



INITIATIVE  
POUR LA  
FORÊT DE  
L'AFRIQUE  
CENTRALE



**CAFI TRUST FUND**  
**2020 CONSOLIDATED REPORT**

*Preliminary report submitted to the MPTF on 31 May 2021*

*For approval by the CAFI Fund Executive Board at its 18<sup>th</sup> meeting (June 2021)*



# List of main acronyms

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AFD : French Development Agency  
BUR : Biennial Update report  
CAFI: Central African Forest Initiative  
CAR: Central African Republic  
CBFP: Congo Basin Forest Partnership  
COP: Conference of the Parties (to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)  
DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo  
DIAF: Forestry Department in the DRC Ministry of Environment  
EB: (CAFI) Executive Board  
ENABEL: Belgian bilateral cooperation agency  
FAO: Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations  
FONAREDD: French acronym for the DRC's National REDD+ Fund  
GIZ : German International Cooperation Agency  
Ha : hectares  
HCS: High Carbon Stock  
HCV : High Conservation Value  
IO: (CAFI's) Implementing Organisation  
LoI: Letter of Intent  
NFMS: National Forest Monitoring System  
NIF: National Investment Framework  
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation  
(I)NGO: (International) Non-Governmental Organizations  
PIREDD: French acronym for province-wide multisectoral ("integrated") REDD+ programmes  
REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries  
RoC: Republic of Congo  
ToR: Terms of Reference  
UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund  
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme  
UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
UNFPA: United Nations Fund for Population  
UNOPS : United Nations Office for Project Services  
WB: World Bank  
WRI: World Resources Institute

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# Executive Summary

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## 2020 – Strong commitments and tangible results in spite of the Covid-19 pandemic

In spite of human and programmatic challenges caused by to the novel covid-19 pandemic, CAFI continued in 2020 to pursue its double objective to promote sustainable development and the preservation of forests in the Central African region, through its **unique combination of high-level policy dialogue and direct investments on the ground.**

Fund mobilization was particularly strong, with new contributors (Netherlands and South Korea) and new deposits in the Trust Fund from Germany, Norway, Netherlands, South Kora and France totaling 120 million dollars in 2020 only.

### Funding turned into programmatic action and tangible results, such as

- With new programmes approved in Gabon and in the DRC, CAFI's funding is now expected to help mitigate 75 M tons of CO2 emissions and directly improve the livelihoods of close to 10 million people in the region.
- The 5<sup>th</sup> sub tranche of US\$ 19,6 M million disbursed from the CAFI Fund to DRC for the implementation of its portfolio, brought the transfers to the DRC to a total of US\$ 171.5 M since 2016. New funds were geared towards i) a top up of the Mongala provincial programme iii) second tranches of the civil society, land tenure and Mai Ndombe provincial programmes, and a 9<sup>th</sup> province-wide multi-sectorial programme (Maniema). With the latter, a turning point was reached as **half of DRC's forests are now covered by a CAFI-funded large-scale multi-sectorial programme.**
- Although slowed down by the pandemic and associated travel freezes, results by active programmes in the DRC continued to ramp up across 7 outcomes of the CAFI Theory of Change. This is particularly visible in the agriculture sector, where 745 rural local development committees have been set up to date and are elaborating land-use and natural resources management plans and 3800 hectares are now established in agro-forestry, savannahs and for subsistence agriculture; in the energy sector, with an incubator Fund that attracted over 120 proposals, 4,000 hectares of trees planted or set aside for wood-energy, and the production and sale of the first improved 30,000 cookstoves; in the land tenure sector, with draft policy and law advancing through highly participatory processes; and in the health sector, with over 863,000 years of couple-protection already distributed to help reduce demographic pressure on forests. Results and lessons learned from these past 5 years will inform the negotiations with the DRC Government on a new partnership for 2021-2030.
- Gabon now benefits from two additional programmes on transboundary protected areas, strengthened capacity on agriculture and forest certification. Data to submit the Reference level and Information on safeguards was gathered for submission in early 2021. Most important, data was assembled to claim the first payments for verified results under the historical RBP agreement signed in 2019.
- In the Republic of Congo, 4 agencies were jointly selected to develop 5 programmes, as per the joint programming framework under the 2019 Letter of Intent.
- A regional study was approved and kick-started to palliate the data gaps in recent trends and drivers of deforestation and degradation.

On the international scene, despite many international events were cancelled, CAFI was prominently showcased at the London Climate Week through a video featuring the Ministers of DRC, Gabon, Norway and the UK.

2020 was an exceptionally odd year, and the impacts of the covid-19 pandemic on Central African people and forests is yet to be precisely measured. Yet, CAFI and partners remains ever committed.

# 1. Purpose

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The Central African region is home to more than 40 million people who depend on the forest for food, shelter, culture and energy. On a regional scale, humid air generated by the Central African rainforest regulates rainfall across West and East Africa having thus an impact on agriculture (food production) and hydro electricity production. The forest is also the catchment area for the Congo river, the largest in Africa. On a global level, Central Africa has unique biodiversity with endemic species only found here including primates, the okapi or the forest elephant. Furthermore, being the second tropical forest basin in the world, it represents vast carbon stocks and captures each year the equivalent of 4% of the world's emissions.

These forests are threatened. The **Central African region has totaled a loss of over 6 million hectares of humid primary forest since 2001<sup>1</sup>**. That's about 6 million rugby fields, and the trend is largely accelerating. While deforestation is commodity driven in the Amazon and South East Asia, in Central Africa poverty and demographic pressure play a predominant role in deforestation and forest degradation, through increasing domestic demand for especially food and wood energy.

Reducing the pressure on forests and achieving the nation-wide emission reductions expected by the Paris Agreement, require a systemic response led by governments in coordination with different stakeholders. Since **the drivers of deforestation span several economic sectors** (direct drivers such as agriculture, wood energy, forestry and infrastructure/mining) and indirect drivers (such as lack of land use planning and insecure land tenure, poor governance and rapid population growth), focusing exclusively on one sector will not be sufficient to tackle forest loss.

Therefore, CAFI supports **reforms and investments in several sectors behind forest loss**, thus providing the foundation for the necessary institutional and sectoral changes to address deforestation. In addition, it supports national coordination structures to ensure that consensus is found among all different stakeholders, sectors and line ministries.

CAFI is the only initiative that supports strategic, holistic and country-level REDD+ and Low Emission Development investments while focusing on Central African high-forest cover countries. Its objective is to **recognize and preserve the value of the forests in the region to mitigate climate change, reduce poverty and contribute to sustainable development**.

This objective is attained through **substantially scaled-up international support to transformational reforms and ambitious investments on the ground, combined with a high-level policy dialogue**.

As a collaborative partnership, CAFI gathers:

- Central African partner countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon
- A coalition of donors: the European Union, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, South Korea and the United Kingdom
- Brazil as South-South partner.

The CAFI Trust Fund is managed by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office of the UN.

At country level, CAFI enters into phased dialogues that ensure the mainstreaming of climate and forestry objectives into sectoral and development plans. This catalyzes a long-term process necessary for the changes required but develops

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<sup>1</sup> Data from Global Forest Watch



relatively quickly as the programming process is already ongoing through the CAFI portfolio and opportunities for co-funding have been identified.

1. Partner countries develop their **national investment frameworks** addressing all drivers of deforestation and forest degradation according to their priorities
2. Following a review of the national investment framework and discussions with the partner country, the CAFI Executive Board (EB) agrees to support certain policy reforms and large-scale programs
3. Through a **Letter of Intent** (e.g. with [DRC](#), Gabon and the Republic of Congo) signed between the CAFI EB and by Ministers with coordination mandates (e.g. Minister of Finance) or Heads of state or government, agree on time-bound targets in policy reform and programmatic performance and the corresponding financial support by CAFI if jointly defined milestones are met.
4. CAFI and partner countries agree on a programming framework and then partner countries develop and implement **programs** (sectoral and landscape/jurisdictional) to achieve the milestones in the Letter of Intent and jointly monitor progress with the EB.

Throughout the process, CAFI offers a framework that allows for a combination of field investments and high-level policy dialogue. Multi-donor coordination strengthens the convening power of the Initiative.

**CAFI is an opportunity to drive systemic change through whole-of-government approach and donor coordination.** Through CAFI, donor countries pool their financial resources, coordinate their policy dialogue and align their bilateral funding and thus multiply the impact of their individual contributions.

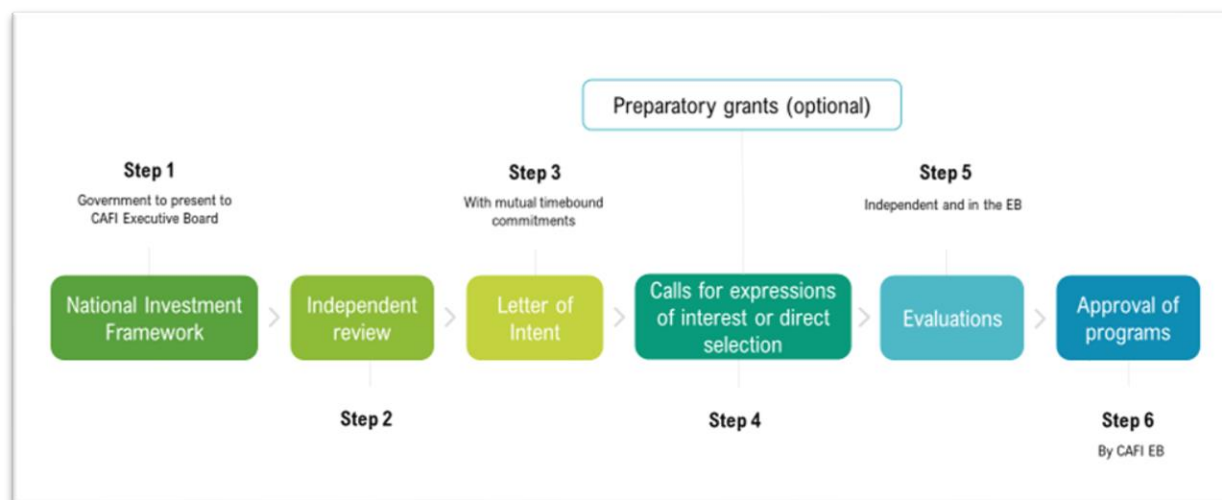
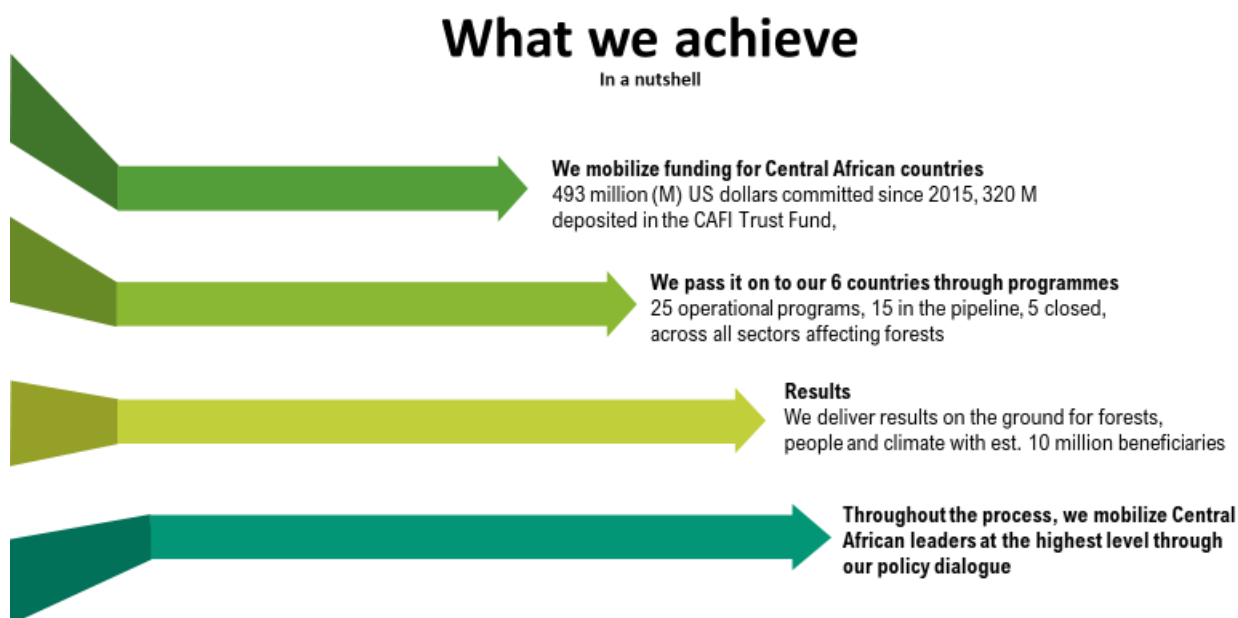


Figure 1: CAFI Programme cycle

## 2. Results at Fund level

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This section presents the programmes that CAFI supports and information on how investments spread across different drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as expected higher-level results.

Country-level results are presented in section 3. More specific analysis programme by programme for DRC can be found in the consolidated trust fund report of FONAREDD, to be made available on 31 May on the MPTF website. Results in terms of improved governance are highlighted, as well as the contribution of the CAFI portfolio to greater gender equality.

This section also features the performance of implementing agencies, resource mobilization efforts and the work of the Executive Board.

### 2.1 Fund mobilization

In 2020,

- The Netherlands signed a funding agreement for US\$ 17 million in October 2020 and deposited their first US\$ 5 million
- Germany's deposited its second installment of 67,516,724
- France's deposited its third installment of US\$ 3,398,970
- South Korea deposited a first installment of US \$ 408,868
- Norway's deposited US \$ 44,345,898 and remains CAFI's main donor, as seen in Figure 1.

Commitments for 2020 alone reached close to US \$138 million. Deposits totaled almost US \$ 121 million in 2020 alone (see Annex I – Financial report) and 321 million cumulatively since 2015, with Norway's contribution representing 72% of these deposits.

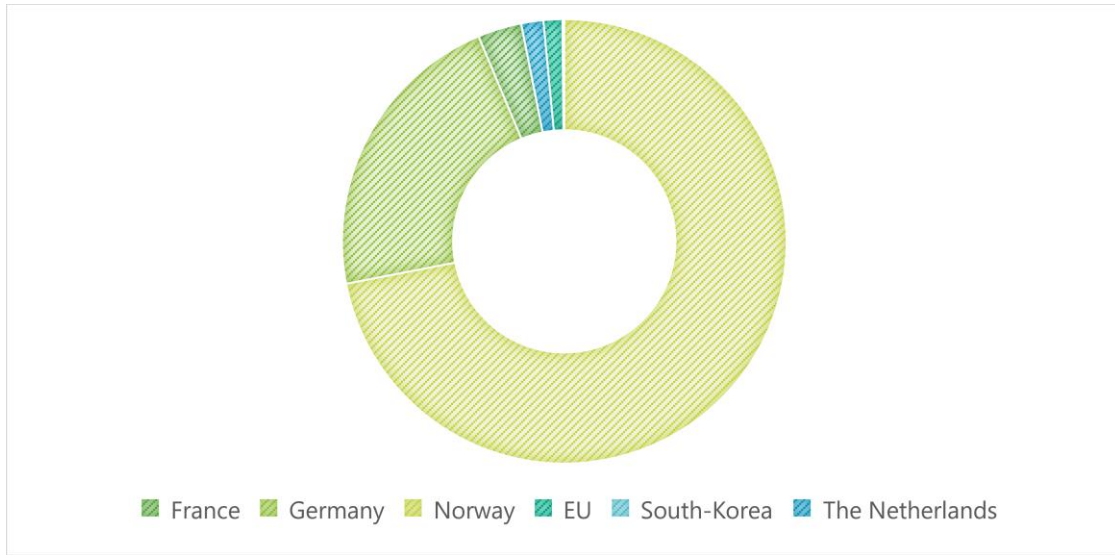
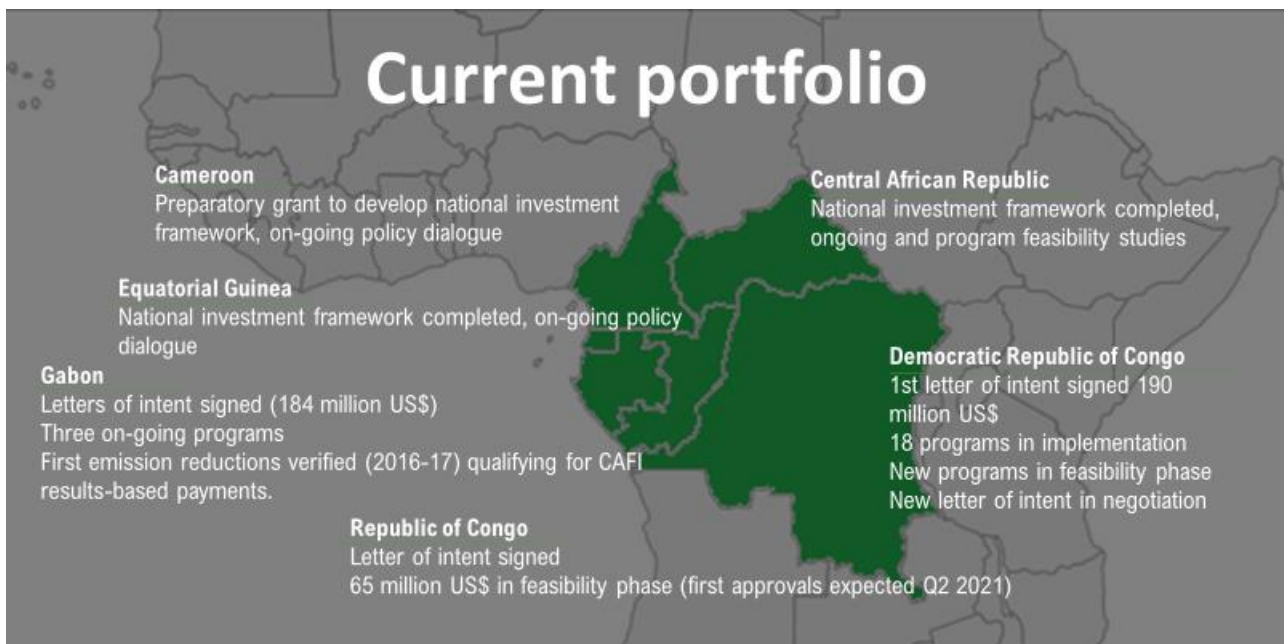


Figure 2 : Share of cumulative deposits into the CAFI Trust Fund (2015-2020)

Norway and Germany continued their contribution of two Junior Professional Officers to the CAFI Secretariat, based in Geneva, enhancing the capacity of the CAFI Secretariat on monitoring and evaluation, gender and the partnerships with Cameroon, Gabon and the Democratic Republic of Congo in particular. France contributed a UN volunteer, based in Brazzaville, to support the partnership with the Republic of Congo.

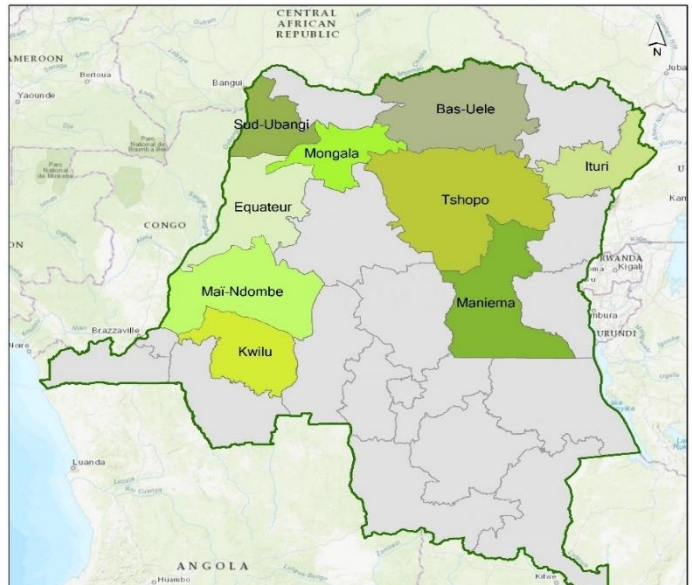
## 2.2 Overview of the CAFI portfolio per country



As of 31 December 2020, CAFI has approved funding for 28 programmes for a total of 232 million dollars, and has disbursed 202 million dollars.

These programmes can be categorized as:

- 1) **20 large-scale programmes** to implement National Investment Frameworks, of which 17 are in the DRC and 3 in Gabon. They comprise:
  - **Rural investment programmes:** 7 rural investment programmes in the DRC<sup>2</sup>, covering 9 provinces that together contained just over 68 million hectares of forests in 2014<sup>3</sup>, or exactly half of the DRC total forest cover of 136 million hectares (see Figure 3 below)
  - **National reforms and policies**
    - 7 programmes in DRC the forestry, agriculture (2 programs), land-use planning, land tenure, energy and reproductive health sectors
    - 3 programmes in Gabon to support the forestry, agriculture, land-use planning and tenure sectors
  - **Enabling and governance programmes**
    - 3 programmes in the DRC covering support to civil society, support to Indigenous peoples and the Secretariat of the DRC's National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD)
- 2) **6 small preparatory grants:**
  - 4 to develop a National Investment Framework in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, the Republic of Congo (all closed) and the Central African Republic
  - 1 to support a GCF proposal in Rep Congo (closed)
  - 1 to foster policy dialogue and develop programs in CAR (ongoing)
- 3) **A regional study** covering all 6 countries
- 4) The direct support to the **CAFI Secretariat**<sup>4</sup>



**Figure 3: Provinces with a CAFI/FONAREDD integrated multisectoral programme in the DRC. They contain 50% of DRC's total forest area.**

<sup>2</sup> With the provinces of Mai Ndombe, ex-Orientale (Tshopo, Ituri, Bas Uele), Sud Ubangui, Kwilu, Equateur, Mongala, and Maniema, approved in December 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Figure extracted from Annex 1 of the 2020 Annual report of the DRC National Forest Monitoring Programme, available here : <https://www.cafi.org/countries/democratic-republic-congo/national-forest-monitoring-system>. The same document estimates that forests covered 136 million hectares over the same period.

<sup>4</sup> For which a 2020 Annual report is available here: <https://www.cafi.org/who-we-are/cafi-secretariat>

Programme <sup>5</sup>	Objectives <sup>6</sup>	Budget <sup>7</sup>	Impl. org	Transferred <sup>8</sup>	Spent <sup>9</sup>
<b>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</b>					
<a href="#">Support to civil society</a>	National civil society platform fully functional (national coordination, governance and oversight bodies) Organization expanded and new partnerships sought Active provincial and territorial coordination, especially for REDD+ intervention areas Training programmes implemented	3	UNDP	3 <sup>10</sup>	1.8
<a href="#">Land use planning reform</a>	Land use planning policy developed Regulatory and legal framework strengthened to coordinate sectoral and territorial policies to resolve land conflicts and promote a balanced land use development Strengthen capacity for dialogue and negotiations of stakeholders, primarily MATUH, CONARAT and their regional units as well as territorial entities Ensure that social and environmental safeguards are taken into account in land use planning	8	UNDP	5 <sup>11</sup>	3.6
<a href="#">Integrated program - Tshopo, Ituri and Bas Uele (ex Orientale)</a>	Income of target populations increased by 10% A reduction of app. 10.8 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e, or app. 10% of emissions in the target areas, with focus on hotspots along roads and large urban area Strengthened local governance of land use planning and natural resources management Increases in the yields of staple crops (9000 ha), cash crops, sustainable subsistence agriculture (160,000ha) and agroforestry (6000 ha) Reduced consumption of fuel energy (fuelwood plantations, natural regeneration (45,000 ha) and 5000 cookstoves 150,000 ha of community forestry established	33	UNDP	20	8.7
<a href="#">Integrated program - Mai Ndombé</a>	Deforestation and forest degradation stabilized in the former Mai-Ndombé District, through a holistic vision centered on land use planning and strengthening local governance resulting in an estimated decrease in emissions of 27.7 million tCo <sub>2</sub> e	30	WB	20 <sup>12</sup>	12.4

<sup>5</sup> Listed in order of their approval in a given country

<sup>6</sup> Numbered targets are provided as examples, and not exhaustive as not always defined at onset of programmes

<sup>7</sup> Million US\$, exact amounts are found in Annex I

<sup>8</sup> M US\$. In the DRC, these figures include the amount transferred to the FONAREDD towards specific programmes as of 31 December 2020, whether or not they have been transferred from the FONAREDD to programmes. Amounts transferred from the FONAREDD to programmes are available here: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/3CD00>

<sup>9</sup> In M US\$ unless specified otherwise. As of 31 December 2020.

<sup>10</sup> Including 1 M transferred from CAFI to the FONAREDD as per [Decision EB.2020.18](#)

<sup>11</sup> Including 2M transferred from CAFI to the FONAREDD as per [Decision EB.2020.18](#)

<sup>12</sup> 16 M US\$ were approved for transfer to the FONAREDD in December 2020 but pending a number of conditions whose fulfilling need confirmation ([See EB decision EB.2020.18](#)), so these 16M are not counted in the transferred amount reported here

Programme <sup>5</sup>	Objectives <sup>6</sup>	Budget <sup>7</sup>	Impl. org	Transferred <sup>8</sup>	Spent <sup>9</sup>
	Living conditions and incomes of close to 150 000 people (incl. 75,000 women) improved by 20%, especially those of farmers, while ensuring the sustainable management of resources and land Sustainable rural development promoted by increasing agricultural productivity through improved practices, developing perennial crops (1650ha), agroforestry (5000 ha), subsistence agriculture (11,650ha) 180,000 households trained on family planning				
<a href="#">Integrated program - Sud Ubangui province</a>	Management capacity strengthened Support agricultural development that respects management plans and promote sustainable and perennial crops (cocoa and coffee) 22 sustainable development plans and 100 simple management plans Strengthen technical capacities of decentralized authorities	7	WB	4	1.4
<a href="#">Integrated program – Kwilu province</a>	Carbon sequestration and avoided deforestation (223,000 tons of CO2) through promoting agroforestry (5000 ha) Improved livelihoods (improved median revenue of supported farmers by 10%)	4 <sup>13</sup>	JICA	3.2	0.4
<a href="#">Integrated program – Equateur province</a>	Support sedentary agriculture in savannahs and fallow lands, using PES and improved crops 3000 ha of wood energy plantation and 7000 ha under natural regeneration 10,000 households adopt improved cookstoves 480,000 ha of community forestry supported Increase contraceptive prevalence in 10% of targeted communities	6	FAO	6	2.8
<a href="#">Integrated programme - Mongala province</a>	A two-phase programme based on a territorial approach and capacity strengthening, to support sustainable agroforestry systems (banana, fruit trees), non-timber forest products (caterpillar trees) and a territorial development planning Up to 250 hectares of fuelwood plantations through community forestry	9	ENABEL	9 <sup>14</sup>	2.1
<a href="#">National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)</a>	Monitoring of the changes in forest cover Proactive monitoring of major deforestation events Meet UNFCCC criteria to allow access to results-based payments related to reduction in deforestation (including submission of FREL)	10	FAO	10	9.5
<a href="#">Land tenure reform</a>	Strengthen CONAREF to prepare and implement tenure reform	7	UN-Habitat	5 <sup>15</sup>	5.5

<sup>13</sup> This programme benefits from another 3.4 M in co-financing from JICA

<sup>14</sup> Including 5 M US\$ approved for transfer to the FONAREDD in December 2020 as per [decision EB.2020.18](#)

<sup>15</sup> Including 2 M US\$ approved for transfer to the FONAREDD in December 2020 as per [decision EB.2020.18](#)

Programme <sup>5</sup>	Objectives <sup>6</sup>	Budget <sup>7</sup>	Impl. org	Transferred <sup>8</sup>	Spent <sup>9</sup>
	Support communities to elaborate methodological guidance to strengthen cadasters, and capitalize on lessons learned in pilots (conflict resolution and harmonization of secure tenure) to feed into the tenure policy document Tenure policy document and associated legal text elaborated in a participative manner				
<a href="#">Support to Indigenous Peoples</a>	Develop national capacity to identify models of sustainable natural resource management by Indigenous peoples Experiment these models to disseminate them more widely	2	WB	1	US \$ 5703
<a href="#">Sustainable agriculture policy</a>	Develop and implement an agricultural policy that takes into account forests including the promotion of savanna-based agriculture	3	FAO	1.5	1.1
<a href="#">Sustainable wood energy</a>	Provide alternatives to unsustainable wood energy by developing markets for LPG and improved cookstoves. Access to 87,000 clean energy solutions	15	UNDP and UNCDF	9	2.3
<a href="#">Agriculture in savannah and degraded forests</a>	Small and medium agricultural enterprises sustainably manage savannahs and degraded forests - Kwilu and Tshopo provinces, with the establishment of 7000 hectares of agroforestry	15	AFD	8	0
<a href="#">Scaling up Family planning</a>	Reduce the effects of unplanned demographic growth on forests 8 Million Couple Year Protection 193 health centres supported	33	UNOPS and UNFPA	30	13.7
<a href="#">Sustainable Management of Forest</a>	A strategy is elaborated to strengthen the governance of the sector Transparent and participatory elaboration of a Forest policy Developing the forest/timber artisanal sector with legal practices Communities and territorial entities manage forests sustainably Large forest concessions are managed according to Congolese law Strengthen the capacity of local forest and decentralized administration	12 <sup>16</sup>	AFD	6	0
Integrated programme –	A 15% income increase in targeted rural populations	10	GIZ	10 <sup>17</sup>	--

<sup>16</sup> Benefits from another 4 M USD in co-financing from AFD

<sup>17</sup> Including 10 M US\$ approved for transfer to the FONAREDD in December 2020 as per [decision EB.2020.18](#)

Programme <sup>5</sup>	Objectives <sup>6</sup>	Budget <sup>7</sup>	Impl. org	Transferred <sup>8</sup>	Spent <sup>9</sup>
Maniema province	20,000 ha of sustainable agricultural practices, including agro-forestry and conservation agriculture 7.000 + 13.000 ha APAC 250,000 ha of community concessions 5,000 ha reforested 50,000 hectares of forest reserves managed sustainably				
DRC National REDD+ Fund Secretariat	Coordination, technical assistance, transparency and policy dialogue	15.9	UNDP	6.6	4.8
<b>GABON</b>					
<a href="#">Land use planning and forest monitoring</a>	Develop, adopt and implement a National Land Use Plan (PNAT) and a National Observation System for Natural Resources and Forests (SNORF) that will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from LULUCF in Gabon	18.4	AFD	9.4 M	2.2
<a href="#">Expansion of protected areas and optimization of agriculture</a>	400,000 new ha of forests are placed under protected area status and logging concessions reclassified A transboundary park is planned along contested borders The capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture is strengthened: agricultural legal unit, lab for <geographic information systems, to engage in land use optimization and ensure intensified food crop production for increased food security	5	UNDP	5	21,000 US\$
<a href="#">Forest certification</a>	An expected 30 million tons of CO2 emissions reduced per year by 2025 with a target to ensure that 100% of logging concessions are FSC certified. Elite law enforcement team of 30 officers equipped and trained	7	AFD	0	--
<b>REPUBLIC OF CONGO</b>					
<a href="#">Preparatory grant for National investment Framework (closed)</a>		0.7	WB	0.7	0.7
<a href="#">Grant to prepare GCF proposal (closed)</a>		0.3	FAO	0.3	0.3
Sub total RoC		1		1	1



Programme <sup>5</sup>	Objectives <sup>6</sup>	Budget <sup>7</sup>	Impl. org	Transferred <sup>8</sup>	Spent <sup>9</sup>
<b>CAMEROON</b>					
<a href="#">Preparatory grant for National investment Framework (closed)</a>		1	WB & AFD	1	0.5 (by WB)
<b>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</b>					
<a href="#">Preparatory grant for National investment Framework (closed)</a>		1.087	FAO	1.087	1.087
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>					
<a href="#">Preparatory grant for National investment Framework</a>		1	WB	1	0.99
<a href="#">Preparatory grant for policy dialogue and feasibility studies</a>		0.7	AFD	0 (transfer expected in 2021)	--
<b>REGIONAL</b>					
<a href="#">Study to assess recent trends and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</a>		1.2	FAO	1.2	6,957
<b>CAFI SECRETARIAT</b>					
CAFI Secretariat		10.6	UNDP	10.6	7.5

Table 1: CAFI portfolio of programmes as of 31 December 2020

Net transferred amount to each of these programmes is reported in the financial report (Annex I). Details for DRC’s FONAREDD disbursement to programmes is found the FONAREDD 2020 financial report (available here : <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/3CD00>)

Figure 4 highlights how **the DRC represents 85% of CAFI’s funded amounts to date** and Gabon 7%. This split has been relatively unchanged since 2016. However, the forecasted approval of programmes in the Republic of Congo in 2021 - following calls for proposals for programmes to achieve the milestones of the 2019 Letter of Intent - as well as new programmes under the National Investment Framework and first payments for results in Gabon, is expected to significantly alter these figures.

