

**CENTRAL AFRICAN FOREST INITIATIVE
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER, 2022**

Programme Title & Project Number		Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central African Forest Initiative Implementation Single-Donor Trust Fund (TF072553) MPTF Office Project Reference Numbers: 102312 (Cameroon); 102121 (CAR); 102120 (RoC); 103850 (DRC - Mai-Ndombe); 105031 (DRC - Sud Ubangi); 102312 (DRC - Indigenous Peoples) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, and the Democratic Republic of Congo Priority Area: REDD+ National Investment Framework (NIF) 			
Participating Organization(s)		Implementing Partners			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank Group (WBG) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon: Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT); Ministry of Finance (MINFI); Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED); Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) Central African Republic: Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEEDD) Republic of Congo: Ministry of Forest Economy and Sustainable Development, with coordination from the National REDD+ Committee (CONA-REDD) Democratic Republic of Congo: FONAREDD, Ministry of the Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries and Caritas Congo Asbl. 			
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)		Programme Duration			
Total approved budget as per project document: \$28,240,000		Duration (months)	Start Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Original End Date	Current End Date
Cameroon Investment Plan Preparation	\$ 542,000	Cameroon:	09/23/2016	01/23/2018	12/31/2019
CAR Investment Plan Preparation	\$ 1,000,000	CAR	09/23/2016	03/23/2018	06/30/2020
DRC - Mai Ndombe Investment Plan Preparation	\$ 20,000,000	DRC - Mai Ndombe	03/01/2017	05/28/2022	05/31/2024
DRC - Sud Ubangi Investment Plan Preparation	\$ 4,000,000	DRC - Sud Ubangi	05/18/2018	02/28/2021	02/28/2022
DRC - Indigenous Peoples Investment Plan Preparation	\$ 2,000,000	DRC - Indigenous Peoples	03/01/2017	07/31/2022	06/30/2023
RoC Investment Plan Preparation	\$ 698,000	RoC	09/23/2016	05/23/2017	12/31/2018
Programme Assessment/Mid-Term Eval.		Report Submitted By			
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> No: Mid-Term Evaluation Report No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: David Maleki Title: Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist Participating Organization (Lead): World Bank Email address: dmaleki@worldbank.org 			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On October 6, 2016, the World Bank (WB) received a Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) grant package of US\$ 2,240,000 for programming in Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR) and the Republic of Congo (RoC), with a view to help these countries develop and implement a single, comprehensive and broadly supported multi-sector REDD+ National Investment Framework (NIF) to achieve significant results at a large scale. In 2017, the WB received an additional contribution to support three projects in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), following the acceptance of proposals by DRC's National Fund for REDD+ (FONAREDD). A new activity is set to begin in 2023, which aims to develop a system of national capital accounting (NCA) for forest ecosystems and integrate them into national and sectoral policy planning in each of six Congo Basin countries.

Overall progress:

In CAR, RoC and Cameroon, the activities were implemented jointly with other programs, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the Forest Investment Program (FIP).

Cameroon:

The grant closed on December 31, 2019, and there have been no actions taken since then.

Central African Republic:

This grant closed on June 30, 2020, and there have been no activities since then.

Republic of Congo:

This grant closed on December 31, 2018, and no actions have been taken since then.

Democratic Republic of Congo:

Three proposals were approved by FONAREDD in late 2016 or early 2017 (PIREDD Sud Ubangi, PIREDD Mai Ndombe, and Indigenous Peoples). Two operations (PIREDD Sud Ubangi and PIREDD Mai Ndombe) have been approved by the Bank and became effective in 2018.

The PIREDD Sud Ubangi operation completed activities in June 2021.

For PIREDD Mai Ndombe, progress during 2022 slowed due to delays in receiving the second tranche of CAFI funding. The project was able to continue making considerable strides in the construction of infrastructure, identification of new sites and projects, as well as strategically communicate the project's results through a variety of channels and mediums. It also ensured that gains made during the first phase would not be lost by securing stopgap funding from the Global Environment Facility. The second phase of the project began at the end of 2022, and activities on the ground have been reinvigorated.

Regarding the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) project, implementation progress continued steadily throughout 2022. Six of the 19 micro-projects completed activities, and a year-long extension was requested to allow the remaining 13 micro-projects additional time to fully implement their activities. The project also supported the development and enactment of a law on indigenous people's rights in the DRC.

National Capital Accounting in the Congo Basin:

Preparations began in 2022 for the National Capital Accounting activity in the six countries of the Congo Basin. It will aim to leverage natural capital accounting and increase readiness for carbon markets and climate financing for the Congo Basin forests to enhance conservation and sustainable management of forests for building resilience of communities and economies. Activities are scheduled to start in 2023.

Background

The Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) Trust Fund was launched during the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in New York on September 29, 2015 through the official signing of the Joint Declaration.¹ It is hosted by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O) of the United Nations Development Programme and offers a coordination mechanism to donors who are part of CAFI by harmonizing approval, disbursement, monitoring and reporting processes.

The CAFI program's objective is to assist with the development of sound land and forest management policies, programs and projects in African countries as part of their low-emission development strategies. Its aim is to support African countries to define their REDD+ investment strategies, and financing policy development, investment programs and projects related to REDD+ in Africa. The main expected outcome of the program is the development of a single, comprehensive, broadly supported, multi-sector REDD+ National Investment Framework (NIF) in each of the recipient countries.

On September 13, 2016, an Administration Agreement was signed between the World Bank (WB) and MPTF-O, marking the first occasion for a UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund to transfer funds directly to the WB as an implementing organization. Beyond the practical terms, this agreement illustrates how the WB and UN are strengthening their cooperation to effectively support sustainable development investments.

On October 5, 2016, a CAFI grant package in an amount of US\$ 2,240,000 was transferred to the WB and allocated for programming in Cameroon, CAR and RoC with a view to assist them with the development and implementation of their REDD+ NIF to achieve significant, large-scale result. These activities have since been completed (details can be found in Annex 1 and in previous annual reports).

Following the signing of the Letter of Commitment between DRC and the CAFI Executive Board in April 2016, the National Fund for REDD+ (FONAREDD) launched a series of Calls for Proposal starting in May 2016. After several stages of technical reviews and multiple revisions, the WB was selected as the Implementing Agency in three of them, namely the Mai-Ndombe REDD+ Integrated Project (October 20, 2016), Sud Ubangi REDD+ Integrated Project (February 8, 2017), and Support to the participation of Indigenous Peoples (October 20, 2016).

