

Acronyms

AFD - *Agence Française de Développement* (French Development Agency)
CAFI – Central African Forest Initiative
CBFP - Congo Basin Forest Partnership
CFCL - *Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales* (Local Community Forestry Concession)
CONAREF - *Commission Nationale de la Réforme Foncière* (National Land Reform Commission)
CSO – Civil Society Organization
DGM – Dedicated grant mechanism
DRC – Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO – Food and Agricultural Organization
FIP – Forest Investment Program
FONAREDD – *Fonds National REDD+* (National REDD+ Fund)
GIZ – *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (German Agency for International Cooperation)
ICA – International Cooperation Agency
IP – Indigenous Peoples
IPLC – Indigenous Peoples and local communities
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature
LoI – Letter of Intent
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
MPTF – Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTF-O – Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
NIF – National Investment Framework
PIREDD - Integrated REDD+ Programme
UK – United Kingdom
UN – United Nations
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
USD – United States Dollar
WB – World Bank

Methodological note: This case study was completed based on written resources publicly available and key informant interviews. Written resources utilized in this case study are cited and referenced in the Annex. Findings derived or confirmed from interviews are uncited to encourage frank discussion with interviewees. Any errors of fact or omission are the responsibility of the author. Unless otherwise indicated, most financial figures in this report date from the end of 2021, with the most recent date of publicly-accessible CAFI reporting. Exceptions include figures obtained from informant interviews and the MPTF Office website which includes real-time reporting of financial figures.

Central African Forest Initiative

Regional approach targeting sustainable development and deforestation

1. Context and vision: The Congo Basin of Central Africa contains the second largest tropical rainforest in the world (1.7 billion square kilometers; annex) and is relatively intact compared to other tropical rainforests. These forests support the livelihoods of more than 50 million people (Molua 2019), including Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC), while the countries of the region have some of the world's lowest Human Development indices and include persistent conflict zones (CAFI 2022a). Governments in Central Africa have typically been constrained by weak administrative, technical and financial capacities in their efforts to combat deforestation and poverty and promote food security and economic development, and operational challenges across the region for external initiatives include inaccessibility to many communities, cultural and socioeconomic diversity, persistent conflict zones and inadequate communications and transportation infrastructure. Donor-risks are pronounced and the proliferation of projects and programs across the Congo Basin makes coordination and alignment of efforts challenging.

The CAFI Declaration, signed in 2015 by donor countries¹ and Central African partner countries², established the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) to:

...[R]ecognise and preserve the value of the forests in the region to mitigating climate change, reducing poverty, and contributing to sustainable development. This objective will be attained through the implementation of country-led, holistic low emissions development investment frameworks that include national policy reforms and measures addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The range of activities to be supported will depend on the specific context of the country and the dynamics of the drivers. The Initiative will be a forum of partnership and cross-country learning.

CAFI Declaration

CAFI is both as a platform for policy dialogue between donor and regional partner countries and a multi-partner trust fund (i.e., the "CAFI Trust Fund" or "CAFI fund") to finance low-emission development across Central Africa. Since 2015, CAFI has secured over \$653m USD in deposits and has funded over \$372m USD³ across 36 enabling, reform and jurisdictional multisectoral programs. CAFI programs are underway in the DRC, Gabon and the Republic of Congo and CAFI has advanced to a second round of funding in the DRC. Programs have mostly been implemented by multilateral and bilateral agencies, with international NGOs increasingly selected as implementing partners. IPLCs do not hold direct decision-making roles over the CAFI fund though they are important stakeholders/partners in provincial multisectoral investments and policy reform investments affecting tenure security, land use planning and sustainable

¹ Initially these included Belgium, The European Union, Germany, Norway, France, South Korea, the Netherlands and the UK. Additionally, Brazil signed the CAFI Declaration as a South-South partner and Sweden has joined as a donor.

² Central African Republic, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon.

³ Figures are as of January 18, 2023. Accessed from <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/afi00>

forest and agriculture management. Additionally, IPLCs participate in national governance bodies such as the DRC's REDD+ National Fund (FONAREDD), through which virtually all CAFE funding to the DRC transits.

