



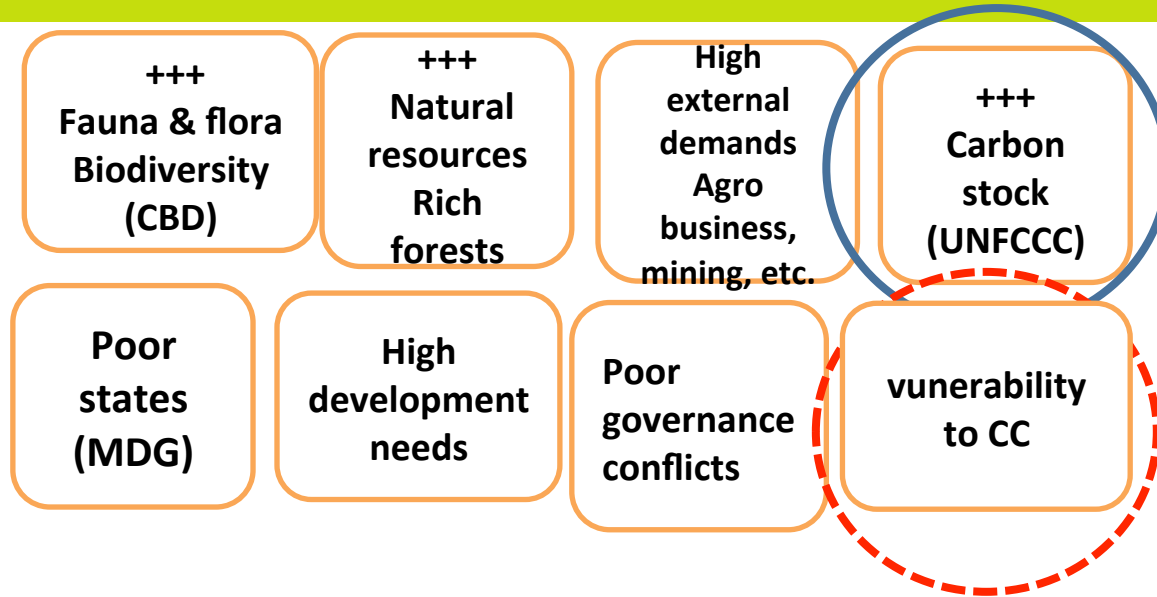
Beyond adaptation and mitigation

Multisectoral approach of synergies in the Congo basin

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Congo Basin: complex settings, isolated sectoral policies



Activities

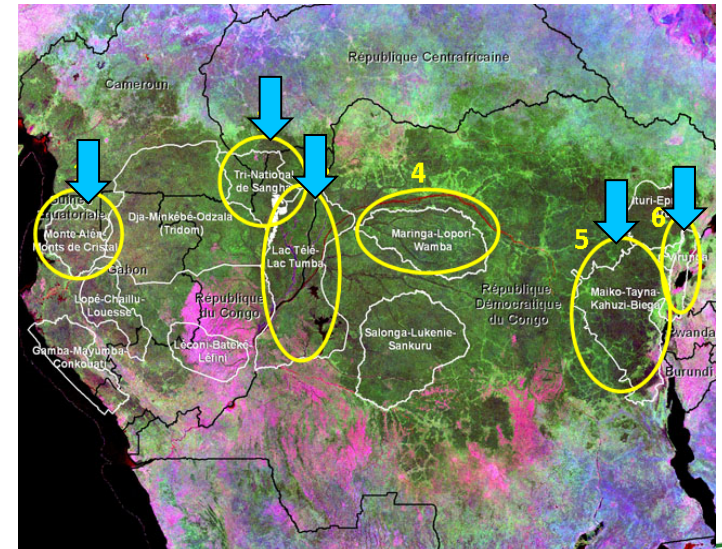
- **Research**: Country profiles and regional synthesis on adaptation, mitigation, forest, environment, multisectoral **policies**
- **Participatory action research** on 5 pilot projects