In accordance with the requirements of the MPTF-O and the CAFI Governance Body, this annual report represents a status update on CAFI implementation during the 2022 calendar year in DRC as the remaining country with active CAFI preparation grants implemented with the WB.

¹ CAFI Joint Declaration between Donor Countries and Organizations, Central African Partner Countries and South-South Partners, September 29, 2015

Financial overview as of December 31, 2022

World Bank Central African Forest Initiative Implementation Single-Donor Trust Fund
Disbursement Report as at December 31, 2022

Project Development Objective: The objective of this Trust Fund is to assist the development of sound land and forest management policies, programs and projects in African countries as part of their low-emission development strategies. Its main focus is investment strategies and financing policy development, investment programs and projects related to REDD+ in Africa.

Operation	Code MPTF-O	Project Code	Trust Fund	Project Name	Execution	TTL	Legal Status	Total TF Amount in USD	Disbursements in USD	Balance in USD	
Preparation NIF Congo	102120	P124292	TF0A3636	Republic of Congo CAFI BETF for REDD+ Investment Plan Preparation	Bank Executed	Pierre Guigon	LCL	\$ 44,206	\$ 44,206	\$	
			TF0A3637	Preparation of the Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD Plus) Readiness Project	Recipient Executed		LCL	\$ 615,530	\$ 615,530	\$	
		P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 7,264	\$ 7,264	\$	
		N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$	
Preparation NIF Cameroon	102312	P124293	TF0A4357	Cameroon Preparation CAFI national Investment Plan	Bank Executed	Cyrille Valence Ngouana Kengne	LCLS	\$ 142,984	\$ 142,984	\$	
			TF0A4147	Cameroon Preparation CAFI national Investment Plan	Recipient Executed		LCLS	\$ 296,739	\$ 296,739	\$	
		P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 83,277	\$ 83,277	\$	
		N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 19,000	\$ 19,000	\$	
Preparation NIF CAR	102121	P156721	TF0A4129	Central African Republic CAFI BETF for REDD+ NIF Preparation	Bank Executed	George Henry Stirrett Wood; Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouana	LCLS	\$ 222,471	\$ 222,471	\$	
			TF0A3863	CAFI Preparation Grant for Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Readiness Project	Recipient Executed	Fisseha Tessema Abissa	LCLS	\$ 692,207	\$ 692,207	\$	
		P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 50,322	\$ 50,322	\$	
		N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$	
Sud Ubangi	105031	P159037	TF0A4934	FONAREDD - BETF - PARRSA AF - Supervision (Sud Ubangi)	Bank Executed	Nora Kaoues, Amadou Oumar Ba	LCLS	\$ 177,840	\$ 177,840	\$	
			TF0A4870	FONAREDD complement to PARRSA Additional Financing (Sud Ubangi)	Recipient Executed	Joanne Catherine Gaskill; Amadou Oumar Ba	Closed	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 2,129,663	\$ 1,470,337	
		P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 42,160	\$ 18,311	\$ 23,849	
		N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$	
Mai Ndombe	103850	P162837	TF0A5593	PIREDD Mai Ndombe - CAFI Phase 1	Bank Executed	Pierre Guigon	Active	\$ 894,166	\$ 349,501	\$ 544,665	
			TF0A5081	Central African Forest Initiative - Phase 1	Recipient Executed	Pierre Guigon	Active	\$ 27,247,383	\$ 19,475,164	\$ 7,772,219	
		P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 496,082	\$ -	\$ 496,082	
		N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,362,369	\$ 1,362,369	\$	
Indigenous Peoples	103851	P163835	TF0B6046	CAFI AF to Forest Dependent Community Support Project	Bank Executed	Cyrille Valence Ngouana Kengne	Active	\$ 110,000	\$ 107,832	\$ 2,168	
			TF0A5550	RETF for CAFI AF to Forest Dependent Community Support Project	Recipient Executed	Cyrille Valence Ngouana Kengne	Active	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 907,698	\$ 892,302	
		P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ 0	
		N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$	
								Total	\$ 38,240,000	\$ 27,038,378	\$ 11,201,622

Synthesis for Program Management - Adminstration and Interest

Revenues		Expenses			
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from RoC - Final	\$ 7,264	Program Management and TF Administration	P157423	TF0A5571	David Maleki, Neeta Hooda
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from Cameroon - Final	\$ 83,277				Staff Cost (including overheads) \$ 78,710
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from CAR - Final	\$ 50,322				Travel expenses \$ 61,824
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from Sud Ubangi - Expected	\$ 42,160				Consultants & Temporaries \$ 18,640
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from Mai Ndombe - Expected	\$ 496,082				
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from Indigenous Peoples - Expected	\$ 0				
Income (Interest) and Unallocated	\$ 1,798,107				
Total	\$ 2,477,212				Total \$ 159,173
Balance - unallocated	\$ 2,318,038				Side note - cumul of the Cost recovery (fee) \$ 1,717,369

² LCLS stands for legally closed, meaning that the financial figures are final.

i) Country Updates

a. Democratic Republic of Congo – PIREDD Mai-Ndombe

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Overall, 2022 was an intensive year with effort directed to both consolidating activities and transitioning towards the second phase. The second tranche of financing was approved by CAFI in July 2022, and the project restructured accordingly in August 2022 (USD 9.03 million top-up). The key highlights of accomplishments are: (i) the start of the second phase of the project with various information sharing sessions before stakeholders; (ii) approval of the bridges, reinforced concrete gutters and dykes constructed during the first phase of the project; (iii) identification of new intervention sites; (iv) identification of six new microprojects for indigenous peoples; (v) validation of the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for the construction of the ferry, and its two berths; (vi) the mission from the WB communication team which produced a blog³ and a video⁴ on the Congo basin platform; and (vii) the mission from the Norwegian Embassy and Norad (food security, forestry and communication department) and film crew.

A delay in securing the second tranche of CAFI financing obliged the project to stretch the remaining funding to keep human resources and logistical means in place in the field while slowing down the implementation of activities. The contract with the Delegated Implementation Agency (DIA) was signed in October 2022, which allowed the new activities to effectively start in November 2022. Therefore, there was little progress made on the ground for CAFI-financed activities over the second half of 2022. Fortunately, leveraged funds from a GEF grant (USD 6.2 million) helped to ensure that the gains that had been made since the project's start were not lost. However, the delays leave limited time to implement new second tranche activities before the project closes in May 2024.

