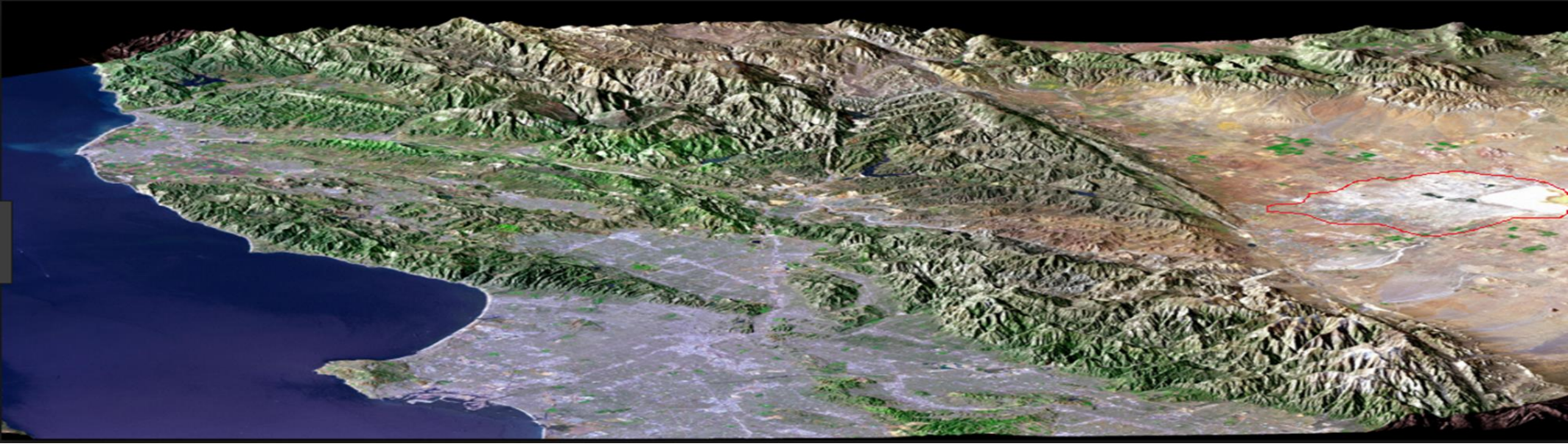

THE INTEGRATED LAND MANAGEMENT

Case of the WAVES Program in Zambia

Compiled by:

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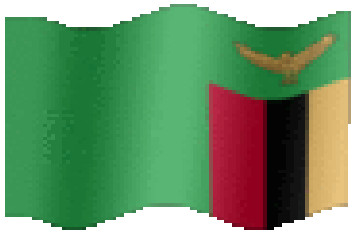
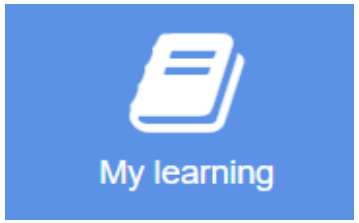
ABEL M. SIAMPALE – FOREST ACCOUNT

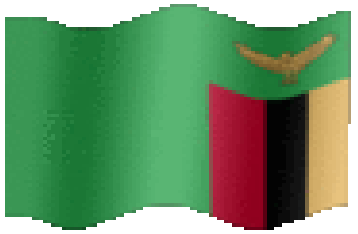
OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION



- Introductions
- Some concept of integrated land management (ILM)
- Approaches to integrated land management (ILM)
- Some forest landscape programs in Zambia
- Why forest landscapes?
- Flows in the SEEA
- The WAVES program towards ILM
- The SEEA central framework to answer the needs for ILM

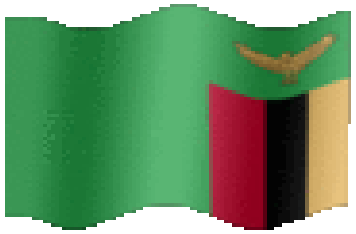


Introduction



- Land is a unique environmental asset that delineates the space in which economic activities and environmental processes take place and within which economic and environmental assets are located. (SEEA-CF Sections 5.62, p. 174).
- Integrated Land Management (ILM) is a strategically planned approach to managing the use and development of the land resource, to reduce human-induced impacts.
  - *It assists countries to manage their land resources, while achieving sustainable utilization of **all other natural resources** such as water, forests, and wildlife.*
  - *ILM is closely associated with integrated landscape concepts which is the key to achieving sustainable utilization and management of natural resources.*