Complexity : diverse and conflicting interest, multiple stakeholders, and competition

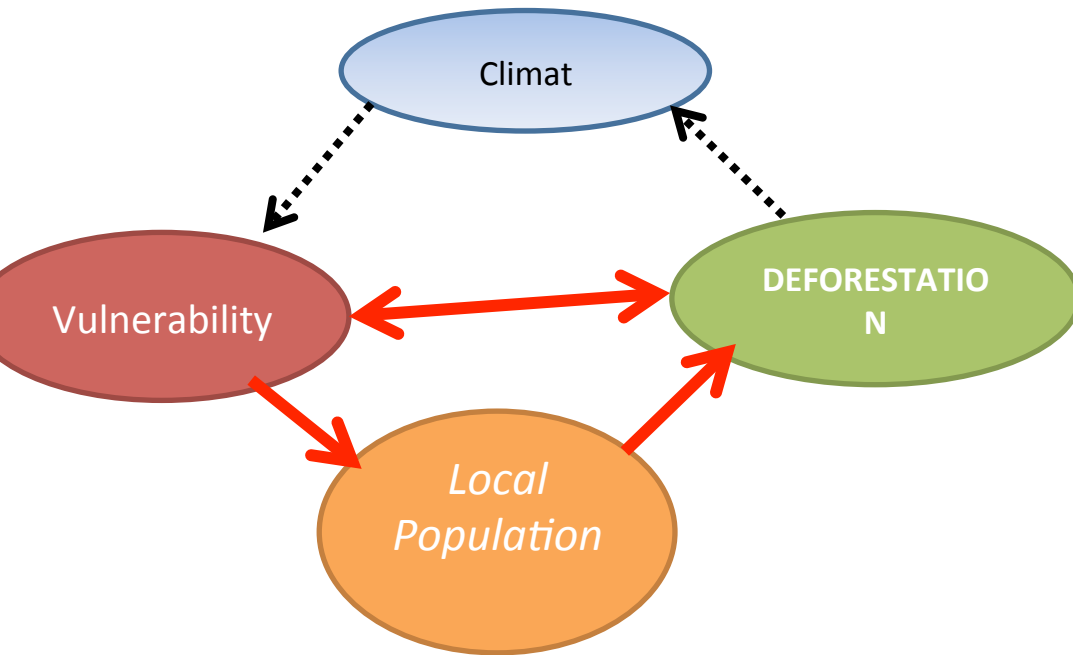
Research questions

Is synergy adapt.- mitigation

- necessary?
- Sufficient?
- If no, what is needed?



Is synergy A – M necessary? Opportunities? Constraints?



Vicious circle: vulnerability ↔ deforestation/ degradation → +++ of the synergy A&M

Opportunities at national level

- ☐ COMIFAC and national institutions for concerted policies;
- ☐ REDD+ Safeguards
- ☐ SFM policies and practices → Low deforestation and degradation rate;
- ☐ Existence of a benefit sharing mechanism, to be performed

Constraints:

- ☐ unclear Land and forest Tenure → risk of exclusion of local people from land and pecuniary benefits of REDD+ → vulnerability
- ☐ Illegal activities
- ☐ Competition between actors and conflicts of leadership
- ☐ Forest excluded from adaptation
- ☐ High pressure on forest and forest resources

3

Is synergy A-M sufficient?

Climate change ↔ Development

Sectors sensitive to CC

Rural economy
Health
Water
Fishing

Sectoral drivers of deforestation and degradation

Agriculture
Livestock
Hydro energy
Transport
Forests
Etc.

Wood energy
Mines
etc.