CAFI's approach is built from these understandings (from CAFE 2021a):

- Successful investments require considerable political commitment and reform willingness in partner countries;
- Necessary structural reforms may require substantial and well-coordinated financial resources;
- Far larger leverage of donor resources can be achieved when negotiating political roadmaps and specific milestones with a dedicated group of partner countries;
- Risks can be shared among several donors;
- Donors' comparative advantages can be leveraged; and,
- Shared understanding of low emission development for the region and increased coherence between donor and partner country objectives on REDD+/LED are necessary to reach the objectives of the initiative.

As a **political initiative and policy dialogue platform**, CAFE focuses on the development of mutual commitments to sustainable development and reduced deforestation between CAFE and partner countries. These commitments take the forms of National Investment Frameworks (NIF) where key reforms are identified and a Letter of Intent signed at the highest levels (e.g., President, Prime Minister) in partner countries. Currently, the DRC, the Republic of Congo and Gabon have signed LoIs with CAFE⁴ and CAFE is active in Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and the Central African Republic with both policy dialogue and preparatory grants.

The **CAFI Trust Fund** is a passthrough multi-donor trust fund hosted by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O) at UNDP that supports enabling, reform and multisectoral rural development programs across multiple sectors in the six partner countries (annex). This trust fund, with cumulative contributions over \$653m USD and a current balance of over \$243m USD⁵, represents a significant incentive for political dialogue and a potent tool for implementing programs at scale.

2. How does CAFE operate?

- a. **Governance/Transparency:** In addition to **donor countries** and **partner countries**, CAFE operates through several distinct entities (Figure 3, below):

CAFI Executive Board: High-level decision-making entity responsible for policy dialogue and fund management. Comprised of representatives from donor governments, UNDP and the MPTF (ex-officio). Permanent observers to

⁴ The DRC signed its 2nd Lol with CAFE in November 2021 for the period of 2021-2031 for an allocation of up to \$500 million USD from the CAFE Trust Fund. As of January 2023, \$60 million USD has been released from the CAFE Trust Fund.

⁵ Donor commitments total over \$834m USD. Figures are as of January 18, 2023. Accessed from <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/afi00>

the CAFI Executive Board include: The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), the FAO and the World Bank. Observer status can be granted to other countries or entities on an ad-hoc basis.

CAFI Secretariat: Based in Geneva and with representatives/focal points based in partner countries, the Secretariat supports the Executive Board with technical and policy advice, support for strategic planning, and acts as the central coordinating structure for CAFI.

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O): Administrative Agent for the CAFI Trust Fund, responsible for receiving, administering and managing financial contributions into the Multi-Partner Trust Fund and disbursements to implementing organizations, as well as financial reporting to donors.

DRC REDD+ National Fund (FONAREDD, for the DRC only): The *Fonds National REDD+* (FONAREDD) was setup as a financial instrument within the government of the DRC⁶ in 2012 in order to facilitate REDD+ investment and predates the formation of CAFI. UNDP provides fiduciary management via the MPTF Office. A Technical Committee is charged with evaluating proposals that are later validated by a Steering Committee.

Implementing Organizations: The organizations that implement programs funded by CAFI include UN agencies (e.g., UNDP, UN-Habitat, FAO), the World Bank, International Cooperation Agencies (e.g., AFD, Enabel, GIZ), international NGOs (e.g., IUCN, One Acre Fund, Farm Africa, The Nature Conservancy) and national governments.

High-level decision-making within CAFI is carried out by the Executive Board, where all nine donors and the UNDP sit (on behalf of the UN agencies). Executive Board decisions are published online, along with CAFI operational rules and procedures. Partner countries play key roles in all phases of CAFI-financed work, including development of the NIFs and program implementation.