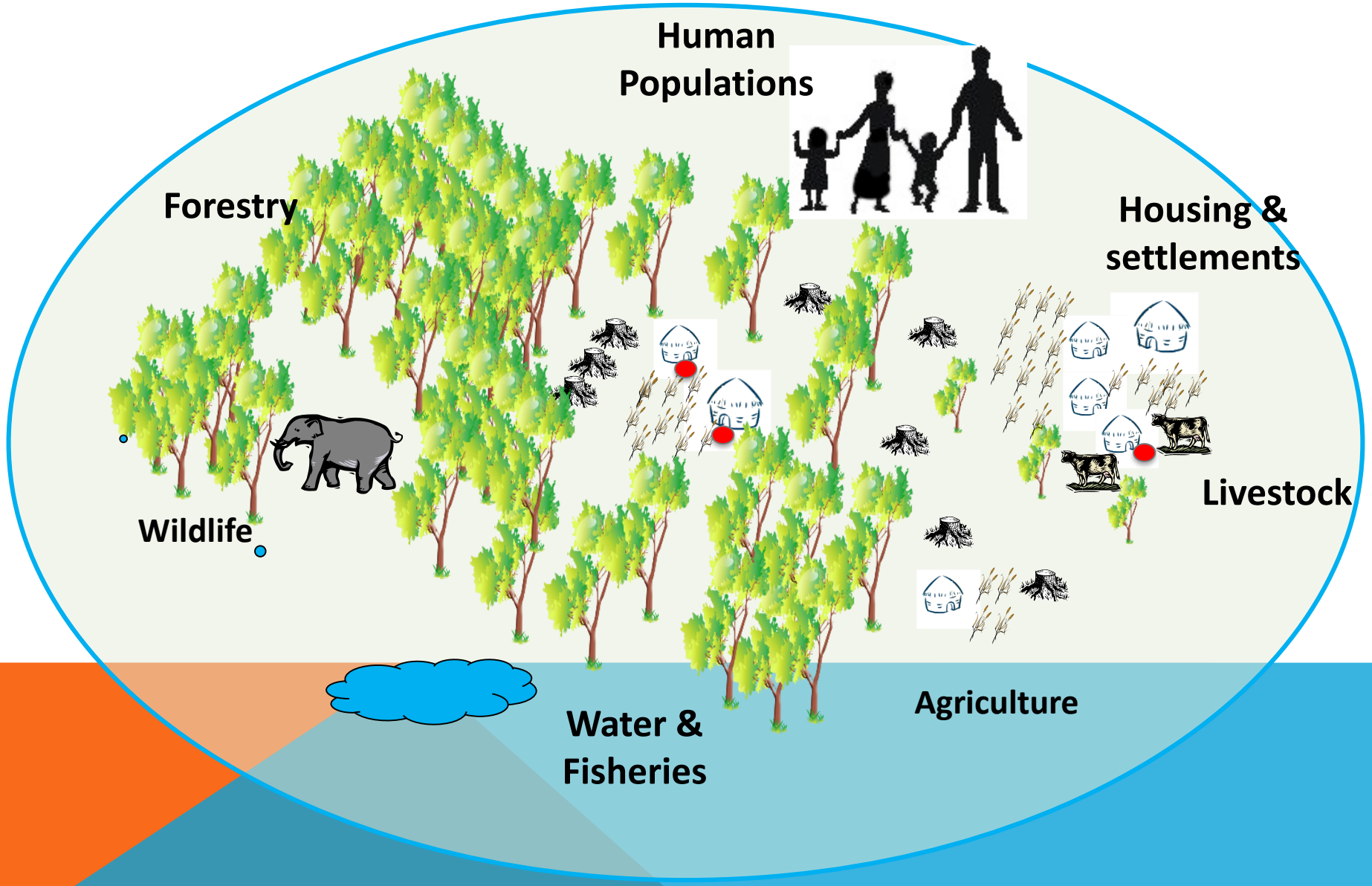
Some concepts of integrated land management



