



Implementing REDD+ and adaptation to climate change in the Congo Basin

Review of projects, initiatives and opportunities
for synergies

Charlotte Pavageau

Anne Marie Tiani

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Charlotte Pavageau

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Anne Marie Tiani

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Photo by Charlotte Pavageau.
A view of the Kahuzi Biega Landscape.

CIFOR
Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede
Bogor Barat 16115
Indonesia

T +62 (251) 8622-622
F +62 (251) 8622-100
E cifor@cgiar.org

cifor.org

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List of abbreviations

AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AMCOW	African Ministers Council on Water
ASB	Alternatives to Slash-and-Burn
ASE	Agence Spatiale européenne
BAD	Banque africaine de développement
BM	Banque mondiale
Cam-Eco	Cameroon Ecology
CAR	Central African Republic
CARPE	Central African Regional Programme for Environment
CCAA	Climate Change Adaptation in Africa
CBFF	Congo Basin Forest Fund
CED	Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement
CI	Conservation International
CIFAD	Comité International des Femmes Africaines pour le Développement
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIRAD	Centre International de Recherche en Agronomie et Développement/ French Institute for Agricultural Research and Development
CMN	Cameroon Mangrove Network
CNIAF	Centre national d'inventaire et d'aménagement des ressources forestières et fauniques
CNRS	Centre national de recherche scientifique
CODELT	Environmental Defense Council for legality and traceability
COMIFAC	Commission des forêts d'Afrique centrale/ Central Africa Forests Commission
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTFC	Centre Technique de la Forêt Communale
CRDI	Centre de Recherche pour le Développement International
CWCS	Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ERA	Ecosystem Restoration Associates
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FFEM	Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FPP	Forest People Programme
FORENET	African-Caribbean-Pacific forest research network
FRM	Forest Resources Management
GEF	Global Environment facility
GIZ	German International Development Cooperation
GWP-CA	Global Water Partnership Central Africa
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and Development Project
ICCN	Institut congolais pour la conservation de la nature
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IISA	Institut International des Sciences administratives
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
INERA	Institut National pour l'étude et la Recherche agronomiques
INPE	Brazilian Space Agency

IRAD	Institute for Agricultural Research and Development
IRET	Institut de recherches sur l'écologie tropicale
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural resources
IRD	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
JAFTA	Japan forest technology association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDCs	Least developed countries
MDDEFE	Ministère du Développement Durable, de l'Economie Forestière et de l'Environnement
MECNT	Ministère de l'Environnement Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
MINEF	Ministère des Eaux et Forêts
MINEP	Ministry of Environment and Nature Conservation/Cameroon
MINFOF	Ministry of Forest and Wildlife/Cameroon
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NESDA-CA	Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Central Africa
NGOs	Nongovernmental organizations
NORAD	Norway Cooperation for Development Agency
NOVACEL	Nouvelle Société d'Agriculture et d'Élevage
OCEAN	Organisation congolaise des écologistes et amis de la Nature
OCDN	Organisation Centrafricaine pour la Défense de la Nature
OGEC	Organisation pour la gestion de l'environnement au Congo
OIBT	Organisation Internationale des Bois Tropicaux
ONFI	Office National des Forêts International
OPED	Organisation pour l'Environnement et le Développement durable
OSAPY	Organisation d'accompagnement et d'Appui aux PYgmées
OSFAC	Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
PCN	Protection et conservation de la nature
PGPRF	Programme de Gestion Participative des Ressources Forestières
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PNUD	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (United Nations for Development Programme)
PNUE	Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement
PSFE	Programme sectoriel environnement-Forêts
RAFM	African Model Forest Network
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RIFFEAC	Réseau des Institutions de Formation Forestière et Environnementale d'Afrique Centrale
ROCAME	Réseau des ONG de Campo-Ma'an et Environs
R-PIN	Readiness Plan Idea Note
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative
SNV	Agence néerlandaise de développement/ Netherlands Development Organization
TEREA	Terre Environnement Aménagement (BE français)
TNS	Tri-Nationale de la Sangha
UCL	Université Catholique de Louvain
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIKIS	University of Kisangani
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN-REDD	The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
USFS	United States Forest Service
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank

WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFC	WorldFish Center
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

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Executive Summary

In the face of climate change, two main types of strategies — mitigation and adaptation — have emerged and are now widely recognized. Mitigation aims to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases, and adaptation addresses the impacts of climate change on societies and ecosystems.

Adaptation is gaining importance in the international arena, whereas at the national level, particularly in developing countries, adaptation policies and projects are having difficulty emerging. Mitigation, on the other hand, has received both international and national attention in the past few years (particularly REDD+ strategies), however, while some countries are in the process of developing national strategies for REDD+ under the UNFCCC, others such as those in the Congo Basin face limited experience and capacity to do so.

Many authors argue the importance of mainstreaming adaptation–mitigation links into climate change policies to optimize co-benefits, create new opportunities and design more efficient projects. The forestry sector provides a range of opportunities for linking these two strategies, but few large-scale projects have documented these. Thus, there is a growing need for concrete information on national processes linked to climate change, and on the status and challenges of mitigation (including REDD+) and adaptation projects on the ground.

This report presents the progress of projects and initiatives that promote adaptation and REDD+ in the Congo Basin region and analyzes opportunities

for synergies or trade-offs between the two strategies. Ninety-four national programs and activities related to REDD+ and 11 on adaptation have been identified in six countries of the Congo Basin. The emerging landscape of climate change projects is complex and mainly rooted in historical approaches. Opportunities for funding exist but are not seized; most of the projects are at an early stage with more emphasis on REDD+ than on adaptation due to uncertainties about spatiotemporal patterns of risk occurrence and a lack of clear adaptation solutions. Other reasons are linked to insufficient political support or lack of interest in the issue among project managers. Adaptation initiatives are diffuse in development approaches and do not benefit from a structured national framework as REDD+ does.

Among REDD+ initiatives, we identify two main tendencies. On the one side, local demonstration activities directly aim to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, improve sustainable forest management and increase carbon stocks. On the other side, readiness activities are developing to create an enabling framework for countries to participate in REDD+ deals and develop strategies accordingly. Adaptation to climate change and REDD+ evolve as two parallel and similar processes. Potential for synergies between the two processes exist but are not fully recognized yet. Thus transformational change is needed to increase the integration of adaptation and mitigation in the current climate portfolio. In particular, there is a need for tools, information and knowledge to support decision makers in harmonizing climate policies.

Résumé

Face au changement climatique, deux principaux types de stratégies sont apparues et sont reconnues. Alors que l'atténuation vise à réduire les sources ou à renforcer les puits de gaz à effet de serre, l'adaptation aborde les impacts du changement climatique sur les écosystèmes et les sociétés. Au niveau international, l'adaptation et l'atténuation sont associées à des processus politiques différenciées. Même si l'adaptation gagne en importance sur la scène internationale, les projets et les politiques nationales ont des difficultés à émerger dans les pays en développement. En outre, les forêts et les communautés forestières sont rarement prises en considération dans les débats et les politiques sur l'adaptation. Par ailleurs, les pays du bassin du Congo ont des expériences limitées sur la réduction des émissions par le biais de déforestation et la dégradation évitées (REDD+). Bien que le secteur forestier présente des possibilités de synergie entre adaptation et atténuation, très rares expérimentations grande nature peuvent le confirmer.

Ce rapport présente l'état d'avancement des projets et des initiatives visant à promouvoir l'adaptation et REDD+ dans la région du Bassin du Congo et analyse les possibilités de synergies ou de compromis entre les deux stratégies. 94 programmes nationaux et activités de terrain liées à la REDD+ et 11 sur l'adaptation ont été identifiées dans les six pays du Bassin du Congo. Le paysage émergent des projets sur le changement de climat est assez complexe et est principalement enraciné dans les approches historiques. Des possibilités de financement existent mais ne sont pas saisis ; la plupart des projets sont à

un stade précoce avec plus d'emphasis sur la REDD+ que sur l'adaptation, en raison des incertitudes sur les modèles spatio-temporels d'occurrence du risque et le manque de solutions d'adaptation claires. D'autres raisons sont liées au manque de soutien politique ou au manque d'intérêt pour la question parmi les gestionnaires de projets. L'adaptation aux changements climatiques est plutôt diffuse dans la démarche de développement et ne bénéficie pas d'un cadre structurant national comme dans le cas de la REDD+.

Parmi les initiatives de la REDD+, nous identifions deux tendances principales. D'un côté, il y a les activités de démonstration locales qui visent directement à réduire les émissions de carbone dues à la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts, la gestion durable des forêts et à l'accroissement des stocks de carbone. De l'autre côté, les activités de préparation se multiplient pour tenter de créer un cadre propice à la participation des pays à la REDD+ et à l'élaboration des stratégies en conséquence. L'adaptation aux changements climatiques et la REDD+ évoluent comme deux processus parallèles et similaires. Le potentiel de synergies entre les deux processus existe mais ne sont pas encore pleinement reconnue. Ainsi les changements transformationnels sont nécessaires pour augmenter les synergies entre l'adaptation et l'atténuation dans le portefeuille des politiques climatiques actuelles. En définitive, il y a un besoin en outils, informations et connaissances pouvant aider les décideurs à harmoniser les politiques climatiques.

1 Context

1.1 Introduction

Two main types of strategies — mitigation and adaptation — have emerged and are now widely recognized as critical to addressing climate change. While mitigation aims to reduce the sources or to enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases, adaptation addresses the impacts of climate change on societies and ecosystems.

Forestry and agriculture provide a range of opportunities for linking the two strategies, with projects in both sectors playing an important role in mitigation and adaptation (Locatelli et al. 2011). In the forestry sector, for example, afforestation, reforestation and avoided deforestation projects aim to absorb or maintain carbon stock (mitigation). These projects also protect or enhance local ecosystem services, which can reduce societies' vulnerability to climate change (adaptation). Similarly, adaptation projects, particularly those that focus on forest ecosystem management, contribute to the resilience of both communities and forest ecosystems while also ultimately contributing to mitigation.

Adaptation is gaining importance in the international arena, whereas at the national level, particularly in developing countries, adaptation policies and projects are having difficulty emerging. Moreover, in debates on national adaptation policy, forests and forest communities are rarely taken into consideration (Bele et al. 2011). Regarding mitigation, while some countries are in the process of developing national strategies for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), others such as those in the Congo Basin face limited experience and capacity in REDD+ implementation (Dkamela 2011). However, subnational governments and local stakeholders (municipalities, private property owners, indigenous groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), etc.) have high expectations regarding the potential of REDD+ mechanisms to promote forest conservation and bring sustainable development activities to communities (Peach Brown et al. 2011).

Although the forestry sector appears to present opportunities for synergies between adaptation and

mitigation, few large-scale projects have documented these. Many authors argue the importance of mainstreaming adaptation–mitigation links into forest or climate change policies (e.g. Klein et al. 2005; Locatelli et al. 2011) to optimize co-benefits, create new opportunities and design more efficient projects. Thus, there is a growing need for concrete information on national processes linked to climate change, and on the status and challenges of mitigation (including REDD+) and adaptation projects on the ground. Given the uncertainties about international negotiations within the UNFCCC, one of the general approaches adopted is “learning by doing”, where the experiences acquired by implementing these activities help to draw lessons that can be implemented later.

The primary goal of this report is to document REDD+ and adaptation processes. More specifically, the report focuses on activities in the countries of the Congo Basin. The Congo Basin forest is the second largest tropical forest in the world covering 227 million ha. Its potential for climate change mitigation is considerable, with estimates of it storing more than 30 billion metric tons of carbon (de Wasseige et al. 2009). It also directly supports the livelihoods of 60 million people by providing a source of fuel, food, medicines and shelter, and acting as a safety net during crises and emergencies (Angelsen and Wunder 2003). As with other tropical forests, the Congo Basin forest is under threat of deforestation and degradation — approximately 0.17% of it was lost annually from 2000 to 2005 (Ernst et al. 2013) — as well as the negative impacts of climate change, which bring economic, social and environmental losses (Seppälä et al. 2009).

This report provides an overview of ongoing REDD+ and adaptation activities in the countries of the Congo Basin. It aims to address the following questions:

- What is the current progress of REDD+ and adaptation processes in the Congo Basin?
- What is the structure of actual climate change responses?
- What are the potential synergies between the two processes?

- Particularly among REDD+ projects and initiatives, what are the potential opportunities and challenges for implementing adaptation?

1.2 REDD+ and adaptation projects and initiatives: The issue of definition

The growing attention on REDD+ and adaptation to climate change is associated with fast emerging landscapes of projects and initiatives. Diverse types of support, funding, activities and programs are being developed by a multitude of actors such as bilateral and multilateral agencies, NGOs, research centers and private sector organizations. Therefore, it is important to clarify what constitutes REDD+ and adaptation projects, the purpose of each and the context in which each were developed.

REDD+ activities can be broadly defined as any activity with a global objective to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon stock in forest ecosystems. Despite the uncertainties about the final architecture of a global REDD+ agreement, it is generally acknowledged that many countries will not be ready for its complete implementation and thus a progressive approach is necessary (Figure 1). In the first phase, countries formulate national plans and develop infrastructure. Many large programs, such as the multilateral

UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the Worldbank, provide assistance to develop these plans. In the second phase, defined priorities such as supporting activities and pilot projects are implemented (REDD+ readiness activities). At the local level, **demonstration activities** support the national context and help to frame national strategies. They do so by demonstrating feasibility, setting up enabling conditions for REDD+ demonstration projects, and helping to evaluate the potential benefits and pitfalls of REDD+. These interactions between local and national initiatives are important because of countries' limited experience with REDD+. Most countries in central Africa are now in the first phase of implementing demonstration activities.