& c. Priorities/Prioritization and the Financial Mechanism: CAFI aims to address the drivers of deforestation holistically (annex), financing both integrated multi-sectoral programs (e.g., PIREDDs in the DRC) and sectoral policy reforms. CAFI priorities are programmatic by nature and defined by sector and geography in each partner country's National Investment Framework, and include both CAFI-financed programs and those of Green Climate Fund, the Forest Investment Program (FIP), Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, bilateral agencies and other initiatives (CAFI 2021a). The political dialogue process (including the NIF followed by signing of the Lol) is where donors and partner governments negotiate their mutual commitments. Given the high-level political nature of these negotiations, IPLC stakeholders are not directly involved nor always immediately appraised of negotiating positions⁷, though there are varying indirect mechanisms to provide input to donor countries and partner governments⁸. Donors have the option to earmark their contributions.

Prioritization and financial mechanisms follow different pathways depending on the existence of a national fund (DRC) or results-based payments (Gabon). In this final modality, Norway

⁶ Within CAFI partner countries, this intermediary is unique to the DRC – in other partner countries, governments and implementing organizations work more directly with the CAFI Secretariat.

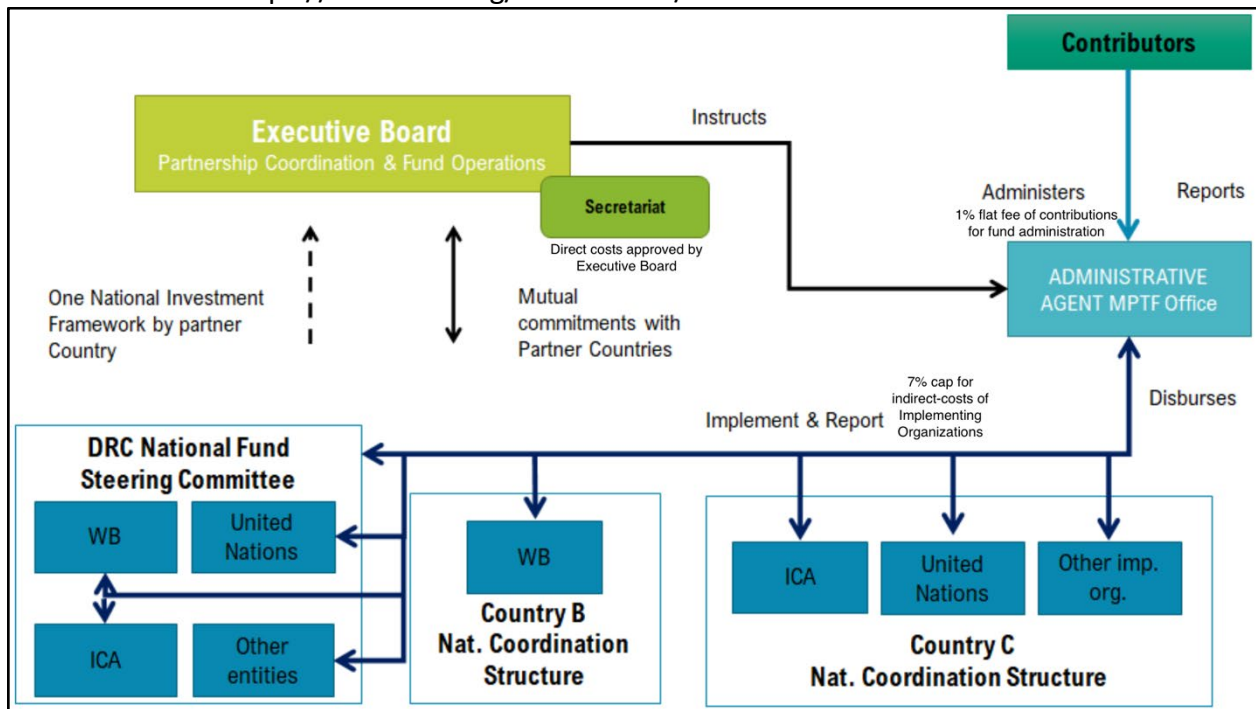
⁷ Transparency International's 2020 governance evaluation of CAFI identified the need to permit CSOs and IPLCs to meaningfully participate in fund discussions. Since then, the most recent CAFI Terms of Reference (CAFI 2021a) states that the Executive Board will organize annual reviews where these stakeholders, along with national governments and private sector representatives, will be invited to discuss progress toward targets in the Lol – discussions that have been organized regularly in the countries where CAFI has signed LOIs.