- Integrated ecosystem managements (IEM)
  - Water
  - Forests
  - Land
- Integrated land use planning & developments
  - Towns and Cities
  - Recreation facilities
  - Infrastructure (roads, railway, ….)
  - Housing and settlements
  - Agriculture land
  - Grazing lands

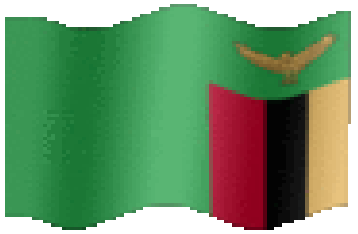
Managed as **ONE ENTITY** with **MULTIPLE** land management interests

An approach to integrated land management



- Such as: **Forest and other landscape restoration** towards achieving integrated land management (ILM) systems,
- For regaining **ecological functions and enhancing well-being** ……

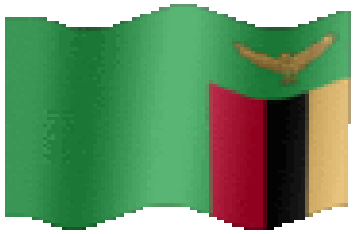
Zambia's forest and other landscape programs



- There are several activities with efforts towards integrated land management (ILM) riding on the concepts of the forest and other landscape approach:

1. Assisted Natural Regeneration Project (ANR): A forest landscape project by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF-V)
2. Decentralized Forest and Other Natural Resources Management Project (DFONRMP): A forest landscape project by the Finnish Govt.
3. Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development (TRALARD): A project with a focus on forest landscape activities by the World Bank
4. Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P): A forest landscape project by the World Bank

Why forest landscapes and restoration (FLR)?

