

# Impacts of Climate Change on the Forestry Sector in Africa

Consultative Meeting for the Southern and Eastern Africa Sub-Regions on the AU Climate Change Strategy

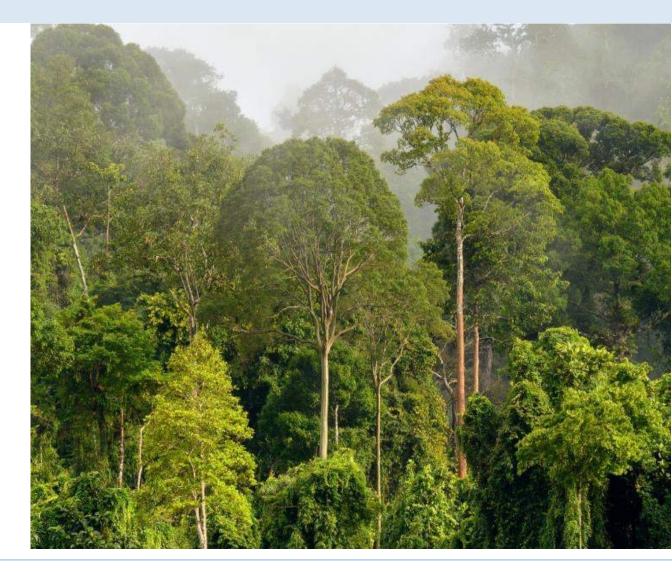
**FAO Regional Office for Africa** 

#### **OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION**

- Forest Situation in Global Climate Agenda
- Africa's Forests: Status and Trends
- Drivers of Forest Degradation and Deforestation in Africa
- Impacts of Climate Change on Forests
- FAO Activities on Climate in the Forestry Sector
- Conclusion and Recommendations

#### **FORESTRY IN GLOBAL CLIMATE AGENDA**

- About 3.0° C is foreseen as global temperature increase under current NDCs: this is twice the agreed limit of 1.5° C.
- IPCC: need for urgent climate mitigation and adaptation at scale, and especially in the AFOLU and energy sectors.
- The Paris Agreement (COP21 in 2015): forests play a critical and prominent role in achieving the new global climate goal (SDG13).
- Article 5 of the Agreement dedicated to forests.
- In NDCs: 86 to 93 percent of developing countries prioritized agriculture and Land Use,



FAO's Regional NDC Analysis of Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use, 2021

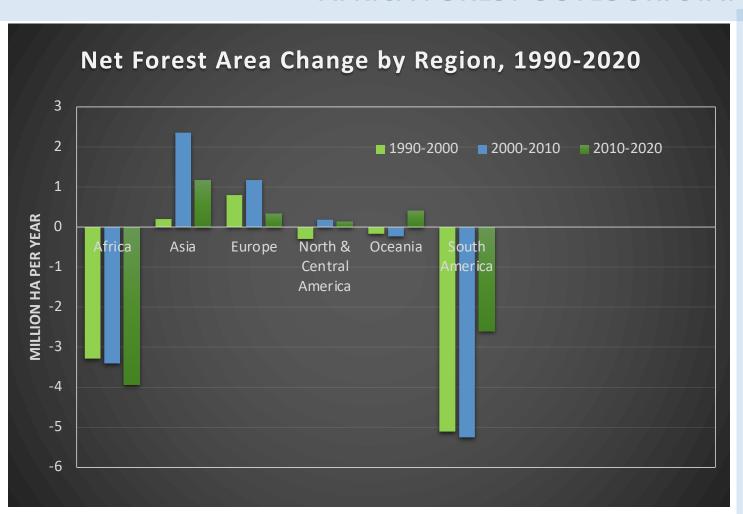
### MAIN NDC PRIORITIES IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND LAND USE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- Crops and forestry are the most vulnerable subsectors to CC impacts
- 90 percent of countries report food insecurity and malnutrition as a climate-related risk
- 98 percent of countries prioritize adaptation
- The AFOLU sector contributes 65 percent of total emissions
- 90 percent of countries prioritize mitigation
- Over 60 percent of countries see CCA and DRR as mutually reinforcing





#### **AFRICA FOREST OUTLOOK: STATUS AND TRENDS**



Africa has the highest net loss of forest area at 3.9 million ha per year followed by South America at 2.6 million ha (FAO, 2020)

Since 1990, Africa has reported an **increase in the** rate of net loss, from 3.28 million ha in 1990–2000, to 3.40 million ha in 2000–2010, to 3.94 million ha in 2010-2020.

