

CENTRAL AFRICAN FOREST INITIATIVE
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER, 2023

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: \$38,240,000		Duration	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	\$ 30,000,000	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
Congo Basin Forests - NCA	\$ 1,500,000	Congo Basin Forests - NCA	03/27/2023	08/31/2025	08/31/2025
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, Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist (dmaleki@worldbank.org) Participating Organization (Lead): World Bank 				

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). In 2023, CAFI and the WB agreed to launch a study (financed through interest revenue from the CAFI funds managed by the WB) which aims to develop a system of national capital accounting (NCA) for forest ecosystems and integrating and mainstreaming them into national and sectoral policy planning in 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.

For the 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 [IP]). Two operations (PIREDD Sud Ubangi and PIREDD Mai Ndombe) were approved by the WB and became effective in 2018. The IP project faced several delays at the start and officially began implementing in 2020. All three projects in DRC are beginning to wind down their operations. Sud Ubangi closed in 2022, IP in 2023 and Mai Ndombe will close in 2024.

The closing date for the PIREDD Mai Ndombe project was extended to May 31, 2024. In 2023, the project received the second tranche of funding, which allowed the team to consolidate on-going deforestation and degradation activities as well as start new ones.

The Natural Capital Accounting in the Congo Basin became effective in March 2023 and began implementing in the following month. It began scoping activities and defining potential indicators, as well as hiring consulting teams to support the development of this work. The activity 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.

I. 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, Central African Republic (CAR) and the Republic of Congo (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 the Democratic Republic of Congo (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 2023 calendar year in DRC as the only remaining country with active CAFI grants implemented with the WB. It also includes updates on the progress made by the new regional Congo Forest Basin activity from April to December 2023.

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

II. Financial overview as of December 31, 2023

World Bank Central African Forest Initiative Implementation Single-Donor Trust Fund Disbursement Report as at December 31, 2023																	
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 includes supporting African countries to define their REDD+ investment strategies and financing policy development, investment programs and projects related to REDD+ in Africa.																	
Operation	Code MPTF-O	Amount Approved by CAFI	Actual Expenses by the World Bank	Remainder	Project Code	Trust Fund	Project Name	Execution	TTL	Legal Status	Total TF Amount in USD	Disbursements in USD	Balance in USD	Commitments in USD	Available in USD	Burn Rate	
Projects financed as per the proposals validated by CAFI																	
Preparation NIF Congo	102120	\$ 698,000	\$ 698,000	\$ -	P124292	TF0A3636	Republic of Congo CAFI BETF for REDD+ Investment Plan Preparation	Bank Executed	Pierre Guigon	LCL	\$ 44,206	\$ 44,206	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
						TF0A3637	Preparation of the Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD Plus) Readiness Project	Recipient Executed		LCL	\$ 615,530	\$ 615,530	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
					P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 7,264	\$ 7,264	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
					N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
Preparation NIF Cameroon	102312	\$ 542,000	\$ 542,000	\$ -	P124293	TF0A4357	Cameroon Preparation CAFI national Investment Plan	Bank Executed	Cyrille Valence Ngouana Kengne	LCLS	\$ 142,984	\$ 142,984	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
						TF0A4147	Cameroon Preparation CAFI national Investment Plan	Recipient Executed		LCLS	\$ 296,739	\$ 296,739	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
					P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 83,277	\$ 83,277	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
					N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 19,000	\$ 19,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
Preparation NIF CAR	102121	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	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	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
						TF0A3863	CAFI Preparation Grant for Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Readiness Project	Recipient Executed		Fisseha Tessema Abissa	LCLS	\$ 692,207	\$ 692,207	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%
					P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 50,322	\$ 50,322	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
					N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
Sud Ubangi	105031	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,553,522	\$ 1,400,000	P159037	TF0A4934	FONAREDD - BETF - PARRSA AF - Supervision (Sud Ubangi)	Bank Executed	Nora Kaoues, Amadou Oumar Ba	LCLS	\$ 177,840	\$ 177,840	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
						TF0A4870	FONAREDD complement to PARRSA Additional Financing (Sud Ubangi)	Recipient Executed		Joanne Catherine Gaskill; Amadou Oumar Ba	LCLS	\$ 2,129,663	\$ 2,129,663	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%
					P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 110,497	\$ 64,019	\$ 46,478	\$ -	\$ 46,478	57.9%	
					N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 182,000	\$ 182,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
Mai Ndombe	103850	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 27,690,307	\$ 450,000	P128887	TF0A5593	PIREDD Mai Ndombe - CAFI Phase 1	Bank Executed	Patrice Savadogo; Carolina Giovanelli	Active	\$ 894,166	\$ 717,385	\$ 176,781	\$ -	\$ 176,781	80.2%	
						TF0A5081	Central African Forest Initiative - Phase 1	Recipient Executed		Patrice Savadogo; Carolina Giovanelli	Active	\$ 27,247,383	\$ 25,610,553	\$ 1,636,830	\$ -	\$ 1,636,830	94.0%
					P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 46,082	\$ -	\$ 46,082	\$ -	\$ 46,082	0.0%	
					N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,362,369	\$ 1,362,369	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
Indigenous Peoples	103851	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,525,299	\$ -	P163835	TF0B6046	CAFI AF to Forest Dependent Community Support Project	Bank Executed	Cyrille Valence Ngouana Kengne	LCLS	\$ 109,872	\$ 109,872	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
						TF0A5550	RETF for CAFI AF to Forest Dependent Community Support Project	Recipient Executed		Cyrille Valence Ngouana Kengne	Active	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,325,299	\$ 474,701	\$ -	\$ 474,701	73.6%
					P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ 128	\$ 128	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
					N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	100.0%	
											Total	\$ 36,390,000	\$ 34,009,128	\$ 2,380,872	\$ -	\$ 2,380,872	93.5%