The cash flow shortage on the ground that the project had been regularly facing was resolved thanks to measures established with the WB to carry out monthly reconciliations of the billings and payments made to the DIA (the project's rating on financial management was upgraded as a result). No new cash shortage was reported in the meantime, noting, however, that during that period the project had very little activity due to the lack of financing.

In terms of progress towards outputs, cumulatively, the project has planted and maintained 898 ha of forests and rehabilitated 1,693 ha of savanna with sustainable land management practices. The communities have agreed to introduce palm oil into their agricultural activities in view of the present (Payment for Environmental Services) and future economic benefits that they will derive once the plantations have reached maturity. In the effort to increase the amount of wood energy, 1,800 ha of agroforestry plantations were established and 9,751 ha of enclosure set to allow natural regeneration and rejuvenation.

Working in a participatory manner with a full range of landscape stakeholders to curb deforestation and degradation from logging, the project supported the creation or revitalization of 480 local development committees (LDC) each with validated Natural Resources Management Plans (NRMP); it has also identified and demarcated 2,194 ha for community forests. Further, the LDCs are supporting the management planning exercise of their territories as validated by the four Councils for Agriculture and Rural Management (CART) at the territory level with the aim of reducing pressure on native forests by promoting alternatives to slash-and-burn in forested landscapes. Each CART was reinforced through the adoption of a bottom-up approach of strengthening provincial-level services (environment, agriculture, land, rural affairs, interior etc.) and policy dialogue. As insecure land tenure rights are an obstacle to sustainable agriculture and forestry, a yet to be approved provincial land edict was developed and a functional land coordination mechanism established to

³ <https://cutt.ly/f4uRiju>

⁴ <https://cutt.ly/r4uRvVp>

overcome customary conflicts over land limits. To limit the demography-driven pressure facing forested areas linked to migration and population growth, the project conducted community awareness sessions on family planning, HIV, Ebola and COVID-19 for the benefit of 5,875 farming households (approximately 40,500 people). Moreover, to create an enabling environment, the project supported local governance and institutional strengthening, including consultations, gender mainstreaming and LDCs establishment with the ambition to enable these governance structures to become true respondents at the territorial level for all development-related issues in the long-term. Over the course of the first tranche of CAFI financing and with the resources leveraged from GEF, about 130,562 people have been engaged in consultation, sensitization and/or training, including 99,093 men (76 percent), 31,468 women (24 percent), 10,774 IP (8 percent) and 119,788 Bantu (92 percent).

A quality monitoring visit was conducted by the Norwegian embassy and Norad in November 2022, with the aim to evaluate the potential of and progress towards ensuring long-term sustainability of the project's interventions. The relevance and quality of the design and implementation as well as the performance of the project staff were found generally satisfactory. Some improvements in efficiency were recommended, which included: (i) scaling contextually appropriate technologies (interventions fit with local context, including type of farming, market access and other site-specific factors influencing adoption of agroforestry or plantation practices); (ii) leveraging strategic partnerships, integrating and intensifying interventions to have a clear footprint on reduced deforestation; (iii) ensuring gender inclusion and a bottom-up approach (ensuring local community voices are heard and their priorities are the foundation of the intervention); (iv) tracking food consumption gaps (number of meals per day and diet diversity); and (v) focusing on reforestation or agroforestry systems designed with a long-term outlook, which is attractive to farmers because of their multiple revenue streams.

The project contributed to reaching the objectives and milestones identified in the Letter of Intent between CAFI and DRC, namely for land development, energy, agriculture, land tenure and governance and mobilization of resources. The positive progress made by the project with the first tranche of CAFI financing was not without challenges, for instance: (i) serious difficulties in finding large areas in forested landscapes to implement plantation investments; (ii) political instability (no elected governor at the provincial level to approve the land edict); and (iii) remoteness of some project sites making it difficult to provide inputs and other materials necessary for the implementation of the activities. To address these challenges, activities planned for 2023 include farmers' sensitization, exchange with groups who had advanced in forestry and agroforestry practices, and sensitization of the bordering communities on the opportunities of community forestry (through employment, tourism and wood sales) and the impacts of illegal activities on the forests and hence their livelihoods.

A number of lessons were learned during the current reporting period, including: (i) importance of investing in community awareness activities to change behaviors that contribute to the loss of forest cover; (ii) need for a proactive gender and social inclusion strategy that contains targeted efforts to influence and challenge existing traditional gender and social norms to ensure vulnerable community members benefit from forestry and agroforestry interventions, as well as to foster discussion among all community members on gender inequalities and other inclusion issues; and (iii) time frame of five years is not enough for the implementation of emission-reducing activities related to deforestation, which requires a change in practices and mentalities in the management and use of natural resources. Extending the closing date of the project will allow communities to complete the cycle that makes the supported planting activities economically viable.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Forest-friendly agricultural investments that improve the livelihoods of rural people, including vulnerable and marginalized people			
Output 1.1 Area of forests under sustainable management or rehabilitated Indicator 1.1.1 – ha Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 10,000	898	The project maintained the plantation but did not establish new ones due to delay in starting Phase 2. The project has experienced serious difficulties in finding large areas in forested landscapes to implement these investments. 15% of the Phase 1 target (6,000 ha).	Project's reporting
Output 1.2 Area of savannah under sustainable management or rehabilitated Indicator 1.2.1 – ha Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1,650	1,693	Out of a target of 1,650 ha (of which 990 during Phase 1), the project has realized 1,693 ha of palm oil agroforestry with communities, or 102.6% of the final target and 172% of the Phase 1 target.	Project's reporting
Outcome 2 Reduction of non-sustainable wood energy			
Output 2.1 Increase in the amount of wood energy produced by agroforestry plantations and the establishment of set-asides. Indicator 2.1.1 – ha Baseline: 0;0 Planned Target: 3,350 ha agroforestry; 30,000 ha set asides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,800 ha agroforestry • 9,751 ha of exclosures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of Phase 1 target (2,000 ha). • 49% of Phase 1 target (20,000ha) • The establishment of plantations will continue during the second phase of the project with the ambition of going beyond the current target. 	Project's reporting
Outcome 3 Deforestation and degradation from logging are reduced through sustainable management.			
Output 3.1 Increase in the number of communities and ETDs supported to implement community forestry Indicator 3.1.1 – Number and ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 480 Natural Resources Management Plans (NRMP) developed with Local Development Committees (LCD); 	Phase 1 target is 400 NFMP. The variance in the performance of community forestry is due to delay in starting Phase 2. The project	Project's reporting