⁸ Donor countries maintain informal dialogues with IPLC representatives in order to receive input about investment priorities.

committed, via the CAFI Trust Fund, \$150m USD in results-based payments to Gabon for emissions reductions. After verification of the country’s deforestation rates, Gabon received its first payment of \$17m USD in 2021.

It was important to the countries that launched and initially capitalized the CAFI Trust Fund that the fund be managed externally, in this case the MPTF-O (Karsenty 2020). As Administrative Agent for CAFI, the MPTF-O charges a flat fee of 1% of total contributions to carry out its responsibilities. The CAFI Secretariat’s direct costs (i.e., cost of services required by the Executive Board) are funded on a budget approved by the Executive Board – in early 2023, the approved budget for CAFI’s direct costs was almost \$50m USD⁹. Indirect-costs of implementing organizations are capped at 7% (Figure 3).

Figure 3: CAFI fund flow and decision-making diagram. Fees of entities noted from CAFI 2021a. Screenshot from <https://www.cafi.org/who-we-are/how-we-work>.



- b. **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning:** As a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund, the CAFI Trust Fund utilizes a “pass-through modality”. As a result, Implementing Organizations provide the CAFI Secretariat, FONAREDD (DRC) and MPTF-O with progress reports and annual financial statements for each approved program, guided by the CAFI Secretariat’s recently developed Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Policy¹⁰. Implementing Organizations monitor projects using their internal processes and resources according to their institutional approach.

⁹ Transfers for direct costs were almost \$33m USD. Figure as of March 13, 2023, accessed from <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/afi00>.

¹⁰ Accessed from https://www.cafi.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/2022_12_22_CAFI_MEL_Policy_FINAL.pdf.

- c. **Capacity building:** CAFI and implementing organizations focus significant resources on building durable capacity at national institutions (see CONAREF, 5. Outcome Examples). Significant CAFI investments in local land use planning, natural resource management plans, local governance institutions and stakeholder participation and ownership are made across many programs, directly investing in the capacities of IPLCs, examples of which include IP participation in Local Development Committees (*Comités Locaux de Développement*) in the DRC and the elaboration of local land use/management plans covering 5 million hectares, to date.
- d. **Accountability:** The CAFI Secretariat is primarily accountable to the donors of the trust fund and the members of the Executive Board. Implementing organizations are upwardly accountable to the Executive Board. Despite limited direct accountability to IPLCs, CAFI conducts extensive consultations with representatives of IPLCs when CAFI is the convening entity¹¹. When relevant, IPLC stakeholders are integrated into formal decision-making processes related to programs. For example, in the CAFI-supported Land Tenure Reform Program, IP representatives provided input on drafts submitted to the government. Additionally, for DRC activities funded through FONAREDD, civil society and IP representatives participate in the Technical Committee and Steering Committee for the fund¹² (Transparency International 2020). CAFI follows UNDP procedures for social and environmental safeguards. At the country-level, implementing organizations establish programmatic safeguards in the design and implementation of CAFI-financed programs.

2. Outcome examples relevant for IPLCs

- a. **Political initiative and mobilization:** In November 2021 at COP 26 in Glasgow, Scotland, UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson, on behalf of CAFI, and DRC President Tshisekedi signed the DRC's 2nd Lol for the period of 2021-2031 and an allocation of up to \$500m USD, committing the country to stabilize forest cover loss at 2016-2018 levels¹³, and a commitment toward at least 5 million hectares of CFCLs (Local Community Forest Concessions) granted, collective land tenure rights recognized and the legal and regulatory framework on the protection of IP rights adopted and implemented, among many other commitments (CAFI 2021b).
- b. **The Land Tenure Reform Support Programme in the DRC**, implemented by UN-Habitat and GLTN, includes capacity building of the National Commission on Land Tenure Reform (CONAREF) allowing them to pilot the land reform process and promote the DRC's first land tenure policy to be validated and adopted by government since Independence. The policy draft was informed by extensive consultation and drafting of position papers by CSOs and IPs and endorses the tenure security of customary landholders. The program is now working closely with communities on the development of a Land Law (currently in Parliament), another first for the country, and piloting of community land registries to

¹¹ Many government-led formal processes and mechanisms have limited IPLC consultation.

