



SUPPORT FOR THE INVESTMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS OF THE REDD+/FIP IN THREE AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
O. Bouyer	DR Congo	60	€30,000	FIP	AfDB	July 2012	Dec. 2012	n/a	f.quintanilha@afdb.org Mob : + 216 276 981928

Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>The overall objective of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) – one of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) - is to raise substantial funding for REDD+ (Reduction of greenhouse gas Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation). Eight pilot countries were selected worldwide, including three from Africa: Ghana, Burkina Faso and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) coordinate the implementation of FIP in these three countries, in close collaboration with national authorities. The FIP investment program of the DRC was approved by the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2011 and while those of Ghana and Burkina Faso were approved in November 2012.</p> <p>Burkina Faso has a budget of US\$30 million, including US\$12 million managed by the AfDB via the Project of Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFD), which has three components: (i) development of a REDD+ reference emission level and a system for the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of emissions, (ii) development of a strategic, regulatory and institutional framework at both national and local levels, and (iii) preparation and implementation of participatory management plans for forests and parks.</p> <p>Ghana has a budget of US\$50 million, including US\$10 million managed by the AfDB Project via the Project of engagement of local communities in REDD+ (DCLA), which has three components: (i) restoration of forests degraded by the private sector, (ii) promotion of sustainable cocoa, and (iii) community restoration of degraded agroforestry landscapes.</p> <p>The DRC has a budget of US\$40-60 million, including US\$24 million managed by the AfDB through the REDD + Integrated Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani areas (PIREDD-MBKIS), which has three components: (i) clarification and securing of land use rights, (ii) development of agricultural alternatives to slash and burn, and (iii) development of forest plantations and agroforestry for food and energy production.</p>	<p>With AfDB being involved in the implementation of FIP in Burkina Faso, Ghana and DRC, the mission was (i) to support, technically and strategically, the preparation of investment plans and FIP projects in Burkina Faso, Ghana and DRC by interfacing with all stakeholders (AfDB, WB, other donors, governments, etc.) and (ii) to regularly advise the AfDB teams in charge of the FIP and CIF.</p> <p>Crosscutting support was provided to the FIP/CIF team in the AfDB: strategic and technical advice on REDD+, proofreading/amendment of various documents (climate profile of the DRC and the Central African Republic, FIP results framework, FIP report on REDD + learning product, FIP procedures for allocating reserves), etc.</p> <p>Specific support was also given to: (i) review and comment on Ghana’s FIP Investment Plan of, (ii) review and comment on Burkina Faso’s FIP Investment Plan and REDD+ readiness preparation proposal (R-PP), and (iii) review and comment on the FIP Investment Plan and PIREDD-MBKIS of the DRC.</p> <p>Specifically, with regard to PIREDD-MBKIS, a field mission and a large literature review (on the following topics: deforestation drivers, agriculture, land, wood-fuel, plantations (agro forestry, community forestry) helped finalize the project concept note, specifying in particular its operational activities and procedures for forest monitoring by satellite (Landsat and SPOT data for three years: 1990, 2000, 2010).</p> <p>The actions of the PIREDD-MBKIS have been detailed: (i) support for the clarification and securing of land tenure and development of land use plans, (ii) support for the sustainable management of forests, the regeneration of degraded forests, and the development of forest plantations and agroforestry (for food and energy production), and (iii) support for the development of alternative agricultural activities to the traditional slash-and-burn.</p>