In the case of adaptation, there is no global agreement about what constitutes an adaptation measure or project. However, generally **adaptation** is understood as any process or measure that aims to reduce the vulnerability of human, natural or artificial systems to current and future climatic risks. We can divide the implementation of national adaptation projects into three phases similar to those of REDD+: preparation, inclusion in development strategies and implementation (Lim et al. 2004) (Figure 1). As adaptation spans many national economy sectors and is interlinked with other development issues, the main objective of **adaptation**

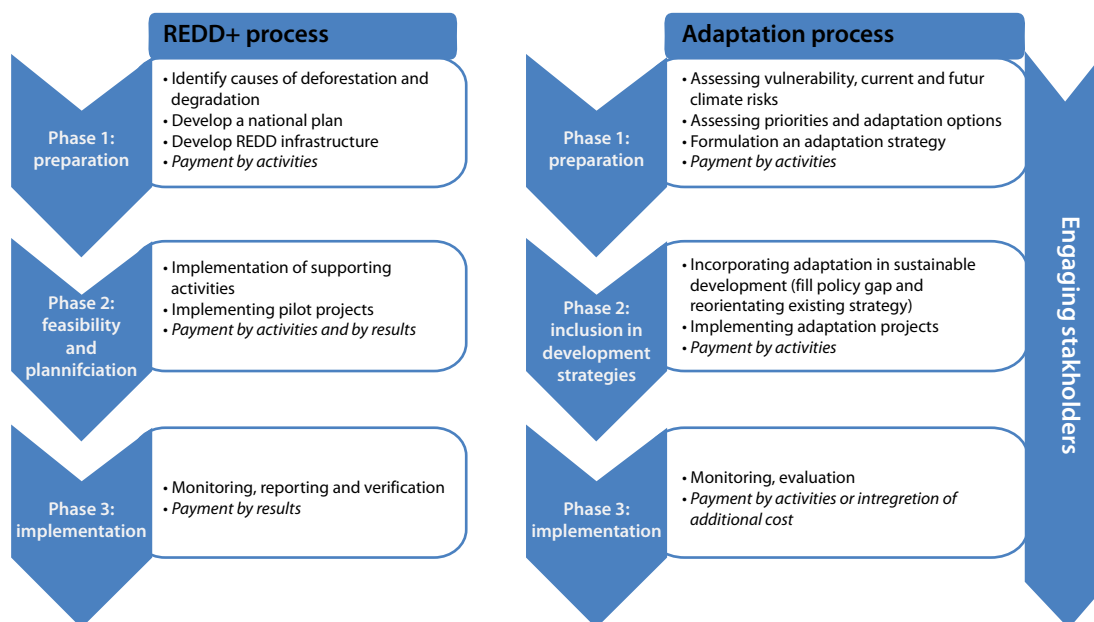


Figure 1. The three phases of implementation for REDD+ and adaptation projects.

Adapted from: Lim et al. 2004; Proforest 2011.

measures and policies is to integrate current and future climate risk in business-as-usual development policies. Contrary to the carbon market, there is no standardized measure to assess the anticipated negative impacts avoided by an adaptation project.

In this report we categorize projects and initiatives using the following definitions:

- **REDD+ readiness activities.** This refers to “measures and mechanisms that are necessary to establish an enabling framework for REDD+ deals. These can include land tenure reforms, effective enforcement of land use laws and regulations, and the establishment of systems to reliably monitor, report, and verify forest emissions” (Wertz-Kanounnikoff and Kongphan-apirak 2009, 1). It can also include research, awareness raising, capacity building, mobilization of stakeholders in the area of baseline scenarios and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), political economy, governance, institutions, community rights, livelihoods, participation and financing REDD+ (Wertz-Kanounnikoff and Kongphan-apirak 2009).
- **REDD+/carbon forest demonstration activities.** These activities aim to reduce the deforestation and forest degradation trends in a limited area. They have explicit carbon targets that are met either by reducing forest emissions or increasing carbon uptake, and greenhouse gas emission reductions are valorized through a compensation mechanism based on results. Many current activities conducted at the local level are not yet directly addressing deforestation drivers or are not responding to all the requirements of a REDD+ project (such as MRV systems, leakages and co-benefits). Therefore some of the REDD+ activities can be seen as preparation activities for future REDD+ projects that could enter in a global carbon deal (IUCN 2011).
- **Adaptation initiatives.** This refers to initiatives that support national adaptation strategies and policies. For example, they can include impacts and vulnerability assessments, identification of country priorities, planning for adaptation, implementing large adaptation programs, monitoring and evaluating adaptation interventions, and capacity building.
- **Activities for demonstration of adaptation.** These activities aim to reduce the vulnerability of local populations to climate change and

variability, and to set up concrete adaptation strategies. Generally they aim to increase local adaptive capacity, reinforce or diversify livelihoods and reduce the sensitivity of production systems.

1.3 Methodology

This study is based on a comparative analysis of the current state of initiatives and activities in six countries of the Congo Basin: Cameroon, Central Africa (CAR), Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. Data was collected from October 2011 to February 2013, using information available in the public domain (i.e. the Internet, brochures and project documents) and other review studies. The result is a compilation of initiatives and activities that describe the landscape of climate change policies and the level of implementation in the Congo Basin for relevant actors such as governments, investors, UNFCCC country negotiators and civil society.

Subnational projects as well as national and international initiatives relevant to REDD+, such as the World Bank's FCPF and the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme), are presented. Projects and activities were classified according to the definitions described in Section 1.2. In particular, for REDD+ activities a carbon goal must have been made explicit and for adaptation activities references to climate must have been made in the project objectives.

The activities presented are not exhaustive of all initiatives due to several limiting factors. First, there is an absence of official databases and initiatives are often not easily identified. Projects are also rapidly evolving and updated information on their progress is not always available or is difficult to gather. In addition, adaptation projects are often diffuse among business-as-usual development projects, and many projects incorporate adaptation without explicitly mentioning it. There is also little information about whether development or environmental projects respond to the requirements of adaptation or whether planned changes to the orientation of projects will incorporate climate issues or REDD+ and adaptation initiatives and activities.

2 REDD+ and adaptation initiatives and activities

2.1 International initiatives for adaptation and mitigation

This section presents an overview of national processes within the UNFCCC framework, as well as broad international initiatives supporting most of the adaptation and mitigation activities on the ground. UNFCCC framework

In 1992 the UNFCCC was established to tackle the issues of global warming and climate change. It constitutes one of the main frameworks on mitigation and adaptation strategies in each country for defining priorities and funding. Adaptation received attention after the UNFCCC's Conference of the Parties 7 (COP7) in 2001, with the establishment of three funds mainly dedicated to adaptation (Huq 2002): the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change fund (both created under the UNFCCC) and the Adaptation fund (created under the Kyoto Protocol). A few years later, REDD+ became a critical component of national and international strategies for mitigating global climate change and after the Bali Action Plan was agreed at COP in 2007, dedicated research programs, funding mechanisms and a whole spectrum of activities flourished to support the REDD+ process. Within the framework of the UNFCCC, countries are encouraged to develop national strategies and policies. In addition, the UNFCCC provides funding and assistance to developing countries for initial assessment and formulation of adaptation and mitigation priorities through the submission of national formatted documents.

UNFCCC related initiatives

Other international initiatives also contribute to defining adaptation and mitigation priorities. For example:

- **National communication.** Each non-Annex I Party of the Kyoto Protocol shall submit its initial communication within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that party. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, provides financial assistance in accordance with guidance

of the COP to non-Annex I Parties through its implementing agencies (i.e. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Development Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank). Some bilateral agencies also provide financial and technical assistance to non-Annex I Parties in preparing their national communications. These documents define priorities for adaptation and mitigation in each country based on an assessment of the sources and sinks of greenhouse gas, an analysis of potential impacts of climate change, and a description of possible measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to future threats.

- **National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA).** “After international recognition that LDCs [least developed countries] are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, NAPAs were established during the 2001 Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Marrakesh (UNFCCC 2002). With the NAPAs, the LDCs identify and communicate their most urgent adaptation needs, and prioritize actions to respond to them” (Pramova et al. 2012, 2). The development of the NAPAs is also intended to build capacity by raising awareness and enhancing preparedness among the institutions, sectors and communities involved. If requested, the LDC expert group and GEF implementing agencies assist national teams during this process.
- **Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) and Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP).** In addition to the UNFCCC framework, countries participating in the FCPF Readiness Mechanism are encouraged to submit strategy documents known as R-PIN and R-PP. Preparation of these documents guides countries in defining and setting a road map, a budget and a calendar for achieving readiness to implement REDD+. The documents constitute a synthesis of current policies, governance context, studies and preparatory activities, and modalities of implementation of activities.

The figure 2 presents the progress of each Congo Basin country in these initiatives, as measured by

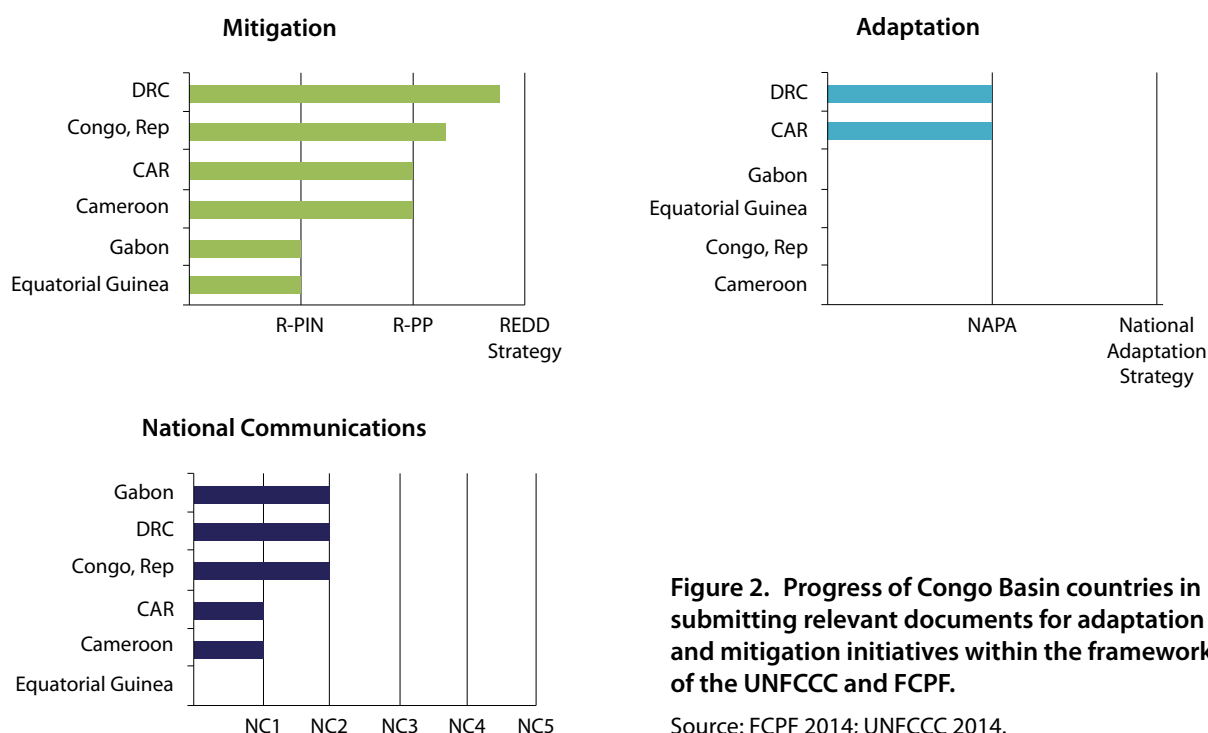


Figure 2. Progress of Congo Basin countries in submitting relevant documents for adaptation and mitigation initiatives within the framework of the UNFCCC and FCPF.

Source: FCPF 2014; UNFCCC 2014.

the submission and approval of relevant documents. The documents only encourage countries to engage in mitigation or adaptation processes and are therefore in no way binding. They do not ensure concrete policy implementation but reveal initial government engagement in climate change policies. Most documents are still under development, such as the NAPA in Cameroon and the first National Communication in Equatorial Guinea. Gabon was the first country of the Congo basin to validate its R-PIN. Subsequently, the country abandoned the classic process (as indicated by the darker color in the mitigation barplot in Figure 2) to adopt a country-specific climate scheme in which REDD+ is no longer an autonomous process but rather an element of a holistic mitigation strategy called the National Climate Plan (Van Gisbergen and Bollen 2013).

Other international and bilateral climate initiatives and funding

Other broad international initiatives are also assisting countries to engage in the mitigation and adaptation process, particularly in the forestry sector. In response to the need for additional large-scale efforts, finance for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries, through bilateral or multilateral partnerships, has rapidly emerged. These initiatives generally aim to support large programs in countries, increase capacity building, provide multistakeholder exchange platforms and finance specific activities.

Their role is particularly important in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of REDD+ preparation. They mainly constitute national comprehensive programs and funding sources for readiness activities and on-the-ground pilot projects. Table 1 lists examples of sources of international financing for both mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

Table 1 shows that the amount of pledged and disbursed funding for adaptation at the international level has caught up with funding for mitigation. This is likely due to an increase in policy attention to adaptation. However distribution of the funds varies between countries. Figure 3 shows the amount of approved funds in the Congo Basin countries for adaptation, mitigation that does not include forestry, and mitigation in the form of REDD+ or REDD+-related projects.