¹² Nevertheless, direct IP/CSO representation on the FONAREDD committees is relatively minor compared to that of the government.

¹³ Based on estimates by the CAFI-financed Programme to Support the National Forest Monitoring System.

support land tenure security (i.e., documentation and registration) in Mambasa and Mai-Ndombe Province.

- c. **Programme for the Support of Indigenous Peoples in the DRC**, implemented by the World Bank and Caritas Congo (2016-2023), received \$2m USD in CAFI co-financing. The program led to the strengthening of IPLC capacities through direct-grants¹⁴ to finance microprojects and support for the development (and adoption by government) of a law to promote and protect the rights of Indigenous Pygmy peoples.
- d. **The Provincial Integrated Programs (PIREDDs) in the DRC**. Across just two of the multisectoral provincial programs (Orientale and Maniema), along with the Programme for the Support of Indigenous Peoples in the DRC (see above), there were 4400 Indigenous Peoples who received high intensity & direct support and 11,024 Indigenous Peoples who participated in trainings, awareness raising, meetings, etc.

3. Challenges associated with donors/funding, Obstacles/barriers/induced inefficiencies regarding CAFI as an intermediary/vehicle for IPLC forest pledge financing:

Direct IPLC financing faces hurdles: CAFI has invested in direct IPLC financing (i.e., World Bank-FIP's DGM) as part of its holistic approach in the DRC. Any new direct financing for IPLCs would need to be part of this multisectoral, territorial approach and be mutual prioritized by donor and partner countries in a LoI. Interviewees identified regulatory hurdles as the major challenges to CAFI as a financier of innovative new modalities for direct grants to IPLCs. This barrier is both with donor-country public spending regulations and CAFI/UNDP policies that restrict the types of entities that can implement programs and act as grantees. Innovative IPLC-financing mechanisms can be challenging to pilot at a scale or for a duration that can accommodate and justify rigorous accreditation and multilateral M&E processes. Additionally, results must be reported back to donor countries that can justify these contributions to their policymakers and public.

Notwithstanding, interviewees have expressed interest in a small-grants mechanism where small, local NGOs can request funding directly. CAFI may be able to finance an intermediary implementing organization to handle follow-up with grantees, such as with the DGM. As CAFI's call for Expressions of Interest are increasingly opened to international NGOs and a few national NGOs, more attention will be drawn to community-based proposals and IPLC-oriented programs. The emergence of more dedicated funding programs in the region could influence both national policy and CAFI's funding priorities. One key innovation of the recent call for proposals in the DRC is a managing agent modality that is expected to channel funding to national civil-society entities with fewer burdens, accompanied with a capacity building program directed to these entities.

¹⁴ As part of the World Bank's Dedicated Grant Mechanism. This represents the only direct-granting of CAFI funding to IPLCs. Microprojects in this program include tree planting, farm development, beehives, fruit trees, fish ponds, and ecological agriculture methods. The program invested in Local Monitoring Committees to monitor microprojects and other project activities. See FONAREDD 2021.

Key government institutions and administrative bodies in the region often have overlapping roles, responsibilities and jurisdictions, with many redundancies that affect both efficiency and efficacy. At the level of CAFI, Implementing Organizations in the DRC work with both CAFI and FONAREDD, slowing disbursements and losing time and resources where there are redundancies.

a. Innovations/approaches used to overcome challenges:

CAFI utilizes its deep experience and partnerships in the region: CAFI was initiated only eight years ago and began approving programs by the next year. This was possible, in part, due to the operational parallels between multilateral agencies. At the same time, multilaterals cannot deliver in all areas – NGOs, especially smaller national NGOs, may be a better fit for working with local communities. In some cases, after an Expression of Interest, CAFI has asked implementing partners responding to calls to work together, such as when a multilateral agency and NGO can offer different strengths (e.g., financial administration/accreditation and proximity to the “point of impact”, respectively) to a program’s implementation. Additionally, close collaboration and cross-learning via CAFI and Implementing Organizations supports effective implementation.

