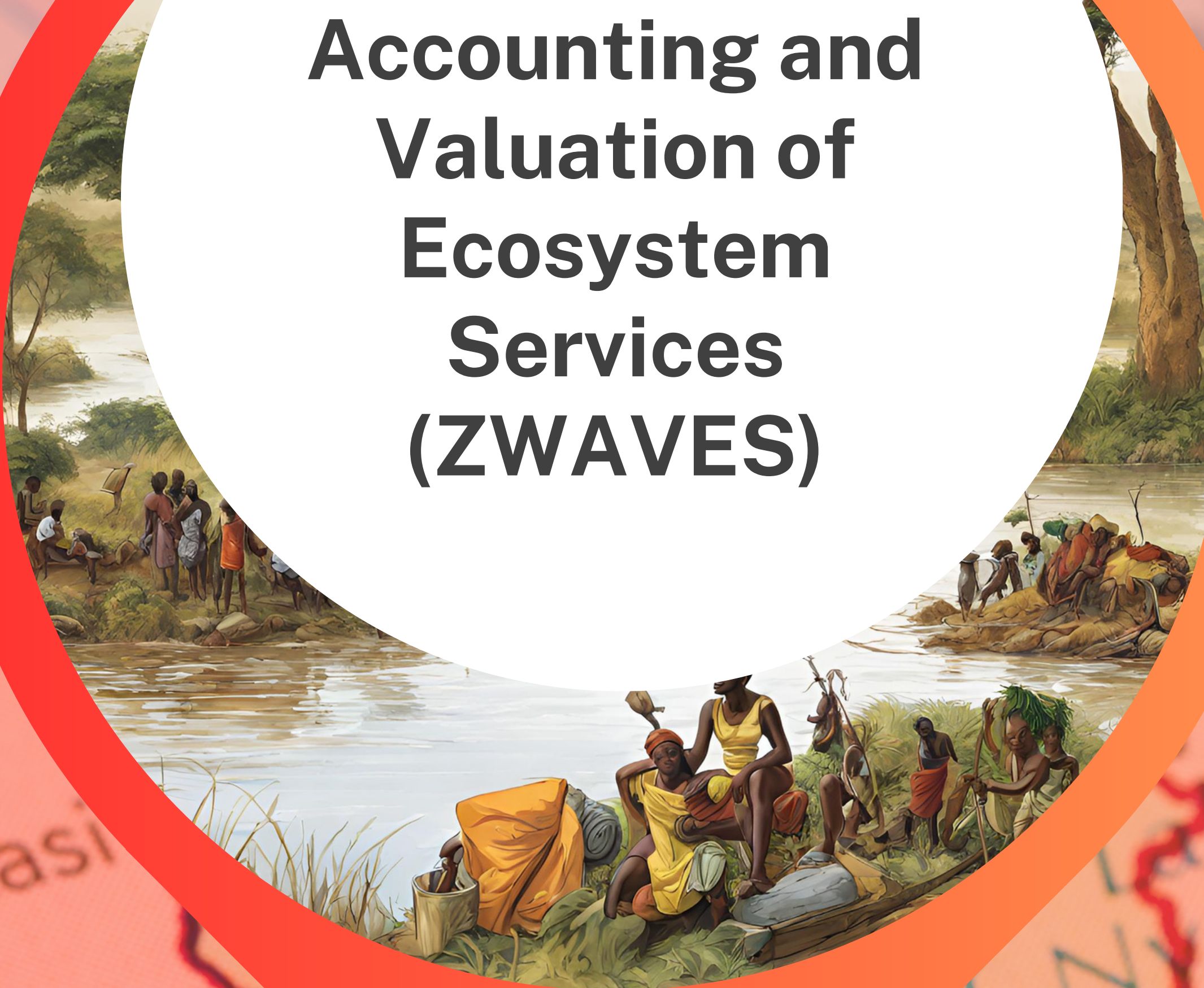


Program Overview

The Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) programme is a World Bank-led global partnership programme that aims to promote sustainable development by integrating natural resources/natural capital in development planning and national accounting systems, based on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). The programme also aims to account for the abstractions of natural resources from the environment by the economy, utilization of such within the economy, and returns to the environment from the economy. In addition, the programme builds capacity for natural capital management through training and technical assistance to government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to improve their ability to manage natural resources sustainably.

ZAMBIA-Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (ZWAVES)



Objectives

Promote sustainable development by mainstreaming natural capital in development planning and national economic accounting systems

Develop and implement natural capital accounts for Zambia

Strengthen the capacity of Zambian institutions to manage natural capital

Promote the use of natural capital information in decision-making

Generate knowledge and share best practices on natural capital accounting and valuation countries on best practices.

Activities

Developing natural capital accounts:

Building capacity for natural capital management (trained 35 out of which 6 were women)

Integrating NCAs into decision-making.

Conducting research and disseminating knowledge

Policy questions considered

Are current land, water and forest management practices conducive to sustainable and resilient growth?

What is the most efficient adaptation and mitigation measures against increased climate induced forest, land and water stress?

Is Zambia making the most of its rich natural capital?

What are the economic and physical vulnerabilities in resource dependent sectors? What are the most efficient ways to improve their resilience?

Who are the potential winners and losers? Would the current social protection schemes protect the most vulnerable?

NCA Results

Informed the formulation of the Zambia's Eighth National Development Plan 8NDP (2022-2026)

Mainstreamed NCA in the 8NDP

Results



- The forest account has shown that forests are shrinking, 64.31% by Agriculture and 32.8% was urban areas (unplanned settlements).
- Increasing demand for export of indigenous timber leading to uncontrolled exploitation of value tree species (Mukula).
- 80% of Zambia's energy consumption comes from fuelwood, yet only 3% of this harvest was licensed in 2015.
- Huge potential market for honey and bees wax in properly managed forest areas. Zambia earned US\$107 million from honey and US\$ 2.6 million from beeswax between 2010 and 2015 with much if the income going to community producers.
- Provided policy issues for enhanced sustainable forest management and water catchment management



- Increasing pressure on ground water and lack of data on it.
- Water supply network is efficient with 21% of piped water leaking away between dams and users.
- They have helped identify and assess policies such as managing demand through water pricing and licensing, improving regulation of groundwater abstraction, and increasing water supply through dams.
- Urgent need to effectively utilize water resource for social economic development and also stimulate interest and health debate on the linkages between natural capital accounting for water and sustainable inclusiveness for social – economic growth.



- Provided an understanding of Land cover changes in Zambia which is crucial for spatial planning at both national and sub-national levels.
- Forest cover had a net reduction between 2018 and 2021, decreasing from 41,002,56801 ha (55.28% of national coverage) to 39,723,590.76 ha (53.55%).
- Built up areas and crop land increased from 332,193.95 ha 2,571,702.10 ha to 405,259.58 ha and 2809,215.78 ha between 2018 and 2021, respectively



- Compared to 2008, the total number of animals hunted in 2008 reduced from 2,822 to 2,393 in 2015. In terms of key species, the total number of elephants poached increased from 65 elephants in 2008 to 131elephants in 2015.
- Settlements recorded an increase of 1.87 % while crop land increased by 101.34%. The combined effect is that at this rate Zambia will be losing approximately 528 square kilometers of the total land under national parks every four years
- The decline in wildlife could be attributed to various factors which include the loss of habitat to agriculture within national parks as shown in the Land Cover Accounts for Wildlife Protected Areas for 2010 and 2014