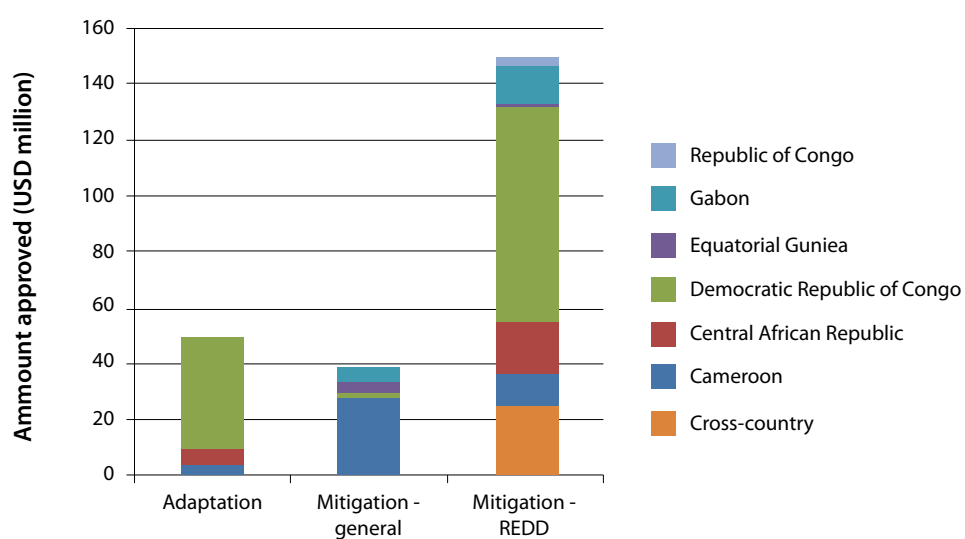
Congo Basin countries capture most of the REDD+ funding available but few adaptation or non-REDD+ mitigation projects have been developed. In particular, DRC has accessed a number of climate funds due to its large forest area and environmental degradation challenges. The Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) is the most active fund in the country, with almost USD 40 million approved for projects that range from pilot REDD+ projects to agroforestry and forest resource management.

Table 1. Available funding in 2012–2013 for adaptation and mitigation measures in developing countries.

Source	Implementer	USD billion	Notes
Mitigation			
UNFCCC			
Clean Development Mechanism		18	
GEF Trust Fund	GEF	2.4	Disbursed
Multilateral Fund			
Climate Investment Funds	World Bank	5.6	Pledged 2009–2012
BioCarbon Fund	World Bank	0.9	Since 2004
FCPF	World Bank	0.4	USD 160 million disbursed
Carbon Partnership Facility	World Bank	0.5	USD 140 million disbursed
Bilateral Fund			
Cool Earth Partnership	Japan	8	Pledged 2008–2012
Climate and Forest Initiative	Norway	2.3	
International Climate Initiative	Germany	0.8	
International Forest Carbon Initiative	Australia	0.2	Pledged 2007–2012
Total Mitigation		39.1	
Adaptation			
UNFCCC			
GEF	GEF	0.4	
Adaptation Fund	AFB	0.2	Disbursed Pledged
Multilateral Fund			
Climate Investment Funds	World Bank	0.6	Pledged
Bilateral Fund			
Cool Earth Partnership	Japan	2	
International Climate Initiative	Germany	0.2	
Total Adaptation		3.4	
Total		41.6	

Sources: Parker et al. 2010; Climate Fund Update 2013.

Note: AFB = Adaptation Fund Board

**Figure 3. Funding approved for adaptation and mitigation in countries of the Congo Basin in 2013.**

Source: Climate Fund Update 2013.

Given the multiplicity of international finance mechanisms available for REDD+ activities and adaptation, financing for forestry projects has been difficult to coordinate resulting in inconsistent processes. Even if there is a large gap in the current scale of climate finance to fully address the additional cost generated by climate change, it should not be denied that opportunities for adaptation exist in Central Africa. However, these opportunities are yet to be seized. There are several possible reasons for this: project holders face many difficulties in designing and implementing adaptation projects due to uncertainties about spatio-temporal patterns of risk occurrence; the lack of clear adaptation solutions; the high transaction costs of small-scale projects often required in poor areas; insufficient political support; and negligence of the issue amongst project managers. In Section 2.2 and 2.3, we present in more detail the projects and initiatives that are currently developed in the countries of the Congo Basin.

2.2 REDD+ initiatives, activities and projects in the Congo Basin

Large-scale initiatives

A few large-scale programs are available for countries in the Congo Basin to design national strategies and support readiness activities:

- **FCPF.** The FCPF, implemented by the World Bank, is a global partnership focused on REDD+. The FCPF assists tropical- and subtropical-forest countries to develop the systems and policies for REDD+, and provides them with performance-based payments for emission reductions. The FCPF complements the UNFCCC negotiations
- on REDD+ by demonstrating how REDD+ can be applied at the country level.
- **REDD+ Partnership.** The REDD+ Partnership serves as an interim platform for its partner countries to scale up actions and finance for REDD+ initiatives in developing countries. The Partnership is considered as interim as it will be expected to be replaced by, or folded into, a UNFCCC mechanism including REDD+ once established and agreed upon by the Parties. It was created in 2010 during the International Conference on the Major Forest Basins.
- **UN-REDD Programme.** The UN-REDD Programme was launched in September 2008 to assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies, and builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP and UNEP. It has 53 partner countries.
- **CBFF.** The CBFF was launched in June 2008 with a grant of GBP 100 million from the governments of the UK and Norway. The aim of the CBFF is to support innovative ideas that will develop the capacity of people and institutions in the Congo Basin to manage their own forest resources, assist communities in creating and fostering sustainable livelihoods, and reduce the overall rate of forest degradation and destruction. The overall goal of the CBFF is to alleviate poverty and address climate change through reducing the rate of deforestation.
- **Forest Investment Program (FIP).** FIP is a program of the Strategic Climate Fund (a multidonor Trust Fund within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds), implemented by development multilateral Banks including the

Table 2. Participation of Congo Basin countries in international initiatives linked to REDD+.

Country	FCPF	REDD+ Partnership	UN-REDD Programme	CBFF	FIP
DRC	Yes (USD 4 million)	Yes	Support to national programa (USD 7.4 million) ^a	Yes	Yes
CAR	Yes	Yes	Partner country ^b	Yes	No
Cameroon	Yes (USD 1 million)	Yes	Partner country	Yes	No
Republic of Congo	Yes (USD 3 million)	No	Partner country	Yes	No
Equatorial guinea	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gabon	Yes	Yes	Partner country	Yes	No

a The national program helps to support the development and implementation of national REDD+ strategies.

b Partner countries are engaged with the global UN-REDD Programme in a number of ways including as observers to the Programme's Policy Board, and through participation in regional workshops and knowledge sharing, facilitated by the Programme's interactive online workspace.

African Development Bank. The main purpose of FIP is to support developing countries' REDD+ efforts. It provides bridging finance for readiness reforms and investments identified through national REDD+ readiness strategy building efforts, while taking into account opportunities to help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change on forests and to contribute to multiple benefits such as biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods enhancements.

Table 2 summarizes participation of each country in these large-scale REDD+ initiatives and the amount of funding approved. The DRC currently has the most partnerships, all with similar objectives, as it has been identified as a priority country by many support programs.

Mitigation and REDD+ readiness activities

In the six Congo Basin countries, 48 REDD+ readiness activities were identified (Annex 1). They either cover multiple countries (regional or worldwide initiatives) or are implemented at the national level. Some of them are part of bigger initiatives and can be interlinked. Figure 4a summarizes the key elements addressed in the 48 projects for the implementation of national REDD+ mechanisms. The relatively high number of initiatives for MRV activities highlights the importance of this element; it is often seen as one of the necessary conditions for developing a payment by results mechanism. Other important topics include: the preparation of a REDD+ mechanism itself such as building or reinforcing dedicated institutions; designing a national strategy and finance mechanism; and the preparation for international negotiations.

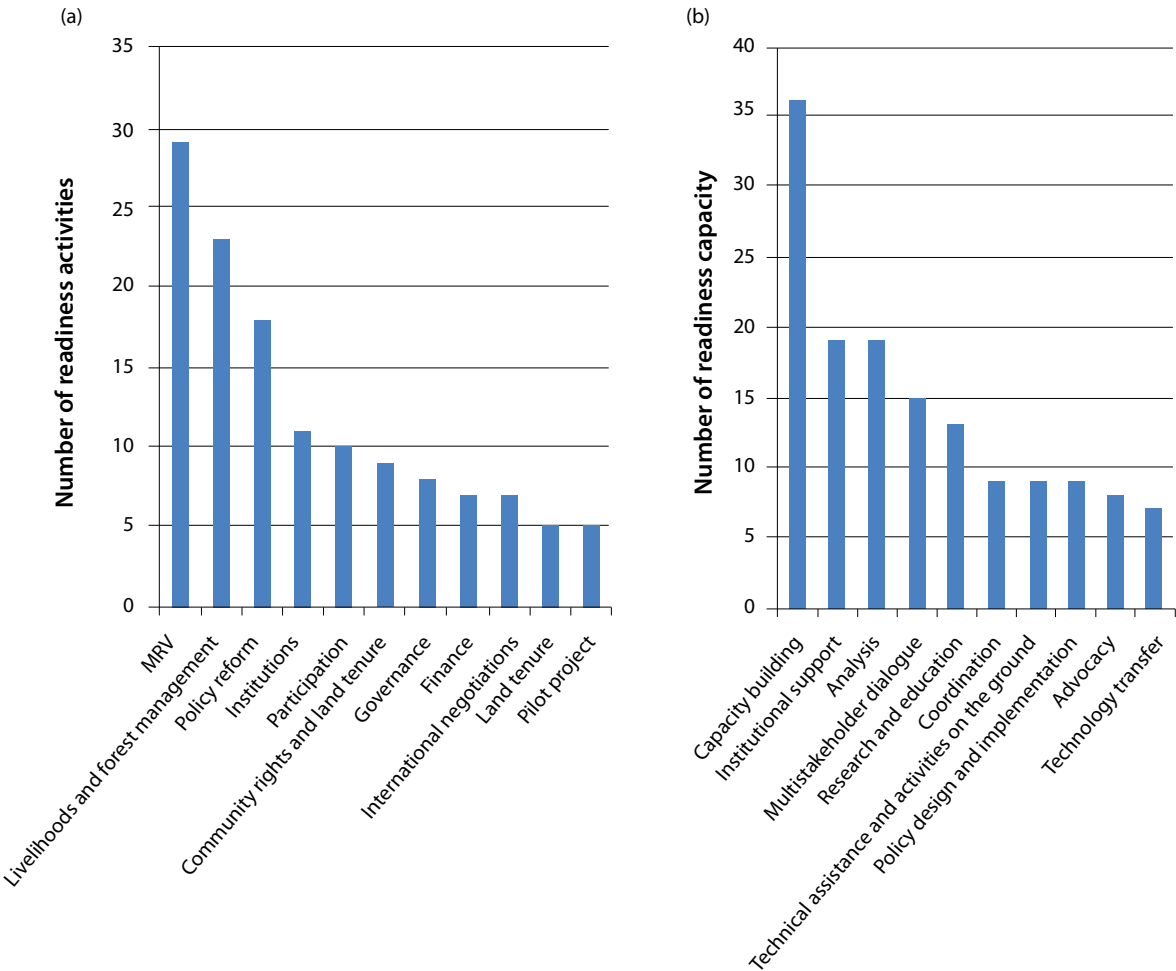


Figure 4. (a) REDD+ topics covered by the 48 readiness activities in the Congo Basin. (b) Types of activities implemented by the 48 readiness activities in the Congo Basin.

The remaining topics focus on structural reforms that would insure the success, effectiveness or equity of the REDD+ projects on the ground. They concern the sustainable management of forests and their links with local livelihoods, the participation of different stakeholders, community rights and land tenure issues, governance, and policy reforms in the economic sectors linked to deforestation.

Readiness activities mainly rely on capacity building as shown in Figure 4b. Other types of activities implemented in the readiness activities include analysis and research, multistakeholder dialogues, institutional support, coordination, technology transfer, technical assistance on the ground, support for policy design, research and education, and advocacy. The broad spectrum of activities reveals the gaps still to be addressed to reach Phase 3 and full implementation of the REDD+ process.

REDD+ projects on the ground

Across the Congo Basin countries, 46 on-the-ground projects were identified. They present varying degrees of clarity in their description of REDD+ objectives.

The projects can be categorized into four types:

- **REDD+ projects that are valorized on the carbon market or through REDD+ standards.** The projects in this category were those that presented at least a defined baseline scenario and quantification of emission reductions (even if at preliminary stage), and

activities in implementation and/or contacts already established with investors to sell the project's credits.

- **Potential REDD+ projects** that have an explicit objective to reduce deforestation and forest degradation but have not complied with carbon standards and monitoring, or have adopted an **alternative payment scheme** (such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)).
- **REDD+ projects in preparation** that are still in an **exploratory stage** or have just developed baseline studies.
- **Other forestry mitigation projects** that aim to reduce carbon emissions in the forestry sector but do not comply with the REDD+ definition.

The distribution of these projects is shown in Figure 5. Very few projects have reached the stage of valorization through carbon markets, credits or certified standards. This can be explained by the procedural barriers and complexity of implementing such processes. Most of the projects present some potential to become a REDD+ project but would require, for example, a reorientation in the design of the project, clarification of the project limits and/or a better assessment of leakage effects or additionality. DRC has the most on-the-ground REDD+ projects as it was one of the first countries to receive support for the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme and has engaged with REDD+ policies since 2009. In contrast, in Equatorial Guinea

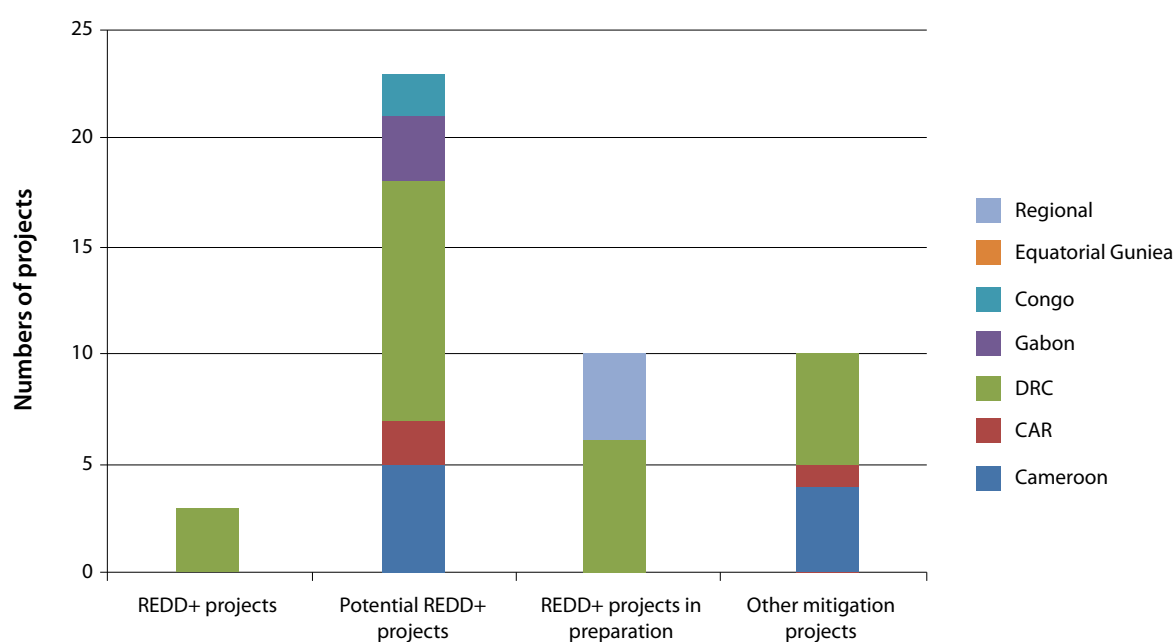


Figure 5. The number of REDD+ and REDD+-related projects in Congo Basin countries.