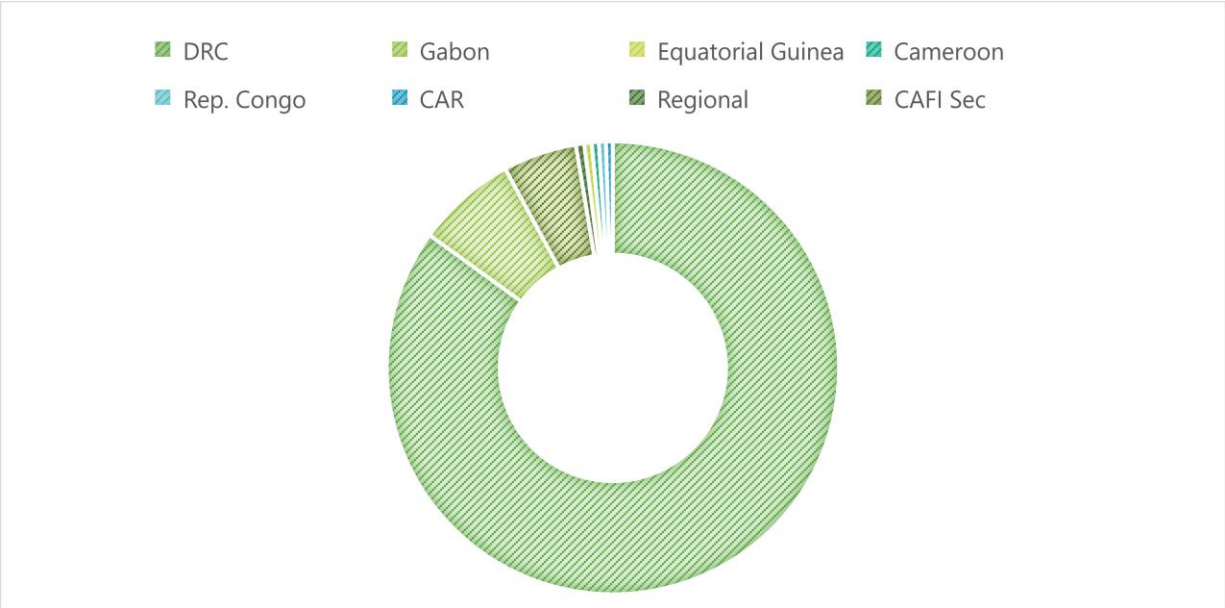


Figure 4: Net funded amount per country (December 31, 2020), in US \$

## 2.3 Funding and delivery per agency

With a new programme to be implemented by GIZ the DRC (with funding to be transferred in early 2021 but not accounted here), 11 multilateral or bilateral cooperation organisations now implement CAFI programmes, that have in total received US\$ 172 million by 31 December 2020.

Agency	Country	Amount transferred per country (US\$) as of 31 Dec 2020 <sup>18</sup> <i>*indicates a change from 2019</i>	Amount transferred per agency (US\$) as of 31 Dec. 2020 <i>*indicates a change from 2019</i>
AFD	DRC	14,000,000*	
	Gabon	9,400,000	
	Cameroon	474,010	
	CAR	--	
	<i>Sub-total AFD</i>		23,874,010*
Enabel	DRC	4,000,000 <sup>19</sup>	
	<i>Sub-total ENABEL</i>		4,000,000
FAO	DRC	17,479,916*	
	RoC	314,173	
	Eq Guinea	1,087,500	
	Regional drivers study	1,200,000*	
	<i>sub total FAO</i>		20,081,589*
IBRD (World Bank)	DRC	25,000,000 <sup>20</sup>	
	Cameroon	542,000	
	CAR	1,000,000	
	RoC	698,000	
	<i>Sub total World Bank</i>		27,240,000
JICA	DRC	3,168,041	
	<i>sub total JICA</i>		3,168,041
UNCDF	DRC	4,174,200	
	<i>sub total UNCDF</i>		4,174,200
UNDP	DRC	38,102,080* <sup>21</sup>	
	Gabon	5,000,000*	
	CAFI Secretariat	10,634,391*	

<sup>18</sup> To calculate agency performance accurately, in this table in the case of DRC the amount reflects what was transferred from the FONAREDD to the agency

<sup>19</sup> With additional 5M expected to be transferred from FONAREDD to agency in early 2021

<sup>20</sup> With additional 16 M to be possibly transferred, pending the fulfillment of conditions, from the FONAREDD to the agency in 2021

<sup>21</sup> Including to the FONAREDD Secretariat.

	<i>sub total UNDP</i>		54,336,471
<b>UNFPA</b>	DRC	8,729,120	
	<i>sub total UNFPA</i>		8,729,120
<b>UNHABITAT</b>	DRC	6 999 490,00*	
	<i>sub total UN Habitat</i>		6 999 490
<b>UNOPS</b>	DRC	21,270,880	
	<i>sub total UNOPS</i>		21,270,880
<b>GIZ</b>	<i>DRC</i>	Approved but not transferred in 2020	

Table 1: Net funded amount per country and per agency

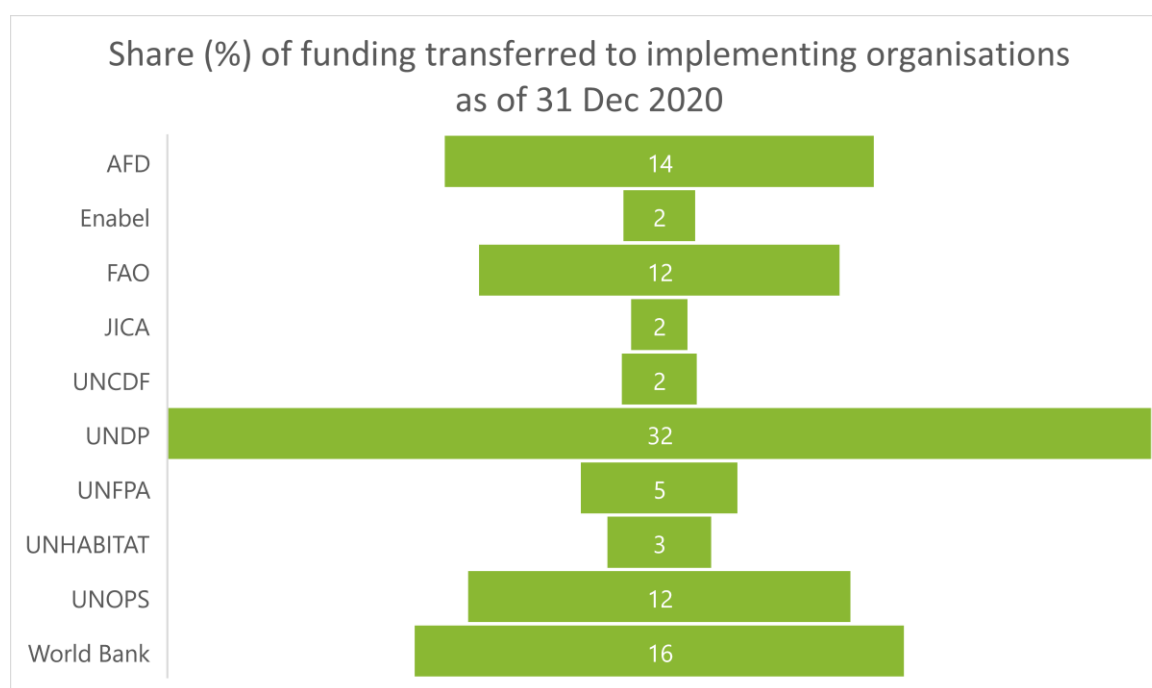


Figure 5 : % of net funded amount per agency

With the caveat that data is heavily dominated by the FONAREDD portfolio, UNDP remains the largest recipient of CAFI funding with close to a third (32%) of all funding, followed by the World Bank (16%), AFD (14%) and UNOPS (12%).

Delivery rates per agency, reported from Annex I of this report as well as the one in the financial report of the FONAREDD, are presented in Table 2 below. Explanations are provided in each country section of this report

For the whole of the FONAREDD in the DRC, the delivery rate is of 41%.

Agency	Country	Net funded amount (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Delivery rate (%)
AFD	DRC	14,000,000	0	0
	Gabon	9,400,000	2,176,834	23%
	Cameroon	474,010	0 <sup>22</sup>	--
Enabel	DRC	4,000,000	2,082,583	52%
FAO	DRC	17,479,916	13,458,258	77%
	RoC	314,173	310,150	100
	Eq Guinea	1,087,500	1,087,322	100%
	Regional study (2020)	1,200,000	6,956	0.6%
World Bank	DRC	25,000,000	13,842,003	55%
	Cameroon	542,000	501,286	92.5
	CAR	1,000,000	992,205	99.2
	RoC	698,000	698,000	100
JICA	DRC	3,168,041	404,601	13%
UNCDF	DRC	4,174,200	1,302,792	31%
UNDP	DRC	38,102,080	11,244,805	29.5%
	Gabon (2020)	5,000,000	20,874	0.4%
	CAFI Sec	10,634,391	7,490,058	70%
UNFPA	DRC	8,729,120	3,009,233	34%
UNHABITAT	DRC	6,999,490	5,504,619	110%
UNOPS	DRC	21,270,880	10,755,509	51%

Table 3: Delivery rate per agency

## 2.4 Investment per outcome

As of 31 December 2020, CAFI has invested in all outcomes of its Theory of Change, at the exception of mining and infrastructure. This exception continues to be attributed to the due to the slow programming in the DRC towards this outcome.

<sup>22</sup> Preparatory grant not operationalized upon guidance from the CAFI Executive Board

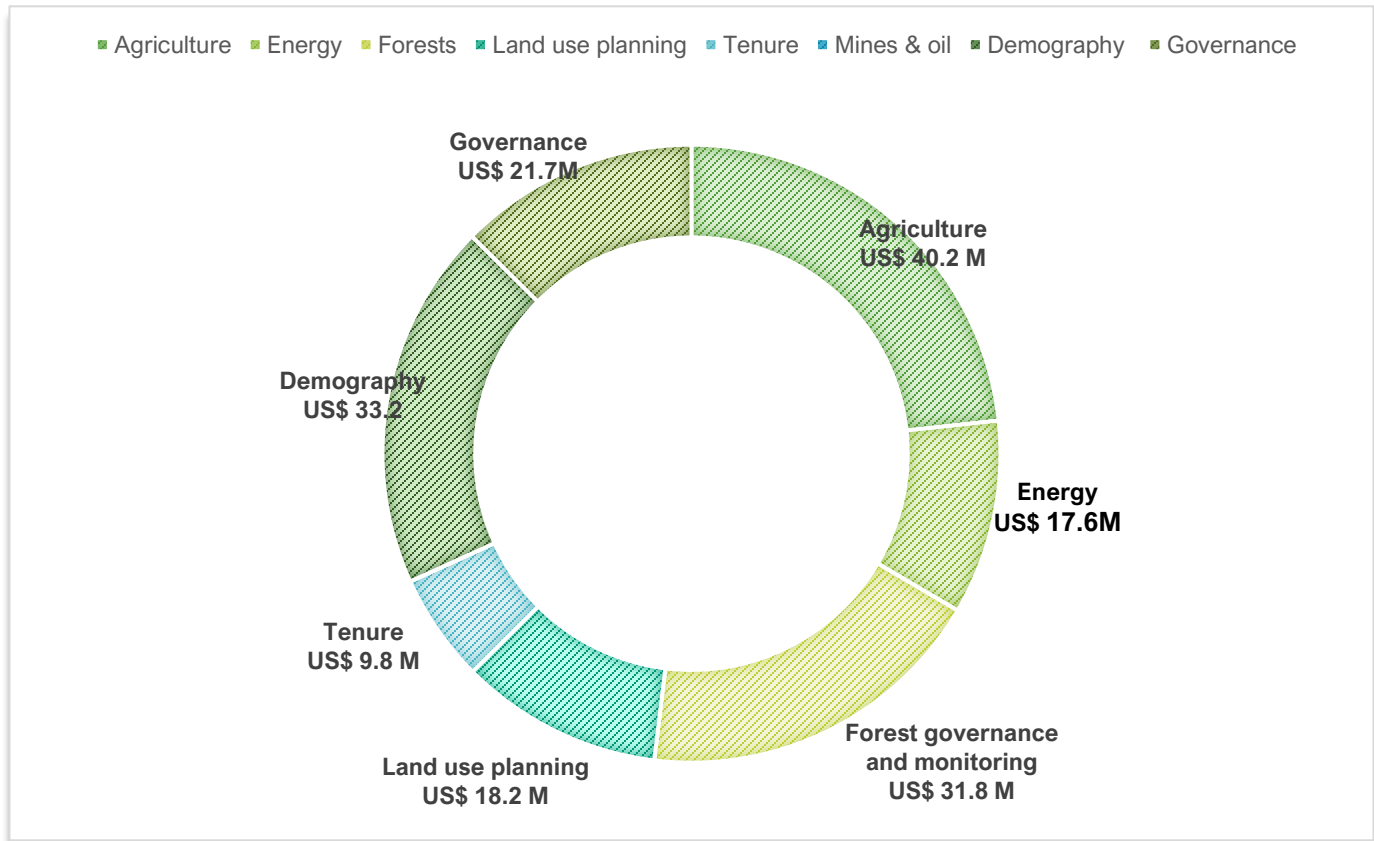


Figure 6: Cumulative transfers per outcome of the CAFI Theory of Change, in US \$

Over the years (from 2016 to 2020)

- Agriculture remains the top funded outcome (23% of transferred funding), supported by 10 programmes (in the DRC, all provincial programmes, the savannahs and degraded forest programme, the sustainable management of agriculture programme ; and in Gabon, by the UNDP-supported programme on optimization of land use planning for better food crop production (combined with expansion of protected areas)
- Demography represent 19%, thanks to the large related programme in the DRC and small budget lines in provincial integrated programmes
- Forest, protection governance and monitoring represents 18.4% of the share, with activities in DRC in all provincial integrated programmes, the dedicated programme for the sustainable management of forests and the NMFS programme; and in Gabon, with the programmes on natural resources monitoring, expansion of protected areas and forest certification
- Governance (12.6%) is also supported by all provincial programmes in the DRC. Under this figure is also counted the funding to the Secretariat of the National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD+)<sup>23</sup>
- Land use planning and energy represent respectively 10.6 and 10.2% of CAFI's current funding

<sup>23</sup> The CAFI Secretariat is not counted against this outcome. If so, it would increase the governance outcome by US \$ 10,634,391, to 17.6% of the funded amounts.

This distribution has remained largely consistent over the years, with the largest increases for the year 2020 being observed in agriculture (with programmes approved in DRC and Gabon) and forests (Gabon programmes<sup>24</sup>). The share and evolution of funding per outcome per country is detailed in the country sections below.

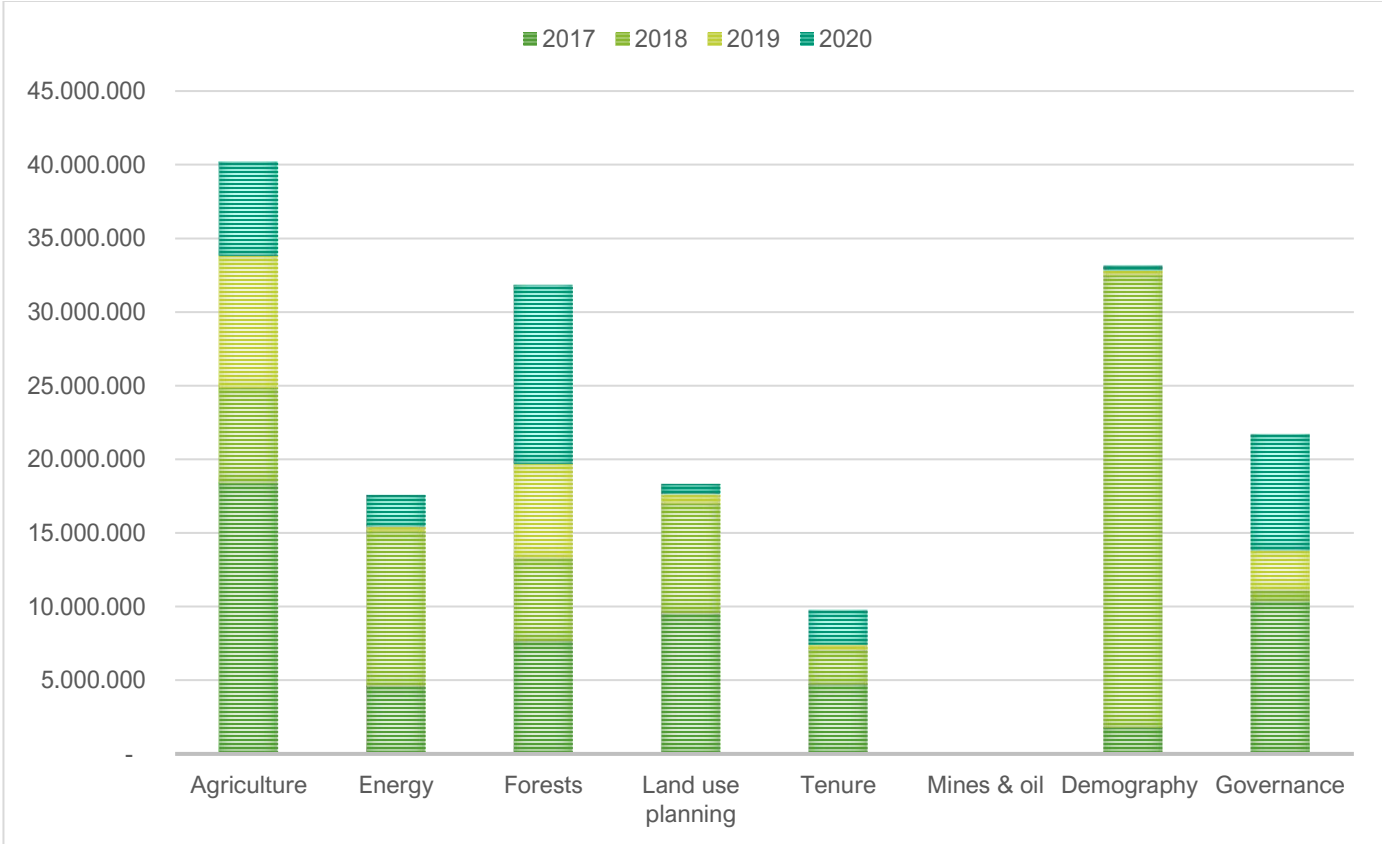


Figure 7: 2017 -2020 : Evolution of CAFI’s investments (in US \$) per CAFI outcome

## 2.5 Results per outcome

At the impact level, available figures<sup>25</sup> show targets of emission reductions of 75 million tons of CO2eq and an increase from 10 to 20% in household revenues.

These numbers however are conservative, as they only take into account the figures available a few provincial programmes in the DRC (est. 45 Mt of ER<sup>26</sup>) and the Gabon Forest certification programme (est. 30 Mt of emission reduction (ER) per year starting in 2025)<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>24</sup> Figures include the CAFI-approved transfer to the AFD-supported Forest certification programme in Gabon, although this transfer has not yet been possible due to internal AFD procedures.

<sup>25</sup> Not all programmes have quantitatively estimated their ER impacts – see footnote for DRC below.

<sup>26</sup> This is a conservative estimate based on the targets provided by the PIREDD Mai Ndombe and Orientale and the Savanahs and Energy programmes. The absence of published reference levels for each province makes it impossible to estimate the emission reduction targets (of 10%) as absolute figures.

<sup>27</sup> Estimates over time are being discussed with AFD.

In DRC, the lack of publicly available data from the SNSF program does not allow to estimate neither the baseline at the onset of the programme, nor progress against the ER targets.

In Gabon, emissions have been calculated for 2016 and 2017, and will serve as a baseline against which to measure programme performances against their emission reduction targets. These reductions are to be rewarded under the 2019 results-based payment agreement with CAFI.

Only a few programmes in the DRC have entered their 3<sup>rd</sup> year of effective implementation, and outcomes reporting cannot be expected at this stage. At the output level, a detailed description of how these results respond to the indicators of the CAFI monitoring framework is found in Annex III.

At the output level, notable results span practically each outcome/sector in the CAFI Theory of Change

## Agriculture –40.2 US\$ millions disbursed from the CAFI Fund<sup>28</sup>

In the DRC,

- The technical Cell established in the Ministry of Agriculture prepared the roadmap and the orientation note for the formulation of the national sustainable agricultural policy. The Ministry was also supported to conduct verifications following reports on major deforestation events related to agriculture, and the first ten sites were identified to establish sentinels for major deforestation events
- 745 local development committees have been established or strengthened
- 1444 hectares of palm oil, coffee, cocoa and fruit trees planted (994 ha in forest areas and 450 in savannah areas)
- 2336 hectares of improved crops (rice, maize, manioc, peanuts) were established with rural households for better yielding subsistence agriculture

In Gabon, the UNDP-supported programme approved in 2020 focuses on agricultural suitability analysis to complement the national land use planning process supported by CAFI under the first batch of funding. As the programme was launched in 2020, no result can be reported at this stage.

In the Republic of Congo, the call for proposals identified AFD to develop a Land Use Planning Programme, of which 15 M will be funded by CAFI, that will include strategic activities from other key sectors, notably a cartography of the agricultural estate. The AFD was also requested to establish a portfolio of activities to undertake operational investments in the agricultural and forestry sectors, building on the findings and first results of the Land-use Planning programme, of between 15 and 20 million US \$. Both programmes are to be co-funded by AFD. In line with the 2nd axis of the programming framework (agriculture development), the World Bank was requested to integrate, by the end of 2020, 15 M US\$ of co-financing from the CAFI Trust Fund into its restructured Commercial Agriculture Programme (Projet d'Appui au Développement de l'Agriculture Commerciale), with a specific focus on direct investments in agricultural development in savannah areas and efforts to implement the National Investment Plan for Climate-Smart agriculture and improve its legal framework

## Energy – 17.6 million US\$ disbursed from the CAFI Fund

In the DRC, energy sector baseline studies were finalized for Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Bukavu and Goma. The roadmap was launched [for the development of the energy policy](#). The [Incubator Fund for Clean Cooking was launched](#) with 122

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<sup>28</sup> These represents disbursement from the CAFI Fund towards the first tranches of programmes (in the DRC, through the FONAREDD), and does not include preparatory grants. Since few agencies have reported their programmes disbursements per outcome, an analysis of amounts disbursed per outcome was not possible for this reporting cycle.



proposals received and first 700,000 dollars disbursed and co-financing mobilized. On the ground, the first 2200 hectares of acacias were established in savannah areas for wood energy, and close to 10,000 hectares have already been left aside for natural regeneration (“mise en défens”). Based on proposals by 44 small entrepreneurs, 48,000 improved cookstoves were produced, and over 31,000 were sold.

In the Republic of Congo, FAO and the NGOs GRET and Initiative Développement are requested to develop a joint fast-start project towards a minimum of 4500 ha of agroforestry and forestry plantations for wood energy (7 million US \$), and for improved cookstoves (1 million US \$). Recommendations include a target of at least 1000 ha planted by the second year of implementation and support to existing initiatives and partner(s) that have demonstrated tangible results on improved cookstoves.

## Forests – 31.6 million US\$ disbursed from the CAFI Fund

In the DRC, the revised Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) was submitted to the UNFCCC and the first Biannual updates report drafted for the UNFCCC and awaiting submission. The National forest inventory is completed on 85% of the country. The National Forest monitoring system is operational, and its enhanced version is awaiting to be launched.

A process to launch of the process to reform the Forest policy was initiated. The legal review of the concessions, as per the forest sector roadmap agreed to with CAFI in 2019, will be funded by the EU and implemented in 2021 to support the key policy processes and reinforce the legality of the forest sector.

On the ground, seventeen Indigenous microprojects were validated by indigenous peoples in Mai Ndombe, and in the Equateur province, documentation was prepared and has been officially submitted to obtain **132,000 hectares of titles of community forests** (Equateur) to benefit 14 communities.

In Gabon, datasets for Forest Reference Emissions level, biannual update report, national communication were harmonized. Through the initiation of an audit of concessions and a review of management plan, forest governance is being improved. First missions took place to establish permanent placets.

In the Republic of Congo, FAO was asked to develop a fifth programme for the revision of the Forest Reference Emissions Level for Congo, as well as the operationalization of a transparent National Forest Monitoring System, to be funded by CAFI for up to 2 M US \$. Land use planning – 18.2 million US\$ disbursed from the CAFI Fund.

## Land use planning - 18.2 million US\$

In the DRC, at the policy level, a Technical Support Cell on Land-Use Planning was established in the Ministry of Land use planning and the National Land Use policy was adopted. On the ground, three provincial land use plans (for Ituri, Tshopo and Bas Uele) and 8 territorial land use plans were validated. In Mai Ndombe, 400 simple management plans were produced and 344 validated, covering 915,000 hectares; and another 130 finalized in ex-Orientale and Kwilu. Needed infrastructure was identified in several provinces, such as 240km of roads, 36 bridges, 1 shuttle boat in Mai Ndombé province.

In Gabon, the National Land Use Commission (CNAT) is operational and provides a key venue to reach high level consensus across the different land use sectors on land allocations in line with the strategic objectives of the country set in various policy documents and the Letter of intent. High value forests (High Carbon Stocks and High Conservation value) that should not be converted are being identified, with compliance by the Ministry of Agriculture.

## Tenure – 9.8 million US\$ disbursed from the CAFI Fund

In the DRC, the Tenure Reform Commission is fully operationalized. A 2nd draft of the tenure policy was elaborated with inputs from indigenous peoples and consultations in 15 provinces, as well as the first draft of the tenure law. A guide to define provincial strategies on land tenure was elaborated, as well as a strategic plan on tenure rights for Indigenous peoples. 130 territories were delineated.

## Demography – 33.2 million US\$ disbursed from the CAFI Fund

CAFI funding under this outcome, restricted to the DRC, has so far resulted in 3696 service providers trained and providing counselling to accompany the distribution of 863,000 couple-year protection to date across 11 provinces (6 year target: 15 million), in support of the country's strategy on family planning. In addition, two studies were launched to understand migratory movements.

## Governance – 21.7 million US\$ disbursed from the CAFI Fund

The CAFI M&E framework unpacks “good governance” to monitor cross sectoral institutional arrangements, participation of civil society, linkages between REDD+ and development plans. The per-country summaries below touch on where most progress was observed. Note that this analysis concerns not solely large scale programmes, but also small preparatory grants, that also initiated governance gains.

**In the DRC**, the multi-ministerial and multi-stakeholders Steering and Technical Committees of FONAREDD remained fully functional in 2020. At the local level, 745 local development committees were established in 7 provinces to promote inclusive governance systems. Transparency of FONAREDD operations and programmes was maintained through the FONAREDD and programmes web sites.

**In the Republic of Congo**, a decree on inter-ministerial coordination was agreed in the Council of Ministers and adopted by the Prime Minister<sup>29</sup>.

**In Gabon**, forest governance continues to be led at the highest level, and civil society is included in the work of the National Land use Commission as well as the project steering committees.

**In Equatorial Guinea**, the Minister of Finance led the development of the REDD+ National Investment Framework (NIF), and accessibility by public, media and civil society to PNI-REDD+ improved with the public launch of the NIF in 2020. CAFI's initial support has been catalytic for the country to mobilize fund for land-use planning, including domestic funding, and the National Forest Inventory.

**In the Central African Republic**, the situation has remained the same as in 2019. Many NGOs and associations are active within a national platform called Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment. A National REDD+ Committee, created by Decree and chaired by the Prime Minister, oversees the entire National REDD+ strategy, with 26 members<sup>30</sup>.

**In Cameroon**, the Government displayed a greater understanding of the key role of climate change in its national development processes, as the National Development Plan Strategy 2030 integrates for the first time a Strategic

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<sup>29</sup> It establishes a coordination structure within the national counterpart for the implementation and monitoring of progress on the LOI. These structures include a Minister-level Steering Committee as a multi-stakeholder concertation organ, involving the private sector and the civil society; it also establishes a national coordination unit, responsible for facilitating and monitoring these processes

<sup>30</sup> including 6 ministers, the President of the Commission in charge of the Environment at the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, representatives of producer groups, the private sector, civil society organizations, representatives of local communities, indigenous peoples. This committee will be made operational once the second preparatory grant (through AFD) is operational.

Axis on the integration of climate change concerns. Sustainable land use appears as a structuring component of the Rural Sector Development strategy for 2025. The revision of the National Investment Framework aligned to the ongoing work on the Rural Sector Development Strategy.