CAFI’s use of the UN’s trust fund mechanism, the MFTP, facilitates transparency and good financial governance in a challenging regional context. CAFI funds do not flow through partner country governments. In addition to CAFI’s transparency and financial reporting requirements, these conditions encourage donor confidence in the fund.

CAFI employs diverse modalities and a trusted fund mechanism in contexts not ordinarily supported by donor efforts. As one of the wealthiest (if still highly unequal), most urbanized countries in Africa, Gabon is an outlier among CAFI partner countries and does not typically qualify for significant Official Development Assistance. From the Norway-funded CAFI results-based modality, Gabon is the first high forest cover and low deforestation country globally to claim payments for emissions reductions and removals. This allows the country to develop, in negotiation with CAFI, a program portfolio adapted to its needs while funds transferred to the country for emissions reductions are transparently governed and administered by the MPTF-O, a key factor to maintain donor trust and ensure more broadly beneficial outcomes. Gabon is able to leverage CAFI funding with its raised profile and growing capacity to catalyze further interest and expertise in low-emission development.

b. What would “good” look like with CAFI vis-à-vis IPLCs?:

Improved mechanisms for IPLC ownership/decision-making: CAFI is a donor-driven initiative. By all accounts, CAFI’s donors are very engaged and have clearly committed substantial financial and political resources to the initiative. In some contexts, CAFI has been able to facilitate more widespread consultations with IPLCs and CSOs than many governmental decision-making bodies which may not allow for external input, or may only allow for observers from civil society. Even so, there is widespread interest to improve pathways for IPLC consultation and input in many multilateral/bilateral-driven processes, though it is recognized

that political discussions between donor and partner governments present restricted opportunities.

More clearly defined roles and responsibilities: Clarifying roles, responsibilities and authority between institutions is one important area for improvement that would impact at all levels, including for IPLCs. This is especially important in partnering government institutions and administrative bodies.

4. Strategic insights from case

- a. Principle insights/takeaways viz. factors that would allow donors to reach communities more effectively/efficiently with finance:

CAFI enables donor countries to mobilize awareness, interest and resources collectively. Donors play a very active role in CAFI, both in their capitals but also in their embassies. For example, when the French held the presidency of the CAFI Executive Board, they mobilized their deep diplomatic networks in the region. The rotating leadership of the board (every two years) brings renewed attention, expertise and resources. This is a major difference between other climate/environment trust funds that operate at this scale.

CAFI's political engagement and trust fund investments are mutually reinforcing. Many of the milestones of the Lol are political in nature and involve trade-offs between different decision-makers in partner country governments. CAFI's network and scale of financing is sufficient to mobilize political will in partner countries. By applying the significant financial and diplomatic resources of donor countries, CAFI is able to engage politicians at the highest levels in partner countries and keep forests and low emission development on the agenda for national decision-makers.

CAFI's network mobilizes untapped resources in the region. Recently, at the COP27 Forest and Climate Leaders' Summit, a \$120m USD investment¹⁵ was made by CAFI and Dutch investment fund &Green to support zero deforestation commodity chains and a technical assistance facility to support private sector actors to access "derisked" loans (CAFI 2022b). This fills a significant gap in the region. CAFI was successful at developing this program because of the relationships with private sector partners, companies, governments, CSOs and other development agents (multilateral, bilateral actors) in the region and globally.

Integrated investments yield better, more reliable outcomes. CAFI focuses on integrated multisectoral investments to address deforestation across larger territories. Elements (e.g., land/forest tenure) are not singled out but approached within a suite of activities and investments. This ensures that there are fewer unintended consequences from narrowly targeted approaches that don't take into consideration linkages or feedbacks between drivers of deforestation and poverty (e.g., distress land sales after rural titling program).