<p>Baseline: 0;0 Planned Target: 600; 10,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,194 ha identified and demarcated for community forests. 	<p>will continue this process in Phase 2 through awareness raising of the beneficiaries.</p>	
<p>Outcome 4 Human activities are better planned to optimize the use of space and reduce their impact on forests</p>			
<p>Output 4.1 Number of administrative sectors, territories and provinces with a land use plan</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 – Number Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 21</p>	<p>4 Territory and 1 Province Sustainable Development Plans (SDPs) were produced and validated</p>	<p>24% of Phase 1 target; the project will update and fast the balance during Phase 2</p>	<p>Project's reporting</p>
<p>Outcome 5 Land rights enable sustainable development of forestry and agriculture</p>			
<p>Output 5.1 Provincial land edicts developed in a participatory manner</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.1 Number Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The draft edict is still awaiting approval from the Provincial Assembly. The assembly has not met for several years because of political instability (no elected governor).</p>	<p>Edict</p>
<p>Output 5.2 Functional land coordination</p> <p>Indicator 5.2.1 – Number Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The project will keep reinforcing the Land Coordination in Phase 2 to sustain its functionality</p>	<p>Project's reporting</p>
<p>Output 5.3 Rural Agriculture Management Committee at Territory level (CART) Operational</p> <p>Indicator 5.3.1 – Number Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>One CART per Territory reinforced through adopting a bottom-up approach of strengthening provincial-level services (environment, agriculture, land, rural affairs, interior etc.) and policy dialogue in the 4 territories</p>	<p>Project's reporting</p>
<p>Output 5.4 Map(s) of the various formal or informal-sector land holdings, public and private</p> <p>Indicator 5.4.1 – Number Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 600</p>	<p>480</p>	<p>Exceeded the Phase 1 target of 400 by 20%.</p>	<p>Provincial map Participation map</p>
<p>Output 5.5 Agriculture and Cadastre Services are functional</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Memoranda of understanding with the different technical</p>	<p>Project's reporting</p>

<p>Indicator 5.5.1 – Number Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>		<p>services are signed and many of their staff participate in the project work (agriculture, land use planning, environment, rural affairs, interior).</p>	
<p>Output 5.6 Village areas mapped in a participatory way</p> <p>Indicator 5.6.1– Percentage Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 100</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>46 villages mapped in a participatory way.</p>	<p>Management Plans</p>
<p>Outcome 6 Human pressure on forests, linked to migratory phenomena and demographic dynamics, is reduced</p>			
<p>Output 6.1 Contraceptive prevalence increased.</p> <p>Indicator 6.1.1 – Percentage Baseline: 5 Planned Target: 10</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>The project pointed out to FONAREDD that it was not in a position to report on this indicator as it does not have a budget for the acquisition of contraceptives</p>	<p>Project’s reporting</p>
<p>Output 6.2 Farm households in the Mai-Ndombe District who have benefited from awareness programs regarding family planning and the prevention of Ebola and HIV / AIDS</p> <p>Indicator 7.2.1 – Number Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 180,000</p>	<p>5875</p>	<p>Only 3% of achieved target. The awareness program was launched with delay and will continue into Phase 2 of the project.</p>	<p>Project’s reporting</p>
<p>Outcome 7 Good governance ensured through effective, cross-cutting and integrated, transparent, equitable and sustainable implementation of REDD +, based on results, and integrating information, consultation, participation and ownership of all stakeholders, equitably between women and men</p>			
<p>Output 7.1 Number of government institutions strengthened or established and operational</p> <p>Indicator 7.1.1 – Number; Provincial Forest Council established; Rural Agriculture Management Committee established Baseline: 0;0;0 Planned Target: 600;1;19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 480 Local Development Committees (LCD) created or reestablished. • Forest Advisory Council. Established. • 15 Rural Agriculture Management Committee at Sector level (CARG) and 4 Territory level (CART) created or reestablished. 	<p>The Phase 1 target is 400 LCD. The project supported the holding of the General Assembly of the Forest Advisory Council.</p>	<p>Statutes and rules of procedure</p>
<p>Output 7.2 Participants in consultation activities during the implementation phase of the project</p>	<p>Since the launching of the project activities, about 130,562 people have been consulted, sensitized and/or trained, including 99,093</p>	<p>Over two-fold of the planned target has been achieved and consolidation will continue in Phase 2</p>	<p>Attendance list Activities report</p>

Indicator 8.1.2 – Number disaggregated by gender Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60,000	men (76%), 31,468 women (24%), 10,774 PA (8%) and 119,788 Bantu (92%).		
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b. Democratic Republic of Congo – Supporting Indigenous Peoples rights and participation in REDD+

i) Narrative reporting on results

Following the approval of the proposal in October 2016, the WB started preparing the investment as an additional financing (US\$ 1.8 million) to the on-going Forest-Dependent Community Support Project (FDCSP), which is currently supported with a US\$ 6 million grant from the Forest Investment Program (Dedicated Grant Mechanism window).

The FDCSP project has been effective since June 2016 and is executed by CARITAS Congo and the National Execution Agency (NEA). Thus, the project was only in its first months of operation when the preparation of the additional financing started (additional financing can only occur after at least a year of implementation). In 2017, the FDCSP faced some challenges related to governance, procurement, and reporting, which caused delays in the preparation of the additional financing. A project safeguards expert was hired in September 2017 and initiated the update of the safeguard documents and stakeholder consultations in the three new Territories covered by the expanded project. These were requirements for the additional financing. The consultations and the revision of the safeguards documents were completed during the second half of 2018. Unfortunately, at that time, CARITAS Congo did not comply with financial management requirements (delays in the submission of the audit report). The additional financing had to be postponed until the audit report was submitted in a satisfactory state to the WB. In 2019, several actions undertaken by the project stakeholders improved the pace of project implementation and the financial management was rated as “moderately satisfactory”. These improvements made it possible to continue the additional financing process. In December 2019, the project was authorized to move to appraisal and then host negotiations in April 2020. Unfortunately, due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel and organization of in-person workshops, the project was assessed as a risk project, and the approval and signing was postponed until there was evidence that the project would be resilient to the COVID situation.