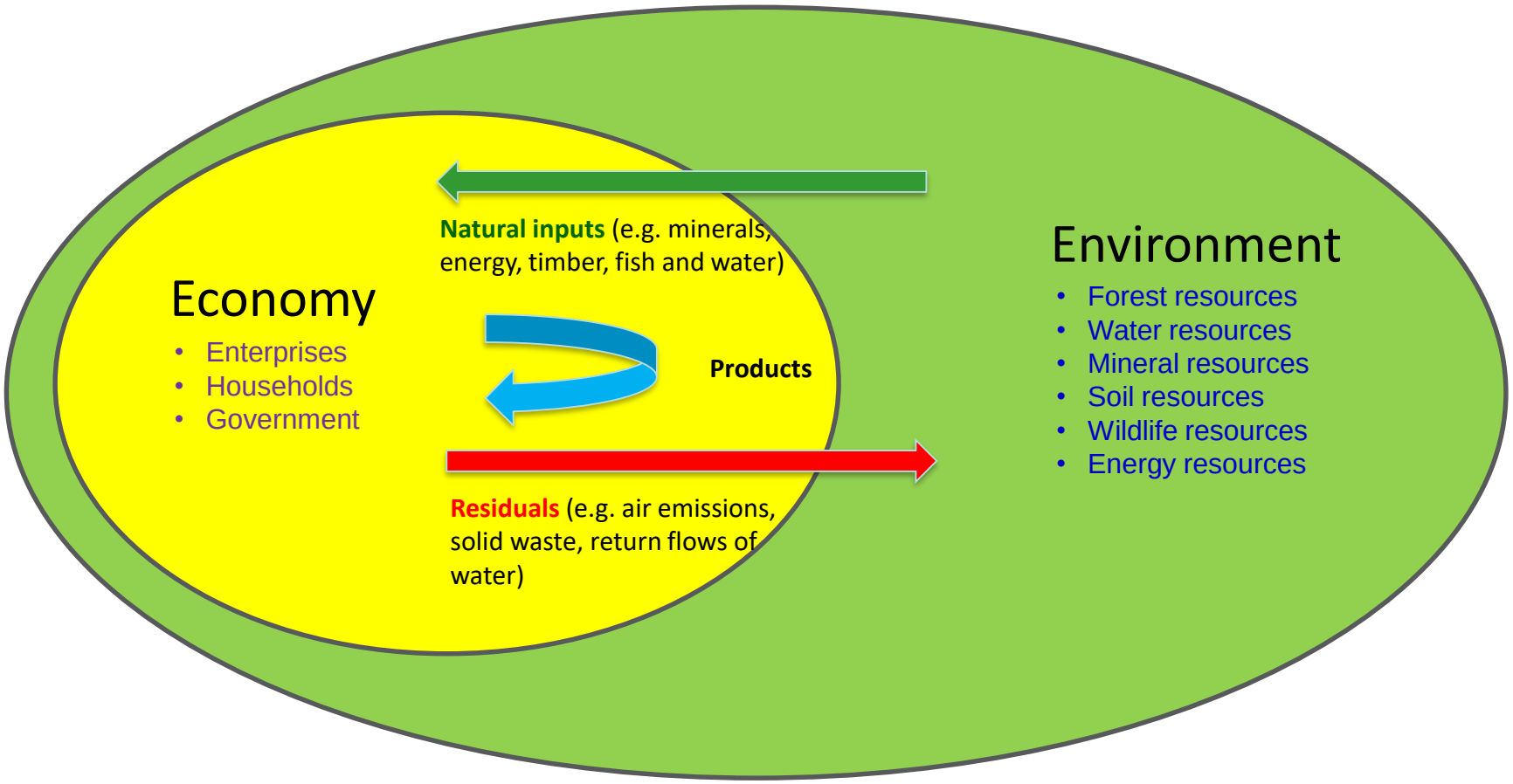


- Successful FLR is *forward-looking* and *dynamic*, focusing on strengthening the resilience of landscapes and creating future options to adjust and further optimize ecosystem goods and services as societal needs change or new challenges arise. It *integrates* a number of *guiding principles*, including:

- Focus within and across entire landscapes, not individual sites, representing mosaics of interacting land uses and management practices under various tenure and governance systems;
- Maintain and enhance natural ecosystems within landscapes, does not lead to the conversion or destruction of natural forests or other ecosystems;
- Engage stakeholders and support participatory governance at different scales, including vulnerable groups, in planning and decision making regarding land-use, restoration goals and strategies, implementation methods, benefit sharing, monitoring and review processes;
- Tailor to the local context using a variety of approaches that are adapted to the local social, cultural, economic and ecological values, needs, and landscape history;

- Restore multiple functions for multiple benefits and interventions that aim to restore multiple ecological, social and economic functions across a landscape and generate a range of ecosystem goods and services that benefit multiple stakeholder groups;
- Manage adaptively for long-term resilience seeks to enhance the resilience of the landscape and its stakeholders over the medium and long-term.

Linkages between Flows in the SEEA and ILM

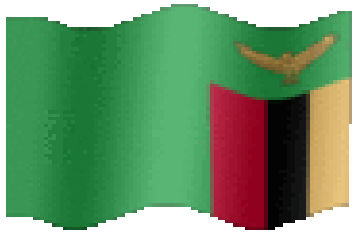


- It is the basis for natural capital accounting (NCA);
- Helps to understand the actual value of the natural resources as compared to GDP;
- Enhances sustainable utilization and management of natural resources
- Supports the concepts of integrated land management (ILM) through forest landscapes approaches

Some linkages between NCAs and ILM

1. Land is a unique environmental asset that delineates the space in which economic activities and environmental processes take place and within which environmental assets and economic assets are located (SEEA-CF Sections 5.62, p. 174);
2. Forestry physical asset accounts clearly shows the interface between forestry and other landscape sectors i.e. Agriculture expansion, Settlements expansion, Mining development, Infrastructure development, encroaching on sensitive forest ecosystems for their growth, hence the need to manage these sectors through integrated land management systems;
3. Safeguards for water catchments and major river basins are all protected by forest reserves, hence a strong linkage between the forest landscape management and water resource accounts;
4. Tourism accounts depend to a larger extent on the integrity of the forests as a major habitat, the flow and availability of water resources, hence a strong linkage on how well the land under forests and water resources

WAVES Program and ILM



- Efforts toward Integrated Land Management are being enhanced through the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) programme of the World Bank through the development of the Land, Forest and Water use Accounts under the WAVES programme;

- The Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) program aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts:

- Through the WAVES Program the development of the Land account will;
  - provide spatial reference/foundation for all national administrative data and policies
  - Provide critical data source for land & resource management, conservation policies and land tenure
  - anchor and link the Energy, Forest, Mining, Tourism, Water and any upcoming Accounts.


We need integrated land management systems
We need landscape approaches
END