No sustainable development without taking into account climate issues

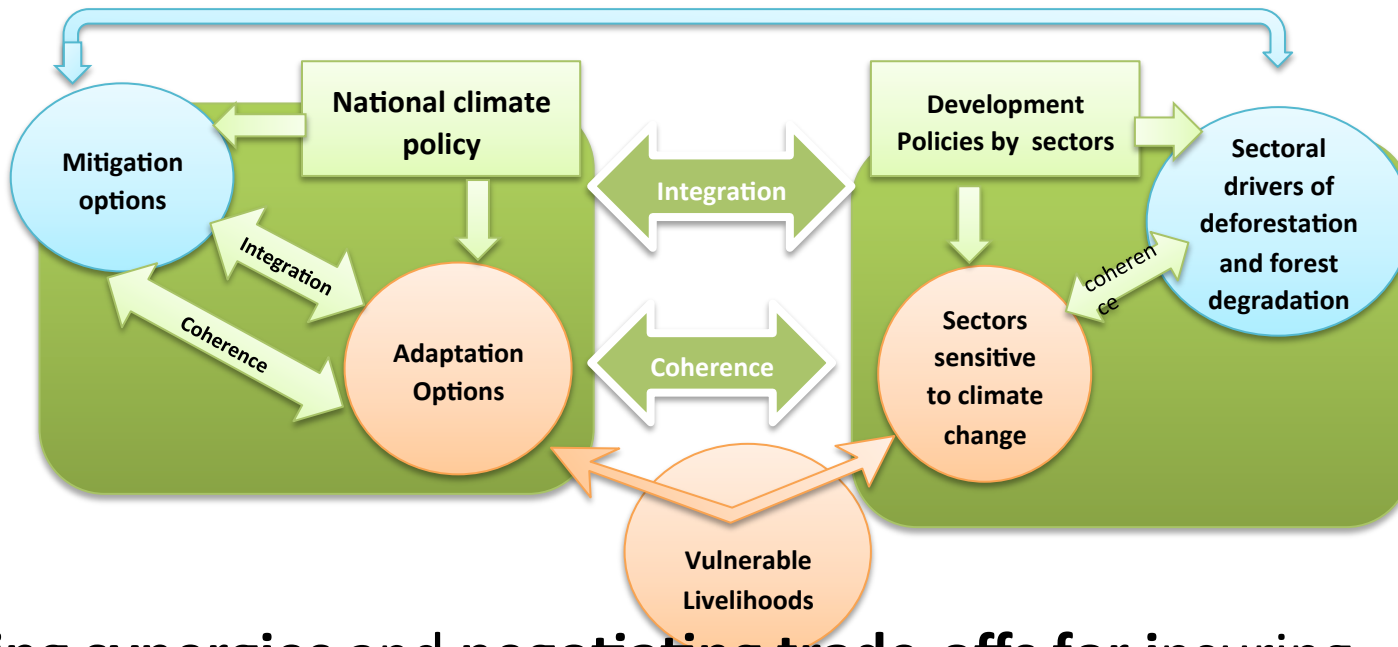
Climate is a crosscutting issue and is an integrated part of the fight against poverty at all levels.

Sectoral strategies (Cam. Case)	Forest loss (ha)
Agriculture expansion	1 025 000,00
Hydro electric infrastructures	5 230,00
Railway construction	2 330,50
Road construction	-
Logging	-
Mining	943 725,20
Total	1 976 285,70
% of forest loss by 2020	7,36%

- ❑ **Cameroon Growth and Employment strategies (2020)** should lead to at least 1,9 millions hectares of forest loss, that is 7,36% of the current national forest cover.
- ❑ **And what about the former commitment of raising permanent forests up to 30% of the total area of national territory?** (Law 94 Section.22)



Needs for more synergies options and trade-offs



❑ **building synergies and negotiating trade-offs** for insuring **permanence** of carbon stocks in the Congo Basin implies removing or at least **reducing existing barriers** between adaptation and mitigation policies, between climate change and development policies and practices.

❑ **Landscape** as an optimal level of implementation of synergies

❑ **Action research** to test and improve synergies



Thank you!

Merci!

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