In August 2020, the project established clear guidelines on the modalities to execute the micro-projects and field activities. In November 2020, the project signed its first three micro-projects, and subsequently lifted the condition of disbursement that was restricting the field operation. All 19 microprojects are now effective. Six micro-projects were completed in August 2021, and 13 are still being implemented, with tangible results. Three out of the six completed projects are being supported as they consolidate achievements. An additional grant was signed in April 2021, and the project was extended for 12 more months (until July 31, 2022) to allow the micro-projects to be executed fully and support the IP Law through Senate and enactment by Head of State. A second extension of the closing date was granted in November 2022, and the project is scheduled to close on June 30, 2023. A third extension may be required in coordination with FIP/DGM.

The project disbursement matched that of the FIP/DGM grant with results attributable to both grants. The disbursement ratio reached 64 percent of the total amount as of December 31, 2022, and it is expected to reach 82 percent by June 2023. Its financial management rating is “moderately unsatisfactory” due to the lack of internal audit reports, difficulties in collecting expenses and supporting documents, and failure to implement 70 percent of recommendations from the 2020 external audit.

In terms of results, the project is showing progress towards its objectives. Greater support to the stakeholders has facilitated the participation of IPs in the land tenure reform and improved the governance of IP organizations. The land tenure policy and the land-use planning policy, as well as their respective draft laws, were approved in April and June 2022 by the Council of Ministers. IPs rights are still being reflected. The project also contributed to the achievement of important milestones. The law N°22/030 of July 15, 2022, on the protection of the rights of IP was adopted and promulgated on November 14, 2022. One local community forest concession (CFCL) was granted, and the remaining four CFCL applications that were submitted are on track. Four community forest simple management plans were prepared, and socioeconomic surveys carried

out for four CFCLs in Dimbelenge Territory-Central Kasai Province. What is pending is a multi-resource inventory (fauna, flora, and non-timber forest products [NTFP]) of 1 percent of the CFCL surface area.

Information about the project can be found on: <http://peuplesautochtones.cd>.

ii) **Indicator Based Performance Assessment**

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Quality of the governance structure, inclusion of the Indigenous Peoples			
Output 1.1 Share of territories with a score of three or more on IPLC representation in land and forest management discussions at the local level Indicator 1.1.1 – % Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 70%	Data collected from local leaders show that 78% of the project territories were assessed as having a participation of IP in the landscape management processes	Recognition of IPs’ traditional rights and expertise in land policy reform processes. Additional training on land, forest governance and community forestry continues in the project's intervention areas.	Project survey of the local leaders
Outcome 2 Participation of the Indigenous Peoples in the governance structure for land and forest management			
Output 1.2 IPLC satisfaction rate regarding IPLC representativeness in the discussions on land use held by the CN-REDD and CONAREF Indicator 1.2.1 – % Baseline: N/A Planned Target: 70%	The opinion of about 50 IP leaders is monitored. Current satisfaction rate regarding the participation of the IP in the CONAREF work is 78%	Additional training on land, forest governance and community forestry continues in the project's intervention areas.	Project survey of the local leaders
Outcome 3 Community-based land and forest governance is tested to increase the capacities of the communities for landscape management			
Output 3.1 Aggregate score on community-based land and forest governance in the pilot sites Indicator 3.1.1 Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60 (if 4 sites) – 90 (if 6 sites)	The progress toward the establishment of the Community Forest concession is rated on a scale from 0 to 25 based on detailed criteria (thus a maximum of 150 for 6 sites). Current assessment shows a cumulative score of 86.	Work is now launched in six locations. One CFCL was granted, four applications are on track, and four community forest simple management plans were prepared, and four socioeconomic surveys were carried out for four CFCLs in Dimbelenge Territory-Central Kasai Province.	Assessment of the progress made based on the progress report from the firm supporting the communities in each site.

Annex 1: Closed operations - archived from 2020 & 2021 Annual Reports

a. Cameroon (CLOSED)

i) Narrative reporting on results

Following transfer of funds in October 2016, the team initiated the grant-financed work with the Client and partners and began preparations to sign the Grant Agreement between the World Bank (WB) and the Government of Cameroon. Outstanding legal or administrative issues were addressed at this time.

The Grant Agreement package was prepared and circulated in early 2017 and was signed on November 22, 2017. The Republic of Cameroon shared the Forest Investment Program (FIP) investment plan with the CAFI Executive Board (EB) in November and December 2017. The CAFI EB reviewed the FIP investment plan and their comments were received on March 19, 2018. A technical working session focusing on the investment plan was held during the mission the CAFI EB members organized in Cameroon and held February 26-27, 2018 to discuss expectations regarding the CAFI investment plan. In September 2018, an international consultant together with two national consultants were hired to address the CAFI EB comments and finalize the National Investment Framework (NIF).

The advanced draft NIF was submitted in March 2019 for independent evaluation, with the evaluators' comments circulated in April 2019. These comments revealed, inter alia, the need for: i) a revised theory of change; ii) an alignment with country's development priorities and strategies; and iii) a clear country vision. In addition to these comments, the CAFI EB Bonn expressed its willingness to initiate a policy dialogue with the Government. As a result, a new set of activities were discussed with the CAFI Secretariat during its mission in Yaoundé (June 3-14, 2019). Three national consultants and one international consultant were recruited in October 2019 to: i) support the policy dialogue process; and ii) revise the draft NIF and align it with sectoral priorities in the key land use sectors. Additional consultations were held from October to December 2019 with a high-level meeting held on December 18, 2019.

