ( Bat seen as animal of ill omen).
- Protect the habitats of various pollinators eg Kasanka NP

### **Link people and pollinators through cross-sectoral collaboration (Target No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12)**

- Pollinators are not only beneficial to cash crop farmers (tourism, food, soil management
- to strengthen an inter-departmental and sectoral coordination mechanism in promoting mainstreaming of LDN into the national planning and budgeting processes

### **Educate & raise awareness (All National Targets)**

- Communities need to understand the presence and importance of various pollinators
- Various stakeholders need to collaborate as they do their businesses ( farmers, beekeepers, horticulturists, tourism industry

## **Goal 2. Improve current conditions for the maintenance of pollinator populations and pollination services**

### **Strategy**

#### **Manage immediate risks for pollinators (All Targets)**

- Habitat fragmentation
- Agro chemical - pesticides herbicide fertilisers
- Community perception – only a bee is a pollinator

## Enhance resilience (Targets no. 4, 6 and 8)

- A sustainable horticultural production system with an ecosystem approach is necessary to cope with an increasingly degraded environment and uncertainties resulting from climate change
- Support transition from subsistence farming to income-generating agriculture by adding value to products to achieve greater returns for producers, while catalyzing public-private linkages between producers, processors, supply chain actors and government support and regulatory mechanisms.
  - **Increase the availability of high quality and safe horticultural produce** by developing improved crop management practices (e.g. good agricultural practices, integrated production and pest management, integrated soil health management, organic farming) for sustainable and environmentally friendly horticultural crop production systems.
  - **Promote neglected and underutilized horticultural crops** within distinct agro-ecological zones which contribute to food and nutrition security and improved livelihoods.
- Appreciate knowledge exchange and capacity building through national, regional and international fora, and technical assistance projects, programs and initiatives.

# **Capitalize on immediate opportunities (All National Targets)**

- Policy Reviews
- LDN TPP and other New projects eg Luangwa Water heads
- Environmental awareness platforms
- Biofin
- Sector reports
- Parliamentary Reports
- Existing livelihood projects
- Multi-sectoral planning processes

# Goal 3. Transform agricultural landscapes

## Strategy

### **Ecological intensification of agriculture through the management of ecosystem services Ecological intensification (Targets no. 4, 6 and 8)**

- Management of biodiversity and appreciation of ecosystem services will lead to maximized options for intensified crop production and enhanced environmental sustainability
- Need to have clear understanding of the management of nature's ecological functions and biodiversity to improve agricultural system performance, efficiency and farmers' livelihoods,
- The growing challenges of coping with pressure of feeding growing populations is likely to be escalated with increasing land degradation and other uncertainties resulting from climate change such as drought
- Incorporation of scientific principles of ecosystem management into farming practices can enhance crop production
- Strengthen agriculturally diversified systems, programmes and initiatives

### **Invest in ecological infrastructure (All National Targets)**

- Afforestation and reforestation
- Improved forest and range management
- Enhanced wildlife management
- Botanical gardens, Sanctuaries and nesting areas

# Critical conventions and treaties

- **The International Plant Protection Convention** -safe movement of plants and plant products to prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases internationally.
- **The Rotterdam Convention** - international trade in certain hazardous chemicals with the aim of protecting human health and the environment.
- **The FAO Commissions for Locust Control** - international collaboration for the exchange of data regarding actual and potential locust upsurges between neighbouring countries.
- **The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** - promoting the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources.
- **The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** - with the overall goal of supporting sustainable agriculture and global food security.



**Thank You All**