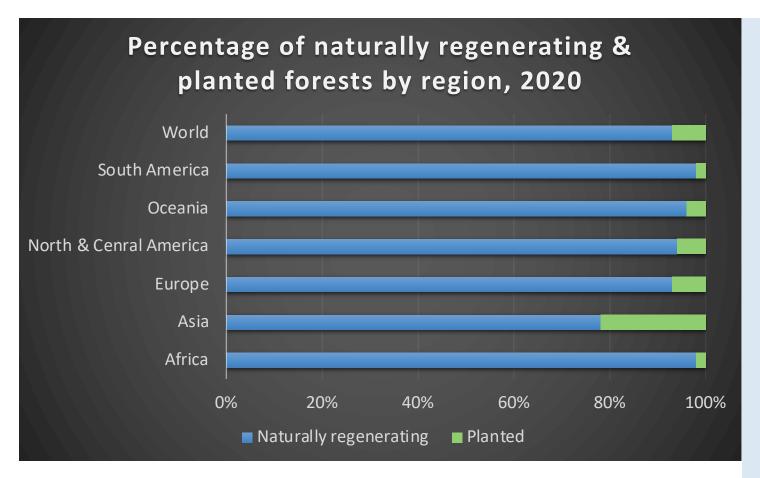
Eastern & Southern Africa and Western and Central Africa account for most of the losses.

In Eastern & Southern Africa, forest loss grew from 1.35 million ha per year in the 1990s to 1.91 million ha per year in 2010–2020.

Source: Global Forest Resource Assessment, FAO 2020



#### **AFRICA FOREST OUTLOOK: STATUS AND TRENDS**



The total area of planted forests globally is estimated at 294 million ha, which is **7** percent of the world forest area. Naturally regenerating forests account for **93** percent of the world forest area.

Africa and S. America have the lowest (2 percent) proportion of planted forests compared to any other region in the world.

Source: The State of the World's Forests, FAO 2020



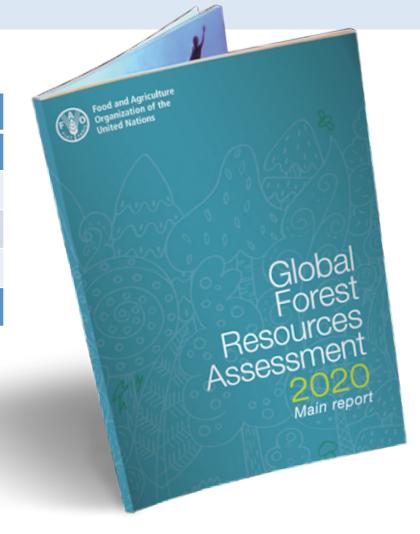
## **AFRICA FOREST OUTLOOK: STATUS AND TRENDS**

# **Forest Area by Sub-region**

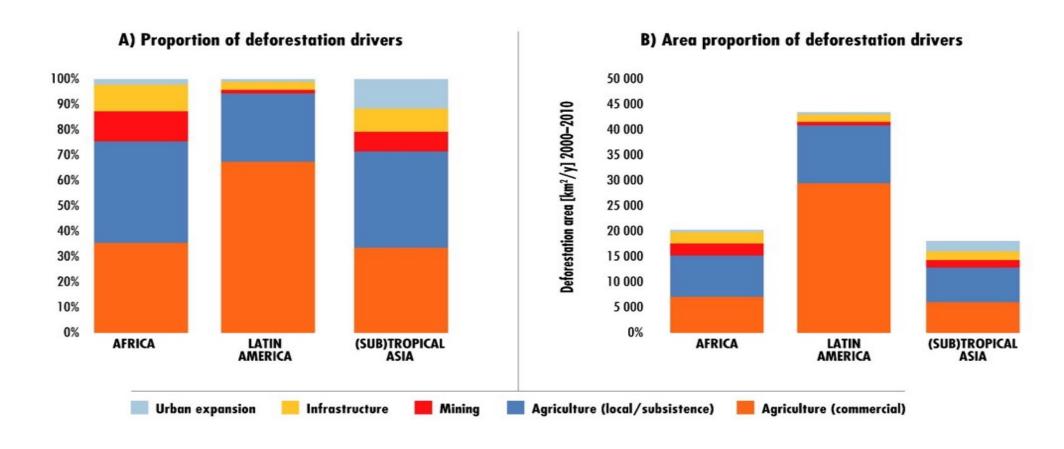
| Sub-region               | Forest Area   |                        |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
|                          | 1000 hectares | % of world forest area |
| East and Southern Africa | 295,778       | 7                      |
| Northern Africa          | 35,151        | 1                      |
| West and Central Africa  | 305,710       | 8                      |
| Total Africa             | 636,639       | 16                     |

Total Europe (25%), Total South America (21%), Total North and Central America (19%), Total Asia (15%), Total Oceania (5%),

**Source: FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment 2020** 



#### MAIN DRIVER OF DEFORESTATION: AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION



#### MAIN DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION IN AFRICA: OTHER FACTORS

- Unsustainable harvesting
- Fires (man-made and natural)
- Mining
- Infrastructure
- Illegal logging
- Pests and diseases
- Invasive species
- Climate variability & change-threatens to increase the incidence & severity of forest disturbances