The main outcome of the grant was partially achieved because a draft NIF was produced and submitted in December 2019, but it still requires further consultations with relevant sectoral ministries and partners. It has resulted in a portfolio of potential forest-smart interventions in low-carbon impact agriculture, landscape restoration, promotion of the efficient use of wood energy, and other cross-cutting aspects, such as land-use planning and governance. Final targeted outputs were achieved. Several consultation meetings were held and benefited about 700 persons (over 30 percent of the participants were women) in the five agroecological zones of Cameroon. Relevant policy dialogue, the finalization of the NIF, and the subsequent negotiation of a letter of intent were not completed by the time the grant closed on December 31, 2019.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1⁵:Cameroon has developed a comprehensive multi-sector NIF for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and an accompanying financial mechanism that would enable channeling of funds for its implementation.</p> <p>Indicator: REDD+ NIF and financial mechanism. Baseline: REDD+ NIF and financial mechanism not yet prepared, consulted on or endorsed. Planned Target: REDD+ NIF and financial mechanism that has been consulted and endorsed by relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>A draft NIF was presented to the CAFI EB, and an advanced draft was shared in March 2019, December 2019 and reviewed by independent evaluators in April 2019. An improved version that considers independent evaluators comments was shared on December 27, 2019.</p>	<p>A final version was not submitted because the draft NIF requires further consultations with relevant sectoral ministries and partners.</p>	<p>CAFI Board Minutes</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Consultancy firm enlisted for the drafting of the NIF document</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 – NIF document drafted Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>A consultancy firm was contracted and a draft NIF was available in December 2017. The draft NIF presented in December 2017 required significant revisions. An international consultant and two national consultants were recruited in September 2018 to improve the document's quality. The Government submitted the draft NIF in March 2019 and four other consultants were recruited in October 2019 to improve the draft NIF, revise the theory of change, present the vision of the land use sector. An improved version was shared on December 27, 2019.</p>		<p>Draft NIF available</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Organization of regional and national consultations/workshops on REDD+ investment priorities, involving key stakeholders (i.e. national and sub-national level, IPs, local communities) for the enrichment and validation of the NIF</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 – Consultations/workshops with relevant stakeholders held Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Several consultation meetings were organized: From 2017 to December 2019, the consultancy firm organized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 10 workshops at the national level and in the 5 agroecological zones of Cameroon (about 700 persons were consulted; over 30% of the participants were women). The government also capitalized on the consultations done during the elaboration of other strategic studies of the REDD+ National Strategy that consulted over 3,000 persons. <p>From October to December 2018, the international and national consultants organized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A kick-off workshop on November 25, 2018. About 60 persons participated and they were from coming from different ministries (Forestry, Environment, Planning, Energy, Health, Social Affairs, Mining, Livestock, Gender Equality, Presidency), government agencies (National Observatory for Climate Change) and development partners (WWF, ProForest, World Bank and GIZ). 	<p>Details of any investment programs/budgets to be streamlined and finalized with a high-level political engagement needed with key actors in sector and sub-sector</p>	<p>Project Activity Report</p>

⁵ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be as outlines in the Project Document so that you report on your actual achievements against planned targets. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A consultation and NIF enrichment workshop were held in March 2019. ○ October-December 2019, additional meetings were held including a meeting with Secretary Generals from line ministries. <p>Meetings were held with Cameroon's Financial and technical Partners based in Yaoundé</p>		
<p>Output 1.3: Analytical work in specific sectors or on specific activities to inform the NIF on key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and other relevant baseline studies.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 – Sectoral analysis report produced Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Need for additional conversation to identify the strategic axes for government commitments (such as non-conversion of certain types of forest as in other LOIs signed by CAFI; sustainable forest exploitation, zero-deforestation commodities etc.) that could form the basis of a future letter of intent in line with present and future drivers of forest loss identified in the national investment framework</p>	<p>It was not done because the draft NIF is still to be endorsed by the CAFI EB.</p>	<p>Project Activity Report</p>
<p>Output 1.4: Design and reinforcing of institutional arrangements to support the execution, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the NIF</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1 – Institutional arrangements established Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>This is part of the draft NIF.</p>		
<p>Output 1.5: Logistical and coordination support for CN-REDD in support of elaborating a National Investment Framework</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1 – NIF document drafted Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>NIF document has been drafted (see above)</p>		
<p>Output 1.6: Communication and knowledge management activities</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.1 – Communication and knowledge materials produced Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>See Output 1.2</p>		

b. Republic of Congo (CLOSED)

i) Narrative reporting on results:

In the Republic of Congo (RoC), the investment planning process for CAFI and the FIP has been jointly prepared in accordance with the investment plan design. After initial delays, the CAFI Preparation Fund Grant Agreement was signed on March 23, 2017.

Since then, diagnoses of agroforestry value chains, fuel wood production, legal and political context, and co-benefits were completed in early 2017. On the basis of its national REDD+ strategy, the Government of RoC produced its investment plan with the support of an international consulting firm. The Government organized extensive consultations during the preparation period, including two sets of consultation events spanning the entire country (33 events in total), gathering approximately 1,036 stakeholders, and a national validation workshop. The Government presented a first draft to the CAFI EB on October 10, 2017, and the CAFI EB provided written comments on November 22, 2017. The FIP Sub-Committee endorsed the investment plan on December 13, 2017. The Government submitted version 7 of the Investment Plan on 28 August 2018, for a second independent review. The recommendations of the second independent review of the Investment Framework were submitted on September 4, 2018; the final version of the investment plan was conditionally adopted, subject to a final review of the Investment Plan on October 29, 2018 by the CAFI EB.

The grant executed by the Government closed on December 31, 2018, and the Bank supervision ended on March 31, 2019. As both child Trust Funds have been legally closed, the financial figures related to this operation are final. Both grants were fully disbursed.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1 Republic of Congo has developed and implemented a single, comprehensive, broadly supported, multi-sector REDD+ NIF to achieve significant results at a large scale.</p> <p>Indicator: REDD+ NIF</p> <p>Baseline: REDD+ NIF not yet prepared, consulted on or endorsed.</p> <p>Planned Target: Single REDD+ NIF that has been consulted and endorsed by development partners, relevant government departments, CSOs and IPs.</p>	Final version conditionally approved on October 2018.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission of version 7a of the NIF. • Decision EB.2018.13.
<p>Output 1.1 Consultancy to take stock of the existing REDD+ documentation, draft, consolidate and produce the NIF</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 – Final report delivered Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Submission of version 6.a of the NIF to the CAFI Secretariat on 7 May 2018.</p> <p>Two independent reviews of the NIF version 6.a sent by the CAFI Secretariat to the Government 22 May 2018.</p> <p>Submission of version 6B of the National Investment Plan for a second independent review. Recommendations of the second independent review of the Investment Framework transmitted on 4 September 2018</p>		NIF
<p>Output 1.2 Consultancy to incorporate the final set of strategic options that address key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the National REDD+ Strategy, and extend the sectoral economic analyses as needed (i.e. industrial agriculture sector, mining sector, others)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 – Final report delivered Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Submission of version 6.a of the NIF to the CAFI Secretariat on 7 May 2018.</p> <p>Two independent reviews of the NIF version 6.a sent by the CAFI Secretariat to the Government 22 May 2018.</p> <p>Submission of version 6B of the National Investment Plan for a second independent review. Recommendations of the second independent review of the Investment Framework transmitted on 4 September 2018</p>		NIF
<p>Output 1.3 Facilitation of cross-sectoral coordination and broad multi-sectoral consensus-building workshops to support the NIF in alignment with the National REDD+ Strategy, with involvement of CONA-REDD and relevant key ministries</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 – Workshops held Baseline: No</p>	<p>Multiple rounds of broad-based consultations and coordination workshops were held.</p> <p>Creation of a Task Force under Prime minister to help facilitate cross sectoral coordination</p>		<p>Activity reports.</p> <p>Nomination Order</p>

