

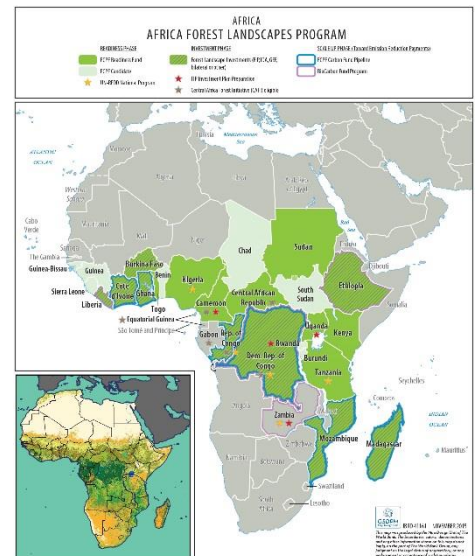


THE AFRICA FOREST LANDSCAPES PROGRAM

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The World Bank's Africa Forest Landscapes Program addresses deforestation and forest degradation, the second leading man-made cause of global warming. In Africa, 400 million people's livelihoods depend on forest resources highlighting how forest loss is a development issue.

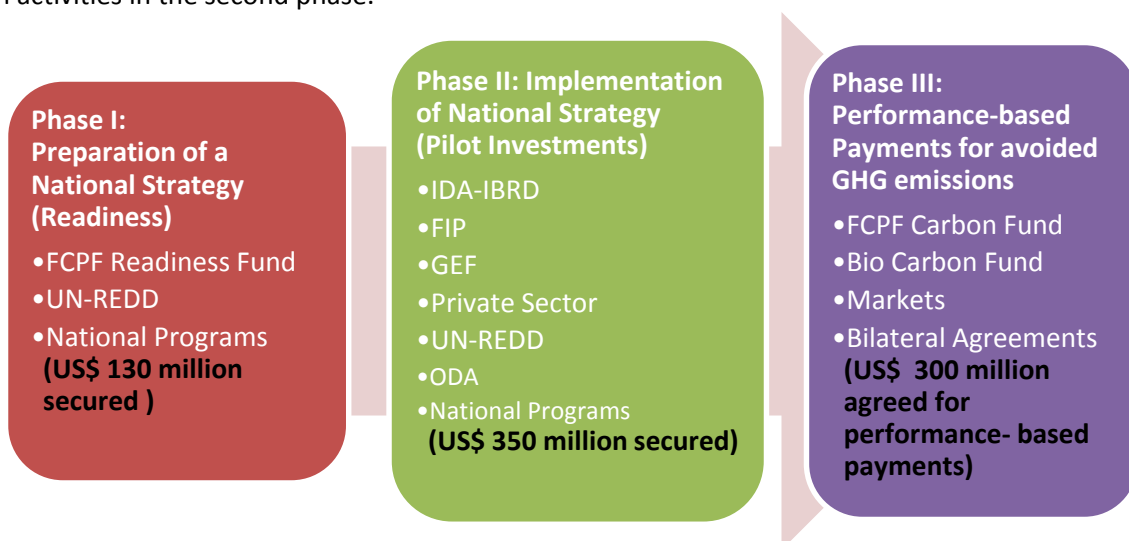
The Forest Landscapes Program aims to promote sustainable forest management, mitigate climate change and transform the livelihoods of forest-dependent people and support vital ecosystem services. An integrated approach is used to allow stakeholders across sectors to plan together for sustainable development and address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Sensitive social issues are conveyed through national discussions and an emphasis is placed on including vulnerable populations' interests in national strategies for addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.



Africa is the region with the most active forest program in the World Bank, and includes a substantial group of countries that are working Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and enhancing carbon stocks (REDD+) programs. It covers many of the diverse forest landscapes of the continent - from the dry woodlands of Burkina Faso, to the lush tropical forests of the Congo Basin; from the mixed use agro-forestry landscapes of Ghana to the highland forests of Ethiopia and Kenya; from the Miombo woodlands of Mozambique to the island tropical forests of Madagascar rich with endemic species.

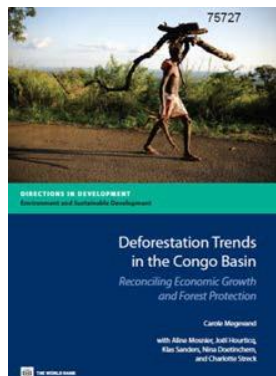
Strengthening forest landscapes is a key facet of the World Bank's approach to Accelerating Climate-Resilient and Low-Carbon Development. The Africa Climate Business Plan for 2016-2020 identifies investments in Forest Landscapes as an integral part of the approach to increasing resilience to the negative impacts of climate change and simultaneously mitigating GHG emissions that exacerbate climatic changes.

The Forest Landscape Program consists of three phases that overlap to a large extent: Phase I – readiness; Phase II – pilot investments and reforms; and Phase III – performance-based payments. A programmatic approach for funding combines different sources to cover these phases. In the first two phases, a national strategy is developed and implemented through the facilitation and improvement of enabling conditions (legal framework, capacity building, governance structures and monitoring and verifications systems) and early investments in results-based demonstration activities. Phase III provides payments for verified emission reductions, achieved among other things through activities in the second phase.



The Africa Forest Landscapes Program is based on analytical work, partnership and investments.