## 2.6 Monitoring for results

At the global level, the mid-term evaluation of the CAFI Fund was conducted and finalized in early January 2021. A Reference group of donors was constituted to guide the consultants. It echoed and informed major procedural changes initiated by the CAFI Board and concluded in early 2021. The report and Executive Board response are available [here](#).

In DRC, the updated independent verification of the intermediary milestones of the Letter of Intent was organized and concluded on 20 October. An overview is provided [here](#) and its results detailed in section 3.1.4.

In Gabon, regular dialogues were held to monitor the milestones, for which an independent verification will be conducted in 2021.

Across countries, the CAFI monitoring framework continues to be filled (see Annex IV): baseline data is being established as per the DRC's National Forest Monitoring system and Gabon's carbon results for 2016-2017. Results data is being compiled for DRC programmes' activities. As per the CAFI M&E framework adopted in 2019, a strategy was developed to gather information at outcome level when baseline data is missing (or expected to be) and will be unrolled in 2021.

## 2.7 Gender responsiveness: A third assessment of the CAFI portfolio

As women play a central role in the sectors covered by CAFI, they are important drivers for change. If the gender perspective is neglected, there is a major risk that programme activities can have a negative effect on women's and other marginalized groups' empowerment and living conditions.

Gender responsiveness means that women and other marginalized groups such as youth, indigenous, or disabled people are able to benefit from forest-related programme investments that impact their lives and the forests. A gender responsive programme is therefore a programme that

- includes gender issues in its design, including accounts of how women, men and marginalized groups will be affected differently by programme activities
- has budgeted gender sensitive activities and mobilized gender expertise
- ensure and reports on the participation of women, men and marginalized groups in programme activities and decision-making.

Based on the UN-REDD Programme gender marker methodology, a gender responsiveness analysis of the CAFI portfolio was carried out for the 3<sup>rd</sup> consecutive year. It assesses whether gender considerations have been applied to 4 programme stages, corresponding to 4 criteria :

- gender analysis in the programme document context
- implementation of activities
- monitoring and evaluation
- allocation of budget

24 programmes were assessed as either gender blind (GEN 0; 0 criteria met), gender sensitive (GEN 1; 1 to 3 criteria met) or gender responsive (GEN 2; 4 criteria met).

## CAFI's 2020 gender objectives

The Executive Board Decision [EB.2020.08](#), adopted during its 16<sup>th</sup> meeting in June 2020, included greater gender ambition. The 2019 target of having at least 15% of CAFI-funded programmes assessed as “gender-responsive” had been met during the 2019 reporting cycle, with 17 % of programmes ranked as gender responsive during the last reporting cycle. The 2020 EB Decision outlined new and more ambitious targets, to have, by the end of 2020 :

- at least **30 % of programmes assessed as gender-responsive** (4 out of 4 criteria)
- another **20% (at least) of programmes assessed meeting 3 out of 4 criteria**

The analysis below aims to provide an evaluation of the role of gender in ongoing programmes. By engaging in gender tracking, the goal is to encourage agencies to enhance their focus on gender mainstreaming in their programming and stimulate gender equality across all CAFI funded programmes.

In 2020, CAFI also undertook several steps to clarify its expectations on gender mainstreaming, as well as to provide better guidance on how to implement gender considerations into the programming cycle:

- The Trust Fund's [Terms of Reference](#) were revised with a stronger focus on gender and better protection against sexual harassment and abuse
- The programme document and reporting templates were updated to strengthen the Fund's capacity to monitor and evaluate progress and shortcomings from a gender perspective. In their program documents, agencies are for example required to demonstrate how they plan to work towards gender mainstreaming in implementing and monitoring of activities through a gender action plan, gender focal point/expertise and internal gender awareness training for all staff.
- The CAFI Secretariat's gender focal point worked with the FONAREDD Secretariat to produce gender guidance notes and a Gender Action Plan Template

## Methodology

The gender analysis was carried out based on the programme documents and annual reports. Some direct communications with agencies through the FONAREDD Secretariat and the CAFI Secretariat's gender focal point have contributed to a more nuanced overview of effort towards gender mainstreaming, as reports were sometimes incomplete.

Regarding the analysis of the FONAREDD portfolio (17 programmes) the FONAREDD Secretariat and the CAFI Secretariat carried out individual analysis, and then compared and consolidated them to agree on a final score<sup>31</sup>. For those programmes that were launched towards the end of 2020, the programme documents were the only sources analyzed, as the annual reports were either missing or simply provided an overview of procedural and administrative programme advances<sup>32</sup>. In those cases, it was not possible for the programmes to obtain a full score<sup>33</sup>, since actual implementation of activities and subsequent reporting being necessary for a programme to be marked as gender-responsive.

## Summary of results

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<sup>31</sup> see Annex II for more details.

<sup>32</sup> These include the Savanna programme and PIREDD Maniema in the DRC and the Gabon Protected areas and agriculture programme.

<sup>33</sup> even though all 4 criteria were fulfilled in the programme document of the Savanna programme

The 2020 gender assessment shows that, out of 24 programmes:

- **No programme was classified as GEN 0 - gender blind - with 0 criteria met.** This is an improvement over the 2019 assessment, where 1 programme had been considered gender-blind, especially that more programmes were assessed in 2020. **The SNSF programme**, which was rated as gender blind in 2019, has strengthened some elements of monitoring women’s participation in forest monitoring activities and is thus now classified as gender sensitive.
- **18 programmes were classified as GEN 1 - gender sensitive – 75%.** In 2019, 78% (14 programmes) had received that score.
  - 3 programmes with 1 criterion met (there were 2 in 2019)
  - 6 programmes with 2 criteria met (10 in 2019)
  - 9 programmes - or 38 % - with 3 criteria met. **This shows considerable improvement** as this percentage was only 11% in 2019.
- **6 programmes were classified as GEN 2 - gender responsive, meeting all 4 criteria. This represented 25%,** an improvement over the 17% of 2019. These 6 gender-responsive programmes are
  - In the DRC: PIREDD Sud-Ubangi, PIREDD Equateur, Civil Society, Family planning
  - The Equatorial Guinea Preparatory Grant
  - The Republic of Congo GCF preparatory grant

With 25% of programmes assessed as gender responsive in 2020, the Executive Board’s objective of 30% was missed in 2020. However, its objective of 20% of gender-sensitive programmes with 3 out of 4 criteria was largely exceeded, with 38%. However, as a high percentage of programmes fulfill 3 out of 4 criteria, including the newer programmes, there is a chance that these could lean towards gender responsiveness once implementation and monitoring of activities are advancing. In particular, the development and implementation of a Gender Action Plan, a stronger emphasis on gender specific reporting, as well as the inclusion of budget lines to advance gender mainstreaming could positively affect the programmes’ gender marker moving forward.

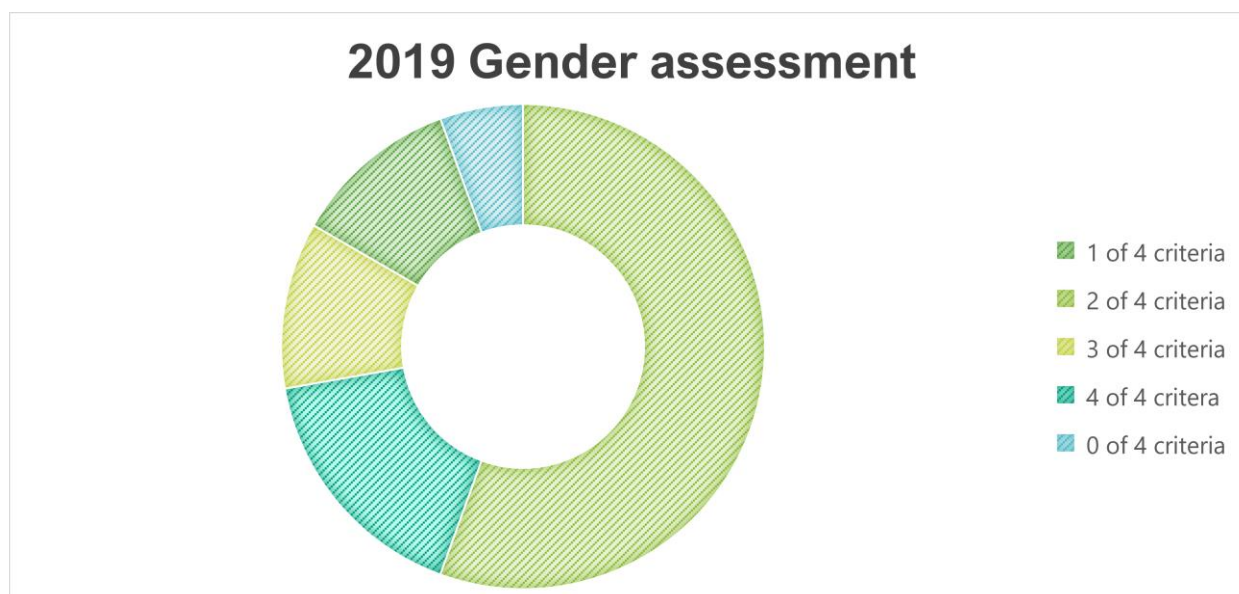




Figure 8 : comparison between the 2019 and 2020 assessments

The detailed, programme per programme analysis is found in Annex II

## Observations and recommendations

- New programmes scored high on the gender marker (Savanna, Maniema) with the exception of the Gabon Expansion of protected areas and agriculture programme.
- Several programmes were upgraded from meeting 2 out of 4 criteria to 3 out of 4 criteria due to advances in programme implementation and evaluation, and in particular due to better reporting on activities disaggregated by sex.
- The COVID-19 pandemic seemed to have hindered workshops and consultations that should have been organized to strengthen the participation of women and marginalized groups in activities and improve monitoring of activities.
- A detailed gender analysis is a basis for programme gender mainstreaming, but most programmes lack a detailed contextual gender analysis. This analysis is however essential in order to plan adequate activities and measures to include women and marginalized groups in programme activities. It should therefore be a prerequisite for programme approval moving forward, in line with CAFI's updated programme document template.
- Each programme should develop a Gender Action Plan (including a gender analysis) to ensure that programme planning, implementation and monitoring take women's expertise and needs into account in activities and decision-making.
- It is important that gender analysis, evaluations and work plans developed by each programme are shared systematically to increase transparency and strengthen gender reporting.

## 2.8 Executive Board meetings

Three CAFI Executive Board meetings were held and hosted virtually to provide strategic guidance and approve major decisions for the Initiative.

The **15th EB meeting** (30 March – 1 April) saw the participation of UK Africa Ambassador for CoP 26 in high level sessions with the Ministers of Environment of DRC, Rep Congo, Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea. The Minister of Finance of Equatorial Guinea also participated in a dedicated session, for the first time. Decisions were made about two new Gabon programmes on i) [“Improved Forestry Management: Implementation of a National Scale Certification Process in Gabon”](#), a collaboration between the Gabonese Ministry of Forests, the National Climate Council and the French Development Agency, that will bring together relevant stakeholders from the public administration and private sector to define a new set of certification standards to be applied in the logging industry. In addition, a national legal unit will be put in place to follow up on whether certification procedures are respected, and its staff will receive legal training and advise on emission monitoring and analysis ii) [“Protected Area Expansion and Land-use Optimization for Food Crop Production in Gabon”](#), implemented by the Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture and National Climate Council with UNDP, will tackle cross-border timber trafficking, by establishing 400 000 Ha of new protected forest areas in border zones currently opened to logging. The programme will also help intensify crops, to improve food security without expanding production into forest areas with high carbon content. As part of this process, efforts will be made to strengthen the Agricultural Ministry’s technical capacity to reform the agricultural sector and participate in national land-use planning processes, to ensure that changes initiated are supported by rigorous institutional and legal structures.

The **16th Board meeting** (22-25 June) was an opportunity to address strategic processes that are taking place this year, as Central African countries prepare to communicate by the end of the year their long-term commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as set out in the Paris Agreement. The [participation of Arlette Soudan-Nonault](#), Minister of Environment and Tourism of the Republic of Congo, was a testimony to her country’s strong political commitment to take on global responsibility to preserve the Central African rainforest. She talked about the need to protect the Congolese peatlands, vulnerable ecosystems that store a carbon quantity that is [similar to the above-ground carbon stocks of the entire Congo Basin](#), and about the critical efforts to ensure that the commitments of the Letter of Intent with CAFI be reflected in the revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) this year.

The negotiations towards **a new green partnership with DRC** represented another highlight on the agenda, a process that will be based on high-level political dialogue to ensure national ownership and commitment. On top of existing policy areas, the partnership will include workstreams to improving the business climate to attract private sector investments to the country, geo-specific monitoring of results, and aligning CAFI programming and policy dialogues with the DRC COVID-recovery and new National Development Plan.

Invited to participate in a high-level session with the UK Ambassador for COP-26, [the Minister of Environment in DRC, Claude Nyamugabo](#), expressed his country’s commitment to make the new partnership a foundation for sustainable development and forest preservation and to ensure that new sectors are taken into consideration in the new NDC.

The **17th meeting** of the CAFI Executive Board took place virtually on 9-13 November 2020. Besides finalizing the design of the new phase of CAFI ([Terms of reference](#), [Manual of Operations](#), Risk Management, CAFI Mid-Term review), highlights included funding allocation decisions and country sessions with representatives of Gabon, DRC, Republic of Congo and Central African Republic. For the first time, and in an increased effort in transparency and accountability - following one the recommendations of the Transparency International report mentioned above – forms of declarations of conflict of interest were filled by each participant ahead of each session of the meeting, and a public report was prepared and published on the CAFI web site [here](#).

The CAFI Executive Board adopted 24 decisions in 2020, listed in Table 4 below. In its continued effort towards transparency, decisions were translated and published online on CAFI’s website as soon as they were agreed by the Board and, for country-specific decisions, communicated to the authorities.

2020 Decisions					
EB.2020.01	01/04/ 2020	Gabon – addendum to the LOI	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB15, virtual

EB.2020.02	01/04/ 2020	Gabon – approval of programs	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB15, virtual
EB.2020.03	01/04/ 2020	Equatorial Guinea	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB15, virtual
EB.2020.04	24/04/2020	DRC	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional
EB.2020.05	08/05/2020	Gabon – approval of programs - UNDP	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional
EB.2020.06	12/05/2020	Republic of Congo - PREFOREST project to the Green Climate Fund	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional
EB.2020.07	23/06/2020	Drivers study	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB 16, virtual
EB.2020.08	25/06/2020	Annual report and M&E	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB 16, virtual
EB.2020.09	25/06/2020	Central African Republic - Eol	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB 16, virtual
EB.2020.10	25/06/2020	Revised ToR for CAFI Sec	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB 16, virtual
EB.2020.11	25/06/2020	CAFI phase 2 – White paper and foundational documents	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB 16, virtual
EB.2020.12	16/07/2020	DRC Phase 2	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional
EB.2020.13	17/07/2020	CAFI Sec budget	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional
EB.2020.14	05/10/2020	Closure of Cameroon project		<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional
EB.2020.15	05/10/2020	Roc Programming	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional
EB.2020.16	09/10/2020	Preparatory grant for Central African Republic	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional
EB.2020.17	13/11/2020	Approval of preparatory grant in the Central African Republic (Policy Dialogue and Pre-feasibility studies)	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB17, virtual
EB.2020.18	13/11/2020	DRC funding allocation	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB17, virtual
EB.2020.19	13/11/2020	Risk Management	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB17, virtual
EB.2020.20	13/11/2020	Gabon - Independent verification of the milestones of the Lol	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB17, virtual
EB.2020.21	13/11/2020	Gabon – National Investment framework	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB17, virtual
EB.2020.22	13/11/2020	RoC Coordination support project	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB17, virtual
EB.2020.23	13/11/2020	Roc programming. Timelines for project development	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	EB17, virtual
EB.2020.24	09/12/2020	DRC Partnership and Working Group	<a href="#">French</a>	<a href="#">English</a>	Intersessional

Between EB meetings, information exchange between Board members was facilitated by monthly calls organized by the CAFI Secretariat.

## 2.9 Procedural matters

Through several rounds of internal consultations, CAFI undertook major revisions of its [Terms of reference](#) and developed a [Manual of operations](#), in broad consultations with EB members, and presented to the EB during its 17<sup>th</sup> meeting in November 2020. The revised Terms of reference and new Manual of Operations were adopted in January 2021.



In part as a response to [a report by Transparency International](#) that considered CAFI as sub-optimal on certain aspects of accountability and inclusiveness, this new Manual of Operations sets out clear provisions on CAFI's information disclosure, complaints mechanism, whistleblower protection and zero tolerance for fraud and corruption.

## 2.10 Shaping the global narrative: global events and communications

2020 was a complex year for enhancing CAFI's visibility. Planned events and media trips that had been identified as opportunities to showcase CAFI's approach and results were cancelled, such as the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the CAFI Dialogues in Bonn in March, the Oslo Tropical Forest Forum and the EU Development week. Cancelled ministerial missions due to travel restrictions were also missed opportunities to highlight CAFI's high level profile.

Nevertheless, CAFI managed to increase its profile amongst high profile dignitaries through three major online events

- 1) During the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Executive Board meetings, held in March and June, in which special sessions were dedicated to [encounters between the Ministers of Environment of DRC and of Republic of Congo with the UK COP 26 Ambassador](#)<sup>34</sup>.
- 2) During a high-level meeting online in the Republic of Congo in September 2020, headed by the Prime Minister of Congo and attended by six Ministers as well as the European Union and Norway Ambassadors on behalf of CAFI (screenshot below), which was disseminated online via a series of [Tweets](#)
- 3) CAFI was also featured during the UK-hosted virtual Climate Ambition Summit with [a video message](#) prepared with participation of the Ministers of Environment of Gabon, DRC, UK, Norway and well as civil society, the private sector and academia representatives.

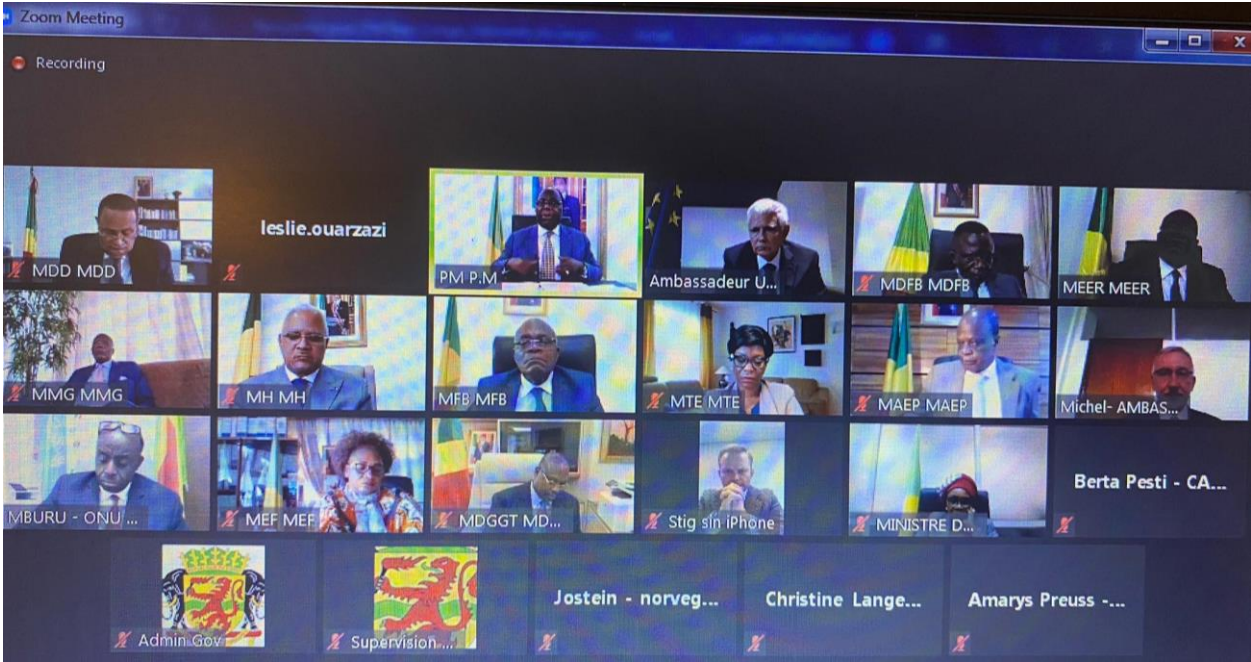


Figure 9: Screenshot of meeting between the members of the Government of the Republic of Congo and the CAFI EB

<sup>34</sup> Ibid

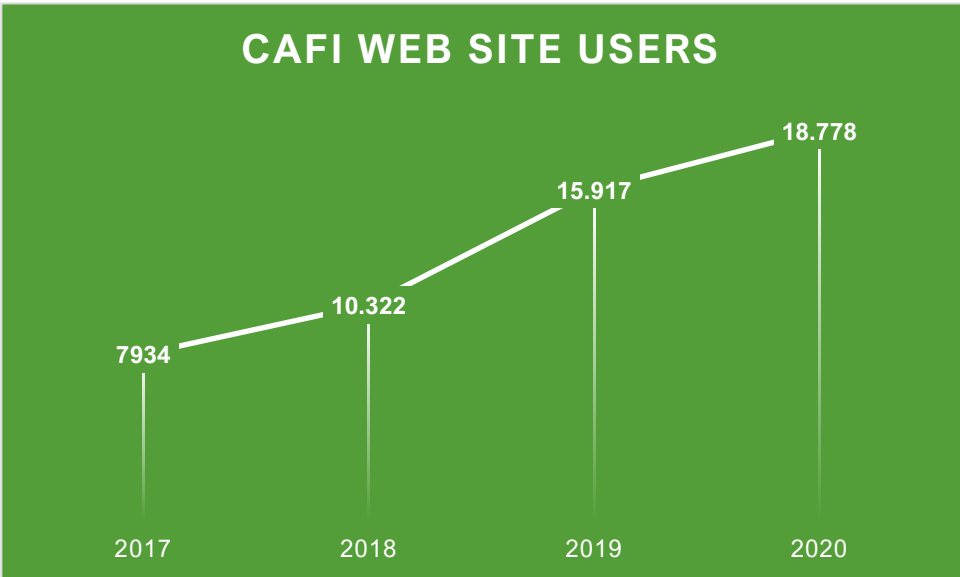
These events contributed not only to visibility, but also to build strong political commitment from the highest levels of government in target countries, guaranteeing sustainability after projects end through the dedication of national attention, action and resources.

Online, **CAFI’s increased presence raised awareness on its approach and actions.** In 2020, the CAFI Secretariat had produced 11 articles in two languages and published them on the front page of the CAFI website<sup>35</sup>. These have allowed to convey key achievements on policy progress ([DRC](#), [Equatorial Guinea](#)), calls for expressions of interest (2 for the Republic of Congo and one for the [Central African Republic](#)), new programmes or activities ([Gabon](#), [DRC](#)) , a refocused [gender approach](#), [transparency commitments](#) and [overall results](#). [Portfolio](#) and [results pages](#) were updated to continue to provide a clear overview of CAFI’s investments, actions and results.

These articles helped boost CAFI’s online activity, and resulted in an overall increase in visitors to the CAFI website<sup>36</sup>, boosted also by promotion through the [@CAFISecretariat](#)<sup>37</sup> Twitter Account. Consistent growth in audience engagement was observed:

**Table 2: Website user statistics**

Data <sup>38</sup>	2017	2018	2019	2020
Users	7934	10,322	15,917	18,778
Sessions	14,344	16,286	23,223	28,132
Page views	39,647	39,056	51,955	61,447
Average session duration	3.24 minutes	2.40 minutes	2.25 minutes	2.17 minutes
Pages visited / viewer	2.76	1.58	2.24	1.50
User per month	661	860	Lowest: 1000; highest: 2800	Lowest : 1212 (April); highest: 2213 (October)



<sup>35</sup> <http://www.cafi.org/content/cafi/en/home/events/all-news.html>. As of May 2021, these will be accessible from [www.cafi.org/news-centre](http://www.cafi.org/news-centre)

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.cafi.org>

<sup>37</sup> <https://twitter.com/CAFISecretariat>

<sup>38</sup> All numbers from Google analytics

These numbers point to a steady increase **in reach** (users and sessions). The continuous decrease in session duration may be explained by shorter articles and less time spent by users who know how to navigate the website. The top visited page, beside the home page, has been a page describing volumes of timber extraction in DRC, which is likely triggered by International NGO’s interest and public campaigns on the matter.

In terms of visitors, the audience remains **balanced between donor and partner countries**. While the United States still ranks first (18%) among our visitors, the DRC remains in second position (16%), followed by France (9%), UK (4%) and Gabon (4%), followed by Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Cameroon and Finland. While the Republic of Congo has dropped from 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> in the ranking, the Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea remain absent from the top 25 visiting countries. Language barriers and lack of active programmes in these two countries provide a partial explanation.

The CAFI Secretariat is developing a new website (to be launched in Q1 2021) to increase transparency, country and programme information and the CAFI portfolio as a whole.

**Twitter**

Through weekly tweeting in both French and English, the account attracted **351 new followers to date in 2020, marking a slower trend than in the previous years, to a total number of 1373 by the end of 2020**. The absence of large events (such as the signature of Letters of Intent) to communicate upon could be an explanation for this slower increase. Tweet impressions have also sharply decreased, the reason why being investigated.

**Table 3: Twitter statistics**

Data	2017 (April to Dec)	2018	2019	2020
Number of followers	285	588	1022	1373
Total tweet impressions	147,122	205,800	187,000	121,000

**Media engagement**

The CAFI Secretariat provided background inputs to journalists<sup>39</sup>, upon request, on CAFI’s activities with its partner countries, enhancing the overall narrative and accuracy of CAFI’s actions and approach.

**Efforts to increase transparency**

Through its Secretariat, CAFI engaged in extensive discussions with Transparency International (TI) and the CAFI Executive Board ahead of the release of [the TI report](#) assessing CAFI’s transparency and accountability procedures and practices. This allowed a finer understanding and contextualization of the TI report findings in the associated [press release](#) and modifications to operating procedures as mentioned above.

**Looking ahead**

A consultant was recruited to support the development of key messaging and programme fact sheets and CAFI’s communication work in 2021. A new website is under development (to be launched in Q1 2021) to increase transparency, country and programme information and the CAFI portfolio as a whole.

<sup>39</sup> Including with La Lettre verte (Gabon), Der Spiegel (Germany), le Monde (France), Mongabay (US/Global), Tamedia (Switzerland)

## 2.11 Challenges, risks and safeguards

### Identifying and mitigating risks

Some of the risks identified in the Risk Management Strategy were identified and recorded in the 2020 Risk dashboard approved by the EB at its 17<sup>th</sup> meeting in November. The Board adopted a decision to align the timing of the risk dashboard with the annual reporting cycle.

### Challenges

- The covid-2019 pandemic and related lockdowns affected staff capacity in the CAFI Board, Secretariat, Partner countries and implementing agencies.
- The lack of information on and/or progress in the implementation of a small number of projects funded by CAFI through FONAREDD and the insufficient follow-up by the FONAREDD Secretariat required intensive CAFI engagement in the formulation and follow-up of decisions made by the Technical Committee
- Programme management issues have continued in Gabon, although improvements were witnessed and catalyzed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the year.
- Although CAFI's portfolio continues to grow, recruitment of additional CAFI Secretariat staff was not yet finalized in 2020. The fact that the Secretariat was understaffed prevented it from reaching its full potential and put high pressure on its staff members.

### Safeguards

The CAFI terms of reference stipulate that *“It is expected that all recipient organizations will provide information on how CAFI-supported activities are addressing and respecting the social and environmental safeguards outlined in Annex 4 as part of the CAFI requirements for Monitoring and Reporting. While taking into account national context, the reports should include information on each of the key issues associated with the safeguards”*

A detailed safeguards analysis was performed by the FONAREDD in the DRC section. The other large scale CAFI programmes, still in their inception phase, did not report on safeguards. This analysis is strictly related to reporting, but some programmes, such as all PIREDD in the DRC, have undertaken preliminary analyses before the beginning of programme activities.

## 3. Country results

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### 3.1 DRC <sup>40</sup>

Through the letter of Intent concluded with the DRC in 2016, CAFI committed 190 M USD in funding (in two tranches), to which are added additional allocations for family planning and the FONAREDD secretariat project.

Cumulatively, CAFI has disbursed 171.5 M USD to the FONAREDD by 31 December 2020, with a 5th sub-tranche of 19,6 M US\$ transferred to the FONAREDD towards specific programmes, following decision EB.2020.18.

#### 3.1.1 Summary of main achievement in 2020

##### *Partnership and policy dialogue*

To support the partnership, regular meetings between Norway (DRC Lead), the CAFI Secretariat and the FONAREDD Secretariat were held to discuss policy and technical advice and support the FONAREDD pipeline development objectives. CAFI participated in ten Technical committee meetings to bring support to FONAREDD programming activities, whose outcomes are summarized below. Through the European Ambassador in Kinshasa, CAFI participated in the 10th Steering Committee of the FONAREDD.

In terms of policy dialogue, the CAFI Board met during its 16th meeting with the Minister for Environment to discuss the Nationally Determined Contribution's revision and the forest sector. In addition, recognizing the considerable development challenges of the DRC and the imperative of addressing climate change and forest conservation within the wider context of a green, inclusive and low-deforestation economy that not only preserves the DRC's forests and biodiversity, but also meets concrete objectives of fighting poverty, creating jobs and revenues, and promoting sustainable rural development, the CAFI Executive Board initiated in 2020 the negotiations of a Letter of Intent with the Government of the DRC. This will open a new phase of the partnership for 2021-2030, based on the strategic framework developed jointly between the DRC and CAFI.

##### *Major results*

The portfolio of the FONAREDD is almost fully developed under the current funding envelope. Out of the 18 programmes approved, 15 programmes are now considered operational (9 sectoral and 6 provincial multi sectorial programmes). The Savannah-based & degraded forests programme (approved in June 2019), and Programme for the sustainable Management of Forests (approved in December 2019) and Maniema provincial programme (approved in December 2020) have not started their activities beyond inception/procedural matters.

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<sup>40</sup> The FONAREDD 2020 Annual report prepared by the FONAREDD Secretariat is the basis for this section. The final version of this report, based on comments by the FONAREDD Technical Committee provided on 27 May 2021 and to be endorsed by the Steering Committee, was not available at the time of writing, but should be available on the FONAREDD [website](#).