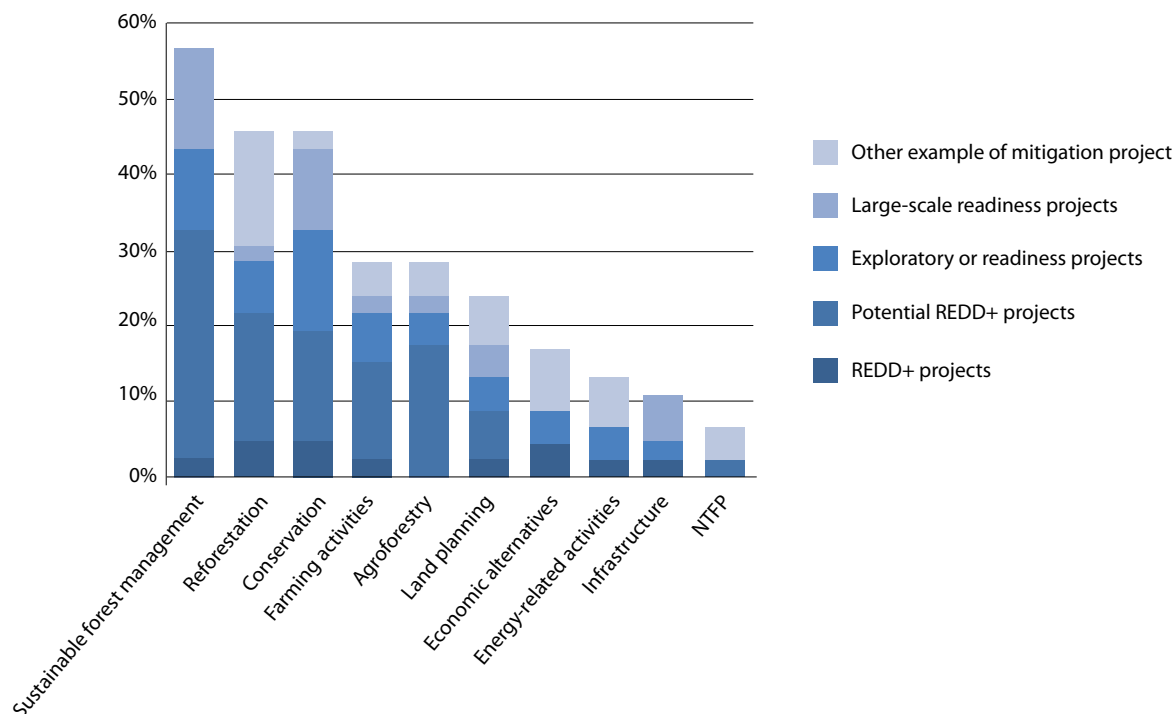


Figure 6. Number of projects with a focus on a specific activity categorized by type of mitigation project.

Note: NTFP = non-timber forest product, SFM = sustainable forest management.

REDD+ remains embryonic and has not been targeted as a political priority by the government. The absence of on-the-ground REDD+ projects reflects this position.

Figure 6 presents the types and percentage of projects that develop or plan to develop activities related to REDD+. Most are focused on forest management or conservation activities, as well as alternative farming activities.

2.3 Adaptation initiatives and projects

National initiatives

A few adaptation initiatives exist for supporting countries to develop financing capacities and manage adaptation projects with a view of long-term planning. Most aim to support informed decision-making by assessing climate impacts and vulnerability, and therefore increasing the capacity of authorities. They also support action on the ground, mainly focusing on education, training and raising awareness. The main adaptation programs targeting national policy and planning in the Congo Basin include the following:

- **Implementation of NAPAs.** The LDCE, executed by GEF, supports a work program that assists LDCs carry out the preparation and implementation of NAPAs. As of December 2011, the LDCE has approved USD 217 million for projects and mobilized more than USD 919 million in co-financing. In the Congo Basin, only DRC and CAR benefit from this fund.
- **Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP).** The AAP was launched in 2008 by the UNDP in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme and with USD 92.1 million from the Government of Japan within the framework of Cool Earth Partnership Initiative. In the Congo Basin, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and Gabon are currently participating. Under this program, UNDP will assist countries in implementing integrated and comprehensive adaptation actions and resilience plans. The projects will ensure that national development processes incorporate climate change risks and opportunities to secure development gains under a changing climate. UNDP will help countries establish an enabling environment and

Table 3. National adaptation initiatives.

Countries	Adaptation program	Sectors
Republic of Congo	Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa – Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	Forestry Energy Coastal zone management
Cameroon	Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa – Cameroon	Coastal zone management Energy Health Agriculture
Gabon	Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa – Gabon	Coastal zone management
DRC	Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DRC to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security	Agriculture/food security
CAR	Integrated Adaptation Program to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Central African Republic	Agriculture/food security
Cameroon	Water, Climate and Development Programme in Africa	Water management
Equatorial Guinea	National Action Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change	Infrastructure Water resources (watershed and flood management) Health Fisheries Agriculture Forestry Energy
Regional (Cameroon, DRC and CAR)	CCAA research and capacity development program	Various
Cameroon (among eight countries)	Water, Climate and Development Programme in Africa	Water
Regional (21 countries including Cameroon, Republic of Congo and Gabon)	AAP	Various

develop the capacity required to design, finance, implement and monitor long-term and cost-effective adaptation policies and plans.

- **Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA).** The CCAA program sought to improve the ability of African countries to adapt to climate change in ways that benefit the most vulnerable. It aimed to strengthen capacities of researchers, institutions, decision-makers and other actors in the African continent. It operated in three

countries in the Congo Basin, namely Cameroon, CAR and DRC, and ended in 2012.

Table 3 presents the national adaptation programs developed in each country. Most of them aim to frame national policies, with a strong focus on capacity building. In most countries agricultural and coastal management are priorities whereas forestry is rarely a national focus for adaptation.

Table 4. Priority sectors identified in national official documents on adaptation and mitigation.

Country	Adaptation	Mitigation
DRC	Water resources and watershed management Agriculture Forestry (LULUCF) Coastal zone management Health	Forestry (LULUCF) Agriculture Waste management Energy (industrial processes)
CAR	Agriculture Energy (biomass and hydropower) Forestry (forestry production)	Forestry (LULUCF)
Cameroon	Coastal zone management (infrastructure and mangroves) Biodiversity and aquatic resources Water resources (watershed and flood management) Health	Forestry (LULUCF, biomass and soil) Waste management Agriculture (rice, cattle and fertilizer) Energy (biomass, hydropower and energy efficiency) Industry
Republic of Congo	Agriculture Forestry Urban area Health	Energy (biomass, oil, hydropower and solar) Forestry (LULUCF)
Gabon	Coastal zone management (infrastructure and ecosystems) Health	Energy (hydropower and solar)
Equatorial Guinea	Infrastructure Water resources (watershed and flood management) Health Fisheries Agriculture Forestry Energy	Forestry (LULUCF, biomass and soil) Agriculture

Note: LULUCF = Land use, land-use change and forestry.

Demonstration of adaptation activities

Only four adaptation projects were identified. Table 3 presents examples of past and on-going projects with clear adaptation objectives. The list is not exhaustive but is representative of the under-engagement in adaptation to climate change (see Annex 4 for more details on each project).

As stated previously, NAPAs constitute an initial step for developing countries to develop adaptation projects. However, few of them have been financed and implemented to date. For example, none of them

have been submitted to the Adaptation Fund¹ of the Kyoto protocol. This reveals an under-use of possible available funding. Table 4 presents the adaptation projects identified in the NAPAs and their main

¹ The Adaptation Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Adaptation Fund is financed by a share of proceeds from the Clean Development Mechanism as well as other sources of funding. The share of proceeds amounts to 2% of certified emission reductions issued for a Clean Development Mechanism project activity.

sectors of focus. In contrast to the national level, the forest sector is receiving considerable attention.

From the analysis we can draw two main observations. First, there is a lack of data on whether traditional development or environmental projects respond to climatic stresses or incorporate climatic issues. Second, adaptation to climate change is rarely the main focus of development and environmental programs and is rather seen as an additional component.

The main approach for adaptation is based on agricultural improvements, conservation of ecosystems (e.g. networks of protected areas of mangroves), rehabilitation of degraded zones, and reforestation (e.g. green belt against erosion). Most of the activities support local institutions, public awareness campaigns aimed at local populations and decision makers, partnerships with local NGOs, and revision of legal procedures.

In addition, a number of networks or global initiatives exist in Africa but are not specific to the Congo Basin. They have been active in the domain

of disaster risk reduction and capacity building. They are the result of collaboration of multiple networks and are mainly focused on dissemination of information rather than implementation. For example, networks such as the African Center of Meteorological Application for Development, AGRHYMET, the Center for International Earth Science Information Network, and the Famine Early Warning System Network provide useful information on climatic data, impacts of climate change and food security. A few other networks are focused on genetic improvement for agriculture, with consideration of climate-resistant varieties. These are mainly research networks such as African Agricultural Technology Foundation, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa, Annual Steering Committee Meeting of the Eastern and Central Africa Bean Research Network, and World Agroforestry Centre (see Annex 5 for a full list of these networks). However, in the countries of the Congo Basin we note a relatively weak presence of these networks in supporting activities in the domains of vulnerability assessment, capacity building, coastal management and local demonstration projects.

3 Potential for synergies between adaptation and mitigation

Synergies in global frameworks and policy processes

Adaptation and mitigation actions can only be effective when mainstreamed into actual policies and a broader framework. When analyzing the types of activity implemented in readiness and national programs for REDD+ or adaptation to climate change (Figure 7), it appears that the two are going through similar processes.

The key challenge in climate policy is to build capacity and facilitate action. Hence, considerable effort is deployed to build national and regional capacity in both adaptation and REDD+. Other means of facilitating governments' efforts to incorporate climate change considerations into planning and policy making include:

- creation of new institutions or institutional support (the same actors can be involved in both processes)
- advocacy for policy reforms in agriculture, forestry and energy — adaptation and REDD+ need policy reforms in the same sectors (see Table 4)

- monitoring of data — both adaptation and REDD+ need updated information on the state of natural resources and the environment.

Many opportunities for synergies exist between REDD+ and adaptation processes, and a joint approach could improve the efficiency of policy processes and high-level planning. Among readiness activities, only three mention possible synergies to harmonize policies. In particular, Gabon has developed a national climate plan integrating both REDD+ and adaptation in its design. However, in the Congo Basin countries there is still a lack of recognition of synergies in national frameworks and strategies. This is mainly justified by the fact that accomplishing mitigation and adaptation goals simultaneously presents many challenges. First, it can increase institutional complexity; institutions around REDD+ are already complex and capacities are already lacking. Second, the funding layout does not allow for synergies; multi-focus funding is uncommon and most funding is oriented toward one objective. Finally, often relevant information is not

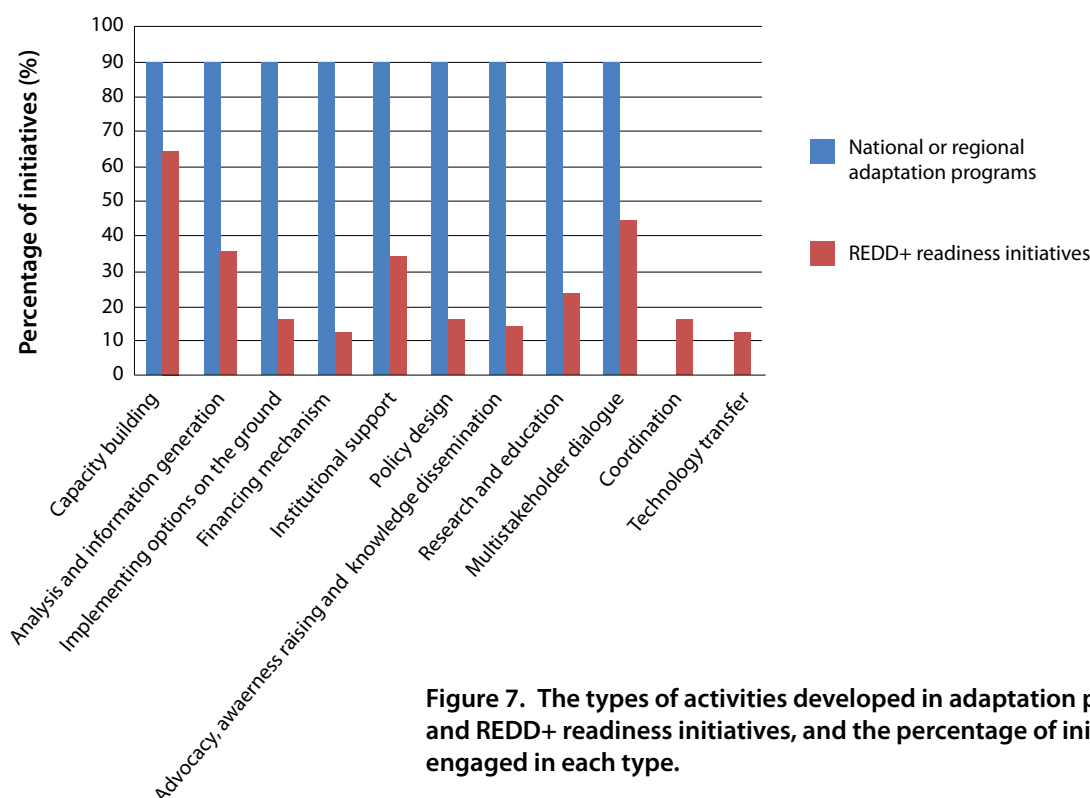


Figure 7. The types of activities developed in adaptation programs and REDD+ readiness initiatives, and the percentage of initiatives engaged in each type.

available at the same time, as exemplified by the long time period to develop adaptation strategies.