### FACTORS THAT INCREASE VULNERABILITY OF FORESTS AND FOREST-DEPENDENT PEOPLE

- Biophysical, climatic factors (soil condition, nutrient availability, slope, vegetation type, rainfall seasonality, air temperature, water availability)
- II. Socio-economic factors:
- Human population density, livestock density
- Policy enforcement
- Poverty
- Gender inequality
- Lack of alternative livelihood options



#### IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE FORESTRY SECTOR IN AFRICA

- Frequent and more intense wildfires
- Habitat loss
- Changes in the incidence of pests and diseases, including new outbreaks
- Poor regeneration of species (tree growth, leaf phenology and survival)
- Unpredictable rainfall patterns
- Changes in distribution & genetic diversity of species
- Increased pressure on forest resources (human migration and settlements, etc.)
- Added pressure on forestry sector from COVID-19 pandemic.

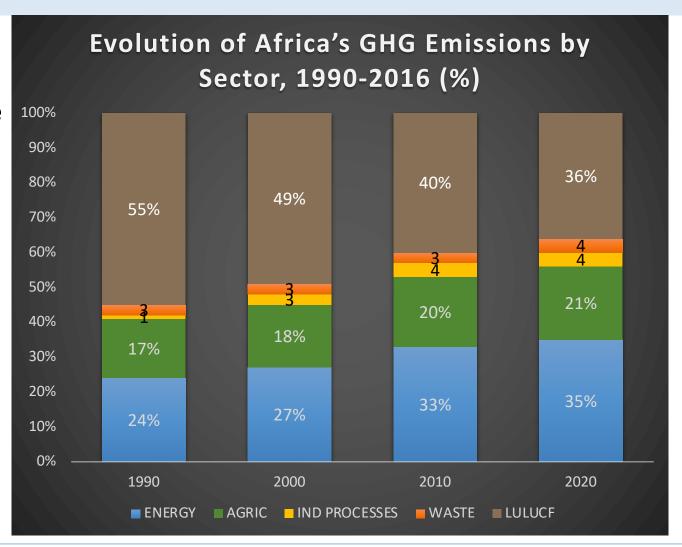




#### FORESTS ALSO CAUSE CLIMATE CHANGE

- Around 25 percent of global emissions come from the land sector, the second largest source of GHG emissions after the energy sector.
- Of these, about half (5-10 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e annually) comes from deforestation and forest degradation.
- In Africa GHG emissions have been dominated by the AFOLU sector.
- AFOLU sector accounted for 56 percent of total emissions in 2016.

Source: African Development Bank, 2020



### OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD FORWARD BETTER IN AFRICA WITH CLIMATE ACTION

# Address environmental and socioeconomic challenges in tandem

- Halt deforestation, biodiversity loss and desertification
- Address drivers of deforestation: transforming food systems
- Rebuild resilient livelihoods: sustainable wood and non-wood forest products' value chains
- Address climate change: adaptation & mitigation
- Address impact of COVID-19 and prevent further pandemics



# Protect, Manage and Restore





# FAO'S PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH IN AFRICA: CLIMATE ACTION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

# 4 inter-connected priority programmes under Climate Action and Sust. Managt of NR

- 1. Scaling up Climate Smart Agriculture
- 2. Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management
- 3. Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Responsible Governance of Natural Resources
- 4. Water Management for Sustainable Agriculture



# **NDC-RELATED SUPPORT**



# **AUC-FAO Regional Technical Cooperation Programme:**

- Support to NDC planning, implementation and tracking progress in the AFOLU sectors
- Pilot countries: Mozambique, Cote d'Ivoire and Gabon
- Africa Report on the State of NDC implementation under preparation



# **UNDP & FAO Global SCALA Programme**

- Scaling Up Climate Ambition in **Land Use and Agriculture** through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA), 12 countries globally.
- Africa: Five countries (**Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Egypt, Senegal and Uganda**,) supported to translate NDCs/NAPs into transformative climate solutions in land-use and agriculture with multi-stakeholder engagement and private sector investment



# NDC-RELATED SUPPORT



# Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP)

- Fast-track support to countries to enhance NDCs in the AFOLU sectors
- **9 African countries:** Gabon, **Mozambique**, Côte d'Ivoire, **Eswatini, Zimbabwe**, Niger, CAR, Benin, Burkina Faso.