¹⁵ CAFI's investment is \$47m USD as donor capital.

Regional approach facilitates collaboration and cross-learning between countries. For example, significant funding allocated to Gabon as results-based payments will allow CAFI to finance initiatives in a context of strong national leadership and motivation. In turn, successful efforts and learning can be scaled to larger countries, such as the DRC.

Where and under what conditions would learning from this case be more relevant (and alternatively, where might what we learn be not relevant?)

- Large-scale approaches with low IPLC-direct decision making/ownership, especially cases with significant bilateral/multilateral donor commitment where political/diplomatic capacities and expertise can be leveraged with programmatic and policy reform investments.
- Countries/regions where weak governance necessitates an external fiduciary (e.g., MPTF).
- Regions where significant cross-learning between countries is possible and important to inform program development, implementation and address common operational challenges.

b. Scalability

- Replicability:** Globally, there appears to be no direct parallel to the niche that CAFI currently works in. CAFI partners with administratively weak states, some still very much in the process of formation. The gaps in technical and administrative capacity across the Congo Basin are relatively significant compared to those in other high-value tropical forest regions (e.g., SE Asia, the Amazon).
- Expansion:** In 2015 CAFI set its target capitalization at \$500m USD. Since then, growth of the fund has been rapid. In 2020, CAFI funding more than doubled, compared to 2019 (UN-MPTF & Dag Hammarskjold Foundation 2022). In 2021, CAFI was on track to surpass this initial target, with the additional signing of the 2nd Lol with the DRC in late 2021 for another \$500m USD. Thus far, CAFI has been focused on laying the groundwork for programmatic investments in Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and the Central African Republic via preparatory grants and policy dialogues.

The administrative agent, UNDP's MPTF, already administers 242 funds with almost \$18.2b USD in commitments¹⁶ and this type of pooled inter-agency fund is increasingly preferred by UN agencies for development assistance (UN-MPTF & Dag Hammarskjold Foundation 2022). Given that CAFI is a small percentage of this total (even if the largest single environment/climate fund¹⁷), realistic scenarios for upscaling (for example, commitments beyond USD \$1B+) do not pose challenges to the fund manager/administrative agent.

The greater challenge with further upscaling comes from the increased burden on the CAFI Secretariat to carry out its work with more numerous programs, especially as additional partner

¹⁶ Figures as of January 18, 2023. Accessed from <https://mptf.undp.org/>.

¹⁷ <https://mptf.undp.org/fund-type/climate-and-environment-funds>

countries initiate program portfolios, and the induced inefficiencies of operating with increasingly diverse administrative requirements. These challenges have resulted in the Secretariat recruiting additional staff, especially related to the increasingly technical demands of their role in CAFI (e.g., advising Executive Board, donor countries). Operating at current levels (e.g., 100-200m USD/year) is an efficient scale for CAFI as currently constituted.

5. Annexes (References Cited, Figures)

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Figure 1: Central Africa's forests (Karsenty 2020).