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
Planned Target: yes			
Output 1.4 Consultation workshops on the NIF, with involvement of private sector, CSOs, local communities and IPs, at both the national level (in Brazzaville) and at the departmental level Indicator 1.4.1 – Workshops held Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes	33 consultation workshops held. Specific platforms have also been created: - Private Sector Platform - Government/Donors Platform		Workshop minutes.
Output 1.5 Consultancy to design the institutional arrangements in support of the execution, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the NIF, including a manual for implementation and necessary trainings for the concerned institutions Indicator 1.5.1 – Final report delivered Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes	Creation of a Task Force so that NIF's implementation is supervised by Prime Minister		
Output 1.6 Communications and knowledge activities, such as consultancies, dissemination events, production of printed materials, and the production of a communications plan for the implementation phase Indicator 1.6.1 – Communications plan delivered Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes	Outreach workshops have been organized on both NIF and LOI.		

c. Democratic Republic of Congo – PIREDD Sud Ubangi (CLOSED)

i) Narrative reporting on results:

The Integrated REDD+ Program of Sud Ubangi (PIREDD Sud Ubangi) financed by the National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD) was implemented from May 2018 to June 2021. The program sought to enhance agricultural development in the Sud Ubangi province through sustainable land management and emissions reductions from deforestation and forest degradation. Its total funding of US\$ 7 million from the CAFI, through FONAREDD, was implemented in two phases, namely: (i) Phase 1 lasting 36 months with a budget of US\$ 4 million; and (ii) Phase 2 lasting 12 months with the remaining balance of the total funding.

The main achievements of the program and its four activities were to allow for the reforestation of 1,257 hectares of land (out of 2,000 hectares) according to the REDD+ criteria. The reforested areas include coffee plants, cocoa, local fruit trees (avocado, orange, lemon, grapefruit, mango and *safoutier*), as well as a species of caterpillar tree (*Ricinodendron heudolotii*). These orchards belong to approximately 2,500 farming households – including indigenous peoples, women, and youth – all of whom benefitted directly from the project's support in plant and animal food production.

At the end of the program, 98 Local Development Committees (LDC) had been set-up out of the 54 planned after the target objectives were revised, which enabled the members of these committees to be trained and to contribute to discussions on the development of their areas. However, only 13 Natural Resource Management Plans (NRMP), renamed Simple Land Use Plans (SLUP), containing maps essential for strategic documentation and information, have been developed and validated out of the 54 planned. The participatory manner in which these plans were elaborated brought added value to the Public Administration, especially in terms of regional planning which was previously elaborated on the basis of assumptions. This process made it possible to highlight several land conflicts that were previously unknown to the Provincial Administration.

In addition, the program supported four Agricultural and Rural Management Councils (CARG) in the Territories of Bujala, Gemena, Kungu and Libenge through the training of their members on several occasions. This allowed them to assist with the distribution of seedlings to households and LDC in the concerned territories, as well as to provide better supervision of the LDC on the pillars of PIREDD +.

The program also strengthened the capacity of 170 civil servants and government agents working in the province. This capacity building component was highly appreciated because of the themes addressed. It focused on governance and forestry (land tenure, agriculture, agroforestry, urban planning, participatory mapping, family planning, mining and energy). The program also strengthened the operational capacities of the provincial divisions (Land Management, Planning, Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Sustainable Development) by providing 47 motorcycles, thus improving the support provided to communities by government services.