## *Sectoral programmes*

Most salient results achieved by the sectoral programmes in 2020 included:

- The production and updating of several forest cover change maps, including based on provincial estimates for the periods 2000-2010 and 2010-2014 (data available in Annex 1 of the NFMS Annual report), and including new strata for the periods 2014-2016 and 2016-2018
- The preparation of the roadmap and the orientation note for the formulation of the national sustainable agricultural policy
- The finalization of the energy sector baseline studies in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Bukavu and Goma, [the launch of the implementation of the roadmap for the development of the energy policy](#) and [Incubator Fund for Clean Cooking launched](#) with 122 proposals received and first 700,000 dollars disbursed and co-financing mobilized
- The adoption of the National Land-use Planning Policy
- The development of the methodological guide for participatory zoning of village lands
- The preparation of the National Family Planning communication strategy, training of 3696 service providers and distribution of over 863,000 couple-year protection to date
- Provincial civil society coordinations - the Renovated REDD Climate Working Group (GTCRR) - of the provinces of Mongala, Sud-Ubangi, Mai-Ndombe, Equateur, Bas Uélé, Tshopo and Ituri carried out independent monitoring and evaluation missions and joint monitoring missions with the FONAREDD Secretariat
- The draft of the Law on the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous pygmy people was finalized.

### *Multi sectoral provincial programmes (PIREDDS)* <sup>41</sup>

- 745 local development committees have been established or strengthened
- 3 provincial land use plans (Ituri, Tshopo and Bas uele) and 8 territorial land use plans are validated. In Mai Ndombe, 400 simple management plans were produced and 344 validated, covering 915,000 hectares; and another 130 finalized in ex-Orientale and Kwilu
- 994 hectares of palm oil, coffee, cocoa and fruit trees were planted in forest areas, and another 450 in savannah areas
- 2336 hectares of improved crops (rice, maize, manioc, peanuts) were established with rural households for better yielding subsistence agriculture
- 2200 hectares of acacias were established in savannah areas for wood energy, and the close to 10,000 hectares have been left aside for natural regeneration, towards a final target of 80,000 ha.
- Over 48,000 improved cookstoves have been produced, and over 31,000 were sold
- Documentation was submitted to obtain 132,000 hectares of titles of community forests (Equateur) to benefit 14 communities
- Two studies were launched (ex-Orientale and Kwilu) to better understand migratory dynamics impacting forests

## 3.1.2 Program status and budget allocations

The FONAREDD portfolio and pipeline can be summarized as follows:

- **15 programmes under implementation**, i.e. 8 sectoral programmes and 7 integrated provincial programmes, in addition to the FONAREDD Executive Secretariat.

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<sup>41</sup> Cumulative figures (2017-2020). This section is not based on the FONAREDD report, as it was not finalized at the time of writing, but on the CAFI Secretariat's own calculations on the basis of programme annual reports.

- **3 programmes that have not yet spent any of the allocated budget:** Programme on Savannahs (approved in June 2019), Sustainable Management of Forests (approved in December 2019) and provincial programme in Maniema (approved in December 2020)
- **2 programmes remaining in the pipeline** at different stages of elaboration: Governance, for which draft 0 terms of reference were produced (app. US\$ 4.2 M) , and Mining standards (app. US\$ 5M) for which the terms of reference are in their 3<sup>rd</sup> draft version but on which no consensus has yet been achieved



Each of these programmes is summarized on the DRC page of the CAFI web site [here](https://www.cafi.org/countries/democratic-republic-congo) (<https://www.cafi.org/countries/democratic-republic-congo>)

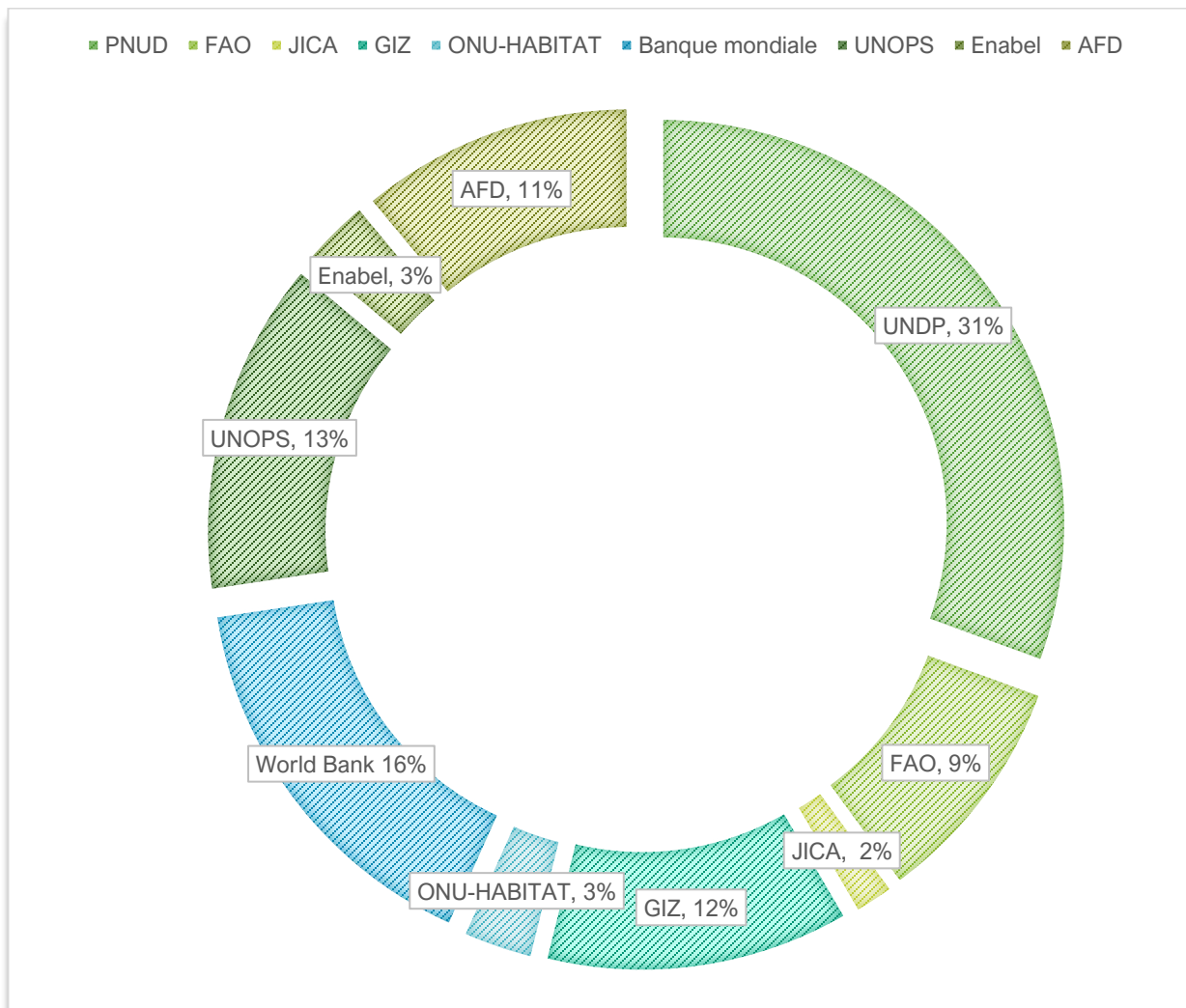


Figure 10: approved resources per agency in the DRC

Project No.and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Sectoral programmes</b>						
00103789	NFMS	FAO	10,000,003	10,000,003	9,497,683	94.98
00103851	Indigenous peoples	IBRD	2,000,000	1,000,000	5,703	0.57
00103801	Civil society	UNDP	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,761,350	88.07
00105282	Appui à la réforme de l'aménagement du territoire	UNDP	8,000,000	5,000,000	3,657,616	73.15
00105381	Tenure reform	UNHABITAT	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,504,619	110.09
00117920	Secretariat Programme	UNDP	5,445,605	1,133,505	916,006	80.81
00115700	Sustainable management of agriculture	FAO	3,000,000	1,479,913	1,111,944	75.14
00116875	Family planning	UNFPA	8,729,120	8,729,120	3,009,233	34.47
00116875	Family planning	UNOPS	24,270,880	21,270,880	10,755,510	50.56
<b>Sub total Family planning</b>			<b>33,000,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>13,764,743</b>	<b>45.9</b>
00113546	Energie	UNCDF	6,957,050	4,174,200	1,302,792	31.21
00113546	Energie	UNDP	8,042,950	4,825,800	1,050,981	21.78
<b>Sub total Energy</b>			<b>6,957,050</b>	<b>4,174,200</b>	<b>1,302,792</b>	<b>31.2</b>
00120055	Savannahs and degraded forests	AFD	14,999,378	8,000,000		0
00123066	Sust. Management of forests	AFD	12,000,000	6,000,000		0
<b>Sub total sectorial programme</b>			<b>111,444,986</b>	<b>78,613,421</b>	<b>38,573,437</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Provincial programmes</b>						
00107819	Programme Intégré Oriental	UNDP	33,000,000	20,000,000	8,660,979	43.30



	(Ituri, Tshop et Bas-Uele)					
<b>00103850</b>	Programme Intégré REDD+ du Mai-Ndombe (PIREDD Mai-Ndombe)	World Bank	30,000,000	20,000,000	12,403,937	62.02
<b>00117600</b>	PIREDD Equateur	FAO	10,000,000	6,000,000	2,848,631	47.48
<b>00105031</b>	Programme Intégré REDD+ du Sud Ubangi (PIREDD Sud Ubangi)	IBRD	7,000,000	4,000,000	1,432,363	35.81
<b>00113547</b>	PIREDD Kwilu	JICA	3,999,607	3,168,041	404,602	12.77
<b>00117080</b>	PIREDD Mongala	Enabel	7,000,000	4,000,000	2,082,584	52.06
	PIREDD Maniema	GIZ	--	--	--	--
<i>Sub total provincial programmes</i>			<b>90,999,607</b>	<b>57,168,041</b>	<b>27,833,096</b>	<b>48.7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>202,444,593</b>	<b>135,781,462</b>	<b>66,406,532</b>	<b>48.91</b>

By agency :

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019			Current Year Jan-Dec-2020			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
AFD				14,000,000		14,000,000	14,000,000		14,000,000
Enabel	4,000,000		4,000,000				4,000,000		4,000,000
FAO	16,481,154		16,481,154	998,762		998,762	17,479,916		17,479,916
World Bank	25,000,000		25,000,000				25,000,000		25,000,000
JICA	3,168,041		3,168,041				3,168,041		3,168,041
UNCDF	4,174,200		4,174,200				4,174,200		4,174,200
UNDP	32,959,305		32,959,305				32,959,305		32,959,305

UNFPA	8,729,120		8,729,120				8,729,120		8,729,120
UNHABITAT	5,000,000		5,000,000				5,000,000		5,000,000
UNOPS	21,270,880		21,270,880				21,270,880		21,270,880
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>120,782,700</b>		<b>120,782,700</b>	<b>14,998,762</b>		<b>14,998,762</b>	<b>135,781,462</b>		<b>135,781,462</b>

Table 5 FONAREDD programme portfolio, transfers and disbursements. Delivery rates should take into account the key dates in programme development, as per the Table 6 below.

Programme	Agency	Approval by the FONAREDD Steering Committee	Fund transfer	Start of effective implementation	Expected closing date
<b>FONAREDD Secretariat</b>	UNDP	09/05/2016 <sup>42</sup>	07/04/2017		
<b>Indigenous peoples</b>	World Bank	20/10/2016	05/04/2017	31/12/2016	30/06/2021
<b>Civil society</b>	UNDP	20/10/2016	22/12/2016	22/12/2016	21/12/2020
<b>NFMS</b>	FAO	20/10/2016	22/12/2016	01/01/2017	31/12/2020
<b>Tenure reform</b>	UN-Habitat	08/02/2017	25/04/2017	02/08/2017	31/12/2021
<b>Land use planning</b>	UNDP	08/02/2017	19/04/2017	01/06/2017	18/04/2021
<b>Sustainable management of agriculture</b>	FAO	22/02/2018	18/06/2019	30/07/2019	30/06/2022
<b>Energy</b>	UNDP and UNCDF	07/11/2018	20/12/2018	28/02/2019	31/12/2024
<b>Family planning</b>	UNOPS and UNFPA	22/05/2019	19/07/2019	10/2019	10/2022
<b>Savanahs</b>	AFD	05/07/2019	11/02/2020	Non démarré	31/12/2024
<b>Sust. Management of forests</b>	AFD	05/12/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>PIREDD Mai-Ndombe</b>	World Bank	20/10/2016	05/05/2017	18/05/2018	18/05/2022
<b>PIREDD Oriental</b>	UNDP	08/02/2017	20/11/2017	04/05/2018	31/12/2023
<b>PIREDD Sud Ubangi</b>	World Bank	08/02/2017	06/04/2017	07/05/2018	30/12/2020
<b>PIREDD Kwilu</b>	JICA	22/02/2018	20/12/2018	21/04/2019	20/04/2024
<b>PIREDD Equateur</b>	FAO	22/02/2018	28/08/2019	27/08/2019	26/08/2023
<b>PIREDD Mongala</b>	ENABEL	22/05/2019	08/08/2019	23/09/2019	08/08/2023
<b>PIREDD Maniema</b>	GIZ	31/12/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A

Programmes performance, as assessed by the FONAREDD SE<sup>43</sup> based on 9 criteria, and its evolution are summarized in Figure 10.

<sup>43</sup> As per the presentation made to the FONAREDD Technical Committee on 27 May 2021. This analysis may be altered based on feedback from the Technical Committee after the 31 May submission deadline for this report.

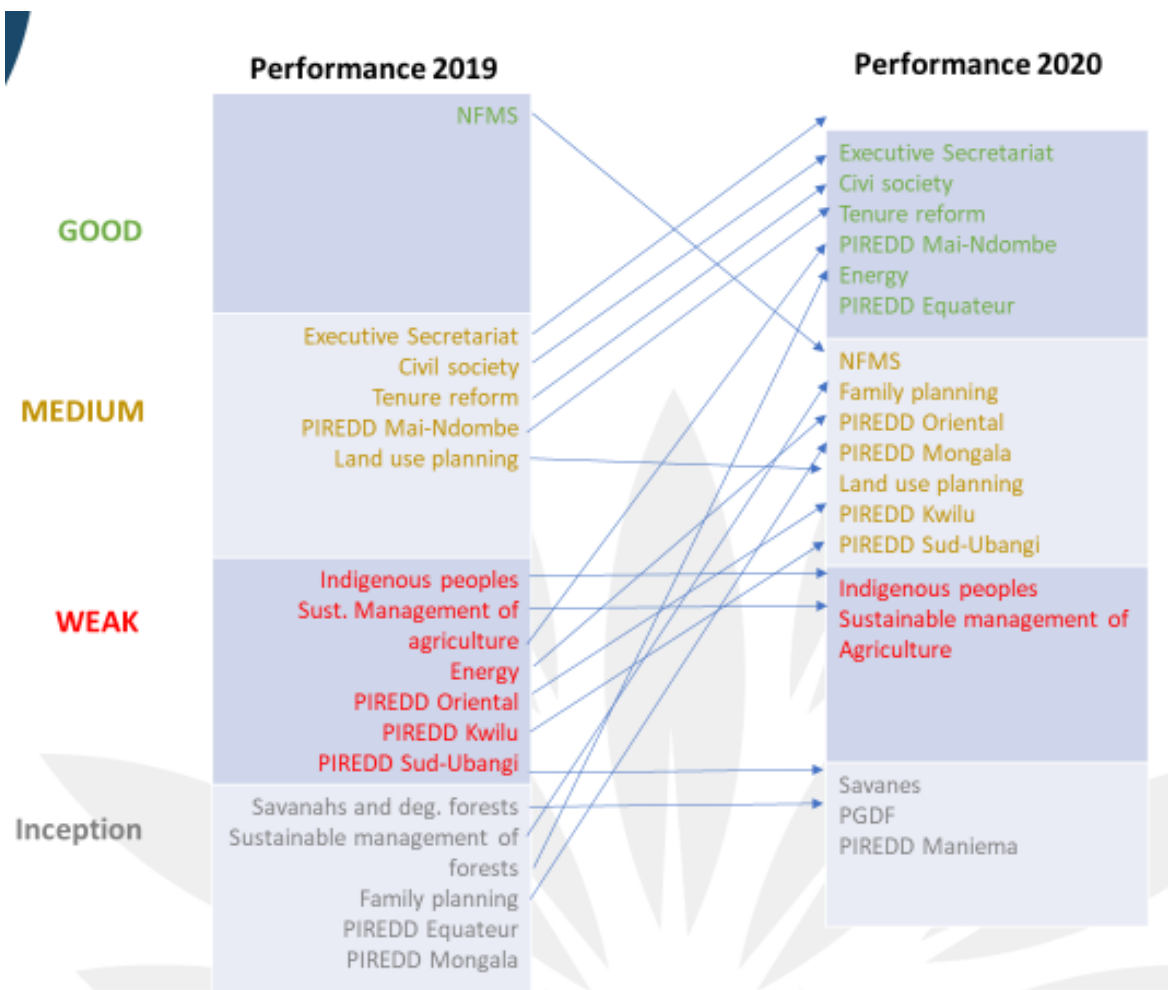


Figure 10: evolution of programme performance (source : FONAREDD CT 40)

Overall, 6 programmes, representing 80.9 M US\$, are considered as good performers; 7 programmes, representing 102 M, are considered medium performers, and 2 programmes, worth 5 M US\$, are considered weak performers.

### 3.1.3 Performance of the Governance structures of the FONAREDD

#### *FONAREDD Steering Committee*

Only one COPIL was held in 2020 in light of challenges in mobilizing authorities with the Covid-19 pandemic. The COPIL approved FONAREDD's 2019 annual report, launched negotiations on the new DRC-CAFI 2021-2030 partnership, and authorized the mechanism for approving program documents and their financial allocation by email.

Through this mechanism, the COPIL subsequently approved four envelopes: i) the USD 5 million complement for PIREDD Mongala, ii) USD 30 million for PIREDD Maniema, of which USD 10 million is to be disbursed and USD 20 million is to be integrated into future programming, iii) the granting of an advance of USD 800,000 to the Land Reform Support Program, and iv) the granting of an advance of USD 400,000 to the Civil Society Support Program.

#### *FONAREDD Technical Committee*

CAFI participated in the nine meetings of the Technical Committee organized in 2020. Related documentation is available [here](#).

##### **27<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Technical Committee (CT 27)**

- Discussion on PIREDD Oriental. Due to low performance by implementing agency, the Technical Committee requested UNDP to develop an action plan to accelerate implementation of programme activities, and FONAREDD to carry out monthly follow-up sessions.
- Discussion of PIREDD Maniema programme proposition by GIZ – updated programme document to be made available in April 2020.
- ENABEL's Programme proposition to expand programme activities across new territories as part of the PIREDD Mongala programme was validated (5 M USD addendum)
- Launch of preparations for new partnership between DRC and CAFI

##### **CT28**

- Presentation of 2019 annual reports, with a special mention of programmes performing below expectations: Land-use planning programme, support to indigenous people's programme and the National Forest Monitoring System programme
- Discussion on 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche disbursements principles (note: related resolution not received)
- 2019 programming results (resolution unavailable).

##### **CT29**

- Presentation of status report of ongoing programmes and financial needs for 2<sup>nd</sup> tranches
- CAFI presentation of main concerns of the Land-use planning programme and requested a follow up session in CT with the agency.

##### **CT30**

- FONAREDD 2019 annual report validated
- Discussion of programmes performing below expectations, which will be reviewed by the Steering Committee. The Technical Committee mandated the SE FONAREDD to follow up closely with the lowest performing programmes; PIREDD Oriental, PIREDD Sud Ubangi and the support to indigenous peoples programme.
- Presentation by UNDP of the land-use planning programme (status, next steps, and challenges). The Technical Committee issued a resolution with further recommendations.

- Presentation of the Terms of reference to launch a PIREDD in Kasai Oriental and Lomami provinces (request for revised ToR by June 2020) and endorsement of the direct selection of ENABEL as executing agency.
- Discussion on regional drivers' study implemented by FAO

#### CT31

- Presentation of status report of ongoing programmes and estimated financial needs for the 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche (final revised versions of the notes and resolutions not received).

#### CT32

- Review of submissions to the open expression of interest to take over PIREDD Sud Ubangi from the WB. The Technical Committee issued a resolution to select ENABEL as implementing agency.
- Technical Committee discussed the 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche disbursement of 16M USD for the PIREDD Mai-Ndombe and its extension into the Plateaux district (final resolution not received)

#### CT33

- Validation of 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche (2 M USD) to the programme on support to tenure reform in two separate disbursement, the second depending on the results from an independent evaluation.

#### CT34

- Presentation of a road map on DRC's agriculture policy
- Discussion on mission reports for PIREDD Mai-Ndombe, Support to indigenous peoples programme
- Review of the Project document for PIREDD Maniema (GIZ)
- Discussion on terms of reference for independent evaluation of FONAREDD (resolution that validates TORs not received)

#### CT35

- Discussion of ENABEL's programme document for PIREDD Sud Ubangi. Validation was not possible due to a 15 M USD funding gap (initial budget of 3 M USD).
- Validation of programme document proposition from GIZ for PIREDD Maniema (30 M USD)

### 3.1.4 Progress towards the milestones of the Letter of Intent

The [Letter of Intent](#) between the DRC and CAFI called for an independent verification of the "intermediary"(2018) milestones. Following the results of the first independent verification in 2019, CAFI funded an update of this verification as of June 2020. [This second independent verification](#) was carried out by [TEREA](#), who had carried out the first verification in 2019.

The second independent verification analysed the level of achievement of intermediate milestones (2018) and progress towards final milestones (2020). In addition to the figures, the report provides an analysis of which programme funded by CAFI through the FONAREDD is contributing to which milestones, and with what degree of success.

The report notes **a positive trend towards achieving 29 interim milestones (2018) compared to the first independent verification.**

- In the area of land-use planning, for example, thematic studies (agriculture and forestry) were launched (milestone 2018 5b) to inform the development of a spatial planning policy. In addition, a draft of a methodological guide on participatory zoning was elaborated and already tested in Ituri province (milestone 2018 5b). The adoption of a land-use policy and associated convening of stakeholders is also a first in a country that was historically lacking any regulatory instruments on land-use planning - although the report highlights that the process could have been more participatory at the local level. Additional work is needed, the report

also notes, to ensure clear articulation of policy and regulatory instruments with sectoral policies, and better linkages to the country's commitments under the UNFCCC and the Letter of Intent.

- With regard to land tenure, activities have been launched in all multisectoral provincial programmes ("PIREDDs") to support local communities in the application procedures for various local and community models of sustainable forest management (milestone 2018 6c)
- On forest governance, the milestone calling for a specific plan against illegal logging is not reached, as this plan that will developed under the Programme for the sustainable management of forests. However, the report notes that punctual missions and actions were mandated by the Minister to monitor and act against illegal logging.

The scoring system under the Letter of Intent was a choice between fully achieved, partially achieved or not achieved at all.

**The number of fully achieved milestones has increased from 4 to 5 and the number of partially achieved milestones from 17 to 20.** Only 3 milestones are not achieved at all (down from 7 in 2018). To add more nuance to the analysis, **the report shows that out of the 20 partially achieved milestones, 7 milestones show a positive momentum towards full achievement in 2021.**

Progress towards the 2020 milestones related to agricultural policy, energy policy, forest code, family planning and REDD+ governance is less significant. As for the milestones relating to improved cookstoves (energy), stabilisation of illegal logging and REDD+ standards for the mining and hydrocarbon sector, progress had yet to be demonstrated, the report concludes.

The report identifies some of the causes that have slowed progress towards achieving the milestones, and measures implemented to address them. Among others, the international health crisis in 2020 had a strong impact on programme implementation. In addition, delays in the approval and implementation processes of programmes and activities, particularly in the forestry sector remain a concern.

**Despite these difficulties, this second independent verification observes an overall positive dynamic in the DRC:** The system set up by the FONAREDD Secretariat has generally improved, especially in terms of monitoring and evaluation, communication and coordination with government administrations, and awareness-raising of a range of stakeholders, notably with the organization of the first FONAREDD Forum in 2020.

As far as programming is concerned, practically all sectoral and integrated programmes initially planned have been launched and/or are now active, including on sustainable management of agriculture and forests and on family planning.

The independent report identifies some recommendations to improve achievement towards all milestones:

- Better interaction and synchronicity between programmes - with the report noting increasing efforts
- Greater involvement of the private sector in several decision-making bodies and in relation to provincial multi-sectoral programmes (known as PIREDDs)
- Technical capacity building (on all the themes covered by the Letter of Intent) for civil society members.

Results and progress against each milestone are included in the Outcome analysis below.

### 3.1.5 Funding and results by outcome

Figure 11 shows that the most funding from the FONAREDD is directed to Forests outcome, followed by agriculture and demography.

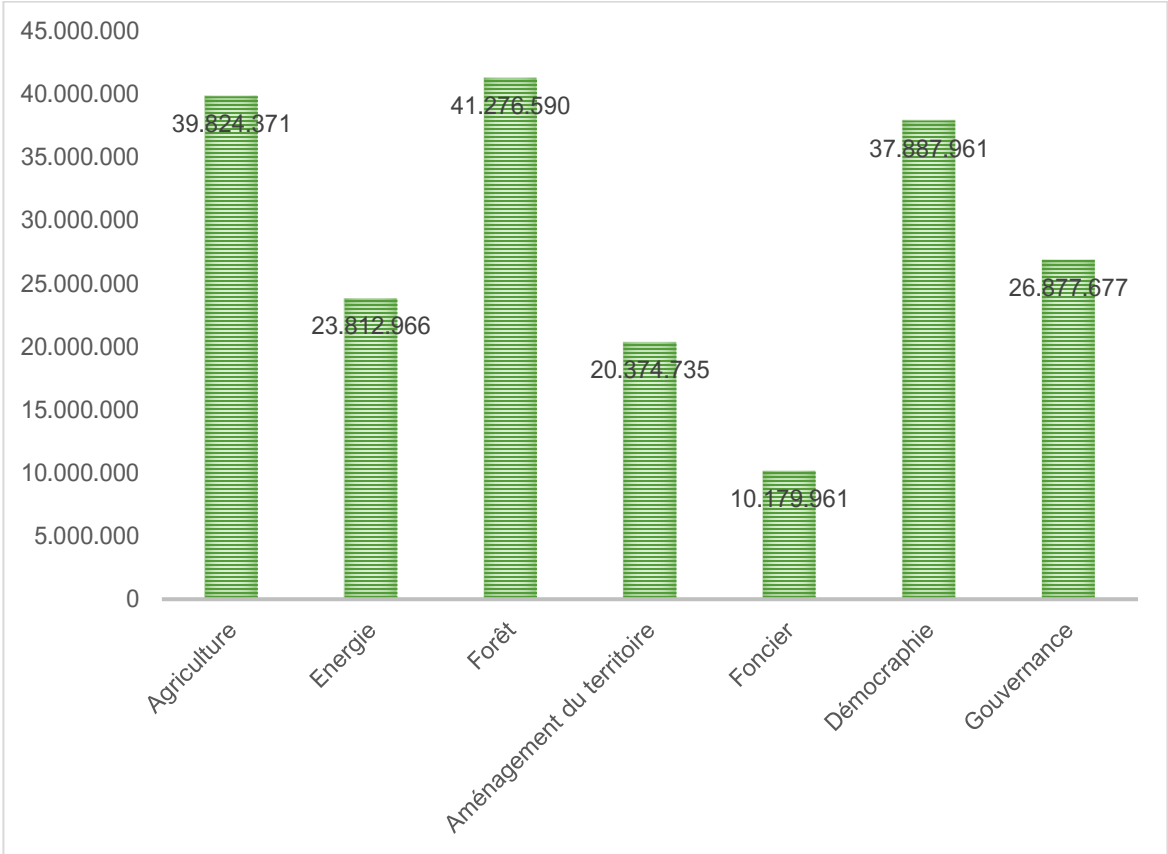


Figure 11: allocation per outcome in the DRC (source: FONAREDD presentation on 27 May 2021)

#### Agriculture

Major Agriculture results as of 31 December 2020

- Roadmap and the orientation note for the formulation of the national sustainable agricultural policy were prepared
- Major agricultural-related deforestation events are being tracked, although reports are not publicly available
- Throughout provincial programmes, 994 hectares of palm oil, coffee, cocoa and fruit trees were planted in forest areas, and another 450 in savannah areas as well as 2336 hectares of improved crops (rice, maize, manioc, peanuts) were established with rural households for better yielding subsistence agriculture<sup>44</sup>.

<sup>44</sup> Number of beneficiaries are being estimated by the FONAREDD and were not available at the time of submitting this report.



## Status of the Agriculture milestones of the Letter of Intent

Intermediate milestones (2018) <sup>45</sup>	Status of the milestones		
	By end 2018 <sup>46</sup>	By June 2020 <sup>47</sup>	By December 2020 <sup>48</sup>
Draft agricultural policy	Not achieved	Partial	Partial
System for satellite monitoring of Major Deforestation Events programmes	Partial	Partial with progress	Reports exist but are not shared in time
Operationalizing structures for an agricultural management system (linked to PIREDD and GDA)	Partial	Partial with progress	Partial
Final milestones (2020)			
Agriculture policy adopted	Not evaluated	Sust. Agr programme just started, long process ahead	Ibid
System to monitor major deforestation events available on Terra Congo	Not evaluated	Not evaluated, information considered scattered	System not publicly available

### Challenges

Practically all provincial programmes reported constraints on supplying agricultural intrants, the quality of seeds, their multiplication and distribution.

The formulation of the Agricultural policy will need to ensure that the reduction of the dependance on the import of agricultural products is taken into account.

### Energy

#### Major Energy results in 2020

- Finalization of the energy sector baseline studies in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Bukavu and Goma
- [Launch of the implementation of the roadmap for the development of the energy policy](#)
- Launch of the [Incubator Fund for Clean Cooking launched](#) with 122 proposals received and first 700,000 dollars disbursed and co-financing mobilized
- 2200 hectares of acacias established in savannah areas for wood energy, and close to 10,000 hectares have been left aside for natural regeneration, towards a final target of 80,000 ha.
- Over 48,000 improved cookstoves have been produced, and over 31,000 were sold

<sup>45</sup> These are the abbreviated version of the full milestones wording. The entire milestone set may be found on the CAFI web site here.