# Africa Open DEAL (Data for Environment, Agriculture and Land)

- The first ever comprehensive continental data collection and analysis digital platform by FAO, AUC and partners, SADC, PAGGW – launched on 13 July 2021
- Supports informed decision making and reporting on NDCs in AFOLU Sectors
- **Funding**: FAO TCP, Germany (IKI), EU-ACP (Action Against Desertification in support of GGW) and Turkey

























# FAO's Programme of Support to Africa's GREAT GREEN WALL (GGW): NbS in Action









- Action Against Desertification in support of GGW (10 countries) with EU-ACP and Turkey Funding – Assessment and Monitoring, Large Scale Restoration, NTFPs Climate Smart Value Chains, Capacity development and South-South Cooperation
- Sudan: GAMS Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in Sudan-GCF
- GGW GCF Readiness projects strengthening institutions and identification of adaptation and mitigation options and engagement of stakeholders in AFOLU sectors in GGW: Burkina, Senegal, Chad, and Niger.
  - SURAGGWA Scaling-Up Resilience in Africa's GGW (Multi-country) in preparation (GCF)
  - GGW SADC: FAO-SADC/funding GEF-7 Forest Management Impact Programme on Dryland Landscapes & Regional FAO-SADC-AUC TCP in support of implementation and resource mobilization for GGW SADC



# **WORK ON REDD+**

**UNREDD Programme (FAO, UNDP, UNEP)** 

16 countries including Cote D'Ivoire, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, and Uganda

- contribute to the global effort in increased carbon sequestration and enhancing biodiversity conservation
- consolidation of National Forest Monitoring Systems
- As of February 2020, more than a third of all Forest Reference Levels (FREL) submitted to the UNFCCC came from Africa

#### **Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)**

 A collaborative initiative involving 6 partner countries and a coalition of donors: the European Union, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, South Korea and the United Kingdom.

FAO-ECOWAS/SIDA funded programme: "Global Transformation of Forests for People and Climate: a focus on West Africa"

 Rolling out of the ECOWAS Convergence Plan for the Sustainable Management and Use of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa: transboundary forest issues across the 15 member states



FAO's African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) Priorities

**Adopted in March 2020/ AFWC Working Groups** 

 Advocating for, and profiling Africa's forests and wildlife

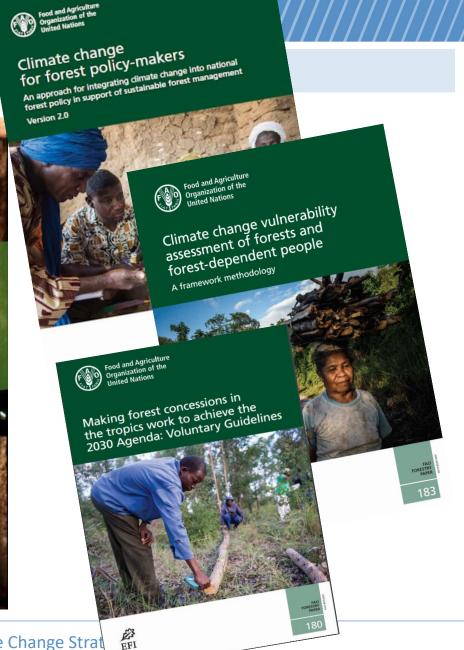
- Sustainable financing for forestry and wildlife programmes
- Promoting forest and wildlife education and profession
- Enhancing action against deforestation and illicit exploitation and trade of forest and wildlife products for sustainable development
- Climate Change: Restoration for resilience





# **FAO KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY**





#### **REFLECTIONS FOR AFRICA**

- ⇒ Strengthen institutional frameworks and forest governance (including monitoring)
- ⇒ Impactful **programmes** building on country readiness projects
- ⇒ Capacity development, knowledge sharing, peer-to-peer learning (south-south and triangular)
- ⇒ Data availability and accessibility
- → Addressing at the same time: biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation/ Desertification, water scarcity & COVID-19 impacts

- ⇒ Cross-sectoral collaboration
- ⇒ Reconciling community needs and constraints with forest conservation and sustainable management objectives
- **⇒** Building on opportunities:
- Partnerships with Private Sector/ Investment Financing Institutions
- UN Decade on Ecosystem
  Restoration/AFR100/Africa's Great Green
  Wall
- Aligning COVID Recovery Plans/Programs with climate ambitions (Win-Win solutions)



#### **FAO Support to Countries in the Region**

#### **MOVING FORWARD**

- Continue the work initiated for capacity development at national and regional level to strengthen, update, implement, enhance and monitor NDCs, and promote cross-sector policies to ensure their compliance.
- Support countries in the assessment and analysis of drivers of deforestation and developing strategies to address them.
- Support countries in compiling, analyzing and disseminating including through south-south cooperation and regional platforms - forest and landscape related climate change adaptation and resilience best practices and case studies for scaling up investment and implementation in the region.
- Support countries in designing and consolidating REDD+ processes in the region.
- Continue to support countries in their resource mobilization efforts (including GCF, GEF, AF) and other funding sources in support of climate change mitigation, adaptation and building resilience.



# Thank you!

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