Synergies in demonstration projects

Local demonstration activities (REDD+ or adaptation) are implementing a great variety of interventions as summarized in Figure 6. The analysis suggests that demonstration projects present many similarities in their approach, which relates to a historical development and conservation approach. The first main set of interventions in REDD+ and adaptation projects concern integrated forest conservation and sustainable forest management. Some of the identified REDD+ projects aim to reduce access to forests and thus limit pressures on them, whereas adaptation projects aim to improve or preserve forest capacity for resilience and delivery of ecosystem services. Some examples of activities are participatory land planning, reforestation, extension of protected areas, and low impact or forest logging. Both adaptation and mitigation processes rely on common existing frameworks. For instance, support to community forests is identified in both REDD+ projects and adaptation projects in NAPAs. However, projects on sustainable forest management for adaptation are still at the planning stage and are not yet implemented or funded. One possible reason for this is that less attention has been given to quantifying the impact of climate change on forests than in other sectors such as agriculture, where adaptation appears to be a priority.

Another set of common interventions combines alternative livelihoods and traditional development projects. These activities are mainly focused on the agricultural sector (e.g. improved farming techniques and improved crop varieties) and diversifying sources of revenue. The analysis highlights that there are specific activities common to both REDD+ and adaptation projects such as the promotion of non-timber forest products and agroforestry. The main rationale is that agroforestry reduces the vulnerability of crop production to climate change, maintains soil fertility, reduces soil erosion and is compatible with the maintenance of forest cover and carbon stocks.

However, a few distinctions can be made between REDD+ projects and adaptation projects. REDD+ projects use a performance-based payment approach with payment conditional to the successful protection or improvement of carbon stocks in local forests. In contrast, adaptation projects usually promote direct investments, insurances or incentives, rather than performance-based payments, which are

more difficult to implement. This is partially because benefits of adaptation are difficult to express in a single metric. However, there are very few examples of performance-based payments in the Congo Basin and those that do exist are at an early stage. Another important distinction between REDD+ and adaptation projects is that REDD+ projects tend to develop a whole set of interventions that jointly target many sectors (e.g. forest exploitation, agriculture, conservation and infrastructure) whereas adaptation projects mostly focus on one or two sectors. Finally, adaptation interventions sometimes take place in sectors that are not typically involved in REDD+ projects such as health and water management.

Some projects have expressed more explicitly the potential for synergies (see Table 5). Most combine the protection or management of forests with improved land use and watershed management, nature conservation, and agroforestry. For example, agroforestry presents many opportunities in which the multiple objectives of food production, ecosystem services delivery, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration could be integrated with long-term livelihood security.

Emergence of hybrid approaches

Most REDD+ and adaptation projects aim to combine the integrated conservation and development project ICDP approach with PES (Sunderlin and Sills 2012). However, the hybrid structure of these projects reveals the lack of a clear framework for designing successful climate change projects. On the other hand, the hybrid structure allows for opportunities to overcome potential barriers. For example:

- **Repackaging of on-going efforts.** This enables project holders to build on existing efforts and progress. Incorporating carbon or climate objectives into existing projects constitutes incremental progress rather than abrupt transformation that might increase risk of failure.
- **Reducing uncertainties and risks.** ICDP projects ensure predictable benefits. “Under conditions of REDD+ policy and market uncertainty..., it makes sense to diversify forest management strategies” (Sunderlin and Sills 2012, 183). Projects are waiting for clearer signals from policy and market deals. For adaptation, proponents are also waiting for clearer messages about future impacts of climate change. In the adaptation domain, the recommended approach is the “no regret approach” and to minimize the risk of

Table 5. Explicit synergies between REDD+ projects and adaptation.

Expected benefits from REDD+ projects	Rational and links with adaptation goals
Watershed protection	The protection of forests will secure vital watersheds.
Environmental benefits	REDD+ activities will reduce soil erosion, mitigate water loss from runoff, avoid bush fires and their associated negative impacts on soils and ecosystems, and prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas.
Improved local capacities and alternative incomes	Alternative employment (e.g. working in forest management or in tree nurseries) could introduce long-term income enhancement mechanisms for local communities and encourage entrepreneurship. REDD+ activities will also support local communities to manage their forest in a sustainable way.
Improved agricultural productivity and resilience	An integrated management system at the farm scale, improved farming techniques and agroforestry plantation.
Adoption of good practices	Adoption of good practices by the local administration for land management (agricultural and forestry). This allows for better planning.
Infrastructure and roads	Improved access to and from villages, new opportunities through better access to markets and improved access to water sources.

maladaptation. Historical approaches can be seen as a no regret approach under climate projection uncertainties.

- **Responding to the fragmentation of finance opportunities.** REDD+ promises long-term funding whereas adaptation funds generally provide short-term funding for the early implementation of projects.

In sum, hybrid approaches present potential for synergies between adaptation and mitigation. Nevertheless these emerging hybrid approaches also present challenges and risks including:

- replicating errors of past development projects (these errors have been largely documented)
- not addressing vulnerabilities of local communities to future stresses. The main risk is a diversion of funds for other objectives and failure to fully consider future climatic stresses. For example, efforts to create new economic growth might create new vulnerabilities or new pressures on forests
- ineffective integration; there exists potential for synergies yet there are very few planned and explicit integrations
- not promoting an integrative approach that embraces the complexity of vulnerability of local populations. The current layout of funding supports sector-specific adaptations rather than societal adaptation that could bring about more benefits.

4 Conclusion

The analysis of adaptation and mitigation projects and initiatives in the Congo Basin reveals some insight into the barriers encountered by national institutions, multilateral and bilateral partners, decision makers and implementers. The emerging landscape of climate change projects is complex with projects at different stages of implementation. Most of the projects are at an early stage with more emphasis on REDD+ than on adaptation due to uncertainties about spatio-temporal patterns of risk occurrence and lack of clear adaptation solutions. Other explanations are linked to insufficient political support or negligence of the issue amongst project managers. Adaptation to climate change is a rather diffuse objective in the development approach and does not benefit from a national framework as REDD+ does. Priorities and progress vary between

countries. While the energy sector is one of the major priorities in all countries of the Congo Basin, the role of the forestry sector in adaptation has not been fully recognized.

REDD+ and adaptation to climate change have evolved as two parallel processes although they present many similarities in nature. Potential for synergies between the two processes exists but is not fully acknowledged yet. Therefore, transformational changes are needed to fully integrate adaptation and mitigation in the current framework of climate portfolios. There is a need for tools, information and knowledge to support decision makers in harmonizing climate policies. One of the priorities is a better quantification of trade-offs between population adaptation and carbon objectives.

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Annex 1. REDD+ readiness activities

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Region	Support to the wider program of training in forest resource management in the Congo Basin	To strengthen the actions in training and research to reduce deforestation, the degradation of natural resources and poverty while strengthening peace in the Congo Basin. To support the activities of coordination of the RIFFEAC; support the technical training; and support university education and research	Capacity building, institutions, livelihoods and FM	RIFFEAC		CBFF (GBP 7.6 million) CIDA (GBP 1.6 million) InWEnt (GBP 1.1 million) University of Laval (GBP 565,000) CERFO (GBP 375,000) RIFFEAC (GBP 375,000) World Bank	Started?
Region	Regional modeling of GES emission (sub-component of a bigger project)	To elaborate a regional model of GES emission for land use and land-use change, to contribute to the elaboration of key documents useful for national and international discussion on REDD+ and to train local actors on modeling tools	MRV	IISA			Closed (2009)
Region	Developing MRV system for Central Africa	To develop operational MRV systems for each country of the Congo Basin and to establish regional system for technical support to national structures	MRV	FAO (UN-REDD)	INPE (Brazilian Space Agency)		Ongoing
Region (Republic of Congo and Gabon)	GSE Forest monitoring for REDD+	To provide operational forest services to the forest-user community by including them in the design and implementation of the services	MRV Institutions	GAF AG SIRS		ESA EC	Ongoing (2009–2012) Maps available for some region

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Region (Cameroon and CAR)	REDD+ AF project (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Africa: Improved Forest Monitoring Services in Developing Countries)	To improve forest monitoring services in developing countries	MRV Institutions	GAF AG		UE?	Ongoing (2011–2013)
Region (Cameroon, CAR, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Eq. Guinea and DRC)	Enhancing institutional capacity on REDD+ issues for sustainable forest management in the Congo Basin	To strengthen the capacities of the Congo Basin countries in REDD+ issues and in forest carbon stock measurement. In particular, improving knowledge and coordination of REDD+ in the Congo Basin, building technical capacities for measurement and monitoring of carbon stocks in the Congo Basin forests, and mainstreaming REDD+ concepts in sustainable forest management and project management)	Finance, international negotiations, institutions, participation, MRV, livelihoods and FM, land tenure, pilot projects	COMIFAC	WWF-CARPO, WCS, CI, CIRAD, ONFI and FRM	World Bank/GEF (USD 15 million) AFD, EU, FCPF (USD 13.2 million)	Ongoing (since 2011 or 2009?)
Region (Republic of Congo and DRC)	Quantifying carbon stocks and emissions in the forests of the Congo Basin	To quantify forest carbon emissions from forest loss and degradation using IPCC carbon accounting methodologies, and to develop national carbon accounting strategies and thus position the country to benefit from future forest carbon payment schemes	MRV Institutions	WRI	OSFAC IMAZON SDSU WINROCK MDDEFE	CBFF (GPB 1.2 million)	Ongoing (2010–2013 first workshop and training)

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Region (Cameroon, CAR, Gabon and DRC)	Building foundations for success: Community participation is central to REDD+	To ensure that community rights are incorporated into national and international REDD+ policies and programs, to develop and advocate for transparent mechanisms to ensure that REDD+ revenues are transferred from national to local institutions and to create civil society coalitions to work at different levels on REDD+-related issues	Community rights, participation, governance (Coalition)	FERN (NGO network)	Plateforme pour la gestion durable des forêts, Brainforest (Gabon), MEFP (CAR), CED (Cameroon), OCEAN (DRC), Observatoire congolais des Droits de l'Homme (OCDH)	CBFF and Sticking FERN (GBP 1.6 millions)	Ongoing (2010-2012) Participation in R-pp
Region (Cameroon, CAR, Republic of Congo, Gabon and DRC)	Promoting Community: Land tenure rights in the Congo Basin	To develop recommendations for legislation to ensure more secure land tenure for people dependent on forests	Land tenure, livelihoods and FM, and finance	Rainforest foundation UK CED	Local NGO	CBFF (GBP 519,384)	Ongoing (2010-2012?)
Region (Cameroon, CAR, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Eq. Guinea and DRC)	Climate change and forest in the Congo Basin: synergy between adaptation and mitigation (COBAM)	To provide policy makers, practitioners and local communities with the information, analysis and tools they need to implement policies and projects for adaptation to climate change and reduction of carbon emissions in the forests of the Congo Basin, with equitable impacts and co-benefits	Institutions, governance, livelihoods and FM, political economy	CIFOR	SEI UEA CIRAD IRD COMIFAC PACEBCo	BAD CEEAC (USD 5.5 million)	Ongoing (2011-2013)
Region (Cameroon and DRC)	Making REDD+ work for the Congo Basin	To create technical and political conditions for an efficient international REDD+ mechanisms through capacity building, participation and recommendation	Participation, capacity building	WRI CODELT	David and Lucile Packard Foundation		Closed (2008-2010)

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Region (Cameroon and DRC)	Programme of research, capacity building and institutional development	To address adequate information to forest-sector actors in the partner countries, to develop appropriate policies to manage tropical forests sustainably and to ensure forest management contributes to socioeconomic development	MRV, finance, livelihoods and FM, land tenure, and governance	Tropenbos Internationale	UNIKISS	Dutch government	
Region (Cameroon, CAR, Gabon and DRC)	Reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) in Congo Basin Region	To build capacity and support key players in the Congo Basin region	International negotiations, pilot projects	WWF		WWF	Closed (2008–2009)
Region	Model forests and REDD+ local implementation strategies in the Congo Basin (workshop, not a project)	To foster efforts for the information and development of organizational capacities of stakeholders in view of the implementation of REDD+ in Model Forests, to create a platform in sites, and to build capacity of communities and experts	Livelihoods and FM, community rights	RAFM	Government of Canada UN-REDD FOGRN-BC		Closed
Region (Cameroon, Republic of Congo and CAR)	Sangha trinational three phased concept for carbon finance and PES based sustainable finance	To build the capacity and infrastructure to generate market-based carbon instruments and to ensure the integrity of long-term investment in rural areas, and to assess potential for mitigation, exploration of carbon investments, and extension of MRV systems	MRV Finance	WWF GIZ	WCS TZ, SNV, PACT, CIFED CIFAD CIRAD Conservation de la Faune Congolaise	KfW (USD 2 million?)	Planned
Region (COMIFAC countries)	CEOFAC (ex-FORAF)	To strengthen the regional capacities of data collection, harmonization and analysis, and to set up a permanent Regional Observatory of the forest ecosystems at the service of decision-makers	MRV, Capacity building	CIRAD	CIFOR, FRM, JRC, UCL	EU	Phase 2 2011–2013