<sup>46</sup> As assessed by the 1<sup>st</sup> independent verification. The same applies to matrices for all outcomes

<sup>47</sup> As assessed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> independent verification. The same applies to matrices for all outcomes

<sup>48</sup>As assessed by the FONAREDD Secretariat. The same applies to matrices for all outcomes

*Status of the Energy milestones of the Letter of Intent*

Intermediate milestones (2018)	Status		
	By end 2018	By June 2020	By end 2020 (SE FONAREDD)
Studies on alternatives to wood energy	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Studies on supply chain and woodfuel use in Kinshasa and other consuming areas.	Not achieved	Partial	Partial
Final milestones (2020)			
Revised Energy policy	Not assessed	Not assessed	Roadmap launched and data being collected
Cookstoves used in 10% of households	Not assessed	Objective impossible to attain, although a dynamic was initiated by the FIP	Incubator Fund and Energy programmes have started the sale of cookstoves, but no relative %

*Political mobilization on the Energy sector*

The FONAREDD organized 4 Energy Fridays.

*Forest sector*

*Major results in the forest sector*

- Provincial deforestation estimates produced 2000-2010 and 2010-2014
- A first and revised FREs were submitted to the UNFCCC
- The revamped Terra Congo platform is technically validated but awaiting to be unrolled
- The production and updating of several forest cover change maps, including based on provincial estimates for the periods 2000-2010 and 2010-2014 and including new strata for the periods 2014-2016 and 2016-2018
- Documentation was submitted to obtain 132,000 hectares of titles of community forests (Equateur province) to benefit 14 communities

*Status of the milestones of the Letter of Intent*

Intermediate milestones (2018)	Status		
	By end 2018 <sup>49</sup>	By June 2020	By end 2020
Forest policy adopted	Not achieved	Partial, roadmap negotiated, first consultations by MEDD	Draft structure of the policy

<sup>49</sup> As assessed by the independent verification

Promotion and implementation of alternative models for forest use concessions	Partial	Partial with no evolution.	National strategy on community forestry validated, 43 concessions attributed covering 380,000 ha
Legal conformity of concessions (management plans)	Partial	Partial with no evolution. The review has not started.	Not available
Independent observatory	Partial	Partial with no evolution. Reports available	Reports of the Independent observatory for 2020 was validated but its operationality is weak
Ambitious plan to fight illegal logging	Partial	Partial with improvement : no specific plan was produced, but punctual missions by the Minister and discrete actions against illegal loggers.	Technical commissions of the FELGT were launched. No framework plan
Conditions to lift the moratorium are met	Not applicable	N/A	3rd condition on geographical programming following land use planning is not met
Public queries before adjudication	Not achieved	Not achieved	Decree published and manual of operations elaborated
FREL communicated to the UNFCCC	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved in 2018. Provincial estimates available but not communicated
Terra Congo operational	Partial	Partial – almost achieved but no availability of data as launch of new platform is still pending	Technically validated but awaiting political validation

Final milestones (2020)	Status	
Adopted forest policy	By end 2018 <sup>50</sup>	Not assessed
Revised forest code	Not achieved	Not assessed
Illegal logging stabilized	Not achieved	Not assessed
Provincial FREL submitted to the UNFCCC	Achieved	Provincial estimates not submitted
Biennial Update Report submitted to the UNFCCC	Not assessed	Validated since 2019 but not submitted

<sup>50</sup> As assessed by the FONAREDD

## Challenges and looking forward

In its dialogue with the DRC Government to outline the contours of a future partnership, CAFI continued to focus on the importance of respecting the commitments jointly made at the time of the signature of the previous Letter of Intent as well as those recorded in the Roadmap for Improvement in the Forest Sector agreed between the Government and all partners in the environment sector in the DRC in December 2019. This roadmap provides for a review of the legality of forest titles, through a study commissioned with the support of the European Union. The Prime Minister also asked the General Inspectorate of Finance to conduct an audit of forest concessions. The conclusions of these reports will provide valuable context for the definition of meaningful partnership objectives and concrete recommendations to restore forest governance.

The Programme on the Sustainable Management of Forests is expected to start its operations in 2021. The program aims to find solutions to the complex challenges of a sector marked by the largely informal nature of logging and the chronic lack of human and financial resources to enforce the law, resulting in the unsustainable management of this vast resource. The Government of the DRC has committed to a review and discussion by the National Consultative Council on Forests at each stage of this central reform. This Council brings together all concerned stakeholders, an unprecedented innovation. In the meantime a review of the legality of forest titles, will be conducted in 2021 by an external auditing firm recruited through a process involving the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the European Union and the National REDD+ Fund. First meetings of the National Consultative Committee on Forests (*CCNF in French*) were organized with strengthened participation of the private and public sector and national and international civil society .

## Mining

Mining and hydrocarbon investments should adopt and implement REDD+ standards in forest areas to prevent, reduce or compensate their impacts on forests. The FONAREDD has planned a 5 M USD programme to strengthen the legal, institutional and operational process in place on the protection of the environment and implementation measures. The Terms of Reference for this programme have been finalized and submitted to the Ministries of Mines and Hydrocarbons for consultation, but consensus still has to be achieved. In the absence of an active programme, there are no results to report at this stage.

### Status of the milestones of the Letter of Intent

Intermediate milestones (2018)	Status	
	2018 <sup>51</sup>	June 2020
REDD+ standards defined	Partial	Not achieved
Final milestone (2020)		
REDD+ standards adopted, disseminated and implemented	Not assessed	Not achieved

### Looking forward

Pending agreement on the terms of reference, a programme is expected to be developed and approved.

<sup>51</sup> As assessed by the independent verification

## Land use planning

### Major Land use planning results

- Adoption of the National Land-use Planning Policy, the first time the DRC benefits from such an instrument, ; adoption of the draft Law and submission to Parliament
- 3 provincial land use plans (Ituri, Tshopo and Bas Uele) and 8 territorial land use plans validated. In Mai Ndombe, 400 simple management plans were produced and 344 validated, covering 915,000 hectares; and another 130 finalized in ex-Orientale and Kwilu

### Status of the Land Use planning milestones

Intermediate milestones (2018)	Status		
	By end 2018 <sup>52</sup>	June 2020	December 2020
Baseline analyses	Partial	Partial with improvement	Recruitment ongoing for studies on agriculture and forests
Methodological guide	Partial	Partial with improvement	Preliminary versions of methodological guides available, no general methodology to prioritize /sequence plans at various levels
Participatory geographic programming for new industrial concessions	Not achieved	Not achieved, no progress	No funding to recruit firm on forest capital
Final milestones (2020)	By end 2018 <sup>53</sup>		
Land use planning policy respects forest resources and provincial rights. Directives schemes for land use planning at national level and in all areas with integrated programmes	Not assessed		Policy adopted by the Council of Ministers in July. Draft Law validated in January 2020, adopted by the Council of Ministers and submitted for approval. 3 provincial schemes elaborated.

## Tenure

### Major Land Tenure results as of end 2020

- The National Commission on land tenure reform (CONAREF) is fully functional at national level
- Methodological Guide Project was elaborated to define provincial land management strategies
- Three studies realized for 3 provinces, ad study on the Tenure administration
- Two legal tools are elaborated (“édit type” and Chart model) to provide a legal basis

<sup>52</sup> As assessed by the independent verification

<sup>53</sup> As assessed by the independent verification

- 2nd draft of the land tenure policy produced, together with an executive summary. This draft takes into account the concerns of Indigenous Peoples on the basis of a note they produced through the Indigenous Peoples Support Programme.

#### *Status of the Tenure milestones of the Letter of Intent*

<b>Intermediate milestones (2018)</b>	<b>Status</b>		
	By end 2018	By June 2020	December 2020
Functional CONAREF	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Methodological guide	Partial	Achieved (although one last validation step is missing)	2 <sup>nd</sup> draft now available
Experiment of strengthening of community land tenure rights	Partial	Partial, with improvement. Activities launched in all provincial programmes	Studies realized in 3 provinces. A model is being experimented. Two legal tools are in place and in internal discussions. The local tenure committee is established in Ituri province.
<b>Final milestones (2020)</b>			
Land tenure policy adopted	Not assessed		Draft 2 of the policy elaborated and draft 1 of the Law.

## *Demography*

#### *Main Demography results in 2020*

- Multisectoral committees have been established in the provincial areas with integrated programmes
- The National Family Planning communication strategy is prepared
- 3696 service providers were trained and distributed over of 863,000 couple-year protection to date with counselling

#### *Status of the Demography milestones*

<b>Intermediate milestones (2018)</b>	<b>Status by end 2018</b>	<b>Status by June 2020</b>
Permanent Multi sectorial Committee in place; provincial strategies to family planning in support of PIREDD elaborated and implemented	Not achieved	Partial
National consultations on the links between demography and natural resources management	Not achieved	Not achieved
Communication strategy on family planning	Not achieved	Partial
<b>Final milestone (2020)</b>		
National plan implemented in areas targeted by the National Strategy	Not assessed	

## Governance

- As seen in section 3.1.3, governance institutions are in place (Steering Committee, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral consultation frameworks, technical platforms, etc.) to help ensure good governance of the programmes with the participation of members of civil society and Indigenous Peoples
- Inclusive Participation
  - 15 provincial coordinators of the Renovated REDD Climate Working Group (GTCR-R) are established to participate and monitor the governance of REDD at the provincial level through integrated programs. For the provinces of Mongala, Sud-Ubangi, Mai-Ndombe, Equateur, Bas Uélé, Tshopo and Ituri, they carried out independent monitoring and evaluation missions and joint monitoring missions with the FONAREDD Secretariat
  - The draft of the Law on the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous pygmy people was finalized.
  - A guide for stakeholder consultations was developed by civil society and is applied in all programmes
- Transparency
  - Annual programme reports managed by FONAREDD are, for the most part, published on the FONAREDD website
  - A study on the drivers of deforestation is being conducted in the provincial areas of Tshopo, Ituri and Bas Uélé as part of the PIREDD Orientale.
- Accountability
  - The risk management matrix is updated by the projects and applied, including in project governance
  - FONAREDD's complaints and recourse system is operational, as well as those of PIREDD Mai Ndombe, Sud-Ubangi and the sectorial program on support to Indigenous Peoples (see also section 3.1.5 on safeguards)

### *Status of the Governance milestones*

Intermediate milestones (2018)	Status by end 2018	Status by June 2020
Dissemination of REDD intervention	Partial	Partial and stable, Not all 2019 annual reports are available.
Studies on drivers of deforestation	Partial	Partial. Very different status depending on PIREDD
Guide to consult stakeholders	Achieved	Achieved
Consultation platforms at all levels	Partial	Partial with improvement
Risk management matrix	Partial	Partial with no evolution
Final Milestone (2020)		
Alignment of external interventions to the National REDD+ Strategy and investment framework	Not assessed	Not assessed

### *Political mobilization on Governance*

Governance is an ongoing process. After a 2019 year where a restricted steering Committee had been established, the full-scale, six-Minister Steering Committee of the FONAREDD managed to convene once in 2020 due to pandemic restrictions.

### 3.1.4 Safeguards

The FONAREDD Secretariat undertook an analysis of how its programmes perform in terms of safeguards. Its summary table is presented below

Programme	Overall safeguards performance	Preliminary screening	Complaints mechanism	Socio-env management plan
PIREDD Mai-Ndombe	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes
PIREDD Oriental	Medium	Yes	Uses the FONAREDD system	No
PIREDD Equateur	Medium	Yes	Being implemented	Awaiting validation
PIREDD Mongala	Poor	For certain activities only	Uses the FONAREDD system	No
PIREDD Sud-Ubangi	Good	Yes	Yes but weak dissemination	Yes
PIREDD Kwilu	Medium	Yes	Uses the FONAREDD system	Awaiting validation
NFMS	N/A	Non applicable	Non applicable	Non applicable
Land use planning reform	Medium	Non applicable. Strategic environmental study of the LUP policy planned in 2021	Uses the FONAREDD system	No
Tenure reform	Poor	Non applicable. Strategic environmental study of the Family planning policy planned in 2021	Uses the FONAREDD system	No
Civil society	N/A	Non applicable	No. Planned for 2021	Non applicable
Family planning	Medium	Yes Screening by province is ongoing	No	No
Indigenous peoples	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes
Energy	Good	Yes Strategic environmental study of the Energy policy is possible	Uses the FONAREDD system	No
Sustainable management of agriculture	Poor	Non applicable. Strategic environmental study of the Agriculture policy planned in 2021	Uses the FONAREDD system	No



Some best practices were identified for programmes marked in “good”, such as :

- The provincial programmes in Mai Ndombe and Sud Ubangui have realized a preliminary assessment for all activities, have their own complaints mechanism and their management plan is validated by the Congolese Environment Agency (ACE)
- For the Indigenous Peoples programme, an expert was hired by CARITAS to ensure the respect of the World Bank safeguards. Every microproject provides a detailed analysis in each territory.
- The Energy programme has engaged with the ACE in all its activities and is planning a strategic evaluation of the draft Energy policy.

### 3.1.6 Risks

Two main risks of the CAFI Risk Management Dashboard materialized for DRC in 2020.

**Weak capacity in implementing organizations, an “implementation risk” featured in the Risk Management Dashboard, was observed.** The overall performance of some programmes, including due to long internal procedures of implementing organisations to ensure quality control, continued to remain low. To help mitigate this risk, the Technical Committee (in which CAFI participates) greatly strengthened its role in programme oversight and mobilized at a high level the agencies management to alert on programmes performances.

On the other hand, a number of “contextual risks” listed in the Risk Management dashboard can be assessed as decreasing in probability thanks to the activities of programmes under implementation. Therefore, risks related to increase in wood energy, inadequate land use planning and tenure rules, and uncoordinated forest and agriculture sectors should be increasingly mitigated.

### Challenges and recommendations

In addition to the challenges caused by the covid-9 pandemic, with almost all programmes now operational, implementation challenges are beginning to surface. These can be summed up in four points:

- mobilization of high-quality national and international expertise for the implementation of the programmes (remains a lengthy process)
- lack of synchronicity between the programmes,
- coordination between different programmes when the costs and time required for such coordination have not been included in the programme documents although this is being addressed through a Framework for Exchange and Collaboration put in place by the Executive secretariat of the FONAREDD
- expectations in terms of speed, cost and quality of implementation with tight budgets were too high. Nevertheless, monitoring missions have helped boost the performance of some programmes.

## 3.2 Gabon

### Background

Gabon has preserved the majority of its rainforest since the early 2000s with the creation of 13 national parks, one of which is listed as UNESCO's Natural Heritage. The country has made significant advances in sustainable management of its timber resources outside the parks. As a result, whilst it only houses 12% of the Congo Basin forests, Gabon hosts

almost 60 percent of the surviving forest elephants in Africa – a key indicator of sound natural resource governance. In its expected new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Gabon seeks to reduce its emissions by more than 50% compared to 2005 – effectively cutting by half the emissions from the forest sector.

In June 2017, the Government of Gabon and the CAFI signed a Letter of Intent for 18 million US dollars on the basis of the Gabon Investment plan, to allow the country to meet its 50% emission reduction target, better plan and monitor the use of land and protect over 23 million hectares of tropical rainforest - nearly 90% of its national territory. Achieving the objective set in Gabon’s Intended NDC will only be possible by preventing the conversion of high-carbon stock and high conservation value forest and limiting the conversion of forests outside of this category. Milestones to be reached include targets such as 50% economy-wide emission reductions compared to 2005, the non-conversion of HCS/HCV forests and the setting of “a long-term cap on carbon-neutral conversion of non-HCS/HCV forests, with no more than 10,000 ha converted on an annual basis”.

**CAFI’s ongoing partnership with Gabon is characterized by several sets of actions:**

- The ongoing [18.4M US\\$ programme approved in 2018 Gabon](#) to “develop, adopt and implement a National Land Use Plan (PNAT) and a National Observation System for Natural Resources and Forests (SNORF) that will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from LULUCF in Gabon “ – often referred to as “Gabon- CAFI 1”
- US \$ 12 million committed to 2 programmes in Gabon approved in 2020 (“Gabon- CAFI 2”)
- A landmark US\$ 150 million agreement for results-based funding ([“ Gabon- CAFI 3”](#))

## Main results

### *CAFI 1 : First programme under the 2017 letter of Intent*

The SNORF and PNAT Programme has still not delivered major results in 2020. The convention between AFD and the Government was signed in March 2019 (hence one year after the approval of the Programme by the CAFI Executive Board), marking the operational beginning of the programme. The programme is expected to end in December 2024.



Procedural activities included personnel recruitment throughout the year, the organization of the Steering Committee in July 2020 to validate the 2020 workplan and material acquisition (including computers, smartphones, cameras and drones). Programmatic progress included:

- National Agency for Natural Parks (ANPN): Field missions conducted in December 2020 to establish 21 permanent placets (out of the 34 placets re-measured in 2019)
- National Climate Council (CNC): Communication activities in Woelu Ntem in December
- Spatial and Earth Observation agency (AGEOS): data collection for the forest mask in October in the Estuaire, Moyen Ogoué, Ngouni and Nyanga provinces



Expenditures reached US\$ 2.2 million, i.e. a delivery rate of 23.4% since the programme’s approval in 2018.



More details about this programme, including its 2020 annual report, are found on the CAFI web site [here](#)



Although several risk categories were identified during the elaboration of the programme, the ones that materialized and explain the observed delays are mostly operational, such as:

- The complexity of AFD's procedures and time it took for the Programme Management Unit to navigate them
- The risk of non-replenishment of program accounts for the financing of activities


- Delays in the acquisition of field equipment for the ANPN
- Delays in the recruitment of the RPM and the replacement of the second communication advisor
- The resurgence of COVID 19 at the international level and the increase in cases of infection in the country at the end of 2020 is a source of concern for the proper implementation of field activities throughout the year 2021.

## *CAFI 2: Additional programs under the 2017 Letter of Intent*

Two programmes were approved in 2020:

### ***Improved Forestry Management: Implementation of a National Scale Certification Process in Gabon” - “Forest Certification Programme***

This US\$ 7 million programme is a collaboration between the Gabonese Ministry of Forests, the National Climate Council, and the French Development Agency. It will bring together relevant stakeholders from the public administration and private sector to define a new set of certification standards to be applied in the logging industry. In addition, a national legal unit will be put in place to follow up on whether certification procedures are respected, and its staff will receive legal training and advise on emission monitoring and analysis.

 Fund transfer from CAFI to AFD was not possible in 2020 due to internal AFD procedures as project document was still not signed at the end of 2020, but is expected in the first semester of 2021



More details about this programme are found on the CAFI web site [here](https://www.cafi.org/countries/gabon/gabon-forest-certification-programme) (https://www.cafi.org/countries/gabon/gabon-forest-certification-programme)

### ***Protected Area Expansion and Land-use Optimization for Food Crop Production in Gabon***

This US\$ 5 million programme is implemented by the Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture and National Climate Council (CNC) with UNDP and will tackle cross-border timber trafficking, by establishing 400 000 Ha of new protected forest areas in border zones currently opened to logging. The programme will also help intensify crops, to improve food security without expanding production into forest areas with high carbon content. As part of this process, efforts will be made to strengthen the Agricultural Ministry’s technical capacity to reform the agricultural sector and participate in national land-use planning processes, to ensure that changes initiated are supported by rigorous institutional and legal structures. The national implementing partners are the Gabonese National Agency for National Parks (ANPN), the Agricultural Development Agency of Gabon (ADAG) and the Gabonese Studies and Space Observations Agency (AGEOS).



This programme is in an active inception phase. Activities between July and December 2020 included:

- the finalization of terms of reference and launch of a large number of recruitment processes with ADAG and ANPN
- procurement of equipment
- identification of the contractor to build the Laboratory for soil analysis



Expenditures were reported at US\$ 20,874



More details about this programme are found on the CAFI web site [here](https://www.cafi.org/countries/gabon/protected-area-expansion-and-land-use-optimization-food-crop-production-gabon) (https://www.cafi.org/countries/gabon/protected-area-expansion-and-land-use-optimization-food-crop-production-gabon)

## *CAFI 3 – Results - based payments and programmes under the 2019 Addendum to the Letter of Intent*

CAFI, through external expertise hired by the CAFI Secretariat, provided technical support to the development of

- the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) report, submitted in February 2021
- the Summary of Information on Safeguards (submitted in Jan 2021)
- the National Investment framework (approved by the CAFI Board in February 2021)
- the first Results report, for the years 2016-2017, under the landmark 150 million US\$ Agreement reached in 2019, and the independent verification of these results.

These will allow the country to receive the first results-based payment for emission reductions under the 2019 Agreement in the first semester of 2021<sup>54</sup>.

### **Milestones and partnership monitoring**

The formal Annual review was postponed to 2021, but the milestone monitoring matrix was largely discussed and shared during monthly coordination calls between the Gabonese partners, AFD and the CAFI Secretariat to address challenges and plan next steps(see matrix below) Expectedly, the achieved milestones are not those supported by programme activities but by political leadership. An independent verification of the milestones will be carried out in 2021.

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<sup>54</sup> The last pending payment condition, a Registry of carbon credits, will be designed by December 2021.

1. Land use planning				Provisional date for milestone achievement
	Milestones	Progress	Status <sup>55</sup>	
<b>December 2021</b>				
<b>Responsible entities</b>	Land use plan adopted and being implemented	Ongoing		Dec-22
<b>December 2017</b>				
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>	1.a. Signature of the <i>TFA 2020 Marrakech Declaration for the Sustainable Development of the Oil Palm Sector in Africa</i> , under the African Palm Oil Initiative, APOI.	Declaration not signed. The National Directive on the selection of sites for palm oil was adopted by the Council of Ministers	Partial	Dec-21
<b>June 2018</b>				
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>	1.b. Finalisation and adoption of the National Action Plan of the TFA 2020 Marrakech Declaration for the Sustainable Oil Palm Sector in Africa.	Awaiting the signature of the Declaration and adoption of Action plan	Not achieved	Dec-22
<b>ANPN</b>	1.c. Development and adoption of national guidelines and definitions to ensure that forests with High Carbon Stocks (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) will not be converted to other land uses, in accordance with emerging international consensus and best practice	The National Directive on the selection of sites for palm oil was adopted by the Council of Ministers and integrates a definition and mapping of HSC/HVC forests in au Gabon.	Achieved	Nov-20
<b>ANPN</b>	1.d. A policy on a carbon-neutral approach to the conversion of non-HCS/HCV forest to other land uses is developed, adopted and implemented	The Directive on HSC/HVC forms the basis of the policy. Methodologies to measure carbon neutrality were elaborated, and first missions to re-measure 34 plots took place	Partial	Dec-22
	1.e. Establishment of a methodology and roadmap to ensure participation and free prior and informed consent in land use planning decisions that involve forest-dwelling people and traditional communities	The first 3 deliverables out of 5 are available: concept note, report on the status of participatory mapping, proposal for participatory mapping methodology and awaiting validation  The methodology workshop initially planned for 2 November 2020 was postponed to Q1 2021	Partial	Dec-22

<sup>55</sup> As assessed by the Programme Management Unit and National Climate Council

June 2019				
	<p>1 f Preliminary setting of a long-term cap on carbon-neutral conversion of non-HCS/HCV forests (and on an exceptional basis HCS/HCV forests as outlined in ARTICLE I (a)(i)) to other land uses, subject to the national guidelines above and based on an initial estimated need of 400 000 ha<sup>56</sup> of long term accumulated conversion, with no more than 10 000 ha converted on an annual basis<sup>57</sup>. Remaining forest cover and carbon stock will be preserved on a permanent basis through the commitment on a permanent, quantified national forest cover. The long-term cap will be confirmed by June 2020</p>	<p>The FREL was submitted to the UNFCCC in Q1 2021. The cap is not fixed but data is available to establish it</p>	Partial	
	<p>1.g. Report on compliance with commitment of non-conversion of HCS/HCV forests</p>	<p>The National Directive on palm oil was adopted in November 2020 by the Council of Ministers and applies for other crops until specific directives are developed. The methodology workshop for HVC/HVS areas is planned for Q 1 2021 FREL and results report provide information on conversion</p>	Achieved	
	<p>1.h Report on the progress made in participatory and inclusive land use planning including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The composition, terms of reference and activities of the National Interministerial Commission and the provincial commissions;</li> <li>ii. Summary of the consultation processes and how the concerns have been addressed currently described under activity 1.5 of the National Investment Framework; and</li> <li>iii. Summary on the activities conducted under the Grievance Mechanism of the National Land Use Planning Commission</li> </ul>	<p>The report is available and was shared with CAFI</p>	Achieved	
CNC	<p>1.i. Report on progress made on mapping land use suitability for agriculture, mining, conservation, climate vulnerability and sustainable natural resource exploitation</p>	<p>The report is available and was shared with CAFI</p>	Achieved	Dec 2020

<sup>56</sup> This indicative ceiling of 400 000 ha represents 1.7% of the total national forest cover of 23.6 million ha, according to the definition specified in the National Investment Framework. This forest definition is an integral part of this Letter of Intent.

<sup>57</sup> This will be calculated as a rolling three-year average of maximum 10 000 ha, while allowing for annual variation up to 20 000 ha as long as within the three-year rolling average of 10 000 ha per year.

2. Forest monitoring				
<b>December 2021</b>				
AGEOS and ANPN	NNRFOS fully operational and reporting to the UNFCCC with sufficient funding to continue its activities after the current CAFI funding. Information generated by the NNRFOS, as well as technical background documents, are available to the public on a web platform	In progress. The teams are constituted, the equipment is being acquired and the field missions are being programmed. See 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 2.4; 2.5 below.		Dec-22
<b>June 2018</b>				
AGEOS and ANPN	2.a. National Natural Resources and Forestry Observation System (NNRFOS) design completed	<p>Project activities 2.1 (SIRS/CLS Technology Transfer Report to AGEOS), 2.2 (Village Spatial Right-of-Way Annual Report 2021), 2.3 (Forest Monitoring Annual Report 2021), and 2.4 (IRN Annual Activity Report 2021) related to this milestone are in progress.</p> <p>2.1. The workshop on data exchange and harmonization took place on October 7-9, 2020</p> <p>2.2. Satellite monitoring (mapping) missions of the spatial extent of the villages are being prepared, a drone mapping test is scheduled for the first quarter of 2021 and will continue in June-July-August 2021</p> <p>2.3 Satellite monitoring of logging activities, industrial agriculture, mining and rural and urban sprawl: a mission on the monitoring of forest cover carried out in the provinces of Estuaire, Moyen-Ogooué, Ngounié and Nianga, 4 additional missions planned for 2021</p> <p>The contract between AGEOS and SIRS is being finalized and the activities will be able to be implemented very quickly</p>	<b>Partial</b>	Dec-21
ANPN	2.b. Development of a methodology to monitor the carbon-neutrality of conversion of non-HCS/HCV forest (see Milestone d. under 1. LAND USE PLANNING).	HSC and HVC standards under development, ongoing discussion at sub-regional level. Remeasurement activities have produced results. A mission of 4 IRN teams took place in December and 21 plots were installed; the National Directive on oil palm cultivation was adopted by the Council of Ministers; methodological workshop to take place in Q1 2021	<b>Partial</b>	Dec-21
<b>June 2019</b>				
CNC	2.c. Submission of Biennial Update Report with results based on the analysis	Minister created a Task Force to coordinate all activities (national communication, GHG inventory, NERF, biennial report) related to this milestone.	<b>Partial</b>	6/1/2021

	provided by NNRFOS and coherent with IPCC guidance	Consolidation of data and methodologies ongoing. 1st draft biennial report is expected in Q2 2021		
AGEOS	2.d. Draft report on the monitoring of economic activities on forests	Preliminary report on monitoring of forest economic activities available. The report was transmitted to and reviewed by the CAFI Secretariat	Achieved	Dec-20
	2.e. Report on law enforcement action based on alerts provided by the NNRFOS to line ministry or enforcement agency	The implementation of CAFI 2 will support legal development and enforcement.	Not achieved	Dec-22
	2.f. NNRFOS ongoing	Activities started (1; 2.2; 2.3; 2.4; 2.5)	Partial	Dec-22
	2.g. 750 villages mapped (corresponding to 29% of all villages).	Project Activities 1.5 and 2.2 are starting as described below)	Not achieved	Dec-22
1.5. The methodological workshop on participatory mapping scheduled for Q1 2021 in Libreville				
	2.2. The mapping of villages will take place after the methodological prefiguration workshop			

3. Forest governance				
<b>2017</b>				
CNAT (Land use planning Commission)	3.a. In conformity with Article 11 of the Decree on the National Land Use Planning Commission, civil society and private sector representatives are involved in the Commission's work	Article 11 of Decree 00212/PR/MEPPDD of July 21, 2017 on the creation and organization of the National Land Allocation Commission (CNAT) sets out the missions of the Permanent Secretariat of the CNAT; Art. 5 designates the observer members of the said Commission, including representatives of civil society and the private sector. (decree under revision)	Partial	Dec-21
<b>2018</b>				
Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Devt Unit of the Prime Ministers Office	3.b. Establishment of a joint M&E framework for relevant international development assistance to align funding flows and technical assistance	A FINEX unit is part of the Cabinet of the Minister of the Economy. Objective to track all external financing (bilateral and multilateral) so that it can be accounted for in the state budget in the interest of good governance. The FINEX unit has a legal framework that creates it (Decree) with very specific missions.	Achieved	Feb-20
<b>2019</b>				



Direction Générale des Forêts	3.c. An ambitious plan to fight illegal logging is elaborated, validated in a participatory way and progressively implemented, notably based on concrete progress in the negotiation process of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the Gabon and FLEGT	<p>Task force on forestry set up by the Government, one its mission the fight against illegal logging</p> <p>Draft on the national forest strategy exists pending its validation</p> <p>FLEGT negotiations resumed between the Minister of Forestry and the European Union</p>	<b>Partial</b>	Dec-22
Direction Générale des Forêts	3.d. Report on the progress made on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Completion and enforcement of the legal and regulatory framework, adopted through inclusive discussion among national stakeholders, for forest management, timber exploitation and timber trade; and</li> <li>ii. Roll-out of the management plans demonstrating an increase in surface area under sustainable management, as a percentage of total concession area, compared to June 2017;</li> <li>iii. Increased monitoring and enforcement capacity of the forestry administration including information systems and officials trained</li> </ul>	(i) the forestry code is being revised to take into account climate and sustainable development issues, including issues related to the letter of intent with CAFI, (ii) the ToRs for forestry permit audits are being validated, (iii) a forest management database is being validated, (iv) management plans and forest operations plans are being analyzed	<b>Not achieved</b>	Jun-21
CNAT et Direction Générale des Forêts	3.e. Revision of the forest code and its regulatory decrees to lay down how and at what pace the area under logging concessions will be reduced from its current level of 17 million ha to maximum 13 million ha as early as possible and no later than by 2025, as stipulated by the Strategic Plan on Emerging Gabon	(i) the new forestry Code that was in parliament has been brought back to the Ministry to take into account climate issues and (ii) the Ministry's forestry strategy which will determine the different rates of reduction of the areas	<b>Not achieved</b>	Dec-22
CNAT et Direction Générale des Forêts	3.f. Establish a target on reduced per hectare emissions and total emissions from forest degradation from remaining logging concessions and develop and adopt an action plan to achieve this target, including improvements in logging criteria to reduce climate and biodiversity impact per hectare	The FREL makes it possible to evaluate the GHG emissions from this sector and to determine, for a given year, the surplus or deficit of emissions compared to a given historical period (2000-2009) or (2006-2015). Scenarios allow the estimation of emissions based on which targets are set to comply with the INDC	<b>Partial</b>	Dec-22
CNC & Responsable désigné par le Ministère des forêt	3.g. Implementation of a safeguards information system consistent with relevant UNFCCC Decisions and inclusion into the national report to the UNFCCC the first summary of information submitted to UNFCCC	Final Summary of Information submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021. The SIS is under way	<b>Partial</b>	Dec-21

## Risks and challenges

*The following risks have been extracted from the Risk Management Dashboard as they are particularly relevant to Gabon. Mitigation measures are described.*

The key risk, already identified in 2019 and that continued to materialize in 2020 is related to **implementation risks**, with the AFD-supported program still not fully operational two years after fund transfers. The current set up (i.e. implementation in the hands of the implementing agencies while responsibility for reaching the milestones with the Government) creates complexity and delay in reaching the milestones and frustration between government and implementing agency. To mitigate this, the CAFI secretariat organized monthly meetings with the government and the implementing agency, leading to improvements by the end of 2020.