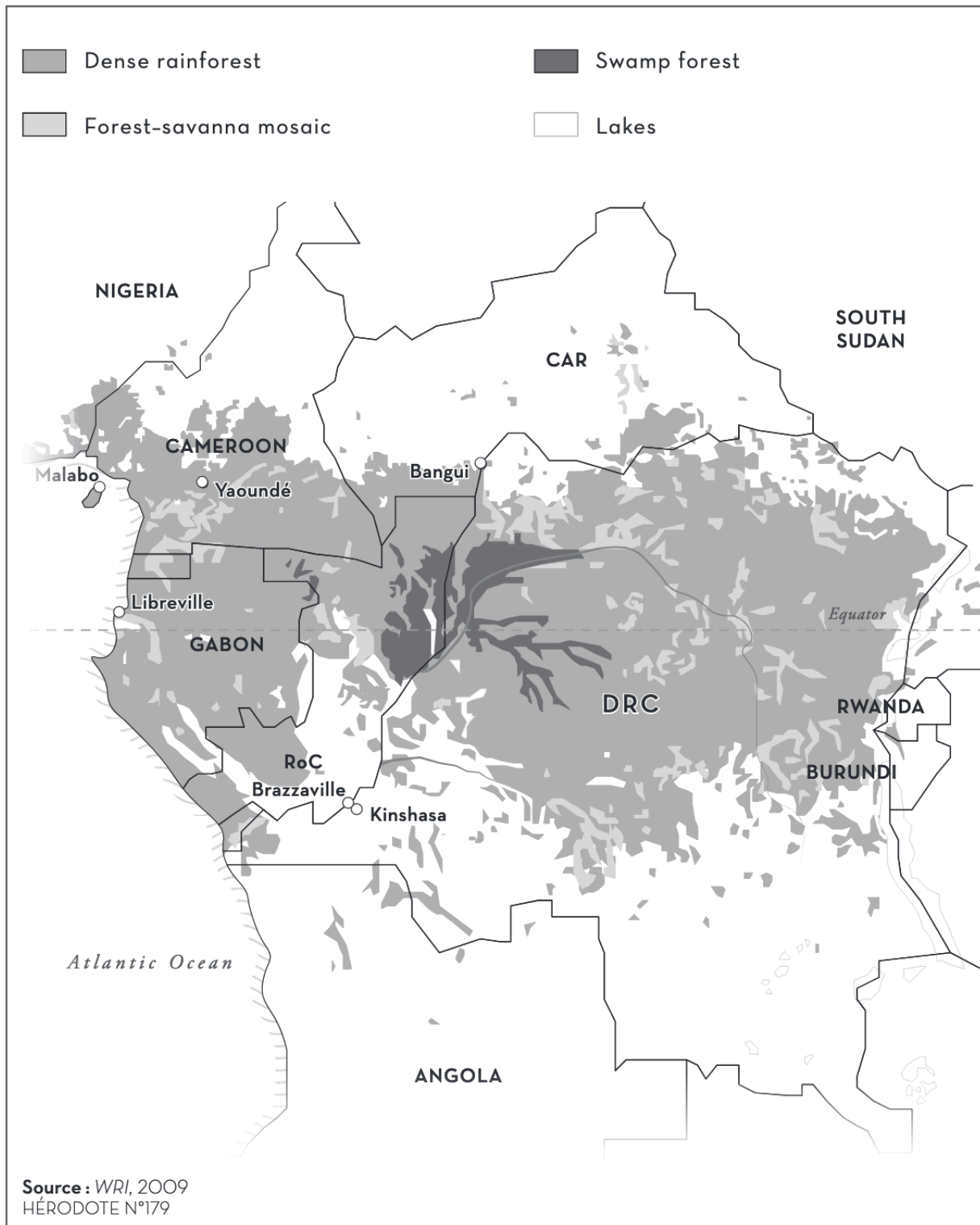


Figure 2: Approved, ongoing and completed programs (2015-2021; CAFI 2022a)

	Forest monitoring	Sectoral programme	Rural dev.	Feas. Studies	Prep. grants	Coordination & governance	Finance	Total
DRC	1	7	7	2		3		20
RoC	1		2		2	1		6
Gabon	1	2						3
Cameroon					1			1
CAR				1	1			2
Eq. Guinea					1			1
Regional	1					1 (Sec CAFI)	1	3
Total	4	10	9	2	6	5	1	36

Figure 4: Approved programmes

	Forest monitoring	Sectoral programme	Rural dev.	Feas. Studies	Preparatory grants	Coordination & governance	Finance	Total of active programmes
DRC	(1)	5	7	-		3		15 + (1)
RoC	1				(1)	1		2 + (1)
Gabon	1	1						2
Cameroon					(1)			(1)
CAR				1	(1)			1 + (1)
Eq. Guinea					(1)			(1)
Regional	1					1 (Sec CAFI)	-	2
Total	3 + (1)	9	9	2	(4)	5	1	22 + (5)

Figure 5: Running and completed programmes

Figure 3: CAFI Theory of Change (CAFI 2021a)