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Republic of Congo, Cameroon and Gabon	CoForChange	To explain and predict the possible fate of TMFs of the Congo Basin, and to improve the effectiveness of African national and European policy and programs for conservation and sustainable management of their biodiversity	Livelihood and forest management, research and education	CIRAD	CNRS, FRM, IRD, JRC, ABDN, FSUAGx, Oxford University, IRET, MNRST, Université de Bangui, Université Yaounde 1, Université Marien Ngouabi and private companies	ANR, NERS	2009–2012
DRC and Republic of Congo	FACET	To monitor forest and its evolution, to increase capacity in forest monitoring	MRV, capacity building	SDSU	Umd, NASA, OSFAC	CARPE (USAID)	
Region (all tropical countries)	FRA 2010/TREES 3	To monitor forest and its evolution, to increase capacity in forest monitoring	MRV, capacity building	FAO/JRC	UCL	FAO/JRC	
Cameroon and Gabon	CoForTips (Congo basin forests: tipping points for biodiversity conservation and resilience of forested social and ecological systems)	To foster better management of the Congo Basin forests through a better understanding of the dynamics, regime shifts and tipping points of biodiversity, the resilience of forested social ecological systems, and the construction of scenarios of biodiversity	Livelihood and forest management, research and education	CIRAD	IRD, ETH, Université de Liège, faculté de Gembloux Agricultrual, IIASA, FORENET Afrique centrale	UE	2011–2015

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Region (Tridom landscape, 141,000 km ² , over 3 countries: Gabon, Cameroon and Republic of Congo)	COFORSET (Forest of the Congo Basin, Scenarios of Biodiversity and Offsetting mechanisms)	To provide guidelines and identify critical bottlenecks, pitfalls and opportunities for the successful implementation of compensation mechanisms that will enable better decisions on trade-offs between conservation and development in the landscapes of the Congo Basin	Livelihood and forest management, research and education	CIRAD	ETH, IRD, Université de Liège, faculté de Gembloux Agricola, IIASA, Forenet Afrique centrale	Biodiversity	2014–2016
Cameroon	Reducing deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing environmental services from forests (REDD+ ES)	To generate scientific information on specific REDD+ ES pilot areas in Cameroon, to disseminate this information to policy makers and forest practitioners at the national and regional level through science—policy interactions in close cooperation with the African Forest Forum	Livelihood and forest management, Research and education	IUFRO	OIBT, FRIN, FORIG, IRAD, FDA	OIBT USD 348,120	2011–2013
Republic of Congo and Gabon	REDD+ readiness	To strengthen the national forest monitoring centers through concrete support of specific techniques in remote sensing and by capacity building	MRV, capacity building	Eurosense	ITC, IRD, MEF (Gabon), CNIAF (Republic of Congo)	UE	2011–2013
Gabon with a regional focus	SEAS Gabon	To favor data production and access in the monitoring of environment	MRV, capacity building	AGEOS	IRD, INPE	Gabon	2010–2012
Worldwide including Cameroon and DRC	Global comparative study on REDD+ (GCS on REDD+ (REDD+)	Study on REDD+ national processes and policies Study on field REDD+ projects Research on recent MRV knowledge and improved approaches Communication and dissemination	Policies, MRV, research and education	CIFOR	Wageningen University, University of Helsinki	Norad, AusAID, DFID, European Commission, FINIDA, Fondation Packard, PROFOR, USAID	Projet ayant plusieurs phases. Les premières publications sont visiblement disponibles
Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Gabon, CAR and DRC	FORAFAMA (Support to sustainable management of forests in the Congo Basin and the Brazilian Amazon Basin)	To integrate forest management in REDD+ processes, biodiversity conservation and GHG emissions reduction through reduction of forest degradation and deforestation	Livelihood and forest management, research and education	CIFOR	CIRAD, FRM, ONFI, IRD, TERE, AFD, WCS, CI, WWF	FFEM (EUR 1.2 million)	

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Cameroon and Gabon	Renforcement des capacités et accès aux données satellitaires pour le suivi des forêts en Afrique Centrale et en Afrique de l'Ouest	Favoriser l'adoption et la maîtrise méthodologique et technique des données satellitaires pour permettre aux pays de réaliser le suivi du couvert forestier en conformité avec les exigences internationales pour bénéficier du mécanisme de financement REDD+ : AT en appui au PSFE (EUR 375,000 de fev2011 mars 2015, 3 volets : aménagement, observatoire des forêts, de la faune et des produits forestiers OPF (Installation d'une station de réception d'images satellitaires secondaire au Cameroun, en lien avec le centre de formation en traitement d'images satellitaires à Libreville en cours de conception) et dev d'une capacité nationale de suivi permanent par imagerie satellitaire du couvert forestier en lien avec REDD+	MRV, capacity building	CIRAD		AFD-FFEM EUR 3.34 million	
Pays COMIFAC	Appuis dans la mise en oeuvre du programme régional REDD+	Modélisation des tendances de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts à l'échelle nationale et définition de scénario(s) de référence possibles; Quantification de la biomasse sur pied pour les divers types de forêts; Identification d'un modèle pertinent et d'un outil de modélisation approprié en vue des prévisions des dynamiques du couvert forestier à l'échelle nationale; Quantification des stocks de carbone in situ pour les divers types de forêts	MRV, Institutional Support	Service Forestier Américain (UGFS) /centre de recherche pour la foresterie internationale		CARPE/USAID	

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Cameroon, DRC and Gabon	Programme CASCADe (crédits carbone pour l'agriculture, sylviculture, Conservation et l'Action contre la Déforestation)	Développer l'expertise africaine en matière de génération de crédits carbone (MDP) dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, la sylviculture et la bio énergie via une aide aux institutions nationales, des ateliers de formation, une assistance technique aux porteurs de projets, et un vecteur de transfert des connaissances qui facilitera la coopération entre les acheteurs et les vendeurs de crédits	Pilot project, finance, policy, international negotiations, capacity building,	Coordination PNUE, mise en oeuvre CIRAD, ONFI, Biocarbon Fund de la BM		FFEM Total projet: EUR 7.615 million dont EUR 2.3 million du FFEM	
DRC (Kinshasa-Kisangani) and Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	Projet Makala "gérer durablement la ressource bois énergie"	Assurer l'approvisionnement durable des villes de Kinshasa, Kisangani et Brazzaville en bois énergie, tout en limitant l'impact sur l'environnement	Livelihood and forest management, research and education	CIRAD		Union Européenne EUR 3 million	
Cameroon	CANOPY	Validation des méthodes de suivi des forêts avec données très haute résolution (THR)	MRV, analysis	IRD/AMAP	FRM		
World (Cameroon)	Pro-Poor REDD+ project	To strengthen existing forest governance reform processes in line with national poverty-reduction strategies and sustainable forest management in five tropical, forest rich countries	Participation community rights, livelihoods and FM, governance	IUCN-PACO		DANIDA (USD 4.4 million)	Ongoing
World (Cameroon)	REDD+ -ALERT: réduction des émissions issues de la déforestation et à la dégradation grâce à une autre utilisation des terres dans les forêts tropicales humides (reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation through alternative land use in tropical forest)	To facilitate the identification and assessment of viable policy options addressing the drivers of deforestation and their consistency with policy approaches on REDD+ currently being discussed by the UNFCCC. By developing improved spatial quantification of land-use change and the associated GHG fluxes, we will support improved national accounting of GHG emissions resulting from land-use change in tropical forest margins and peatlands	MRV, political economy, livelihoods and FM, international negotiations, participation	Macauley Institute	12 partner institutions from EU and tropical countries (IITA, IRAD Cameroon, EU), linking with the ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins.	EU	Closed?

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
World (Cameroon)	REALU: Reducing emissions from all land uses	To develop through action research, a set of approaches, methodologies and national capacities to implement effective landscape-based strategies for REDD+ within a context of rural sustainable development, national sovereignty, respect for community and indigenous rights, and the integrity of a global greenhouse gas accounting system	Governance, political economy, livelihoods and FM, community rights	ASB Partnership: IITA ICRAF IRAD Cameroon NORAD		NORAD	Closed in 2011?
Republic of Congo	Multi resource forest inventory with the aim of elaborating a land allocation plan in the Republic of Congo	To contribute to sustainable management and better use of the forest ecosystems of the Republic of Congo	MRV, livelihoods and FM, land tenure	National Center of Inventory of Forest and Wildlife resources		CBFF (GPB 2.4 million)	To be started?
DRC	REDD+ for People and Nature (R-PAN)	To support local communities and indigenous people so they can make the most of REDD+ processes; to ensure that REDD+ benefits local communities and indigenous peoples; to make the Lake Tumba landscape model for Zero Net Deforestation and Forest Degradation and to influence policy and the financial structure for REDD+	Livelihoods and FM, community rights, pilot, projects, participation	WWF		NORAD	Ongoing (many workshops)
DRC	REDD+ process in DRC (UN-REDD and FCPF joint mission)	To assist the country to prepare and implement National REDD+ Strategies, to build capacity for REDD+ in developing countries, and to test a program of performance-based incentive payments	MRV, institutions, political economy, participation, international negotiations, national strategy, finance	Ministère de l'Environnement Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme (MECNT)	Groupe de Travail Climat-REDD+ de la société civile WWF, WCS, CI, Université de Kisangani	UN-REDD (FAO, PNUE, PNUE: USD 1.8 million) FCPF (USD 200,000) AFD (?)	

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Cameroon	Climate component of the proPSFE	To support coordination committee and focal points and contribute to a coherent implementation of the REDD+ process	Political economy, institutions, national strategy	GIZ	BMZ KfW MINEP	Multidonor	
Cameroon	Formulation of a national REDD+ strategy (Formulation de la stratégie nationale REDD+)	To elaborate an R-PP	Participation, national strategy, MRV			World Bank (FCPF) (USD 200,000)	Grant approved in 2009, R-PP not submitted
Cameroon	Consultation with communities and civil society on REDD+ in Cameroon (workshop, not a real project)	To consult indigenous communities, disseminate information on the potential of REDD+ projects and formulate recommendations on participatory processes	Participation, community rights	FPP	CED RRI		
Cameroon	REDD+ pilot project Cameroon	To establish a pre-operational system for carbon accounting within the REDD+ framework and support the REDD+ readiness process. Specific objectives include: creating a platform to strengthen dialogue between key stakeholders; identify opportunities for national incentive schemes; detect and assess forest cover and forest cover change; develop tools to establish baseline projections of deforestation and forest degradation; strengthen national capacity on carbon stock accounting; and foster international exchange (south—south corporation) between Cameroon and Bolivia	MRV Institutions	GAF AG	GIZ FAN Bolivia Joanneum Research COMIFAC MINEP	KfW (GBP 620,000) ESA	Closed (2008–2010) Complementarity with REDAF

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Cameroon	Support REPAR and its electorate in contributing to the implementation of REDD+ in Cameroon	To consolidate a national vision for REDD+ and ensure coherence in national policies	Political economy, international negotiations	NESDA-CA IUCN			CARPE (USD 19,256 micro-grants)
Cameroon	Sustainable forest management and climate change (not a real project)	To facilitate the acquisition of satellite pictures of forested areas in Cameroon	MRV	JICA JAFTA	MINFOF MINEP	JICA	Since July 2009
DRC	Civil society and government capacity building within the REDD+ framework	To increase the transparency and participation in REDD+ by mitigating the lack of information available to civil society, and prepare the government of the Equateur province for REDD+	MRV, participation, livelihoods and FM, pilot projects, governance	Woods Hole Research Center Inc	CEPROMAD, CEUM and BDD JBM Ministry of the Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	CBFF (GBP 3.2 million) Moore Foundation (GBP 338,740)	
Gabon	Preparation for project idea note		National Strategy	Ministère des Eaux et Forêts		World Bank (USD 100 million)	Closed
Gabon	Support for the preparation of a national climate plan	To integrate adaptation and mitigation in national development strategy	National strategy, political economy	AFD	Conseil National Climat	AFD(GBP 500,000)	Ongoing (second phase)

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Annex 1. Continued

Country	Title	Objective	Domain covered by the activity	Leading institution	Other institutions	Financing	Status
Gabon	Inventory of forest resources in Gabon	To ensure a better monitoring of national forest resources through the establishment of a forest map for the whole country, the development of a protocol of implementation for a national inventory of forest resources and the development of a database	MRV		Ministère des Eaux et Forêts	JICA (USD 2.465 million)	Started in 2012
Gabon	Agence de l'observatoire des images satellitaires pour le suivi et l'évolution du couvert forestier	To establish an antenna for receiving satellite images and to create a competence center for remote sensing	MRV Institutions	Conseil National Climat		AFD (GBP 9 million)	??

