GEF7 Congo Basin Sustainable Landscape Program

CBSL - PDBC

- Coherence & Structure
- Regional and National projects
- Catalytic effect of the programmatic approach: additional themes
Congo Basin Program Timeline

- October 2018: UNEP assigned as lead agency for the Congo Basin Program
- 15 November 2018: Countries received the EoI Templates
- January 17-18, 2019: Regional Consultation for the Congo Basin Program
- January 31, 2019: Submission of the EoI
- February 2019: Selection of child projects
- March 2019: Finalization of a Programme Framework Document (PFD)
- June 2019: GEF Council Decision
- Project preparation starts
- By June 2020: CEO endorsement of all child projects
Sectoral projects (Focal Area)

GEF6: INTEGRATION

GEF7: TRANSFORMATION
Congo Basin Sustainable Landscape Program (CBSL, PDBC)

Theory of Change: 
● based on the pathway to produce preserved and sustainable managed landscapes for Global Environment Benefits and People.
● mainstreaming environmental management principles into landscapes approaches (regional, transboundary, national, local)
● connectivity, corridors, governance, inclusive way with local communities.
● innovative mechanisms & partnerships against illegal logging and poaching

Upfront Integration of GEF policies and principles: 
Stakeholder engagement, gender equality, Indigenous People, Civil Society engagement

Focus: 
1) High Carbon Storage areas (dense rainforests, large resilient landscapes),
2) Global Important Biodiversity (in protected areas, out of protected areas/corridors, buffer zones)
3) Empowerment of Local Communities, Forest dependent People & Private Sector
4) Significant baseline investments and cofinancing from conservation, SFM, Climate/REDD+. 
Economic plans are often dependent on oil, mining, timber, agroindustry sectors. It is essential to articulate the sectoral plans for development in the Congo Basin countries.

Countries need to include ecosystem values in planning and decision-making processes.

It is key to involve communities in these valuations. For instance, payment for ecosystem services programs need to engage with local communities and indigenous people.

Coordination of efforts on emerging problems: poaching, trafficking, and illegal timber.

These challenges are rooted into the conditions of fragility, violence, and conflict present in the region, as well as dependent on international networks of organized crime.

Need for long term monitoring and understanding of Congo Basin ecosystems and promoting science-based actions: better understanding of the ecosystem/people interactions, harnessing indigenous people knowledge to replicate solutions and strengthening bottom up approaches,
### GEF7 Program Structure & coherence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape</th>
<th>Regional level</th>
<th>National project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Incorporating conservation priorities into planning and economic development: **ecological corridors** | • GEF increment  
• Cofinancing  
• Baseline | • GEF increment  
• Cofinancing  
• Baseline |

| **Biodiversity:** Coordinated response on: Protected area management, poaching, illegal logging... | | |

| **People:** Local Communities, Forest Dependent People, Private sector | | |

| **Coordination,** Knowledge Management & Communication | | |
Transforming landscapes at scale in the Congo Basin
Land-use planning, Ecosystem services, Natural Capital Accounting, Prediction of Climate change Targeted research

Tackling key drivers of Global important Biodiversity loss
Forest elephant, Bonobo, Chimpanzee, Gorillas Protected areas, Corridors, Buffer zones, fight vs. poaching, trafficking, illegal logging, Rule of Law

Promoting an inclusive conservation and development of territories
Local Communities, Forest Dependent People, Private Sector Sustainable Value Chains

Baseline Initiatives, cofinancing opportunities
Regional Child Project
Regional study/assessment
Targeted research
2-3 Transboundary landscape master plans + Natural Capital Mainstreaming
Capacity building
South-South Exchanges
Specific intervention for replication, scaling up
Support to existing networks & platforms
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Coordination, Knowledge Management

Regional
National Child Projects
National Project 1
STAR + incentive
National Project 2
STAR + incentive
National Project 3
STAR + incentive
National Project 4
STAR + incentive
National Project 5
STAR + incentive
National Project 6
STAR + incentive

CBSL Structure & Coherence
Catalytic effect of the programmatic approach: bringing additional issues & opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congo River issues</td>
<td>Importance of connectivity, aquatic biodiversity, relationship water/peatlands/forests/carbon/climate, impact of climate change on the Congo river, carbon balance in the peatland area (Alsdorf et al., 2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercury issues</td>
<td>On-going projects (initial assessment, National Action Plan), artisanal mining, accelerating the ratification of the Minamata Convention (prior to actions); Regional, national actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEF Small Grants</td>
<td>Regional, national, and local actions and platforms, REPALAEAC, safeguards, other grant mechanisms...</td>
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<td>CC Adaptation Issues</td>
<td>LDCF</td>
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