## 3.3 Republic of Congo

### Background

The forests of the Republic of Congo span over 22.5 million hectares - approximately three times the size of Ireland. While the country boasts one of the lowest deforestation rates in the Congo basin, greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation represent the largest source of emissions, due to land use changes towards agriculture, mining or other activities and energy consumption patterns.

Conscious of its potential for climate change mitigation through reducing emissions from the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry sector, the country has set itself two main objectives: mitigating emissions from the energy sector and deforestation, and maintaining the potential for carbon sequestration by forests through better management of forests and reforestation. The Republic of Congo has for example forbidden agro-industrial concessions in forest areas and is operationalizing a system to verify timber legality.

The Republic of Congo and CAFI reached a new phase in their partnership in 2019, with the signature of a Letter of Intent that presented an overarching commitment of protecting peatlands by prohibiting any drainage and drying, and avoiding conversion of over 20,000 hectares of forest per year, and this only outside of forests that boast high carbon stocks and high conservation value.

The partnership between CAFI and the Republic of Congo is most ambitious in its multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approaches. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, thirteen ministries, including those with the most impact on the Congolese economy, are engaged to turn the goals of the Letter of Intent into policy and practice at all levels.

### Progress and results

Following the 2019 signature of the Letter of Intent committing 65 million US dollars for the preservation of the rainforest in the Republic of Congo and completion of the programmatic framework, a call for expression of interest was launched in January 2020 and negotiations took place between the authorities and the CAFI Executive Board to select candidate implementing organizations. This process reached a key milestone with the high-level meeting in September 2020 where agreement was reached to select four agencies to develop five programmes. This meeting was held between the Government and CAFI, headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo and chaired by the EU Ambassador on behalf of the CAFI Board. This meeting was the first of biannual meetings established to monitor the partnership in the Republic of Congo and establish key agreements on strategic issues. Through a decision, the CAFI Executive Board officially requested four agencies to draft programmes in six areas, for an indicative budget of US \$ 45 million. A call for expressions of interest was relaunched in October 2020, focusing on environmental governance.

The pipeline includes wide-reaching programmes in key strategic sectors: **sustainable land use planning**, sustainable **agroforestry practices for sustainable wood energy production** and consumption practices; the development of an operational **National Forest Monitoring System**; and twin programmes for ensuring robust and constructive engagement of **community representation and sustained engagement of civil society and the private sector**.

As requested by the Executive Board, the CAFI Secretariat coordinated with the European Forest Institute for the establishment of a working group to carry out a consultation with national and international civil society on the mapping and gap assessment for the design of a civil society engagement approach for a future CAFI-funded programme. This activity began in October 2020 and is to be carried out into the first trimester of 2021.

The CAFI Secretariat also supported the negotiations between the Authorities and the CAFI Executive Board for the establishment of a governance and coordination framework for the partnership and the implementation of the Letter of Intent, leading to the adoption of a decree by the Prime Minister instituting key governance bodies. A coordination Secretariat was established in Brazzaville as part of this framework within the Prime Minister's Office, and the CAFI Secretariat closely collaborated with this new coordination as a pivotal actor for governance and coordination and provided financial support through the UNDP Country Office. Additionally, in order to prepare long term support to the Prime Minister's Office in its coordination and arbitration role, the Secretariat facilitated the initiation of a dialogue with the Resident Coordinator's Office in the Republic of Congo to co-steer a dedicated programme to this effect.

## Preparatory grant to finalize GCF proposal

The CAFI grant that has concluded successfully in 2019 led to the submission of the PREFOREST Congo proposal to the GCF in January 2020 and subsequent [approval by the GCF in March 2021](#).

The CAFI grant played a catalytic role in improving the approval by the Green Climate Fund, that may in turn leverage substantial climate funding and contribute to the implementation of Congo's REDD+ national investment plan and the fulfillment of its Nationally Determine Contribution. In addition, the grant helped establish synergies and coordination among climate-related funding sources, initiatives and actors. It resulted in:

- **Analysis of climate-friendly production and transformation models in agriculture, forestry and agroforestry**, including their cost-benefit analysis, which can support the implementation of a national strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus the sustainable management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+).
- Assessment of **different models of sustainable use and management of wood resources for efficient charcoal production** with reduced environmental impacts (including through forestry, agroforestry and/or assisted natural regeneration). The analysis of costs and the social, economic and environmental benefits of the different models was also undertaken.
- Study conducted on **wood energy consumption at household level**, and an assessment of feasibility, costs and models of cook stoves, aiming to identify the best alternatives for deployment in the framework of the project.
- An assessment of **environmental and social risks in project areas**, and development of the Environmental and Social Risk Monitoring Framework (ESMF).
- A consultative process with women in targeted project areas (five departments), a gender assessment in the context of the project and a Gender Action Plan for the GCF project.
- Identification of **groups of indigenous people that could be affected by project activities**, a consultative process with indigenous people to inform about the project, obtain their suggestions and confirm their initial interest and the development of an indigenous peoples' action plan.
- **Strengthening of stakeholder consultations** on the GCF project proposal and development of a stakeholder consultation report.
- An **economic and financial analysis of the project** in order to assess the economic soundness of the project and its likely impact of project interventions.



This preparatory grant, implemented by FAO, amounted to US\$ 314,713 and was entirely consumed



More details about this grant are found on the CAFI web site here : <https://www.cafi.org/countries/republic-of-congo/closed-preparatory-grant-enhance-project-proposal-green-climate-fund> and related resources [here](#).

## Risks and Challenges

The negotiation and signature of the Letter of Intent represented an optimal turning point to include risk mitigation in the commitments towards and from the country. The “contextual” risks, programmatic in nature, were integrated into the Letter of Intent itself, which addresses the issues of increased unsustainable agriculture and use of wood energy, insufficient forest governance and land use planning, etc.

“**Governance and coordination**” risks were first addressed during the negotiation phase and continued in the programming exercise of 2020. The Ambassadors (in particular Germany and European Union in 2020) conveyed the need of inter-ministerial coordination at the highest level through official letters and bilateral meetings with the Prime Minister and the Authorities. The inclusiveness of the governance mechanisms will ensure greater monitoring of risks. The inclusiveness of the negotiation of the Letter of Intent needs to be underlined as the national Task Force conveyed several representatives from the civil society and from the private sector to ensure to the extent possible they could voice their concern on several key reform processes with respect to land tenure, forest sector, etc. The engagement of stakeholders from civil society and private sectors will remain a key aspect in the implementation of the Letter of Intent. To ensure effective and sound participation CAFI will dedicate funding for specific projects.

Regarding the “**operational**” risk category, main risk in 2020 remains insufficient technical capacity at the Prime Minister’s office to undertake the large range of tasks required. This will be directly and specifically addressed by a coordination support project to be executed by the Secretariat, upon request by the Executive Board. Capacity building of national institutions within hybrid programme management units is also a requisite of programme development by each executing agency.

Another risk that emerged in 2020 is the risk of loss of momentum considering the long time it takes to develop and implement programmes. One way in which CAFI mitigated this risk is by participating in workshops organized on topics related to CAFI support to demonstrate CAFI’s continued willingness and ensure synergies with future CAFI-funded programmes

## 3.4 Equatorial Guinea

### Background

Equatorial Guinea forests covered 93 % of the territory in 2014, making Equatorial Guinea one of the most forested country in the world. These 2.5 million hectares are estimated to store 364 million tons of carbon. These forests are however highly degraded, notably due to forestry activities (23%) and shifting agriculture. Forest degradation was estimated between 2004 and 2014 at **0.9% per year, or 23 000 hectares per year (entre 2004 et 2014)**. However, the country’s FREL, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020, estimates that 30 579 (± 8 530) hectares of forests, or **1.2% of forests, were degraded each year over the 2014-2018 period**, marking a sharp increase from the 2004-2014 period. It is possible that this degradation accelerated with the boom of exports of round wood to Asia between 2014 and 2018. A ban on the export of roundwood was promulgated at the end of 2018 and lifted in 2020. Equatorial Guinea remains one of the most important African exporters of timber to China, especially *oukoumé*.

From 2016 to 2019, CAFI supported, through a preparatory grant implemented by FAO, the development of key national REDD+ strategic documents to guide and move forward the REDD+ process in Equatorial Guinea. The project, of total cost of 1,087,000 M US\$ provided solid basis for strategic decision making about REDD+, through the publication of the “[Study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea 2004-2014](#)” and the “[Historical analysis of deforestation and forest degradation 2004-2014](#)”. The “[REDD+ national strategy \(EN-REDD+\)](#)” was developed through a participatory process involving multiple stakeholder, as well as the [National Investment plan \(PNI-REDD+\)](#) was developed and validated at national level, as a solid tool to plan and mobilize resources for the implementation of the EN-REDD+. It spells out the objective of the Government to **maintain the current level of forest cover at 93% and to halve the degradation rate (to reach a rate of less than 0.045%) rate by 2025**.

The PNI-REDD+ includes National Programmes on Land-use planning; Sustainable forest management; Agriculture and Food security; Mining, energy and construction; and REDD+ governance and 5 Integrated Local Programmes. (Litoral province; Niefang municipality; KieNtem province, IV. Bioko island; and Annobón island). Its final version was launched at the national level in 2020 and translated into English.

This preparatory grant, implemented by FAO, amounted to US\$ 1, 087,500 US\$ and was entirely spent. Besides CAFI's funding support, the PNI-REDD+ constituted a solid tool for the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the EN-REDD+, and was catalytic to mobilize complementary funding, such as GEF6 and GCF readiness and FAO's own resources. CAFI's initial support has also been catalytic for the country to mobilize domestic funding towards land use planning.



More details about this grant are found on the CAFI web site here : <https://www.cafi.org/countries/equatorial-guinea/preparatory-grant-develop-national-redd-investment-plan-0>

## Policy dialogue

Beyond the closure of this project, CAFI decided to continue the political dialogue with Equatorial Guinea. A dialogue was held with the Minister of Finance during the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Board and carried on through the French and German Embassies in Malabo.

To further inform this dialogue, an internal study was commissioned on flows of timber between Equatorial Guinea and neighboring Gabon and Cameroon and concluded to the likelihood of illicit transfers of logs from Gabon in particular<sup>58</sup>. Given the Covid-19 crisis, the year 2020 was atypical, but the import level registered by Chinese customs for the first two months suggest the log export ban was not enforced.

## Main challenges and risks

*The following risks have been extracted from the Risk Management strategy as they are particularly relevant to Equatorial Guinea. Mitigation measures are described.*

The main risks whose probability rose in 2019 were designated in the Risk Management dashboard as “**weak capacity in government**” and “**lack of national appropriation**”. New Ministers of Finance and Agriculture/Environment/Forests were designated in 2020. The posts of the Director General for Planification also changed in 2020. To mitigate, letters were exchanged in November to renew contact and the French Embassy met with the new administration on behalf of CAFI in November 2020. To note however, two decrees on the timber sector were taken at the presidential level in 2020.

Another recurring risk has been **the weak decision-making capability of the Executive Board on funding allocation** for Equatorial Guinea. Equatorial Guinea is the smallest of the CAFI partner countries in terms of hectares of forests and has currently very little ongoing bilateral or multilateral cooperation, at the notable exception of the IMF – with a US\$ 280 grant signed in December 2019 (financial stability and governance)– and, to a much lesser extent, the African Development Bank and the World Bank. While no formal decision of the Board on funding allocation was made, the Board instructed the CAFI Secretariat to explore the potential on policy dialogue and studies.

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<sup>58</sup> A 40 km wall was built from March 2020 between EG and Cameroon Kye-Ossi, in order to stop immigration and various smuggling activities originated from Cameroon, and would reduce illicit smuggling of logs from Cameroon.

The political risks linked to **low levels of transparency and weak institutions and financial tracking systems** of the country has a whole represents a constant risk. Insufficient governance, especially regarding the forestry sector, is also a recurring risk in Equatorial Guinea.

## 3.5 Cameroon

### Context

Cameroon forests cover approximately 19 million hectares, almost the size of Syria. Deforestation was relatively low until 2013, **but annual rates have doubled between the 2006-2012 period and the 2013-2019 period**. While there is no recent study on drivers, agriculture - small, semi-permanent (cocoa, coffee and cotton in the Northern region) and large scale (oil palm, rubber), wood-energy production, as well as infrastructure projects and mining play an important role.

The rural sector is one of the mainstays of the Cameroonian economy, contributing approximately 21% of GDP (2012 to 2018). In terms of exports, the rural sector accounts for 55% of the country's export earnings - ahead of hydrocarbons (30%). However, the large imports in agro-food products impact the trade balance negatively, catalyzing **a national ambition to increase domestic agricultural production**. This is compounded by the fact that Cameroon's population is expected to double by 2046, with projections of an increase of 20 million people in urban areas and 17 million in rural areas, which will trigger a growing demand for food production.

Cameroon's ambition to increase its domestic agricultural production is part of the national vision to become an emerging and industrialized economy by 2035. The Government strategy aims to satisfy the growing national and regional market for oil palm and its industrialised derivatives, thereby driving expansion of large, medium and small-scale palm plantations. The Government's goal to double cocoa production could drive increasing forest degradation unless **productivity can be increased on existing farms, and expansion focused in already degraded forest, or afforestation promoting locally-developed cocoa agroforestry practices in savannah areas**. Unlike other countries in the region, Cameroon is already experiencing very significant pressure on land, not only due to demographic factors but also related to the development of economic activities.

### Preparatory grant

The CAFI Executive Board allocated in 2016 a preparatory grant of 1 Million USD to support the government with the elaboration of a national investment framework. The grant was to be jointly implemented by the French Development Agency AFD and the World Bank. Because of unresolved questions about the institutional oversight AFD's portion of the grant was not disbursed and will be returned to the CAFI Fund.

The World Bank started implementing the grant through a small REDD+ National Coordination Unit, under the Ministry of Environment (MINEPDED). The closure of CAFI's existing preparatory grant in 2020 allowed to re-adjust CAFI's approach to support Cameroon and integrate other Ministries, such as the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MINEPAT) into the dialogue.



The implementation of the CAFI preparatory grant was awarded to two agencies: the World Bank (US\$542,000) and AFD (US\$458,000). However, upon the instruction of the CAFI Executive Board, the AFD portion of the grant was never implemented and is being reverted to the CAFI account. This grant was concluded and operationally closed in 2020



More details about this grant are found on the CAFI web site here :

<https://www.cafi.org/countries/cameroon/preparatory-grant-develop-national-investment-framework-cameroon>



## Policy dialogue

The Government of Cameroon is engaged in a process to better coordinate development planning and implementation and strengthen the role of the Ministry of Land Use planning (MINEPAT) to do so. It has indicated its interest in better integrating the sustainable land use and management dimension into its internal planning processes, in order to minimize the impacts of its economic diversification priorities on forest cover. The integration of climate change and sustainable management of natural resources in the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 and the Rural Sector Development Strategy has been strengthened.

Building on these efforts, CAFI is engaged in a policy dialogue with the Government and technical and financial partners in Yaoundé, focused on identifying priority investment areas and potential institutional arrangements to steer future investments and identify the appropriate institutional mechanisms.

A joint mission of the CBFP and a consultant for the CAFI Secretariat was organized in November 2020. This was at a critical time, shortly before Cameroon's historic first regional elections on 6 December. These newly elected councils could play a key role in the future of the partnership with CAFI. The mission was timed to coincide with two new and decisive planning strategies, the National Development Strategy 2030, operationalizing Cameroon's vision of becoming an emerging and industrialized economy by 2035, and the Rural Sector Development Strategy (SDSR), determining the use of the country's lands and natural resources for at least the next decade. The CBFP Facilitator, the Ambassadors of France, United Kingdom and Japan, and deputy Representatives of the European Union and the United States clearly emphasized the need to still improve the cooperation in the environmental sector and conveyed their willingness to jointly plan their approaches in the green sector.

The mission met with high-level decision makers from several key ministries (agriculture, mining, infrastructure, land tenure, economy and planning) to discuss how to better streamline climate objectives into development planning and to mitigate the impact of development on forest cover. CAFI was encouraged to support the revision, alignment and harmonization of sectoral planning strategies.

## Risks and Challenges

The main risks were designated in the Risk Management Dashboard as **“lack of national appropriation”, “environmental, political and/or economic changes/shocks” and “country's vision and CAFI theory of change not harmonized.** While climate change is now recognised as 'real' in Cameroon, climate smart development lacks high level Government “champions” for a common vision to be translated into coordinated policy and concrete practice.

Based on discussions with government and technical and financial partners, CAFI anticipates a period of adjustment to the realities of newly formed regional councils. This will influence work in the North of Cameroon where many CAFI partners have flagship programs and in potential areas for CAFI supported interventions.

In addition, REDD+ remains an unproven concept, unlike agricultural commodities, staple food crops, timber, minerals, etc. Institutionally, REDD+ remains largely dominated by the MINEPDED, with little ownership by other Ministries, although they are adopting climate smart approaches. Increasing the political ownership of the national investment framework across sectors and beyond the Ministry of Environment at the highest possible political level has remained a challenge for CAFI.

Finally, conflict and insecurity have remained a concern in 2020

The attention of the government and the international donor community continues to be directed to the complex humanitarian situation in the anglophone regions. Until the situation improves, there is a risk that this influence negatively on the pace of the donor community's development agenda, impacting also on the capacity of delegations from members of the CAFI Executive Board to mobilize support for the political dialogue around the national investment framework.

## 3.6 Central African Republic

### Context

Heavily impacted by the 2013 political-military crisis, CAR is one of the poorest countries in the world with a GDP per capita of US \$ 418 in 2017 with 4.6 million inhabitants in 2018.

The humanitarian crisis caused by the 2012-2013 political-military crisis continues, with population movements continuing to fluctuate with episodes of violence. At the end of August 2018, there were 621,035 internally displaced persons and 572,984 persons in neighboring countries. The World Food Programme recently estimated the number of food-insecure Central Africans at more than 2 million and in 2018, more than half of the country's population still required humanitarian assistance (2.9 million people), according to OCHA a figure that increased by 16% compared to the previous year.

The country's economic growth rate has been around 4% and remains largely insufficient to meet the reconstruction needs (BM databank, 2018). This growth rate is supported by the recovery of activities in construction, trade and transport as well as by timber export. The country's public finance situation is still characterized by low domestic revenue mobilization, which represented only 9.1% of GDP in 2017 (sub-Saharan Africa average: 16%) and low investment from domestic resources.

The Central African Republic remains largely dependent on the support of technical and financial partners. During a joint donor conference in November 2016, the international community promised to mobilize 2,2 Billion US\$ to implement a National Crisis and Development Plan, called the National Peace Building and Recovery Plan for the Central African Republic (RCPCA). The plan's elaboration was supported by three donors (EU, UN, World Bank).

**Forest cover** approximately **28.3 million hectares**, or 47 % of the national territory. Deforestation is relatively low in dense humid forests, with an average of 0.10 to 0.20% per year (in the best -known region of the South-West).

### Two preparatory grants

#### *A first grant to help CAR define its vision for green recovery*

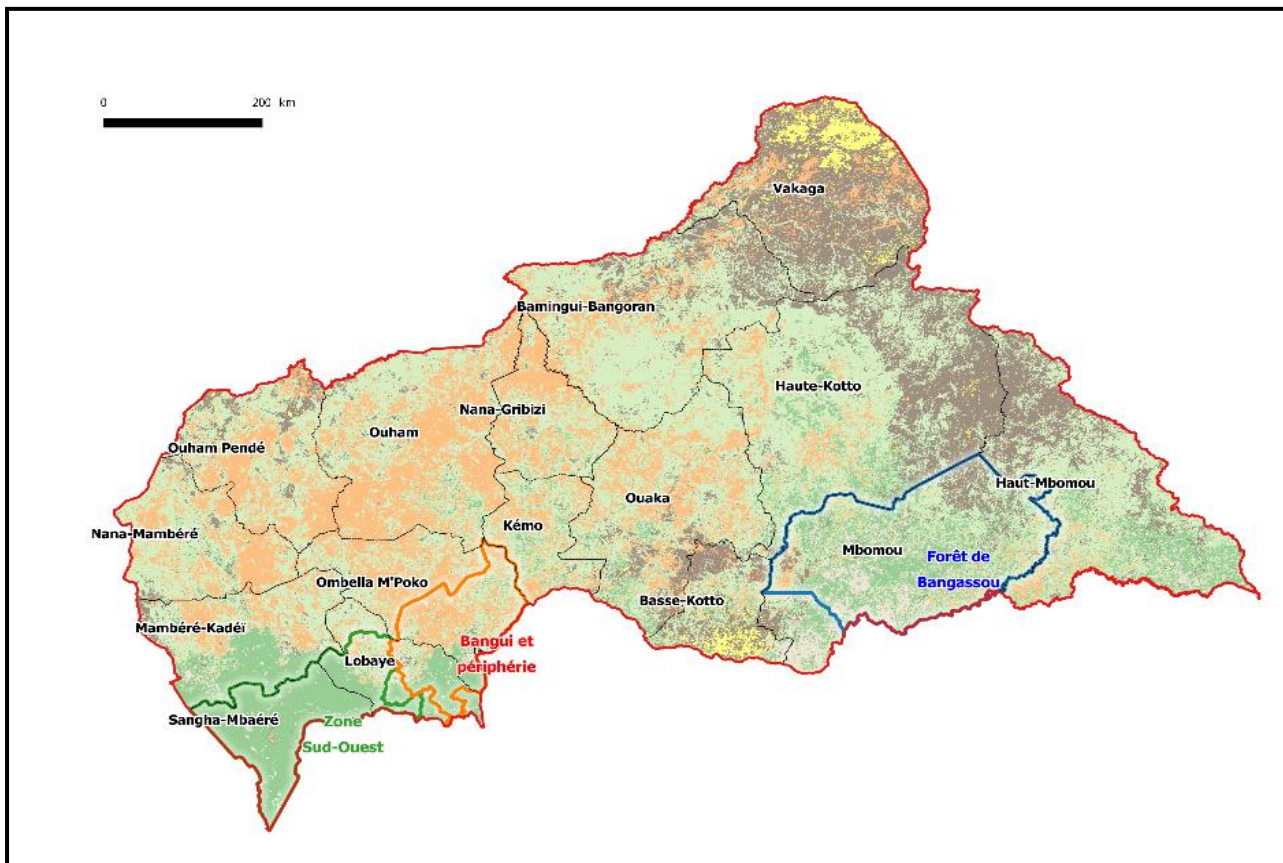
This preparatory grant, approved in 2016, from CAFI helped the Central African Republic prepare to enter the investment phase for its forests, through the development of a National REDD+ Strategy and Investment Framework (NIF). Development of the NIF and the political dialogue with the Central African Republic **mobilized high-level government authorities**, as well as technical and financial partners. **The Prime Minister of CAR presented the NIF to CAFI in April 2020, reiterating the country's commitment to pursue these objectives.** The Government considers the NIF to be a strategic tool for implementing Pillar 3 of the RCPCA and achieving the objectives of its Nationally Determined Contribution.

The CAFI preparatory grant made it possible for the National Climate Coordination, supported by its partners, to ensure **participation and ownership by all stakeholders** (three national workshops and 224 bilateral interviews).

The NIF lays the groundwork for mobilizing REDD+ financing for an initial period (2020-2025). It identifies **27 priority actions** to be implemented over this period to achieve the expected longer-term REDD+ results, that together, contribute to six main outcomes:

- Integrated and inclusive national land use planning and increased land tenure security
- Adoption of sustainable harvesting and management practices of forest ecosystems and restoration of degraded landscapes
- Reduction of unsustainable wood fuel harvesting
- Development of an income-generating, job-creating, sustainable and "zero-deforestation" agriculture
- Adoption of good practices for managing environmental and social impacts in the mining sector; and,
- Increased access to "green" finance for sustainable investments in the land use, land use change, and forestry sector.

The draft Country Partnership Framework 2021-2025, between the World Bank and CAR, proposes the NIF as a progress indicator within its Thematic Area 2.



The CAR NIF approach is to implement at sub national scale it in three priority areas, selected based on the existing HCS/HCV forests and threats, existing local authorities and/or projects to support re-deployment of local authorities, existing LDP / LUP, safety, financial & Technical partners presence and context diversity (threats, land tenure, etc.) to promote replicability. Based on these criteria, **Bangui & its surrounding area, the protected area of Dzanga** Figure Figure 12 : **Sangha and the National Park of Mbaere Bodingue & corridor and the Bangassou Forest** were identified as priority areas.



The implementation of the CAFI preparatory grant of 1 MUS\$ was awarded to the World Bank. Its financial delivery rate is 99%. It is expected to close in 2021.



More details : <https://www.cafi.org/countries/central-african-republic/preparatory-grant-develop-national-investment-framework>

*A second (2020) prep grant to support the policy dialogue and conduct pre-feasibility studies for pilot projects of the National Investment Framework*

**The objective of this second preparatory grant from CAFI, approved in 2020**, is to support the continued efforts of the partnership between the former and the Government and CAFI for the implementation of the measures identified in the National Investment Framework, through

1. support for the **development of a Letter of Intent and the associated coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanism**, and
2. the conduct of **three pre-feasibility studies** for programs in three pilot areas.

Through activities preparing for the implementation of investments in the sectors identified in the National Investment Framework, the preparatory grant will **provide data to help define ambitions for reducing emissions and improving livelihoods** in the three target areas.

**Institutional arrangements** will be put in place to ensure the effective participation and ownership of stakeholders in the process of developing and validating the letter of intent with CAFI (steering committee, technical working group).

The grant will provide **operational and logistical support to the policy dialogue** between CAFI and CAR for the development of a Letter of Intent, through

- o collecting and analysing progress in the different land use sectors
- o capacity building of stakeholders (women, youth, indigenous, vulnerable)
- o developing a proposal for a coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanism, chaired by the Prime Minister, for the implementation of the Letter of Intent

**Pre-feasibility studies** will be elaborated and validated to prepare 3 programs in 3 pilot areas (Bangui & periphery, Dzanga-Sangha + Mbaere Bodingue protected areas complex and corridor, Bangassou forest). The studies will analyze the drivers of deforestation, stakeholders' capacities and needs, assess the potential for CO2 mitigation and storage and propose intervention approaches.

The content of the Letter of Intent and results of the pre-feasibility studies will be disseminated to the populations.

This grant targets both **the national level (policy dialogue) and the local level**. Three pilot intervention zones have been proposed in the NIFINC to experiment innovative pilot REDD+ initiatives at the local level: Bangui and its periphery, in the southwest of the country the Dzangha-Sangha Protected Areas Complex (APDS), the Bodingue Mbaere Park, the Ngotto forest and the corridor connecting them, and in the southeast the Bangassou forest.



The implementation of the CAFI preparatory grant of 700,000 US\$ was awarded to AFD and funds not transferred in 2020.



More details : <https://www.cafi.org/countries/central-african-republic/preparatory-grant-policy-dialogue-and-pre-feasibility-central-african-republic>

## Risks and Challenges

The main risks were designated in the Risk Management Dashboard as “**environmental, political and/or economic changes/shocks**” and “**weak capacity in government**”

Although in early 2019 a peace agreement was signed in Khartoum as result of a lengthy and direct dialogue between the CAR government and different rebel groups, the political situation remains unstable with frequent reshuffling of the cabinet. In addition, the government is slowing deploying its administrative capacity beyond Bangui, and weak administrative capacity on the regional level can be expected for the next years. Bearing the fragility of the new CAR state in mind, the CAFI Executive Board expects the national investment framework align strongly with country’s National Recovery and Peace Building Plan (RCPCA).

**Political risks** include a potential increase of violence in the potential intervention zones, since the government is effectively controlling 20-30% of the national territory. Further political risks that could endanger a successful implementation of the national investment framework are a relative uncertainty with regard to elections and future political priorities. Elections took place in December 2020 but were not fully completed ; another round is to be organized in 2021, that could potentially lead to unrest. This political uncertainty could cause potential delays in the adoption of important political reforms such as the law on local administration/decentralization.

Further potential risks include insufficient governance processes (e.g. decisions are not taken in an intersectoral coordinated manner or unclear mandates of the different inter-ministerial organs working on land-use planning and REDD+). This risk should be mitigated through the establishment of a high-level, intersectoral coordination organ.

Socio-environmental risks include potential land-use conflicts arising from the tenure reform, which will be mitigated by the elaboration of national land-use plan and the revision of the legal framework relating to tenure. Social and tenure-related conflicts could also emerge from the return of displaced persons.

Furthermore, a potential risk could be a lacking coordination of finance for development activities channeled through CAFI. However, CAFI is planning on providing dedicated support to the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of future investments. Furthermore, future activities will be aligned with the National Recovery and Peace Building Plan (RCPCA).

## 3.7 Regional study

In Central Africa, as in other parts of the world, **deforestation and forest degradation are complex, transboundary processes with various direct and underlying causes**. Regional estimates of the drivers of forest loss in the Congo Basin are based on current global scientific literature, with **data available only through 2014 and that often excludes the recent upward trend observed in tree cover loss**. Studies also tend to omit the role of degradation resulting from induced by forestry operations, timber extraction and other commercial activities. There is no **clear consensus on the relative weight of the main direct drivers and agents of deforestation and degradation** of the Central African forests, including the possible growing relevance of mineral extraction, road development, agribusiness, commercial logging and biofuels, in addition to the recognized and leading drivers, which are traditional subsistence agricultural expansion and charcoal collection.