Annex 2. REDD+ projects on the ground

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
REDD+ project (with carbon credit)								
DRC	A carbon credit project for Tayna and Kisimba-Ikobo community nature reserves in Eastern DRC	To reduce carbon emissions, secure vital watersheds and habitat for a wide-variety of plants and animals, many of them threatened or endangered	Forest protection activities Community activities (tbd)	CI	Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International AFD USAID CARPE Program	Walt Disney (USD 4 million)	Ongoing since 2010	Carbon credit Validation VCS and CCBS standards
DRC	Jadora project in the SAFBOIS forest concession in Isangi territory	To fight against deforestation and forest degradation due to logging, i.e. induced by the opening of roads for the evacuation of the logs that facilitates the exploitation of wood energy and the conversion of forest into agricultural land by local people	Plantation	Jadora/Safbois				Carbon credit CCBA standards
DRC	Mai Ndombe REDD+ community-based forest conservation project	To benefit climate stability, wildlife habitat, and socioeconomic conditions for local stakeholders	Village-based stewardship plans, Intensification and diversification of agriculture Improvement of wood-burning cook stoves Establishment of fuelwood plantations Off-farm revenue-generating activities	ERA (ecosystem restoration associates)			Ongoing since 2011 In the process of obtaining both VCS and CCBA validations	Voluntary and pre-compliance markets VCS and CCBA standards

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Republic of Congo	Projet REDD+/UFE Pikounda Nord en République du Congo		tbd	Société forestière CIB/OLAM	Carbon conservation		PDD with approved VCS standard	?VCS
Potential REDD+ projects								
DRC	REDD+ integrated pilot project in the Luki Biosphere Reserve in the Mayombe forest	To implement a Model of Sustainable development based on local organizations and integrating administrative and customary institutions Propose a financing public-private mechanism	Protection of 20.000 ha of natural forest, protection of 5.000 ha of savannas, individual micro-plantation, agroforestry, local development comity (CLD) Integrated management system at the farm scale Small scale private plantation Capacity building of local authorities	WWF	ONFI UCL	CBFF (GBP 2.3 million)	Approved, starting date in 2012	Exploration of sustainable financing and carbon credit: private-public partnership.
DRC	Geographically integrated REDD+ pilot project in Mombasa	To help reduce deforestation and poverty in the Congo Basin. Its specific objectives are to: (i) increase forest cover and improve the living conditions of forest-area populations; and (ii) create basic conditions that would win DRC eligibility for carbon market benefits and PES	Plantation of cocoa under shade Reforestation Agricultural intensification (cassava...) (Industrial) Sustainable forest exploitation Capacity building of local authorities	WCS	UNIKIS OSAPY CDPE SOS NATURE, WCS, DGPA FORESTS MONITOR et OCEAN	CBFF (GBP 3 million)	Ongoing since 2011	Exploration of carbon market benefit and PES

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Cameroon	Implication des peuples autochtones Bagyéli dans la gestion durable du parc national de Campo-Ma'an.			Réseau des ONG de Campo Ma'an et environs (ROCAME)	CBFF	EUR 166,327	started	
Cameroon	REDD+ Initiative in communal forest	Etablir des bases techniques et stratégiques pour un programme REDD+ communal; Potentielles activités REDD+ : Séries de conservation ; Régénération artificielle assistée ; Techniques d'exploitation forestière à impact réduit ; Protection contre le feu Protection contre la divagation du bétail ; Agroforesterie ; protection de la biodiversité	Conservation SFM Agroforestry	Centre Technique de la Forêt Communale (CTFC)	FAO-GEF, GIZ, MINEP		Idée de projet validé par le GEF; projet endossé par Gouvernement; USD 10 million/ EUR 7.2 million	
Republic of Congo	Suivi de la couverture Forestière Nationale Nationale	1. Appui institutionnel pour l'orientation du processus REDD+ dans le pays; 2. Cartographie de la déforestation et de la dégradation; 3. Renforcement des Capacités locales		GAF	Agence Spatiale européenne (ASE)			

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Gabon	Appui à la Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestières au Gabon			Ministère des Eaux et Forêts du Gabon	CBFF	EUR 5,989,000		
Gabon	Appui à la gestion durable des ressources forestières du Gabon	i) Elaborer un plan d'affectation des terres et inventorier les ressources forestières nationales; (ii) Régénérer par plantation les essences forestières mises en réserve; (iii) Reboiser les zones de savanes dégradées situées en lisière de forêts; iv) Développer l'agroforesterie communautaire dans les zones dégradées à la suite de l'agriculture		Ministère des Eaux et Forêts du Gabon	BAD	UAC 5,240,974/ EUR 6 million		
Gabon	Appui à l'aménagement forestier durable	Valorisation de la biodiversité, gestion de l'information environnementale, appui au développement de l'écotourisme			FFEM	GBP 3.35 million		
CAR	Apiculture améliorée et reforestation autour de la forêt de Bagandou			Comité pour le développement intégré des communautés de base (CODICOM)	CBFF	EUR 265,856		
CAR	Promotion de la foresterie communautaire en République Centrafricaine			Programme de Gestion Participative des Ressources Forestières (PGPRF)	CBFF	EUR 1,700,260		

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
DRC	Integrated REDD+ pilot project in Isangi	To illustrate the concept of town and country planning and governance through micro-zoning while demonstrating concrete profits through the development of alternative activities	Participatory micro-zoning Regeneration of 90 ha of forests Agricultural intensification (food crop, rice production) Cattle breeding Community radio station Local committee	OCEAN	UNIKIS INERA IFA ONG Protection et conservation de la nature (PCN). MECNT	CBFF (GBP 2.5 million)	approved, started since 2011	?
DRC	Agroforestry REDD+ pilot project South Kwamouth	To reduce the deforestation and the degradation of grounds in Kwamouth and to increase food safety of the populations of Kwamouth and opening up of Kwamouth	Sustainable land management (10,000 ha) Agroforestry (1,300 ha) Plantation Cassava production Infrastructure (market, health center, school, road)	NOVACEL	ONFIWRI MECNT	CBFF (GBP 2.5 million) NOVACEL (GBP 1.9 million)	approved, starting date in 2012	Carbon credit (certification) with the World Bank and ORBEO
DRC	Geographically integrated REDD+ pilot project: EcoMakala +	To develop a new model of community afforestation, of which the implementation of a system of rotary capital including profits.	Reforestation of 1,000 ha in the park Individual micro plantation of 1,000 ha of individual agroforestry Improved woodstoves Making of briquette	WWF	ONFI UCL ICCN UN_Habitat MECNT	CBFF (USD 2.5 million)	approved, starting date in 2012	Exploration of carbon credit (MDP, PES or REDD+)

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
DRC	Integrated REDD+ pilot project du Kaponda Projet pilotes REDD+ Intégré du Kaponda	To develop community forest management	Participatory micro zoning Community forest	ONG Premi Congo				
DRC	Civil society and government capacity building within the REDD+ framework in Equateur Province	To develop the capacity of forest management, and its surveillance in the Equateur Province. This project aims also at increasing the transparency and the participation in REDD+ by mitigating the lack of information of the civil society and the government to prepare the Equateur province for REDD+	Agroforestry plantation Reforestation Micro-credits Community co-operative Capacity building for MRV and forest mapping	Woods Hole Research Center Inc	CEPROMAD CEUM BDD JBM WCS WWF PREMICONGO NOVACEL OCEAN, ZSL MECNT	CBFF (GBP 3.2 million) Foundation Moore (GBP 338,740)	approved, starting date in 2012	
DRC	Sankuru community "Fair Trade" carbon initiative: Innovative management of community-controlled protected areas	Simultaneously to prevent deforestation, protect biodiversity and increase incomes	Community-based management Forest management system (forest resource inventory, land-use planning and tools and techniques to control forest clearance) Alternative opportunities for income (community co-operative)	Bonobo conservation initiatives	Congo park authorities ICCN ACOPRIK	CBFF (GBP 1.3 million)	Ongoing since 2011	Carbon credit: voluntary protocol

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
DRC	Bonobo conservation concession in Equateur Province in DRC	To stop deforestation, land degradation and the loss of globally important biodiversity by having local communities manage resources in a sustainable manner while developing a local economy based on conservation	Create a 485,000 ha conservation concession (non extractive use) Community management plan	Conservation International Foundation		CBFF (GBP 1.3 million)	Ongoing since 2011	Exploration of emerging carbon market
DRC	Project Virunga-Hoyo: Working with communities to reduce deforestation and alleviate poverty	To work with communities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and alleviate poverty in the Virunga-Hoyo region in the DRC	Agroforestry (cocoa) Plantation (tree nurseries) Local forest management Fuel-efficient stove Increasing the areas of conserved/ managed forests by at least 1,500km ²	Zoological Society of London	WCS WWF Esco Kivu Conservation Company (	CBFF (GBP 2.3 million) + Darwin Initiative)	Ongoing since 2011?	Exploration of carbon income
DRC	Ibi Batéké Carbon Sink Plantation (IBCSP)	The project is leading the local population and farmers to stop the destruction of natural forests and to concentrate on planting managed forests	Annual reforestation of 900 ha per year: agroforestry (800 ha) plantation (100 ha) Farming system	NOVACEL	Belgium's Biochar Fund UNEP (CASCADe program) World Bank (BioCarbon Fund) Orbeo	UMICORE, SUEZ and the AFD (for the investment) USD 4 million	Part I ongoing since 2008 Actively selling carbon credit to Orbeo and BioCarbon Fund	Carbon credit CDM and VCS standards

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Cameroon	Community payment for ecosystem services	To protect forest resources by finding ways to integrate PES and community forest management	Forest protection and regeneration Sustainable forest use and management Tree plantation Sustainable agriculture Improved agroforestry and cocoa farms Non-timber forest products income activities	CED	BioClimate (Plan Vivo) Rainforest Foundation UK	DFID (CBFF)	Ongoing since 2010, Plan Vivo PIN approved in July 2010 Validation expected 2012	PES and certification (Plan Vivo standards for PES)
Cameroon	CBSP-Conservation and sustainable use of Ngoyla Mintom forest	To establish a core Protected Area within the Ngoyla-Mintom forest, through an approach based on land-use planning and, fostering public-private partnerships	SFM in the forest block Participatory planning Conservation	MINFOR MINEP		WB (GEF USD 3.5 million) GIZ (USD 1 million) Gov of Cameroon (USD 2.5 million) WWF (USD 2 million) Private sector (USD 1 million)	Planned. Link with the following initiative of WWF	Creation of sustainable finance mechanism based on private-public partnership and carbon market

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Cameroon	WWF's Ngoyla Mintom programme (REDD+ at Ngoya Mintom)	To contribute to biodiversity conservation and to safeguard and maintain carbon stocks in the Ngoyla-Mintom forest block by implementing an agreed land-use plan Sustainable and integrated natural resource management which ensures equitable benefit sharing to local communities and indigenous peoples and contributes towards poverty alleviation and establish a REDD+ pilot project able to generate	Land management plan Establish a pilot REDD+ project able to generate financial benefits for local people Facilitate a participatory and community management of natural resources in the Ngoyla-Mintom forest block. Support the implementation of best environmental and social management practices by forestry and mining companies and infrastructure development sectors	WWF	Government, WB, GEF/ UNOP, local NGO, councils & populations, private sectors	UE (USD 2 million?)		?
Projects in preparation								
DRC	Carbon livelihoods in the headwaters of the Congo/ Lualaba	To rehabilitate severely degraded forests in a region that has suffered massive deforestation due to slash-and-burn subsistence agriculture, charcoal production and mining activities.	Forest management program involving communities to conserve remaining forests Sustainable agricultural practices and education of farmers Alternative economic activities	Envirotrade TFG			Explanatory phase	

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Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
DRC	Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru Forest	To study the role of this relatively pristine native forest ecosystem in carbon sequestration and to provide training, equipment, and support for anti-poaching operations, and technical advice to park service personnel.		WCS			Studies for baseline	
Cameroon	Mount Cameroon National Park Project or Projet du REDD+ du parc national du mont Cameroun	To establish a REDD+ project in the region, financing both the administration of the National Park as well as compensation measures in the surrounding	Planned activities: Protection of the park (160,000 ha) Sustainable management of the park Reforestation in the park Agroforestry and sylvo-pastoral activities supporting local agriculture Promote activities reconciling social development, protection of the environment (tbd, ecotourism)	WWF GIZ	CFA ENVEST	KfW	Feasibility study in 2009 (?) investigation for a legal project structure	
Cameroon	REDD+ Project for the support zones of Korup National Park	To reduce deforestation of the Korup forest and enhance carbon stocks through afforestation and reforestation in the forest reserve as well as its buffers.	Planned activities: Protection of Korup National Park (160,000 ha) Sustainable management of the park Reforestation in the park	WWF KfW				

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Cameroon	Conserving the cross river gorilla landscape: piloting a landscape-scale approach to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation Takamanda National Park	To set the stage for landscape-level planning with the Government of Cameroon (conduct feasibility study, estimating potential emission reductions and options for REDD+ project; strengthen management of existing protected areas; capacity building)	Planned activities: Plan for the development of different land use zones Improving management of existing permanent production forest Create locally-managed protection and production forests (increase buffer zone) Enhance the sustainability of agricultural practices (tenure, agroforestry, farming techniques) Plantation	WCS	GIZ MINEP MINFOF PNUE PSFE	Spain UNEP (USD 100,000) USAID (USD 50,000)	Search for funding, feasibility study	
Cameroon	Projet REDD+ du parc national du Mbam et Djerem	Establish a REDD+ project in the national park and develop knowledge and tools to reduce deforestation and protect biodiversity	Proposed activities: Improve biodiversity conservation in and around the park Participatory land planning Capacity building	WCS	GIZ MINEP MINFOF		Look for funding, feasibility study	

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Region (CAR)	Sangha tri-national three-phased concept for carbon finance and PES based sustainable finance	To build the capacity and infrastructure to generate market-based carbon instruments and to ensure the integrity of long-term investment in rural areas and to assess potential for mitigation, exploration of carbon investments, extension of MRV system	Planned: Preservation of high conservation values Reduced emissions from introduction of techniques such as reduced impact logging and other modifications of operations Infrastructure (road...) Certification and standards	WWF GIZ	WCS TZ, SNV, PACT, CIFED CIFAD CIRAD CFC R.	KfW (USD 2 million?)	Project planned link with IUCN pro poor project?	Bringing production forestry operations within certification and standards (FSC and Green Carbon Standards for climate-based compensation)
Region (Cameroon, Republic of Congo, CAR)	Stabilizing carbon emissions in the Sangha Tri-National forest complex through sustainable financing and improved livelihoods	To support a grant-making program in the Sangha Tri-National Park, covering Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and the Central Africa Republic	tdb Long-term funding mechanism to support park priorities, including community-based activities, conservation areas	Foundation TNS	COMIFAC, WWF (au Cameroun et en CAR), KfW, AFD, USAID, UE, WCS (au Congo), IUCN, MINOF	CBFF (GBP 6,610,000) KfW (GBP 5 million); la brasserie Regenwaldstiftung (GBP 3.5 million) AFD (GBP 3 million)	Ongoing Started since 2009	Sustainable financing
Regional (Cameroon, Republic of Congo, DRC)	Tridom project		Sustainable natural resources management Conservation area	WWF UNOPS	WCS GTZ, SNV PACT, APEDTS R. LAGA TRIDOM institutions	ECOFAC (USD 13 million) FEM (USD 10 million); Government of Cameroon (USD 7 million); WWF (USD 4 million) Gabon, WCS, CI, ITTO Congo	Planning phase	