Overall, the implementation of the program generated several achievements, including local communities' awareness of the need to strengthen the protection of their forest heritage and reduce greenhouse gases. The social and environmental impacts of the program are positive in terms of job creation, increased income for rural communities, empowerment of forest communities – particularly women, indigenous peoples and youth – more secure land rights, promotion of sustainable land use practices, conservation of natural habitats, and protection of biodiversity. These achievements contribute to strengthening local capacities, community participation and social cohesion in Sud Ubangi. The participation of the population is reflected, among other things, in the successful protection so far against the exploitation of peatlands and areas of high biodiversity in the province. However, despite the efforts and achievements made, the implementation of the program was disrupted by technical and governance difficulties, which affected its performance.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
<p>Outcome 1 Forest-friendly agricultural investments that improve the livelihoods of rural people, including vulnerable and marginalized people.</p>			
<p>Output 1.1 Forest area under sustainable management or rehabilitated Indicator 1.1.1 – ha Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project activities related to agroforestry and forest management have been implemented. The target is 2000 ha, of which 330 ha are for agroforestry and 1670 ha for perennial crops (coffee, cocoa, fruit and caterpillar trees), the defense of savannah, etc. The project has a target area of 2000 ha. - 330 ha of agroforestry carried out by small agroforestry enterprises, including Miluna: 150 ha, CDI (in collaboration with experts on technical leave) Bwamanda: 50 ha; and INERA Boketa: 30 ha; and 96 hectares by villages under the supervision of CDI Bwamanda agents. - 85 ha for environmental sub-projects 	<p>Disruptions, accessibility, calendar dysfunction, low capacity of workforce mobilization, unconsciousness and low motivation of state agents, etc.</p>	<p>Micro-grants progress report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PV of selections - Activity report of sub-projects - Reports of internal commissions and external commissions - Mission reports of the members of the commissions set up
<p>Output 1.2 Development of sustainable value chains Indicator 1.2.1 – Area planted with perennial crops, under forest cover or agroforestry cultivation Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Cumulatively the outputs are 1257 ha, broken down as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 502 ha of coffee - 378 ha of cocoa - 272 ha of fruit trees - 105 caterpillar trees - 71 ha belong to indigenous people - The whole performance is about 63% - 37 ha dedicated to environmental sub-projects 		<p>Micro-grants progress report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of distribution and supervision missions - CLD plantations
<p>Output 1.3 Savannah area under sustainable management or rehabilitated Indicator 1.2.1 – ha Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>The activities are carried out through environmental sub-projects covering 85 ha, as well as small agro-forestry enterprise activities in the degraded savannah areas of the province.</p>		<p>Micro-grants progress report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity report of sub-projects
<p>Outcome 5 Human activities are better planned to optimize the use of space and reduce their impact on forests.</p>	<p>A study was conducted by OSFAC diagnosing the PIREDD+ intervention zone in 2019, and it synthesized the biophysical environment and created a detailed diagnosis of the Sud Ubangi province in terms of agriculture, livestock, forestry, rural development, environment and land use planning. In 2020, by addressing several activities of different pillars of the program, the project team also worked on the launch of the process of land use planning or spatial planning of the province by the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration of the terms of reference for the mission of the firm that was to develop the Spatial Planning Plan of the Sud Ubangi Province; 	<p>The launch of the project was delayed by Covid-19.</p>	<p>CARG meetings</p> <p>Communities of Bobiton, Bokode, Bominenge, Boyambi and Kaland</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition of various spatial exploitation tools including GIS and remote sensing software, basic data and the schedule for the execution of the fieldwork; - Capacity building for 55 government officials involved and members of civil society (GTCRR) on GIS and participatory mapping, socio-economic surveys (guide produced by FONAREDD and PIREDD+) and farm surveys; and - Beginning of the process of land use planning in the territory of Gemena, Banga Kungu Sector by accompanying the communities of the Bobiton, Bokode, Bominenge, Boyambi and Kalanda groups in the elaboration of PSAT of their lands in collaboration with their neighbors. 		
<p>Output 5.1 Number of administrative sectors, territories and provinces with a land use plan Indicator 5.1.1 – Number Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>Following the production of provincial and territorial land management plans, communities will produce their own land management plans and associated land use and development plans. The totals are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 98 LDC - 13 road maps of the LDC - 13 Natural Resources Management Plans (24%) established - 4 CARG formed in the territories of Budjala, Gemena, Kungu and Libenge 	The launch of the project was delayed due to the complexity of the implementation schedule and insufficient preparation	CARG Meetings Minutes of the restitution meetings with the State services at Gemena
<p>Outcome 8 Good governance ensured through effective, cross-cutting and integrated, transparent, equitable and sustainable implementation of REDD +, based on results, and integrating information, consultation, participation and ownership of all stakeholders, equitably between women and men.</p>	<p>Important meetings and workshops were held to ensure transparent and integrated implementation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) PTBA meeting in March 2020 (budget and schedule) installation of the team program and evaluation of activities (2) March - April 2020, technical working sessions, with FONAREDD's Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. (3) A Provincial Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CPCS) whose mission will be to ensure the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities has been set up with the support of the provincial authorities. (4) April 2020, organization of the CPCS meeting where the PTBA of PIREDD+ SU 2020 activities was presented and validated in the presence of the FONAREDD Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. (5) May 2020. Organize the information and sensitization meeting of the political-administrative authorities, the technical services of the State involved in PIREDD+ SU and the civil society (GTCRR) on the activities of PIREDD+ SU based more on those of the land-use planning pillar. (6) Partnership contracts have been signed with rural radio stations in the province to sensitize stakeholders on climate change and REDD+, environmental education, sustainable management of natural resources, family planning, taking into account gender aspects, etc. (7) Magazine PIREDD+ SU is organized twice a week in partnership with Radio de Développement de l'Ubangi (RDU), which allows the staff to reach the largest number of beneficiaries throughout the province. (8) Organization of capacity building meetings with different stakeholders held in Gemena and in the territories with state actors, civil society, community and territorial representatives on 	Project launching was delayed.	CARG Meetings

	<p>agroforestry and sustainable forest management.</p> <p>(9) Training and sensitization of about 100 women from women's associations, churches, NGOs in the cities of Gemena and Zongo, the territories of Budjala, Gemena, Kungu and Libenge on family planning and women and forests.</p> <p>(10) Organization of working sessions with the CARGs, inspectors and agricultural supervisors on the distribution of seedlings and support to the CLDs in the establishment of seedlings in their community plantations.</p> <p>(11) Organization of the second meeting of the CPCS organized at the end of the supervision mission (monitoring and evaluation) carried out by the FONARED Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.</p>		
<p>Output 8.1 Number of government institutions strengthened or established and operational Indicator 8.1.1 – Number Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>For 2019, 4 CARGs had been created, 66 Unions of Producer Organizations (UOPs) and 534 Peasant Organizations (POs) have been created in the territories of Gemena and Budjala. In 2020, the capacities of 4 CARGs have been strengthened in agroforestry and sustainable forest management. Also, they were involved in the creation and installation of 98 CLDs in the territories of Budjala (34), Gemena (18), Kungu (33) and Libenge (13) and the distribution of seedlings to CLDs, FOs, PAs and individuals. For a rational management of the lands of the community terroirs, PIREDD+ SU in collaboration with all the stakeholders involved at the provincial and territorial levels had proceeded to the structuring of the communities of the groups drawn from the LDC in the 4 territories (Budjala, Gemena, Kungu and Libenge) of the province apart from the two cities (Gemena and Zongo). A total of 98 LDCs have been created and installed in the 98 groups in Southern Ubangi out of 201 in the province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 170 public servants have been trained on governance, forestry, land management, and agriculture - 47 moto bikes availed for capacity building of provincial division on territorial planning, agriculture, rural development, and sustainable development - 20 persons trained in mapping and GIS - 20 socio-economic surveyors - 15 Agriculture surveyors - 01 Economic survey carried out to better evaluate the level of Poverty in Sud Ubangui 	<p>The objective was largely exceeded. 98 CLDs out of the 54 planned</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings with CARGs - CLD structuring report - Minutes of the appointment of members of the organs of the CLDs</p>