The CAFI Board approved in June 2020 a study, undertaken by FAO, **to assess deforestation and forest degradation and related direct drivers** aims to map disturbances and quantify direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the Central Africa region. It aims at

- Reaching a good understanding of **why and where** forest disturbances occur and their extent is key to developing targeted policies and actions to reduce forest loss and related carbon emissions.
- Strengthening the capacities of national stakeholders and convene a large community of scientists and NGOs to develop a global, standard, large-scale methodology. The programme partners with **20 national partners and implementing agencies convened through virtual monthly meetings**
- Testing it to quantify deforestation and forest degradation trends and their current and historical direct drivers in the six CAFI partner countries.



The implementation of the CAFI preparatory grant of 1,200,000 US\$ was awarded to FAO



More details : <https://www.cafi.org/what-we-do/regional/study-assess-deforestation-and-forest-degradation-trends-and-their-associated-current-and>



The programme started in September 2020. Preliminary results include

- The **Technical and Steering Committees** are operational, with representatives for each national institution and non-governmental and inter-governmental body. They met twice online in 2020
- A **principal technical advisor** was hired.
- A **bibliography study was elaborated**, conceived as a living document, that reviews
  - Definitions of forests, deforestation and forest degradation used by different CAFI partner countries, stakeholders and other studies and reports
  - Current and historical direct drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and degradation in Central Africa that have so far been identified
  - Existing global, regional and national approaches to assess deforestation and degradation trends and direct drivers
- An initial methodological proposal was shared with the Technical committee at its second meeting. It builds on a literature review of studies of drivers of deforestation and degradation at national, regional and global level

and on the existing tools and initiatives to propose an autonomous, robust, reproducible and statistically sound approach.

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# Annex I: Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent for the Central African Forest Initiative Fund for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020

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Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
Bureau for Management Services  
United Nations Development Programme  
[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)

May 2021



## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



The Agence Française de  
Développement (AFD)



DRC National Fund REDD+



Food and Agriculture  
Organization

A UN system-wide  
service hosted by



United Nations  
Development Programme



World Bank Group

## CONTRIBUTORS



European Union



Government of France



Government of Germany



Government of Netherlands



Government of Norway



The Republic of Korea

## DEFINITIONS

### Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

### Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

### Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

### Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

### Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

### Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

### Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

### Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

### Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

### Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

### Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

### US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.



## INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Central African Forest Initiative Fund** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. It receives, administers and

manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Central African Forest Initiative Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/AFI00>).

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

## 2020 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Central African Forest Initiative Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2020. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/AFI00>.

### 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2020, 6 contributors deposited US\$ 319,587,575 in contributions and US\$ 1,586,319 was earned in interest. The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 321,173,894.

Of this amount, US\$ 201,835,846 has been net funded to 5 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 83,833,273 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 3,153,262. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Central African Forest Initiative Fund** as of 31 December 2020.

**Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)**

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Annual 2020	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	198,917,115	120,670,460	319,587,575
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	1,218,074	360,970	1,579,043
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	7,276	7,276
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>200,135,189</b>	<b>121,038,705</b>	<b>321,173,894</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	13,515,683	6,200,000	19,715,683
Transfers to MDTFs	123,600,000	47,600,000	171,200,000
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(4,197)	(4,197)
<b>Net Funded Amount</b>	<b>137,115,683</b>	<b>53,795,803</b>	<b>190,911,486</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	1,946,558	1,206,705	3,153,262
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	6,203,771	4,720,590	10,924,361
Bank Charges	2,449	735	3,184
Other Expenditures	42,614	-	42,614
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>145,311,074</b>	<b>59,723,833</b>	<b>205,034,906</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>54,824,115</b>	<b>61,314,872</b>	<b>116,138,987</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)		54,824,115	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>54,824,115</b>	<b>116,138,987</b>	<b>116,138,987</b>

Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	143,319,454	58,516,393	201,835,846
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	46,646,729	37,186,544	83,833,273
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>118,002,574</b>

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2020.

The **Central African Forest Initiative Fund** is currently being financed by 6 contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2020 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2020. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2020.

**Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020 Deposits	Total Deposits
European Union	4,261,363	4,261,363	-	4,261,363
Government of France	9,880,470	6,481,500	3,398,970	9,880,470
Government of Germany	67,516,724	-	67,516,724	67,516,724
Government of Netherlands	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Government of Norway	283,072,211	188,174,252	44,345,898	232,520,150
Government of Republic of Korea	408,868	-	408,868	408,868
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>370,139,636</b>	<b>198,917,115</b>	<b>120,670,460</b>	<b>319,587,575</b>

### 3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December 2020, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 1,579,043.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 7,276, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 1,586,319.

Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	1,218,074	360,970	1,579,043
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>1,218,074</b>	<b>360,970</b>	<b>1,579,043</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
FAO		7,276	7,276
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>		<b>7,276</b>	<b>7,276</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,218,074</b>	<b>368,245</b>	<b>1,586,319</b>



## 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2020, the AA has transferred US\$ **190,915,683** to **5** Participating Organizations (see list below).

### 4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

**Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019			Current Year Jan-Dec-2020			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
AFD	9,874,010		9,874,010				9,874,010		9,874,010
DRC NF	123,600,000		123,600,000	47,600,000		47,600,000	171,200,000		171,200,000
FAO	1,401,673		1,401,673	1,200,000	(4,197)	1,195,803	2,601,673	(4,197)	2,597,476
IBRD	2,240,000		2,240,000				2,240,000		2,240,000
UNDP				5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>137,115,683</b>		<b>137,115,683</b>	<b>53,800,000</b>	<b>(4,197)</b>	<b>53,795,803</b>	<b>190,915,683</b>	<b>(4,197)</b>	<b>190,911,486</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2020** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2020** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/AFI00>.

### 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2020**, US\$ **53,795,803** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **35,062,859** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **190,911,486** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **76,059,004**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **40** percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: IBRD (98%), FAO (54%) and DRC NF (41%)

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Cumulative	
AFD	9,874,010	9,874,010	1,014,953	1,161,881	2,176,834	22.05
DRC NF	171,200,000	171,200,000	36,773,048	33,492,336	70,265,384	41.04
FAO	2,601,673	2,597,476	1,375,388	29,041	1,404,429	54.07
IBRD	2,240,000	2,240,000	1,832,756	358,727	2,191,483	97.83
UNDP <sup>59</sup>	5,000,000	5,000,000		20,874	20,874	0.42
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>190,915,683</b>	<b>190,911,486</b>	<b>40,996,144</b>	<b>35,062,859</b>	<b>76,059,004</b>	<b>39.84</b>

<sup>59</sup> This only refers to the Gabon programme on expansion of protected areas and agriculture and does not include the CAFI Secretariat. Figures for the CAFI Secretariat are available [here](#)

## 5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

**Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)**

Country / Project No.and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Cameroon</b>						
00102312	CAMEROON/World Bank-AFD: CAFI	AFD	474,010	474,010		0
00102312	CAMEROON/World Bank-AFD: CAFI	IBRD	542,000	542,000	501,276	92.49
<b>Cameroon Total</b>			<b>1,016,010</b>	<b>1,016,010</b>	<b>501,276</b>	<b>49.34</b>
<b>Central African Republic</b>						
00102121	CAR/World Bank-CAFI Preparatory grant	IBRD	1,000,000	1,000,000	992,207	99.22
<b>Central African Republic Total</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>992,207</b>	<b>99.22</b>
<b>Congo</b>						
00102120	World Bank-CAFI Preparatory grant	IBRD	698,000	698,000	698,000	100.00
00116876	Preparatory grant	FAO	314,173	310,150	310,150	100.00
<b>Congo Total</b>			<b>1,012,173</b>	<b>1,008,150</b>	<b>1,008,150</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>The Democratic Republic of Congo</b>						
00103702	Disbursement to DRC National Fund	DRC NF	171,200,000	171,200,000	70,265,384	41.04
<b>Congo, The Democratic Republic Total</b>			<b>171,200,000</b>	<b>171,200,000</b>	<b>70,265,384</b>	<b>41.04</b>
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>						
00103594	FAO- Desarrollo del Plan Nacional de Inversion REDD+ (PNI-REDD+) de Guinea Ecuatorial	FAO	1,087,500	1,087,326	1,087,322	100.00
<b>Equatorial Guinea Total</b>			<b>1,087,500</b>	<b>1,087,326</b>	<b>1,087,322</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Gabon</b>						
00111269	AFD- Planification nationale de l'affectation des terres et surveillance forestière pour promouvoir des stratégies de développement durable pour le Gabon	AFD	9,400,000	9,400,000	2,176,834	23.16
00122613	Expansion des aires protégées	UNDP	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,874	0.42
<b>Gabon Total</b>			<b>14,400,000</b>	<b>14,400,000</b>	<b>2,197,708</b>	<b>15.26</b>
<b>Global</b>						
00123542	Assessment of deforestation and forest degradation and related direct drivers using SEPAL	FAO	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,957	0.58
<b>United Nations Total</b>			<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>190,915,683</b>	<b>190,911,486</b>	<b>76,059,004</b>	<b>39.84</b>

### 5.3 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

#### 2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

**Table 5.3. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2020 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2019	Current Year Jan-Dec-2020	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	6,337,650	4,537,199	10,874,849	15.22
Suppl, Comm, Materials	441,916	3,153,282	3,595,198	5.03
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	2,236,361	1,198,903	3,435,264	4.81
Contractual Services	15,788,777	17,078,411	32,867,188	46.01
Travel (New)	3,209,431	1,373,402	4,582,833	6.42
Transfers and Grants (New)	6,290,059	3,835,292	10,125,351	14.17
General Operating (New)	3,721,905	2,231,632	5,953,537	8.33
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>38,026,098</b>	<b>33,408,121</b>	<b>71,434,219</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	2,970,047	1,654,738	4,624,785	6.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,996,144</b>	<b>35,062,859</b>	<b>76,059,004</b>	

<sup>1</sup> **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

## 6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2020, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ 1,206,705 was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2020, US\$ 3,153,262 has been charged in AA-fees.

**Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 1,654,738 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 4,624,785 as of 31 December 2020.

## 7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

## 8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to US\$ 4,720,590. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2020, US\$ 10,924,361 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Table: Direct Costs

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
UNDP	10,924,361	7,774,269	71%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>10,924,361</b>	<b>7,774,269</b>	<b>71%</b>

## Annex II : Gender assessment

### Methodology to assess gender responsiveness

Mark	Meaning	Criteria
<b>Gender blind (GEN-0)</b>	Programme not likely to contribute to gender equality, may even exacerbate inequalities or exclude women or men	Programme does not contribute to gender equality or women's empowerment. Specifically, gender is not reflected explicitly in any of the following aspects  Context Implementation Monitoring and reporting process Budget and/or expertise or tools consulted
<b>Gender sensitive (GEN-1)</b>	Gender partially mainstreamed	This means gender is reflected in one or more of the aspects above but not all
<b>Gender responsive (GEN-2)</b>	Gender is fully mainstreamed	Gender equality, even though not the main objective of the programme is mainstreamed: gender is reflected in all aspects above

Table a: categorizing gender responsiveness

Aspects	Documents consulted
<b>Context</b>	Background section in programme documents
<b>Implementation</b>	Programmes annual reports to CAFI or the FONAREDD
<b>Monitoring and reporting</b>	Results framework in the programme document and in the Annual report
<b>Budget and expertise</b>	Budget section in the programme document

Table b: documents consulted to assess gender markers

### Detailed Gender Analysis

a) *Gender sensitive programmes*

The three weakest of the programmes marked as gender sensitive (SNSF, GDA and Gabon agriculture and national parks) were given a low score due to a lack of essential mentions of gender (women, vulnerable peoples, indigenous peoples, youth) in the annual reports, and only vague references to gender in the programme document in regards to the planning of programme activities:

- **The SNSF programme**, which was rated as gender blind in 2019, has strengthened some elements of monitoring women's participation in forest monitoring activities and is thus classified as gender sensitive.
- **The GDA programme** conducted a literature review of gender mainstreaming in sustainable agriculture as part of an analysis of the major issues in the agricultural sector. However, this analysis has not been shared with the FONAREDD Secretariat. A gender analysis was also foreseen but could not be conducted in the field due to travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **The Gabon Agriculture and National Parks programme**, launched in July 2020, fulfilled one criterion due to the mention of the importance of full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders in programme activities, particularly indigenous peoples, in the programme document. However, the document made no mention of women or gender. The annual report was not yet available within the timeframe of this gender analysis.

The six programmes that fulfilled two out of four criteria (Land use Planning Reform, Land Tenure Reform, Gabon LUP and Monitoring, Republic of Congo NIF preparatory grant, Cameroon preparatory Grant and Central African Republic preparatory grant) targeted women in some of their activities and included some data on women's participation, even though their participation was often weak:

- **The Land Use Planning Reform programme** reported that exchanges between the UNDP and FONAREDD gender focal points were interrupted due to the measures against COVID-19. Discussions to generate concrete recommendations on gender mainstreaming in land use planning will continue in 2021.
- **The Land Tenure Reform programme** did not segregate its reporting according to gender but has organized a training on gender for all program partners. In addition, it had foreseen to organize a workshop for gender mainstreaming in the 2020 PTBA, as well as a national workshop for women and youth consultations on the first draft of the national land policy before December 2020. Both activities were reportedly hindered by the pandemic.
- **The Gabon LUP and Monitoring programme** did not disaggregate its reporting according to gender, but has emphasized that civil society (including women and youth) will be actively involved in consultations and independent observation of various processes to ensure that rural land use patterns are well understood and integrated into land use planning analysis.
- **The Republic of Congo NIF prep grant programme** included women statistics in its context analysis and objectives and final NIF considers gender issues at large.
- **The Cameroon prep grant programme** included a broad set of stakeholders in its consultations (women, youth, and indigenous peoples) and proposed actions on how to encourage them to contribute actively and meaningfully to the NIF consultation processes, including through capacity building. From 2017 to 2018, 10 workshops were organized at the national level in the 5 agro-ecological zones of Cameroon (about 700 persons were consulted and over 30% of the participants were women).
- **The Central African Republic NIF prep grant programme** has taken gender considerations into account in its contextual analysis. The final report was not available within the timeframe of this gender analysis, but the programme focal point clarified that an action plan would take gender into account when it comes to domestic energy use and agriculture, areas where women are often in charge. The final NIF indicates that the work on gender mainstreaming will be further developed as part of the Social and Environmental Safeguards Assessment (SESA).

Nine programmes fulfilled three out of four criteria (PIREDD Orientale, PIREDD Mai-Ndombe, PIREDD Kwilu, PIREDD Mongala, Energy programme, Indigenous People's programme, FONAREDD Secretariat, Savana programme and PIREDD Maniema). These programmes include gender in their contextual analysis, target women and vulnerable groups in programme activities and disaggregate at least some reporting by gender:

- **PIREDD Orientale** reported that women are represented in the multi-actor platforms, but that cultural and social norms push women to communicate their husband's name when registering for activities (Only 15% of women registered with their own identity). The results framework includes several gender sensitive outputs and indicators and all indicators related to beneficiaries are disaggregated by sex in monitoring and reporting of activities.
- **PIREDD Mai-Ndombe** was downgraded from gender responsive to gender sensitive due to lack of transparency with gender evaluations and analysis that were carried out. The PIREDD team has been trained on gender-based violence (GBV). GBV and SEA awareness raising for local communities and indigenous peoples is planned. Gender is considered in reporting; 38% of direct beneficiaries are women and consultations and trainings have reached 75% men, 25% women and 8% IPs. An action plan on gender-based violence GBV was budgeted for (95 000 USD) and is under implementation.
- **PIREDD Kwilu** organized a workshop on women's participation in the programme on 7 March 2020, which drew participation from the media, as well as more than 60 women from 7 villages and about 40 group leaders, village chiefs, land chiefs and CLD representatives.
- **PIREDD Mongala** payed particular attention to women's participation in decision-making bodies within CLDs, CARGs and other structures, and aims for a minimum 30% representation. This quota is fulfilled within the 50 local development management committees set up in the province, as well as among the 224 community consciousness raisers that have been identified.
- **The Energy programme** highlighted that the clean cooking sector is by nature dominated by women, which places them at the heart of all the program's activities. The participatory consultations in cooking tests included 80% women. The programme emphasized that it has a strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism to evaluate and advance gender mainstreaming and social equity.
- **The Indigenous People's programme** reported that the participation of women in literacy courses (arithmetic, writing and basic education related to the daily life of IPs) is at 63%. All reporting on activity participation is disaggregated by gender. Women are represented by 30% in the CLSs and CPNs (against 9% in 2019)
- **The FONAREDD Secretariat** launched a working group on gender in July 2020. Several working documents have been prepared to strengthen gender mainstreaming; A summary note on gender mainstreaming issues in relation to the REDD pillars, a guidance note for the integration of gender within FONAREDD, a gender guidance note for implementing agencies and a gender action plan template. The FONAREDD Secretariat has held several workshops on safeguards with implementing agencies during field missions, including on gender. The updated Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures Manual aims to strengthen gender monitoring across programme activities. An internal gender mainstreaming training for the programming and M&E teams is being prepared.
- **The Savanna programme** document includes a gender analysis on the role of women in the agriculture sector in savanna areas. A gender action plan will be established in the programme's first year, and its development and implementation are budgeted for. Some indicators in the results framework are disaggregated by sex and age group. An analysis of gender mainstreaming within the programme will be conducted and the PMU will have gender expertise.
- **The PIREDD Maniema** programme document includes a gender analysis of the role of gender in the forestry sector in the region, as well as a gender action plan. Gender focal points according to project outputs and activities have been identified and partner institutions and actors involved have been advised and trained on the integration of gender equality in policies, strategies, and instruments. Gender awareness raising activities, especially at the provincial level, should also be organized. The programme also plan on assisting partners at the national and provincial levels to implement gender-sensitive data collection and to introduce a monitoring system for gender activities.

*b) Gender responsive programmes*

Six programmes were assessed as Gender responsive (PIREDD Sud-Ubangi, PIREDD Equateur, Civil Society, PF-PROMIS, Equatorial Guinea Prep Grant and Republic of Congo GCF prep grant) due to overall efforts to mainstream a gender perspective into the programme's planning, implementation and monitoring phases:



- **PIREDD Sud-Ubangi** organized awareness raising activities for women in the areas of governance and modern contraceptive methods, which were budgeted for at a global, provincial, and territorial level. All the programme's results indicators will be defined by gender (men & women). Women represent 30% of the CLD steering committee members.
- **PIREDD Equateur** established action points together with the FONAREDD Secretariat to address its Steering Committee's gender recommendations from 2020, such as strengthening monitoring and participation of women in governance structures. As a result, gender expertise and delegation of responsibility has been strengthened and a monitoring matrix between FAO and implementing partners has been established.
- **The Civil Society programme**, through the Working Group on Climate and REDD (GTCRR), has a gender policy and strategy. Consultation with women civil society organizations in the GTCRR were held to prepare Terms of reference of thematic working groups. The Gender Thematic Group of the GTCRR prepared a report on gender mainstreaming in the working group's bodies and in PIREDDs. The programme encouraged women to participate in activities during field missions. Indicators in work plans and result framework are disaggregated by gender. The mobilization of a gender expert in the GTCRR to evaluate work on gender in the REDD+ process is planned but has not yet been budgeted for.
- **PF-PROMIS programme** activities are entirely focused on improving the health of women and families in the DRC through the provision of modern contraceptive methods and the promotion of family planning. Number of women/young women and men who have received contraceptives and/or family planning counseling is tracked and reported. The programme has acted on its Steering Committee recommendations to establish a gender strategy to better involve men in family planning awareness-raising, which will be developed in 2021.
- **The Equatorial Guinea Prep grant programme** aimed to ensure that the REDD+ process contribute to reduce gender inequalities and strengthen women empowerment. Women participated in interviews, workshops and consultations, and specific women discussion fora were established. Most consultative process had 40% women participation, which was systematically reported. A gender action plan for REDD+ was developed together with gender focal points from different institutions, the presence of national female experts was promoted and gender specific expertise from FAO was mobilized. Key project outputs, such as the NIF, mainstreamed a gender perspective in design and implementation. The final report included information on women's key role in the REDD+ process and related challenges.
- **The Republic of Congo GCF prep grant programme** budgeted for and conducted an in-depth study of women's needs specifically related to REDD+, as well as potential risks that could impact their role, customs, livelihoods, and empowerment. A gender action plan for the project has been prepared based on the gender analysis, to ensure full participation of women in project planning and implementation. Women participation in programme consultations were reported on. The final report included recommendations on how to ensure that women and IPs are more strongly included in consultation processes going forward. A gender expert will also be recruited as part of the GCF project to enhance monitoring of cross-cutting gender inclusion.

**Overview of FONAREDD and CAFI's gender evaluation**, including gender analysis from the previous reporting cycle for comparison. Gender responsive programmes are highlighted in green.

Programme	FONAREDD 2019	FONAREDD 2020	GENDER MARKER 2020	CAFI 2019	CAFI 2020
PIREDD Orientale	3/4	4/4	GEN 1	3/4	3/4
PIREDD Mai-Ndombe	4/4	3/4	GEN 1	4/4	3/4
PIREDD Sud-Ubangi	3/4	3/4	GEN 2	3/4	4/4
SNSF	0	1/4	GEN 1	0	1/4

Land-use Planning programme	2/4	2/4	GEN 1	2/4	2/4
PIREDD Kwilu	2/4	3/4	GEN 1	2/4	3/4
Land Tenure Reform programme	3/4	2/4	GEN 1	2/4	2/4
PIREDD Equateur	3/4	4/4	GEN 2	2/4	4/4
PIREDD Mongala	2/4	3/4	GEN 1	1/4	3/4
Energy programme	3/4	3/4	GEN 1	2/4	3/4
Sustainable Agriculture Management programme (GDA)	2/4	1/4	GEN 1	1/4	1/4
Indigenous People's programme	2/4	3/4	GEN 1	2/4	3/4
PF-PROMIS	-	4/4	GEN-2	-	4/4
Civil Society programme	4/4	4/4	GEN 2	4/4	4/4
FONAREDD Secretariat	-	3/4	GEN-1	-	3/4
Savanna programme	-	-	GEN-1	-	3/4
PIREDD Maniema	-	-	GEN-1	-	3/4

Overview of CAFI's gender evaluation of programmes in Gabon, CAR, Republic of Congo, Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea, including gender analysis from the previous reporting cycle for comparison.

Programme	CAFI 2019	GENDER MARKER 2020	CAFI 2020
Gabon LUP and monitoring	2/4	GEN 1	2/4
Gabon agriculture and national parks	N/A	GEN 1	1/4
Equatorial Guinea prep grant	4/4	GEN 2	4/4
Republic of Congo NIF prep grant	2/4	GEN 1	2/4
Republic of Congo GCF prep grant	N/A	GEN 2	4/4
Cameroon prep grant	2/4	GEN 1	2/4
CAR Prep grant	2/4	GEN 1 <sup>60</sup>	2/4 <sup>61</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Tentative (annual report expected end of June).

<sup>61</sup> Idem.

## Annex III: Reporting against the M&E framework<sup>62</sup>

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Progress / result by end 2019
I-1 Emissions (tons of CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	All	<p>DRC:</p> <p>2010-2014: 830,53 ± 66,73 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq.</p> <p>Estimations<sup>63</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2015: 979 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> <li>• 2016: 1 028 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> <li>• 2017: 1 078 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> <li>• 2018: 1 128 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq 2019: 1 777 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq</li> </ul>	<p>General target: reduction</p> <p>In DRC, provincial integrated programmes aim at a 10% reduction in emissions. Their cumulative targets total 45 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the duration of the programme (5 years).</p> <p>Not all provincial integrated programmes, nor sectoral programmes, have clear targets.</p>	DRC: NFMS programme has not published this data yet	Not measurable yet, in line with the frequency of data collection

<sup>62</sup> This section will be completed upon receipt of the corresponding annex of the FONAREDD report, which was not available at the time of the deadline for the CAFI report.

<sup>63</sup> FREL 2018. Data for 2016-2018 was produced and validated by the NFMS but not shared

		<p>Gabon: net emissions for 2005 (date selected in the INDC; ): 685,408.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq ; 2010: 66,189,465.82 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq ; 2015: 51,368,472.97tCO<sub>2</sub>eq<sup>64</sup></p> <p>Gabon: FREL submitted to the UNFCCC:  <a href="https://redd.unfccc.int/files/gabon_frl_submitted_feb_2021.pdf">https://redd.unfccc.int/files/gabon_frl_submitted_feb_2021.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gross emissions from deforestation : 8.0 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year for the period 2010-2018</li> <li>• Gross emissions from degradation: averaging 157,104 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year over the 1990-2018 period (349,169 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2000- 2009, 118,259 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2010-2018)</li> <li>• Gross emissions from SFM: 21.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year over the 1990-2018 period (29.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2000-2009, 15.8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2010-2018)</li> <li>• Gross emissions in conservation areas : 51,344 tCO<sub>2</sub>/year over the 1990- 2018 period (11,581 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2000-2009, 79,136 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2010-2018).</li> </ul>	<p>Gabon: reductions of emissions from the LULUCF of 50% by 2025 (compared to 2005)</p> <p>The Forest certification programme (with AFD) estimates that successful implementation could reduce emissions by 30 million tons annually by 2025 (Based on a n estimate of a reduction of 50% of emissions from logging concessions with sustainable management plans)</p>	<p>Verified Annual reports submitted for results-based payments under CAFI 3</p>	<p>Emissions in 2016: 23,094,075 TCO<sub>2</sub>e  Emissions in 2017: 26,341,249 TCO<sub>2</sub>e</p> <p>Emission reductions in 2016 compared to FREL historical average: 10,929,069 TCO<sub>2</sub>e  Emission reductions in 2017 compared to FREL historical average: 7,681,895 TCO<sub>2</sub>e</p> <p><b>Total ER 2016 + 2017  18,610,964 TCO<sub>2</sub>e of emission reductions</b></p>
		<p>RoC: 35.48 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year for the 2000-2020 period (historical with adjustments for 2015-2020<sup>65</sup></p>	<p>At the moment the only programme under development that provided an estimate is the RoC energy programme (FAO) : 776,360 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> eq over 5 years</p>	<p>SNSF programme under development (FAO)</p>	<p>Not measurable yet, in line with the frequency of data collection</p>

<sup>64</sup> See table and analysis on page 10 of [http://www.cafi.org/content/dam/cafi/docs/Gabon%20documents/French/Gabon\\_pRODOC\\_AFD\\_CAFI\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cafi.org/content/dam/cafi/docs/Gabon%20documents/French/Gabon_pRODOC_AFD_CAFI_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>65</sup> FREL 2016. The FREL will be revised in 2024

<b>I-2 Absorptions (tons of CO2eq)</b>	Gabon (2019, addendum to the Lol)	Gabon: FREL submitted to the UNFCCC: <a href="https://redd.unfccc.int/files/gabon_frl_submitted_feb_2021.pdf">https://redd.unfccc.int/files/gabon_frl_submitted_feb_2021.pdf</a>  For removals, the proposed national adjusted FRL (applied to results years 2010-2018) is 97,055,549 tCO2eq	Gabon: stabilization or increase  Protected are programme (UNDP)		Results reported for 2016 and 2017 : 374,423 tons of removals.
<b>I-3 Annual rate of deforestation and degradation (hectares per year and %)</b>	All	DRC:  2010 - 2014: 7 005 535.30 (+/- 813 005.33) hectares loss to deforestation <sup>66</sup> , or  1,750,000 hectares per year.  2016-2018 data expected mid 2019 for the country and per province	General: reduction of annual rates of deforestation and degradation compared to reference scenario  RDC: objective to stabilize forest cover at 63.5%	DRC: NFMS programme (with DIAF). Submission of the biannual report to the UNFCCC	Not measurable yet, in line with the frequency of data collection
		Gabon: gross deforestation for the 2010-2015 period is estimated at 96,230 hectares; net deforestation: 59,406 hectares <sup>67</sup>	Gabon: annual conversion ceiling of 10,000 hectares; long term cap will be determined (expected in June 2020.)	Gabon: AGEOS, through the BUR	Not measurable yet, in line with the frequency of data collection
		RoC: 12,000 hectares/ year for the 2000-2012 period <sup>68</sup> .	RoC annual ceiling of 20,000 hectares per year under the Letter of Intent		Not measurable yet, in line with the frequency of data collection
		Equatorial Guinea: annual degradation rate of 0.9% for the 2004-2014 period and 1.2% for the 2014-2018 period (FREL)	Halve the degradation rate to 0.45% by 2030		Target currently unfunded.

<sup>66</sup> FREL 2018

<sup>67</sup> See table and analysis on page 11 of

[http://www.cafi.org/content/dam/cafi/docs/Gabon%20documents/French/Gabon\\_pRODOC\\_AFD\\_CAFI\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cafi.org/content/dam/cafi/docs/Gabon%20documents/French/Gabon_pRODOC_AFD_CAFI_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>68</sup> Data will be revised in the 2024 FREL

<p><b>Number of deforestation alert i) produced ii) reported iii) followed by ground intervention</b></p>	<p>Gabon</p>	<p>No operational deforestation alert system</p>	<p>SNORF and LUP programme (with AFD) expected to establish alert system under the SNORNF</p>	<p>A majority of deforestation alerts are followed by on the ground intervention</p>	<p>Not measurable yet as part of the CAFI funded SNORF. But missions have been conducted by the ANPN as part of the CAF.</p>
	<p>DRC</p>	<p>No alert system in 2016</p>	<p>SNSF programme (FAO) produced reports on major deforestation events for 2017, 2018 and 2019 (not yet publicly available)</p>		<p>Over 5000 major deforestation events of over 5ha, representing 7% of forest loss, were observed remotely and verified on the ground in 2018.</p>

## Impact 2: Poverty and sustainable development

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results
I-4 Proportion of population with revenues below 1.25 dollars a day	All	RDC: 76% in 2012 <sup>69</sup> Gabon: 3.4% in 2017 Roc: 37% in 2011 Equatorial Guinea: N/A Cameroon: 23.8% in 2014 CAR: 63% in 2008	Increase in all countries	UN stats – SDG report <sup>70</sup> has not provided any updated data
I-5 Direct beneficiaries' money income (including women, youth and indigenous people)	DRC, in provinces with integrated programmes	DRC: no harmonized methodology to evaluate household revenues <sup>71</sup> , but studies were launched in ex-Orientale and Mai Ndombé	DRC: integrated programmes aim at a general increase of 10%	Mai Ndombé : US\$ 90,000 dollars disbursed for PES
I-6 Number and ratio of direct beneficiaries compared to the total population of the area of intervention	DRC	0 at the beginning of the programme	Not target was set	It is estimated that 10 million of people will benefit from field -level programmes (PIREDD; savannahs and the family planning programme). The DRC population is approximately 90 million.  Ratio : 11%

<sup>69</sup> For provinces, the 1-2-3 survey provides the following: Equateur: 77.3% ; Province Orientale : 56.9% ; Sud Kivu : 60.2%.