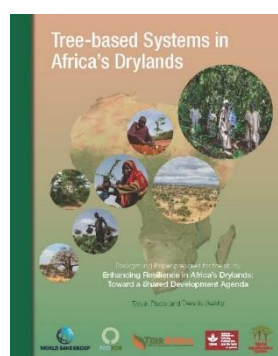
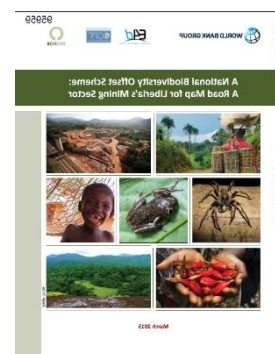
Analytical Work



The Africa Forest Landscapes Program is based on strong analytics. With funds from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), countries formulated a total of 17 **Readiness Preparation Proposals**. These provide in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation, forest cover levels, plans for developing National Strategies, reference emissions levels, environmental and social analyses and links to the broader economic, institutional and governance structures. Seven countries have deepened their analysis in targeted program areas for future **Emission Reduction Programs** in **Idea Notes** that will be developed into full program proposals.

Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin: Reconciling Economic Growth and Forest Protection helped decision-makers understand the nature of the pressures on forests and the potential trade-offs as they define development policies that reconcile social and economic needs. Building on the assessment of deforestation trends in the Congo Basin, the Bank is supporting an application of the approach to strategic land use planning through a pilot on **Balancing Mining and Conservation in the Congo Basin**, with support from PROFOR using participatory planning approaches to enhance processes for forest planning and economic development.

A National Biodiversity Offset Scheme: a Road Map for Liberia's Mining Sector focuses on Liberia's mining sector, which has the potential to become a significant engine for growth and broader based development. It explores the feasibility of implementing a national biodiversity offset scheme to help minimize the adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services resulting from mining.



The **Liberia Forest Sector Diagnostic** including an assessment of significant governance issues, provided key inputs for the development of the country's national strategy.

Tree-based Systems in Africa's Drylands identifies promising investment opportunities at the level of tree-based systems and species, and presents well-defined management practices to accelerate rural economic growth in the drylands.

Two movies were also produced: **Heart of Iron** on the mining effects and **Tropical Forests under Threat: Voices from the Baka** on indigenous communities' vulnerability to the degradation of the forest ecosystem.

Partnerships

The World Bank collaborates closely with partners such as the FCPF, the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the BioCarbon Fund (BioCF), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), TerrAfrica, UN-REDD, and the Program on Forests (PROFOR). Together, they produce analytical tools for better forest governance, deeper understanding of the drivers of deforestation and sustainable ways of balancing economic growth and forest conservation. These coalitions warrant the delivery of insightful analysis and practical applications.

Investments

The World Bank developed a financial model combining different instruments. FCPF provides financing for readiness and capacity building; IDA, GEF and FIP finance investments; and financing for performance - based payments are sought through BioCF, FCPF Carbon Fund and bilateral aid agencies. The program is present in 17 countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Rep. of Congo, DR Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda. Examples include the following.

The **Burkina Faso FIP Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (\$26 M)** aims to promote national development policies that support community-based natural resource management. Present in 32 communes, it strengthens sustainable local development and contributes to reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and woodland degradation.



The **Democratic Republic of Congo Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (US\$37 million)** focuses on forested landscapes management and on supporting community-level natural resource management. It addresses the challenges of food security, access to energy, and poverty reduction, with a special attention to indigenous peoples. The **DRC Mai-Ndombe Emission Reduction Program** is among the countries aiming to unlock **US\$60 million** in emissions reductions payments. It addresses the threats posed by the growing needs for charcoal, timber, and food of nearly 10 million people. As the first jurisdictional-scale REDD+ program

in Africa, it covers 12.3 million hectares of land. Mai-Ndombe is an important landscape: it is on the front line of deforestation from Kinshasa, includes the world's largest Ramsar site and is a critical habitat for the bonobo, an endangered great ape. DRC is currently negotiating the possibility of accessing investment funds of US\$ 40 million to strengthen the delivery of the emission reductions.



Ethiopia's Oromia Forested Landscape Carbon Finance Program (\$68M) brings together multiple sectors, including co-benefits such as biodiversity and resilient livelihoods. The Bank, with financial support from Norway, is now working with the Ministry of Environment & Forest and the Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise to prepare a large-scale landscape operation that would reduce deforestation and reforest degraded areas and be reinforced through performance based payments.

The **Ghana FIP - Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforestry Landscapes Project (\$33M)** aims to improve forest and tree management practices by cocoa farmers, communities and forest reserve managers to reduce forest loss and degradation in selected landscape corridors in Ghana's High Forest Zone. The activities collectively aim to ensure the integrity, restoration, and sustainable management of forest reserves, promote sustainable cocoa and agriculture practices; and develop viable alternative.

In **Liberia**, the **Forest Sector Program** financed by Norway (over US\$115 million) will provide a platform to bring together mining, agriculture, and environmental sectors. Together, they will address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, such as inadequate forest governance. Three distinct yet interrelated projects included in the Forest Program are: a forest sector investment and technical assistance project (US\$37.5 million); a rubber plantations emergency operation jointly with IFC to support the renewal of rubber plantations (US\$5 million), general budget support (US\$ 5million); technical assistance for the forest sector (US\$7.5 million) and a results-based carbon payment operation that will pay for the emissions reductions and carbon sequestered by the activities done in Phase III (roughly US\$65 million, under identification). The Forest Sector Program is a key step in the Government of Liberia's long standing commitment to reform the forest sector following a "Four C's "approach that aims to balance and integrate community, commercial, conservation, and carbon uses of the forests.



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