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Region (Cameroon, Republic of Congo)	Enhancement forestry waste in Central Africa and reforestation of degraded systems in Central Africa	To slow down deforestation (by returning the rate of rebus forester of 75% today to 25% at the end of the project) and to improve the living conditions of the local populations by the marketing of products stemming from the exploitation of rebus, from agroforestry and development of socioeconomic infrastructure	Marketing of products stemming from the exploitation of rebus Local management comity Development of sedentary agriculture Restoration of degraded land (agroforestry and plantation) Socioeconomic infrastructures	Global Water Partnership Central Africa (GWP)		CBFF (GBP 1.5 million)	Approved, start in 2012	
Other example of mitigation project								
DRC	CONSAVA project	The main objective is to increase thermal efficiency through CONSAVA stove use, forest conservation through reduced consumption of wood energy and saving of firewood by 60% compared to the traditional stove	Dissemination of improved stoves	Société TAICOM Congo				

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
DRC	Phasing out slash-and-burn farming with bio-char	Replacing slash-and-burn farming with a system that uses bio-char aims to solve four pressing problems simultaneously through its projects: bio-char will improve soil fertility, sequester carbon, phase out slash-and-burn farming and yield renewable energy	Farming improvement Energy activities aimed at optimizing the co-generation of bio-char and energy	ADAPEL	Bio-char fund	CBFF (GBP 338,000)	Ongoing since 2009. No credit yet sold	Carbon credit: Voluntary market
DRC	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> cultivation in the Democratic Republic of Congo	The intended objectives of this project are the sequestration of carbon dioxide by the cultivation of <i>Jatropha curcas</i> , regeneration of degraded soils and protection of soils against erosion, empowerment of local communities to develop sustainable agro-forestry practices, and provision of an alternate livelihood potential for local communities	Planting 14,000 hectares of <i>Jatropha</i> production of biodiesel fuel Other agricultural activities by adopting an intercropping farming method	OGEC BioDeC		Carbon2Green (C2G, sale of carbon credits)		CDM project
DRC	Congo Kilwit reforestation		Reforestation	PrimaKlima-Weltweit			In progress	Carbon credit: Voluntary carbon market, No standard for the moment

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
DRC	Reforestation project using native species in Maringa-Lopori-Wamba region (DRC): establishment of the 'Bonobo Peace Forest'	To establish a new forest cover area to enhance carbon sinks and to establish a standard natural habitat unit for bonobo	Plantation with native arboreal species Safeguard of bonobos in a protected reserve after reforestation Introduction of cattle and other breeding animals Introduction of economic activities to improve the economic state of local population, planning of informative and educational program	Bonobo conservation initiatives	Infrastrutture e Servizi S.p.A. AVSI, Woods Hole Research Center Capno International Developments, Carbon2Green, Development Ltd., OGEC, BioDeC		Ongoing Some credit already sold	CDM carbon credits
Cameroon	Alternatives to mangrove destruction for women's livelihoods in Central Africa Alternative à la dégradation des mangroves pour le bien-être des femmes en Afrique Centrale	To reduce poverty and the degradation rate of the African equatorial forest in facilitating the adoption of sustainable production techniques by vulnerable women, who depend on mangrove ecosystems for their livelihoods.	Improved woodstove Increase productivity of fish processing Aquaculture	OPED	World Fish Center, University of Stirling	CBFF (GBP 274,315)	Ongoing, activities implemented	

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
Cameroon	Reforestation of degraded areas and promoting value-addition for non-timber forest products in the Sanaga Maritime Region of Cameroon	To promote participatory management and reforestation of community forests in six villages	Participatory management and reforestation of community forests Developing non-timber forest products with economic potentials	Cameroon Ecology (Cam-Eco)		CBFF (GBP 283,628)		
Cameroon	Northwest Cameroon reforestation	To empower youth through providing training in environmental awareness, tree planting, tree nursery management, grafting, beekeeping and other alternative income generating activities.	Plantation Alternatives activities (bee keeping) Empower youth through providing training in environmental awareness	Youth Outreach Program		Carbon Me (UK)	Since 2008	Carbon credit (voluntary market)
Cameroon	Reforestation project of CODEMA II Projet de reforestation et de réhabilitation des écosystèmes forestiers autour des palmeraies	To contribute to the reduction of the poverty and the anarchy exploitation of forests in the village of Manguen, to reduce the pace of deforestation and to contribute to improve REDD+ mechanisms	Tree plantation in fallow and agro-forestry plantation Develop activities connected to non-timber forest products Cultural techniques connected to the agricultural settlement and to the sustainable development of non-timber forest products	CODEMA		CBFF (GBP 225,563) CODEMA (GBP 23,683)	Approved starting date in 2012	

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Annex 2. Continued

Country	Project title	Objectives	Activities	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Status	Carbon valorization/compensation
CAR	Participative management and restoration of degraded forestry landscapes in the Biosphere Reserve-Basse Lobaye (RBBL)	The main objective of the project is to contribute to the restoration and to preservation of the biodiversity and the forest ecosystems in CAR, through the restoration of 50 ha of surfaces degraded in the RBBL	Restoration of 50 ha of degraded land Dissemination of agro-forestry techniques Tree plantation Participatory forest land planning Alternative activities and conversion activities: fish farming, cattle Sedentary agricultural techniques for pygmy communities	Organisation Centrafricaine pour la Défense de la Nature (OCDN)		CBFF (GBP 150,000)	Approved starting date in 2012	

Annex 3. National adaptation programs

Countries	Programme	Sectors	Domain	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Duration
Republic of Congo	Supporting integrated and comprehensive approaches to climate change adaptation in Africa - Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	Forestry Energy Coastal zone management	Capacity building Institutional framework Policy, legislation Project development and financing support Awareness raising Research programme	UNDP	Ministry of Sustainable Development of Forest Economy and Environment; Ministry of Economy, Planning and Land Management and Integration	USD 3 million Gov of Japan	2 years (2010–2012)
Cameroon	Supporting Integrated and comprehensive approaches to climate change adaptation in Africa - Cameroon	Coastal zone management Energy Health Agriculture	Capacity building Institutional framework Policy, legislation Project development and financing support Awareness raising Research programme	UNDP	Ministry of Environment and Natural Protection	USD 3 million Gov of Japan	3 years (2009–2012)
Gabon	Supporting integrated and comprehensive approaches to climate change adaptation in Africa - Gabon	Coastal zone management	Capacity building Institutional framework Policy, legislation (design and implementation) Financing support and mechanisms Knowledge dissemination	UNDP	Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	USD 2.465 million Gov of Japan	2 years (2010–2012)

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Annex 3. Continued

Countries	Programme	Sectors	Domain	Leading Institution	Other partners	Financing	Duration
DRC	Building the capacity of the agriculture sector in DR Congo to plan for and respond to the additional threats posed by climate change on food production and security	Agriculture/ food security	Capacity building Project development Consultation Financing mechanism	UNDP	Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forêts	USD 3.410 million GEF and PNUD (LDCF)	5 years (2010–2015)
CAR	Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Central African Republic	Agriculture/ food security	Policy (design and implementation) Implementing adaptation option Knowledge dissemination	UNDP	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment	USD 3.058 million GEF (LDCF)	5 years (2011–2016)
Cameroon	Water, climate and Development programme (WCDP) in Africa	Water management	Policy development Capacity building Institutional framework Financing mechanisms	CRDI	Multiple (CIFOR, Universities...)	CAD 16.25 million from IDRC, and GBP 25.25 million from DFID	5 years extended (2006–2012)
Regional (Cameroon DRC CAR)	Programme Adaptation aux changements climatiques en Afrique (ACCA) par la recherche et le renforcement des capacités	Various	Research programme Capacity building Policy development	Global Water Partnership, African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW)	Governments, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and River Basin Organisations	EUR 12.7 million GWP's Financing Partners	3 years (2010–2013)

Annex 4. Local adaptation projects

Country	Project name	Sector	Domain	Leading Institution	Other partners	Targets	Financing
Regional (Cameroon, DRC, CAR)	Altering the climate of poverty under climate change in sub-Saharan Africa: Setting priorities and strategies for adaptation with the forests to climate change	Forest	Capacity building	CIFOR	UNIKISS, Université de Bangui.	Decision makers and managers	DFID-IDRC
	Global climate change and socioeconomic impact on Cameroon: Examining the Risks and adaptive strategies of agrarian households	Agriculture/food security	Research / Evaluation	WWF/ WCS	GEF/UNEP CWCS, MINEP, MINFOF, Cameroon Mangrove Network (CMN), Université de Buea, UYI	Local ONG Local Populations	GEF/ UNEP
Cameroon	Mangrove resilience assessment and adoption to climate change project	Mangrove	Research / Evaluation	ENDA University of Buea		Rural Farming Local Populations	DFID-IDRC
DRC	JENGA JAMAA project	Agriculture/food security	Development	Africacare Andra		Local communities	USAID

Annex 5. Networks, programs or organizations acting in domains linked to adaptation to climate change in Africa

The following networks either cover the whole Congo Basin or are present in one of its countries.

AATF (African Agricultural Technology Foundation) facilitates and promotes public–private partnerships for the access and delivery of appropriate agricultural technologies for sustainable use by smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa through innovative partnerships and effective stewardship along the entire value chain. It is active in the domain of technological transfer and crop breeding. (Source: <http://www.aatf-africa.org>)

ACMAD (African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development) is the Weather and Climate Centre with African continental competence. ACMAD's mission is the provision of weather and climate information and for the promotion of sustainable development of Africa (notably within the context of national strategies for poverty eradication), in the fields of agriculture, water resources, health, public safety and renewable energy. (Source: <http://www.acmad.ne/en/homepage.htm>)

AGRHYMET is a specialized institute of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) composed of nine member States. It focuses on dissemination of agro-meteorological data to reduce vulnerability to current climate variability of farmers (Source: <http://www.agrhymet.ne/>)

ASARECA (Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa) aims to enhance sustainable productivity, value added and competitiveness of the sub-regional agricultural system. It is working on improved varieties that are less sensitive to climatic stresses (Source: <http://www.asareca.org/>)

ACCCA (Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation) support effective adaptation decisions to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

It draws on lessons learned about communicating climate risk information in clear terms that are relevant to decision-makers; addressing climate risks and adaptation in an integrated, multidisciplinary way; the importance of engaging stakeholders substantively; and the long-term benefits of partnering institutions from scientific and policy communities for understanding and managing climate change risks. (Source: <http://www.acccaproject.org/accca>)

ATPS (African Technology Policy Studies Network) The ATPS is a multidisciplinary network of researchers, practitioners and policy makers that promotes science, technology and innovation policy research, dialogue and practice, for African Development. It considers climate change issues through the lens of integrated water management and innovation of adaptation in agriculture. (Source: <http://www.atpsnet.org>)

CIESIN (Center for International Earth Science Information Network) provides information resources on many topics related to the earth and its environment, in particular on the effect of climate change in Africa. (Source: <http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/>)

ECABREN (East and Central Africa Bean Research Network) is a network that brings together universities, NGOs and the private sector as well as government research and development (R&D) institutions to share bean germplasm and information and expertise in the area of bean breeding and dissemination. (Source: <http://www.ecabren.org>)

FEWSNET (Famine Early Warning System Network) is a leading provider of information and analysis on food insecurity. It provides an information system to identify problems in the food supply system. (Source: <http://www.fews.net/Pages/default.aspx>)

ICRAF (World Agroforestry Research Center) has a dedicated research program on improvement of cash crops, management of water resources, land-use planning, and improved resilience of agricultural systems. (Source: <http://www.worldagroforestry.org>)

ODINAFRICA (Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa) brings together more than 40

marine related institutions from 25 countries in Africa. The network strives to address the challenges faced in ensuring that ocean and coastal data and information generated in national, regional and global programmes are readily available to a wide range of users in an easily understandable format. (Source: <http://www.odinafrica.org>)

CIFOR Working Papers contain preliminary or advance research results on tropical forest issues that need to be published in a timely manner to inform and promote discussion. This content has been internally reviewed but has not undergone external peer review.

This report presents the state of progress of projects and initiatives to promote adaptation and REDD+ in the Congo Basin region and it analyses opportunities for synergies or trade-off between the two strategies. 94 national programs and activities on the ground related to REDD+ and 11 on adaptation have been identified in six countries of the Congo Basin.

The emerging landscape of climate change projects is quite complex and is mainly rooted in historical approaches. Opportunities for funding exists but are not seized; most of the projects are at an early stage with more emphasize on REDD+ than on adaptation, due to uncertainties about spatiotemporal patterns of risk occurrence, lack of clear adaptation solutions. Some other reasons are linked to insufficient political support or lack of interest for the issue amongst project managers. Adaptation to climate change is rather diffuse in development approach and does not benefit of national structuring framework as REDD+ does.

Among REDD+ initiatives, there are 1) local demonstration activities that directly aim to reduce carbon emission from deforestation, forest degradation, and sustainable forest management and increase carbon stocks, and 2) readiness activities that try to create an enabling framework for countries to participate in REDD+ deals and develop strategies accordingly. Adaptation to climate change and REDD+ evolves as two parallel and similar processes. Potential for synergies among the two processes exists but are not fully recognized yet. Thus transformational changes are needed to increase the integration of adaptation and mitigation in the current climate portfolio. In particular, there is a need for tools, information and knowledge to support decision makers to harmonizing climate policies.



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