<http://ins-rdc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Rapport-enquete-123.pdf>. Across the country, this survey estimates that poverty incidence was at 63.4% in 2012.

<sup>70</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>

<sup>71</sup> The FONAREDD Secretariat will develop a household survey methodology.

	RoC	0 at the beginning of the programme	FAO programme on wood energy: 500,000 direct beneficiaries	FAO Programme expected to be approved in 2021
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## Outcomes

Outcome indicators appear at the top and are marked as “X.E.X”, from the French word “effet” (outcome); product indicators appear below and are marked as “X.P.X”.

### Outcome 1 – Agriculture encroaches less on forest lands

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2019)
<b>A.E. 1 Forest surface area converted to agriculture (hectares) – distinguishing commercial agriculture from slash-and-burn</b>  (Contributes directly to impact 1)	DRC  Gabon  RoC	DRC: Not available. <sup>72</sup>  Should be available in 2021.  Gabon: between 2010 and 2015, 19,817 hectares net lost within agro-industrial concessions <sup>73</sup>	DRC decrease over the years  Gabon Lol: 10,000 hectares annual ceiling  RoC: 20,000 hectares annual ceiling (total)	DRC : The report produced in 2018 showed that of the 5219 major deforestation detected and verified, 15% occurred in mining areas, close to 11% within forest concessions, 0.5% in plantations or agro-industrial projects and 3,5% within buffer zones around these
<b>A.E. 2 Existence, implementation and supervision of policy and legal frameworks that limit the conversion of forests into agricultural</b>	DRC	DRC: such frameworks do not exist	Existence/improvement of implementation quality (DRC, Gabon)	DRC: The Cell to elaborate Measures to apply the Agricultural Law was reconfigured into a multi-stakeholder platform to elaborate

<sup>72</sup> For 2017, the report that WRI submitted to FAO notes: village-based agricultural conversion: 100 ha and industrial agricultural conversion: 550 ha, but there are 16,000 ha of deforested surface areas for which the driver cannot be identified officially.

<sup>73</sup> See Note 1, Figure 2, page 11 of the National Investment Framework



<p><b>concessions (by specifying the size of those concessions)</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>			DRC	and monitor the sustainable agricultural policy to be elaborated and ensure linkages between the existing Agriculture law and the upcoming policy.
	Gabon	Gabon: baseline under development (oil palm strategy + four other crops and analysis of the national land use plan (PNAT V0))		Gabon: Directive on oil palm adopted in the council of Ministers
	RoC	Inter-ministerial order (2018) establishes a 5-hectare limit	RoC: implementation of order	
<p><b>A.E.3 Productivity (in metric tons/hectare and for each crop) on surface areas supported by the programmes</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1 and 2)</p>	DRC	DRC: MINAGRI survey of the 2017-2018 agricultural year provides statistics by crop for reference	Productivity on surface areas receiving support is greater than on those that are not	DRC: not fully measurable yet, in line with data collection frequency. Nevertheless, the first maize, peanuts crops coming from improved seeds were harvested in July 2020.
	Gabon			Gabon: while no result is measurable yet, the UNDP programme under CAFI 2 seeks to support the intensification of crop production

<p><b>A.E. 4 Share of imported food</b> <sup>74</sup></p> <p>(Note: this indicator is linked to sustainable development and serves as a proxy for national production)</p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 2)</p>	DRC	<p>In DRC, experts estimate that imported food products neighbour 2 M tons via Matadi and Boma ports, and Kasumbalsa in Katanga<sup>75</sup></p> <p>Other sources: 1 M ton (2011)<sup>76</sup></p> <p>2013: 1.3 billion dollars</p>	<p>Reduction</p> <p>In Gabon, quantifiable goal to be determined</p>	
	Gabon	In Gabon, importation of CFAF 280 billion of foodstuffs in 2012 <sup>77</sup>	Quantifiable goals to be determined	
<p><b>A.E. 5: Change of practices by small and medium-sized businesses to address deforestation caused by agriculture</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	DRC	No baseline – survey focuses on change	Increase	To be assessed via surveys at later stage
<p><b>A.P. 1 Percentage and number of environmental impact studies prepared before an agricultural concession is granted</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	DRC	<p>DRC: 0 in 2018</p> <p>Gabon: 100%</p>	<p>DRC: Increase</p> <p>Gabon: maintain</p>	No data

<sup>74</sup> Statistics from COMTRADE can be visualized here – example for Gabon : <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/gab/#Imports>.

However this is a proxy, expressed in dollars, of the

<sup>75</sup> <https://www.vivafrik.com/2019/01/17/rdc-le-paradoxe-de-limportation-des-produits-alimentaires-a23296.html>

<sup>76</sup> <https://www.lephareonline.net/importation-des-produits-alimentaires-la-rdc-perd-plus-dun-milliard-des-dollars-par-an/>

<sup>77</sup> See Note 1, page 55 of the National Investment Framework

<p><b>A.P. 2 Georeferenced hectares of new agroforestry crops</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)</p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>Gabon</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>In DRC, total PIREDD = 29,350 ha</p> <p>Orientale: 9000</p> <p>Mai Ndombé: 3350</p> <p>Equateur: 3000</p> <p>Kwilu : 5000</p> <p>Sud Ubangui : 2000</p> <p>Savannahs : 7000</p> <p>Mongala</p> <p>Maniema</p>	<p>In 2020, this number rose to 994 hectares across programmes</p>
<p><b>A.P. 3 Georeferenced hectares of new perennial crops on savannahs</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)</p>	<p>DRC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>In DRC, total PIREDD : 7650 ha</p> <p>Orientale : 6000 ha</p> <p>Mai Ndombé : 1650 ha of palm oil</p>	<p>In 2020, this number reached 450 hectares</p>
	<p>Gabon</p>			
<p><b>A.P.4 Georeferenced hectares of new perennial crops in forests</b></p>	<p>DRC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>In DRC, total PIREDD : 10500</p> <p>Mai Ndombé : 10,000 (Coffee, cacao, hevea, palm oil)</p>	<p>Mi Ndombé : 777 hectares of palm oil in total</p>

(Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)			Mongala : 500 ha	
<b>A.P. 5 Hectares of improved subsistence agriculture (a) on savannahs and (b) in forests</b>  (Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)	DRC	Reference situation (for comparison): 27 M ha in 2017 (MINAGRI)	In DRC total PIREDD : 172,000  Orientale : 160,000  Mai Ndombé : 11,650  Equateur : 300  Kwilou  Sud Ubangui  Mongala	Mai Ndombé : 2000 hectares of manioc-acacia were established in savannahs
<b>A.P. 6 Number of households receiving subsistence agriculture support (a) on savannahs and (b) in forests</b>  (Contributes directly to impact 2)	DRC	0	In DRC, total PIREDD	In Mai Ndombé, the 540 ha of acacia and manioc were established to benefit <b>1 460 rural households</b>

## Outcome 2 – Consumption of unsustainable wood energy decreases

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results
<b>E.E. 1 Ratio of metric tons of wood from new sustainable sources (protected +</b>	DRC	No estimate of sustainable fuelwood	Increase	Not measurable yet, in line with data collection frequency

<p><b>agroforestry plantations) to metric tons of total production <sup>78</sup></b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>		<p>production before Year 5 of the programme, at the soonest</p>		
<p><b>E.E. 2 Average savings (in USD) to households using clean cooking solutions</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 2)</p>	DRC	<p>CIRAD study completed in 2020</p>	Increase	<p>Not measurable yet, in line with data collection frequency</p>
<p><b>E.E.3 Existence (or progress toward adoption) and implementation of national or subnational energy policies for sustainable management and alternatives to fuelwood</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	DRC  RoC	<p>DRC:  RoC: Energy sectoral policy exists</p>	<p>DRC: adoption  RoC: sectoral policy on energy implemented</p>	<p>DRc: DRC : roadmap developed and launched in 2020 towards new Energy policy  RoC: programme approval expected in 2020</p>
<p><b>E.E. 4 Existence (or progress toward adoption) of an implementation strategy that includes supply and demand questions and substitution issues</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	DRC	<p>Did not exist in 2018 when the Energy programme was approved</p>	<p>In DRC, adoption of strategy</p>	
<p><b><i>A.E.55: Change of practices by small and medium-sized businesses to address deforestation caused by fuelwood</i></b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	DRC	<p><i>No baseline – survey focuses on change</i></p>	Increase	<p>Progress : The Incubator Fund for Clean Cooking in DRC was launched in 2020 with the aim to support companies to access knowledge, technologies and finance</p>
<p><b>E.P. 1 Access to updated data on sustainable fuelwood (such as number of publications,</b></p>	DRC	<p>DRC: CIRAD 2012 fuelwood study exists</p>	Increase	<p><b>Studies on production, consumption, efficiency of wood energy realized in</b></p>

<sup>78</sup> Obtained by extrapolation before establishing plantations or protection; that is, surface area X estimated yields = metric tons anticipated at the end of Y years. The PIREDDs enter the numerator and the Energy Programme enters the denominator.

<p>frequency of updating on programmes' websites)</p> <p>(Contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>				2020 for Lubumbashi et Bukavu (Energy programme)
<p><b>E.P. 2 Number of improved cookstoves distributed/sold (and total number of households) and in which territory, sector, group and village</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)</p>	DRC	0 at start of programme	<p>In DRC, total PIREDD</p> <p>Orientale : 5000</p> <p>Mai Ndombé : 0</p> <p>Equateur : 27,000</p> <p>Energy prog : 87,000</p>	43,000 produced, 31,000 sold
	RoC		FAO Energy programme: 4200	Programme to be approved in 2021
<p><b>E.P. 3 Rate of adoption and profile of use of clean cooking solutions (LPG or improved stoves) in target zones</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)</p>	DRC	Not available	Increase	Not measurable yet, in line with data collection frequency
<p><b>E.P. 4 New surface areas and their agroforestry and reforestation georeferenced data (hectares)</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	DRC	0 at start of programme	<p>Total PIREDD : 10,350 ha</p> <p>Orientale : 1000</p> <p>Mai Ndombé : 3,350 (acacia + cassava)</p> <p>Equateur : 3000</p>	2020 : 2200 hectares established across PIREDDs

			Kwilou : 3000 Sud Ubangui Mongala	
<b>E.P.5 New surface areas left under natural regeneration and their georeferenced data (hectares)</b>  (Contributes directly to impact 1 and indirectly to impact 2)	DRC	0 at start of programme	In DRC, total PIREDD: 82 209  Orientale: 45,000  Mai Ndombé : 30,000  Equateur : 7000  Kwilu : 209  Sud Ubangui  Mongala	2020: 9670 hectares mis en défensin Mai Ndombe (CT 32)
<b>E.P. 6 Number of jobs created (by the programmes) throughout the value chain<sup>79</sup></b>  (Contributes directly to impact 2)	DRC	0 at start of programme	In DRC	Not measurable yet, in line with data collection frequency

<sup>79</sup> 1. in the production of sustainable fuelwood; ii. In its processing; iii. In the production and marketing of improved stoves

## Outcome 3 - Forest governance and managements are improved

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results
<p><b>F.E.1a Surface areas (in ha) and percentage of forests with management plans</b></p> <p><i>F.E. 1b: quality of land use plan implementation</i></p> <p>(Contribute directly to impact 1)</p>	DRC	As of 7 December 2018, eight forest concessions had validated management plans (covering a surface area of 2,158,329 ha)		By October 2019, 58% of forestry titles have a management plan <sup>80</sup> . This represents approximately 6.215 million hectares <sup>81</sup>  FE1b to be assessed by surveys
	Gabon	Surface area under management plans : 12.6 M hectares, representing 81.2% of logging concessions <sup>82</sup>	100%	CAFI 2 – AFD programme approved but not started yet
	RoC		100% of Forest Management Units assigned have an approved Land Use Plan by 2023	

<sup>80</sup> Etat des lieux des acteurs de la filière forêt-bois en République Démocratique du Congo », ERAIFT, October 2019

<sup>81</sup> Selon le rapport publié en Mai 2019 par l'AGEDUFOR et dont les contenus restent échangés, l'ensemble de titres forestiers couvrent une superficie de 10 715 678 hectares

<sup>82</sup> **As of March 2020**, 15.5 million ha are under logging concession. Of these

- 1.9 million ha have sustainable forestry management plans (CFADs) that are FSC certified
- 10.7 million ha are under CFAD
- 1.5 million ha have provisional permits (CPAETs)
- 1.3 million ha are permits not yet in the management process (Lee, 2020)



<p><b>F.E. 2 a) share of illegal wood on domestic markets</b></p> <p><b>F.E. 2b) share of illegal wood for export</b></p> <p><b>F.E. 2c) illegal logging in forests with sustainable land use plan</b></p> <p><b>F.E. 2d) illegal logging in type 2 forests</b></p> <p>(Contribute directly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>Gabon</p> <p>RoC</p>	<p><i>Specific information not available. Estimates place it at between 0-10% for artisanal wood.</i></p> <p>Estimates in 2018 <sup>83</sup></p> <p>DRC: 3,4 million m3 of informal roundwood (formal production : 0.2 millions)</p> <p>Gabon: 0.2 millions m3 (formal production : 1,5 millions)</p> <p>RoC: 0,3 million (formal production: 1.8)</p>	<p><i>Reduction for all sub-indicators</i></p>	<p><i>All to be assessed via surveys at later stage</i></p>
<p><b>F.E. 3 Surface area under legal or formal artisanal operation (hectares)</b></p> <p>(Contribute directly to impact 1 and indirectly to impact 2)</p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>RoC</p>	<p>Idem</p>		
<p><b>F.E.4 National plan developed to combat illegal practices</b></p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>Gabon</p>	<p>DRC: No plan exists</p> <p>Gabon : milestone of the Lol</p>	<p>RoC: implementation of VPA-FLEGT and its legality assurance system</p>	<p>DRC: no progress, awaiting inception of Sustainable Forest</p>

<sup>83</sup> Rapport BAD/FRMi Vision stratégique et industrialisation de la filière bois en Afrique Centrale, 2018,

<p>i) validated</p> <p>ii) implemented (estimate the rate and specify practical measures showing implementation)</p> <p>iii) having led to prosecutions (indicate number of cases instituted/completed)</p> <p>(Contribute indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	RoC			<p>Management programme approved in end 2019</p> <p>Gabon: New 2020 programme “Protected Area Expansion and Land-use Optimization for Food Crop Production in Gabon” will address cross-border timber trafficking.</p>
<p><b>F.E. 5 Percentage of hectares of certified forests</b></p> <p>(Contribute indirectly to impact 1)</p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>Gabon</p> <p>RoC</p>	<p>For the whole sub region : 5 392 000 ha (April 2020)</p> <p>Gabon : In 2020, 3 out of 40 companies were FSC-certified<sup>84</sup>. <b>1.9 million hectares are FSC certified</b> out of 15.5 million hectares under concessions = <b>12.2%</b><sup>85</sup></p> <p>In DRC, certification activities had ended in 2011. At the time, one company (SIFIRCO) had a certificate</p> <p>RoC : 2 989 168 ha (April 2020)</p>	<p>Gabon: 100%</p>	<p>DRC : 1 company, CFT, has obtained a 3<sup>rd</sup> party timber legality certificate<sup>86</sup>. Its concessions cover 623.631 hectares, or 5.8% of areas under industrial concessions.</p> <p>Gabon : programme on forest certification approved in 2020</p>

<sup>84</sup> Source : NIF under CAFI 3

<sup>85</sup> Supra - Lee 2020

<sup>86</sup> Etat des lieux des acteurs de la filière forêt-bois en République Démocratique du Congo », ERAIFT, October 2019. Il s’agit de la Compagnie Forestière de Transformation (CFT), . It has a capacity of 30 000 m3 and declared a production of 1181,37 m3 (0.68% of the total production) in 2018.

<p><b>F.E. 6: Small and medium-sized businesses change practices to address deforestation caused by forestry</b></p> <p>(Contribute directly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	<p>DRC Gabon</p>			<p><i>Will be assessed by survey</i></p>
<p><b>F.E.7 Surface of community forestry established (hectares)</b></p>	<p>DRC Gabon</p>	<p>DRC Total PIREDD : over 955,500 ha</p> <p>Orientale : est. 150,000 Mai Ndombé : 10,000 Equateur 480,000 Kwilou : 209 Mongala: 750 ha with top up Maniema: 355,000 ha</p> <p>CAFI 3 (2020-2025, target to be defined)</p>	<p>DRC : <a href="https://rdc.geocfcl.org/">https://rdc.geocfcl.org/</a></p> <p>Gabon: Planned under CAFI 3 NIF</p>	<p>DRC: Submissions deposited for 132,000 hectares (Equateur)</p>
<p><b>F.P.2 Existence and operation of a secure IT system to ensure reliable monitoring of traceability of the legality of wood</b></p> <p>(Contributes indirectly to impact 1)</p>	<p>DRC Gabon RoC</p>	<p>In DRC, a new wood traceability system launched in September 2018 (Agency for executing forest-timber sector activities)</p> <p>Gabon:</p> <p>RoC: no system in place</p>	<p>RoC (LoI, 2022): Computerized Legality Verification System (CLVS) developed, validated and operational</p>	

## Outcome 4 – Impacts of mining and petroleum activities are minimized

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results
<p><b>M.E.1. Availability of data on the number and surface area (and GIS points) of mining concessions in forests</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	DRC RoC	In DRC, not available but external sources exist (IPSIS)	Improvement	None
<p><b>M.E.2. Existence and implementation of a policy or legal framework, commercial agreements or standards limiting or offsetting the conversion of forests into mines</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	DRC Gabon RoC	In DRC, Article 33 of Law 11/009 of 9 July 2011 establishing core principles pertaining to environmental protection; Articles 14, 20, 25, and 35 of Law 14/003 of 11 February 2014 on Nature Conservation  Gabon: Sustainable development law	DRC: the standards programme will specify the target  Roc: to be determined	Programme not launched
<p><b>M.E.3 Kilometres of new transportation infrastructures opened in the forests for mines or other extractive industries, separately identifying railroads</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	DRC Gabon RoC	Not available	Not available	
<p><b>M.P. 1 Percentage of new mining and hydrocarbon concessions preceded by an environmental impact study</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	DRC RoC	Not available	DRC: 100%. The standards programme will specify the goal.  Roc: studies prior to any oil production in	Programme not launched

			peatlands to avoid draining or drying them	
<b>M.P.21 Percentage of new roads preceded by an environmental impact study</b>  (Contributes indirectly to impact 1)	DRC	100%	100%	Programme not launched

## Outcome 5 – Land use planning takes into account forests contribution to climate change, and land tenure is improved

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Results and progress
<b>Am.E.1. Existence and implementation of land use planning policies or laws that take account of the contribution of forests and land use to mitigating climate change and to generating other social and environmental benefits</b>  (Contributes directly to impacts 1 & 2)	DRC	In DRC, does not exist	DRC :	DRC : National LUP policy adopted
	Gabon		-National LUP policy	First draft of LUP Law elaborated
	RoC		-National LUP Law	3 provincial schemes elaborated
			-Creation of COPIRAT	
			-SNAT (National level)	
			-SPAT (Provincial)	
		In Gabon, laws, decrees and implementing texts on land use planning do not exist, but the PNAT draft analyses the situation	Gabon: The PNAT 1 will be the basis of a policy/law	

		ROC: A national land use scheme (SNAT) exists	Roc: revision of the NTDP, development of the PNAT and departmental land use plans (SDAT) and their implementation	Programme under development
<p><b>Am.E.2 Existence of an interactive atlas mapping juxtaposed land uses. Specify whether this Atlas is produced, updated (frequency), used to coordinate with other sectoral ministries and/or publicly accessible.</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</p>	DRC	DRC: no such atlas exists		<p>DRC : Maps on land allocation and uses are being elaborated in PIREDD Mai Ndombe, Sud Ubangi, Mongala and Kwilu</p>
	Gabon			
	RoC	Gabon: the PNAT V0 database is accessible on line but incomplete (2015)	In Gabon, a robust database for the PNAT VF updated and accessible on line.	
		RoC: no updated registry	RoC: national mapping of all of the “land use contracts” (registry) produced and provided to the public.  Creation of a cross-sectoral land registry (mining, oil, agro-industrial and forestry sectors)	
<p><b>Am.E.3 a) Surface areas of deforestation contradicting the provisions of the plan (5 ha or more, 2 years after validation of the plan)</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	DRC	<p>In DRC, baseline to be established when the plans are completed (programmes underway).</p>		<p>Not measurable yet, in line with the expected data collection frequency. But the surface areas for which there are management plans can now be compiled and compared to those without.</p>
	Gabon			
	RoC			

<p><b>Am.E.4 Surface areas where land use disputes are identified and resolved</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</p>	<p>Gabon</p> <p>RoC</p>		<p>In Gabon, land use disputes that have been resolved are in the validated PNAT V1</p>	<p>Not measurable yet, in line with the expected data collection frequency</p>
<p><b>Am.E.5 Perception regarding the frequency of land use disputes</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>Gabon</p> <p>RoC</p>	<p>No baseline</p>		<p>To be assessed via surveys</p>
<p><b>Am.E.6 Existence and implementation of an equitable land use policy – including with respect to issues of gender and vulnerable individuals as well as local communities and indigenous peoples – and that ensures sustainable and non-conflictual land management and clarifies land rights with a view to limiting conversion of forest lands</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</p>	<p>RDC, RoC</p>	<p>In DRC, does not exist</p> <p>ROC: Articles 31 and 32 of the Law of 5 to 25 February 2011 on promoting and protecting indigenous people’s rights</p>	<p>DRC : adoption of policy and law</p> <p>RoC (2023): specific regulatory text adopted and implemented Land dispute redress and resolution mechanism in place and operational.</p>	<p>DRC: Land use policy adopted in 2020, Land use law before parliament.</p>
<p><b>Am.P.1 Percentage and total number of entities with an established development committee</b></p> <p>(Contributes indirectly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</p>		<p>In DRC, 0 at the start of the programmes</p>		<p>745 local development committees established in DRC by end 2020</p>
<p><b>Am.P.2 Number of participatory plans and mechanisms programming/implementing a</b></p>		<p>In DRC, 0 at the start of the programmes</p>	<p>DRC:</p> <p>1) Mai Ndombé: 600 Simple</p>	<p>344 Simple management plans were validated as of end 2020 in Mai Ndombé</p>

<p><b>sustainable medium- and long-term vision for natural resource use</b></p> <p>(Contributes indirectly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</p>			<p>management plans</p> <p>2) O : 240 Local development plans</p> <p>3) Kwilu: 30 Natural resource management plans</p> <p>4) Equateur: 326 Natural resource management plans</p> <p>5) Mongala: 16 Simple management plans</p> <p>6) Sud Ubangi : 100 Natural resource management /simple management plans</p>	
<p><b>Am.P.3 Number of plans that take account of topsoil stabilization</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>		<p>In DRC, 0 at the start of the programmes</p>	<p>DRC : Orientale : 160</p>	
<p><b>Am.P.4 Surface areas and percentages covered by development plans by type of regional entity</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>		<p>In DRC, 0 at the start of the programmes</p>		<p>Data being compiled</p>
<p><b>Am.P.5 Number of plans covered by a performance contract (or where such contract is complied with)</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>		<p>In DRC, 0 at the start of the programmes</p>		<p>Data being compiled</p>



<p><b>Am.P.6 Number, surface area, and GIS points for village-based territories that are mapped in a participatory fashion</b></p> <p>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</p>	DRC, Gabon	<p>In DRC, 0 at the start of the programmes</p> <p>In Gabon, no georeferenced participatory village-based map is found in the PNAT database.</p>	In Gabon, 750 and/or 29% of villages mapped	Recruitment of personnel to undertake this mapping is being finalized
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## Outcome 6 – Demographic pressure on forests decreases

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Results and progress
<p><b>D.E.1 Number of children per woman (disaggregated by areas of intervention)</b></p> <p>(contributes directly to impact 1 and indirectly to impact 2)</p>	DRC	In DRC, 6.3 children/woman in 2018	DRC: Reduction	Not measurable yet, in line with the expected data collection frequency
<p><b>D.E.2 Percentage of women, married or in a couple, from 14 to 49 years, who use a modern contraceptive method</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	DRC	<p>In DRC: All women=8.1%; Women in a couple=7.8%</p> <p>New data (thanks to Family planning programme (PROMIS-PF) programme) establishes that modern contraceptive prevalence is 26.5% in Kinshasa and 20.3% in Kongo Central in 2020.</p>	DRC: increase by 1.5% every year	

<b>D.E.3 Awareness of reproductive rights</b> <i>(contributes indirectly to impact 2)</i>	DRC		Increase	Will be assessed via surveys
<b>D.P.1 Couple-years of protection (CYP) supplied</b> <i>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</i>	DRC		8 Million CYPs funded by CAFI over 3 years	Over 800,000 in 2020
<b>D.P.2 Numbers and locations of health centres supported by the programmes</b> <i>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</i>	DRC	0 at start of programme	In the DRC : 1) Mai Ndombé: TBD 2) PO : 13 health centres 3) Equateur : TBD 5) Mongala : TBD 6) Sud Ubangi : TBD 7) PF : 193 health centres	
<b>D.E.3. Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) migrating from non-forest zones to forest zones and vice-versa</b> <i>(contributes indirectly to impact 1)</i>	DRC	In DRC, the data is not quantitative		

## Outcome 7 – Governance of the process is effective, multi sectoral and multi actors

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Results and progress
<b>G.E.1 Quality of civil society representation and participation (including indigenous</b>	All	In DRC, the indigenous people's programme regularly conducts surveys focusing on target	Stability or improvement	DRC : participation of civil society in the Technical and Steering Committee is

<p><b>people) investment plan decisions, their programmes and monitoring</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>		<p>populations. This is not done for non-indigenous people.</p> <p>In Gabon, the CNAT will include civil society participation</p>		<p>institutionalized, functional, recognized and systematic</p> <p>RoC:</p> <p>Cameroon: As the FCPF TAP Report on Cameroon's R-Package states, the participations of stakeholders and communication should be further improved.</p>
<p><b>G.E.2 REDD+ Investment Plan indicators incorporated into the country's National Plan/Development Strategy</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	All	In DRC, 22 Investment Plan indicators in the PNSD.	In DRC, this number is not expected to change.	
<p><b>G.E.3 Rate of adoption of recommendations made by the programmes' steering committees</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	All countries with active programmes (DRC and Gabon)	N/A	100%	<p>DRC :</p> <p>Gabon: 67% of anticipated programme activities implemented in 2019</p>
<p><b>G.E.4 Number of complaints handled/ recorded through official mechanisms</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	DRC Gabon	In DRC, one complaint has been recorded and processed since the mechanism was created.	100%	3 complaints documented in 2019
<p><b>G.P.1 % of programmes approved for which programme documents are accessible on line</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	All countries with approved programme (DRC and Gabon)	For the DRC and Gabon, all programme documents have been accessible on the CAFI site since 2016. In 2017, the DRC launched its site, and 8/12 of the programmes are accessible there.	100%	DRC : 100% (on FONAREDD and CAFI web sites)

<p><b>G.P.2 Ratio (%) of the web sites of operational programmes that are updated</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>Gabon</p>	<p>In 2017: N/A</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>DRC</p>
<p><b>G.P.3 Rate of publication (on internet site) and regular transmission of the governance institutions' activity reports</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>Gabon</p>	<p>In DRC, some COPIL programme reports are available on the FONAREDD site.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>DRC: resolutions of the technical Committee and decisions of the Steering Committee are available on the FONAREDD web site and Sharepoint " FONAREDD Externe"</p>
<p><b>G.P.4 Number of meetings between ministers held to discuss the investment plan</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>In DRC: COPILs since 2016</p> <p>In Gabon, CNAT created in 2017</p>	<p>In DRC, twice/year In Gabon, CNAT meeting (interministerial)</p>	<p>DRC in 2020: one meeting of the Steering Committee (for covid reasons)</p>
<p><b>G.P.5 Stakeholders' perceptions regarding the commitment to fighting corruption</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Stability or improvement</p>	<p><i>Perception surveys (experts) - Cf Annex</i></p>
<p><b>G.P. 6 Perception of effectiveness of measures taken (sanctions)</b></p> <p>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Stability or improvement</p>	<p><i>Perception surveys (experts) - Cf Annex</i></p>

## Annex IV: Safeguards reporting

Programme	Section on safeguards in annual report	Comments
Appui à la réforme de l'Aménagement du Territoire	No	Results table mentions that the framework law on land use planning will contain provisions to safeguard ecosystems, but this has not been yet finalized
Energie	No	
Appui à la réforme foncière	No	
Gestion Durable Agriculture	No	
Peuples Autochtones	Yes	Analysis on page 3 (environmental and social safeguarding expert recruited, monitoring mission of safeguards carried out and results of this mission are discussed in this report). Report gives number of people trained in backups (41 people including 11 women). On p. 24 the "Risk Management" table also provides information on environmental protection.
Planning Familial	No	
SNSF	No	
<b>Civil society</b>	No	
PIREDD Equateur	No	
PIREDD Kwilu	Yes	The project has carried out preliminary studies on socio-environmental risks in defining safeguards. From page 11 of the report, the report details the measures taken by the project to ensure compliance with Cancun's safeguards.
PIREDD Mai Ndombé	Yes	A reference is made in relation to the DRC (page 25) that a safeguard expert has updated the project's backup documents. Page 20, in reference to PIREDD Mai Ndombé, mentions that impact studies for PIREDD activities have been conducted.
PIREDD Mongala	No	
PIREDD Oriental	Yes	Page 33. Chapter E "Safeguard measures." Fairly generic text plans an EIES impact analysis for the most serious cases (of the project's agricultural and forestry activities) and also a general analysis will be conducted in each target province.
PIREDD Sud Ubangi	Yes	Page 17 states that a safeguard analysis has been done: "The environmental and social impact assessment has been carried out (with additional funding from the PARRSA project) and the project is probably judged in a positive way" The text is not <b>entirely</b> clear to the reader - it is not clear whether these socio-environmental safeguard analyses were done by the PIREDD or the PARRSA project.

Gabon : Programme AT et surveillance forestière	Yes	Page 23 mentions that a Sustainability Impact Study on the PNAT has been conducted - no reference to Cancun safeguards or results in the text.
Equatorial Guinea (FAO)	Yes	On page 9 there is a small box explaining that as part of the PNI Program 5 on Governance, information on the environmental and social impact of REDD will be collected and potential risks related to non-compliance with the Cancun safeguards analysed. No concrete activity carried out
CAR et Cameroun (Rapport Banque Mondiale)	No	