

CAFI

**CENTRAL AFRICAN
FOREST INITIATIVE**

**INITIATIVE POUR
LA FORÊT DE
L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE**

Congo Basin Forest
Partnership

October 8, 2015



Overview

- The Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) is a new partnership that was launched on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly on September 29, 2015.
- The goal of the Initiative is to directly address the drivers and impacts of deforestation in six Central African nations that have greater than 20,000 km² of rainforest cover by funding multi-sectoral national investment plans that are supported at the highest level of government.



Commitments

- **Central African nations** that join the Initiative commit to developing and implementing national investment frameworks to drive national reforms and carry out multi-sectorial programs aimed at transformational change to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and contribute to sustainable development.
- **Donor nations** that join the Initiative commit to ensuring better coordination and harmonization and to mobilizing resources for the implementation of the national investment frameworks developed by Central African nations. Parts of the donor support will be channeled through a mechanism managed by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. Complementary contributions through other channels will also be encouraged.



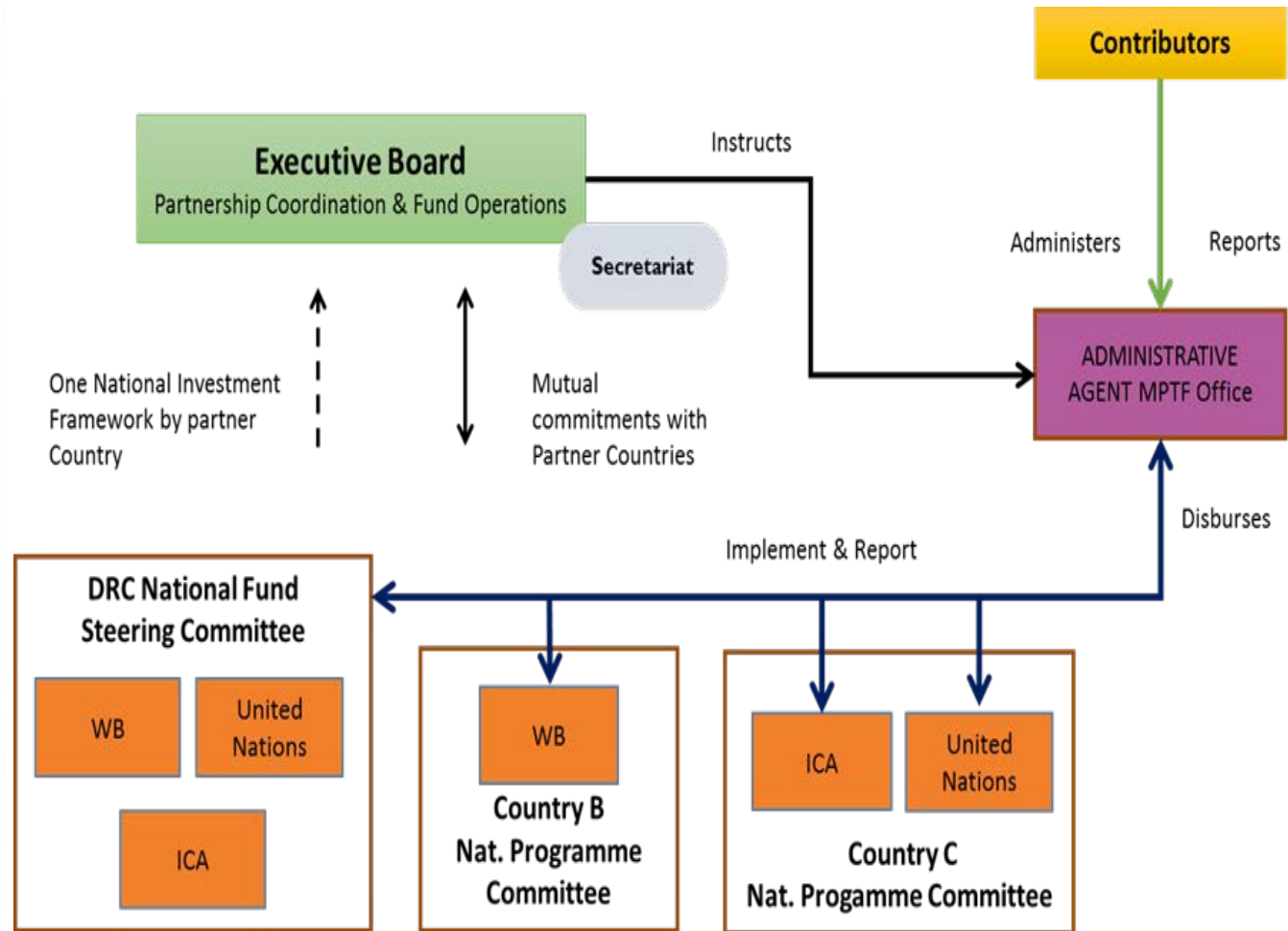


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CAFI Fund Structure



South – South Cooperation

- CAFE encourages and is open to support South-South and triangular cooperation programmes.
- Brazil has joined CAFE and other interested third party countries and international organizations are welcome to participate by offering support for capacity building and exchange of experiences and expertise in the implementation of policies that contribute to fulfilling CAFE objectives.



CAFI Theory of Change

- Emission reductions from deforestation will come from country-level policies and measures that properly address both direct drivers – such as agriculture, wood energy, forestry and infrastructure/ mining – and indirect drivers – such as land use planning and land tenure, governance challenges, and rapid population growth.



CAFI Theory of Change

- At the outcome level, the expected outputs from CAFI will ensure that:
 - Sustainable agricultural practices lead to less land conversion and increased food security;
 - Sustainable alternatives to current wood energy practices are adopted;
 - Forestry sector institutions have the capacity and the legal framework to promote, monitor and enforce sustainable forest management;
 - Future infrastructure and mining projects minimize their overall footprint;
 - Land use planning decisions ensure a balanced representation of sectoral interests and keep forests standing, and better tenure security does not incentivize conversion by individuals or communities;
 - Population growth and migration to forests and forest fronts are slowed down; and
 - Better inter-ministerial coordination and governance resulting in permitting and fiscal regime of economic activities that do not push economic actors to forest conversion and illegal activities.



CONTACT INFORMATION

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Thank You



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