Green Climate Fund-Simplified Approved Process Application

SADC Program for Indigenous Forest Landscape Restoration through Transboundary Fire Management in Kavango-Zambezi Trans-Frontier Conservation Area

- Republic of Angola -



Institute of Forest Development

Date: Day/Month/2019

SADC program for Indigenous Forest Landscape Restoration through Transboundary Fire Management in KAZA TFCA

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1. Brief Background

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) was established for poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement, regional development, peace and security, economic development of its people. However, climate change vulnerability and impacts such as temperature rises, frequent drought, rainy season change, fluctuation and decrease of river flow rate, and frequent wildfires are increasingly present phenomena in this region of the African Continent.

While progress has been made in implementing the mitigation strategy on the effects of climate change, there has been no problematic approach, as well as direct intervention actions in the KAZA cross-border area. As a result, forest fires and frequent uncontrolled burning, illegal logging and charcoal making, as well as the invasion of space have led to the deforestation and degradation of the native forest landscape in the transboundary area.

Forest fires and wildfires that occur in transboundary areas easily cross borders, since in most cases in the countries of the SADC region, these borders are delimited and materialized by natural landmarks such as forests and mountains.

In addition, the population living in the areas on the other side of the border and beyond, practice illegal logging and harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), as well as improper use of fire, resulting in uncontrolled fires which induce the inability of ecosystem recovery due to the excess combustion caused. The body, charged with combating forest fires, does not have sufficient information on the fires and is unable to implement measures to prevent and control forest fires. In addition, the lack of concrete cooperation structure in case of a fire occurring between neighboring countries, will cause an additional expansion of the burned areas. In addition to these facts, the impacts of climate change, deforestation, soil degradation and vegetation coverage increase the risk of fires in indigenous forests.

2. Objectives

2.1 General objective

• To restore indigenous forest-landscape in the KAZA cross-border area

2.2 Specific objectives

- To strengthen response abilities of Forest Rangers towards forest fires
- To train technicians on the management of wildfires and forest fires

3. Executing Entity

Institute of Forest Development (IDF / MINAGRIF) in partnership with other institutions directly linked to the management of conservation areas (MINAMB) and Fire (MININT).

4. Intervention area

The project will target to five countries composed of Kavango-Zambezi Trans-Frontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) including Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Annex 1). Among the areas, *****(Specific name of the site/area)***** in Angola will be specifically targeted (Annex 2).

5. Program structure

The program consists of 4 components (Figure 1), namely:

- Component 1: Forest fire monitoring system
- Component 2: Integrated forest fire management
- Component 3: Cross-border cooperation and response to forest fires
- Component 4: Sharing knowledge and lessons learnt and sharing information

Angola will focus on the activities of components 1, 2 and 4.

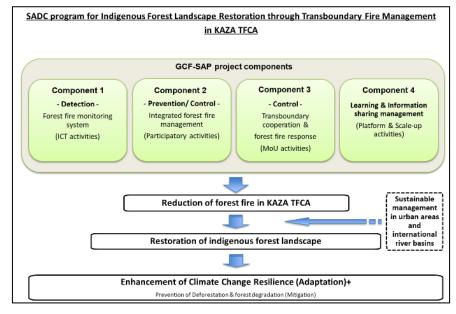


Figure 1. Program structure

6. Activities of the project in Angola

- 6.1. Develop and use the Early Warning System (EWS) of forest fires.
- 6.2. Train forestry and wildlife enforcement officers, park inspectors and firefighters on the use of the Early Warning System (EWS).
- 6.3. Train forestry and wildlife enforcement officers, park inspectors and firefighters in the use of the tablet PC, Computers and other necessary equipment to define and plan actions to control and extinguish fires, as well as the monitoring of burnt areas and related activities.

* These activities will be implemented to strengthen the capacity to respond to forest fires and wildfires fires by forestry and wildlife enforcement agents, park inspectors, firefighters and rangers. Training activities will be organized at the central and local levels with the acquisition of necessary devices and equipment, including tablet PCs.

7. Period of the project

5 years (tentatively 2020-2025)

8. Approximate budget

1,000,000 US\$

9. Benefits (Beneficiaries)

As an immediate impact, the planned activities will have an improvement on the ecosystem resilience and ecosystem service. Exploitation of illegal logging, collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), excessive wildlife in the transboundary area and illegal harvesting and logging of non-timber trees cause deforestation and forest degradation. In addition, the KAZA-TFCA area is considered as an important river basin of the Zambezi, containing Victoria Falls, considering it is an important famous tourist destination. Therefore, this activity will benefit not only the conservation and restoration of the ecosystem, but also the adaptation and restoration of the ecosystem service of the river basin.

10 Monitoring and evaluation

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be constituted by a "Joint Coordination Committee (CCCM)" which will meet annually in collaboration with the SADC Secretariat and member states. A meeting of the "Steering Committee (SC)" will be organized every six months in each Member State for the monitoring and periodic evaluation of the project activities. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with JICA rules. In addition to the mid-term and final evaluation, monthly reports, half-year follow-up sheets and annual progress reports will be produced.

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Annex 1: Project site map 1 (KAZA TFCA)



Annex 2: Project site map 2 (Angola's KAZA area)