Activities financed from interest payments													
Congo Basin Forests	P180767	TF0C0928	AFW PPCR Leveraging Natural Capital Accounting and Climate Finance for the Congo Basin Forests	Bank Executed	Kanta K. Rigud	Active	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 140,207	\$ 1,359,793			9.3%	
	P157423	TF0A5571	Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration	Bank Executed	See PM&A below	Active	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
	N/A	N/A	Central Units - Cost Recovery	Fee	N/A	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
							Total	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 140,207	\$ 1,359,793	\$ -	\$ -	9.3%

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	\$ 205,010	
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from Cameroon - Final					\$ 83,277							
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from CAR - Final					\$ 50,322							
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from Sud Ubangi - Final					\$ 110,497							
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from Mai Ndombe - Expected					\$ 46,082							
Contribution to Program Management and TF Administration from Indigenous Peoples - Expected					\$ 128							
Income (Interest)					\$ 2,332,436							
Interest committed for additional work					\$ (1,500,000)							
Total resources available for PM&A and extra work					\$ 1,130,005						Total	\$ 205,010
Balance - unallocated					\$ 924,996						Side note - cumul of the Cost recovery (fee)	\$ 1,719,369

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

III. Country Updates

a. Democratic Republic of Congo – PIREDD Mai-Ndombe

i) Narrative reporting on results:

The year 2023 was a busy and successful one for the project. Following the approval of the second tranche of CAFI financing in July 2022 (US\$ 10 million), and the project's restructuring in August 2022, a new set of activities were successfully implemented throughout 2023. During this time, the team also consolidated and completed activities given the project closing date set for May 31, 2024. Achievements mentioned in this update have been secured despite ongoing challenges represented by the isolation of the area and the consequent high logistics costs, as well as rising insecurity, which has become almost permanent in part of the province and leading to temporary suspension of construction works on the berth to ensure safety of the contractor's personnel. In addition, since inception of the CAFI grant (2018), the project faced regular cash flow shortages on the ground due to absence of financial institution in the province, leading to implementation delays and an overrun of operational costs.

The contract with the Delegated Implementation Agency (DIA) was signed in October 2022, which allowed the new activities to effectively start in November 2022 and continue throughout 2023. Key accomplishments included: (i) two main areas of conservation and multi-use in the Tumba-Lediima Natural Reserve were successfully delineated; (ii) agroforestry practices were implemented across 1,459 ha of land (of which 1,213 ha were palm oil, 191 ha were cocoa, 51 ha were cola tree, and four ha were orange); (iii) implementation of six microprojects to support Indigenous Peoples (IPs), offering alternative livelihood opportunities through livestock rearing and beekeeping; (iv) three additional bridges were constructed, contributing to the restoration of connectivity between otherwise inaccessible territories, as well as a completion rate of 71 percent of planned infrastructure works. In total, 29 out of the 41 planned bridges have been constructed due to the actual costs of some bridges exceeding the planned budget; (v) the Lediba ferry infrastructure to be operated on the Kasai river, the only route available for transporting the two districts' farm produce by road, has been completed, despite the deterioration in security conditions in the south of the Kwamouth Territory causing delays in the finalization of the bac and two berths of Lediba; (vi) a project supervision mission confirmed the satisfactory outcome of the rehabilitation of agricultural roads carried out under the first tranche of CAFI financing, which supported the construction of 27 bridges; (vii) the project's Provincial Steering Committee meeting was successfully held in Inongo in June 2023; (viii) blog³ and video⁴ were produced and have been successfully placed on the Congo Basin Platform; and (ix) facilitation of the operationalization of the Provincial Multisectoral Family Planning Committee and the training of peer educators within the Local Development Committees (LDCs).

In terms of progress towards outputs, cumulatively, major results include: (i) the development of 568 LCDs to support communities' self-organization and management; (ii) the participatory development of 568 Natural Resources Management Plans (PGRNs) and five Sustainable Development Plans; (iii) the identification and demarcation of 2,682 ha for community forests; (iv) the establishment of about 7,528 ha of plantations and agroforestry (3,777 acacia and 2,097 of palm oil in savannah, and 1,654 ha of coffee, cocoa) to support livelihoods, sustainable resource management and the availability of wood energy; (v) the protection of 14,228 ha of savannah to allow for natural regeneration and rejuvenation, and (vi) the construction of 24 bridges and 11 culverts, among others.

The creation and revitalization of 568 Local Development Committees, each with validated Natural Resources Management Plans, involved a participatory approach including a full range of landscape stakeholders committed to curbing deforestation and degradation from logging. 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

³ <https://cutt.ly/f4uRiju>

⁴ <https://cutt.ly/r4uRvVp>

coordination mechanism established to 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 about 9,500 farming households (approximately 66,500 people). Moreover, to create an enabling environment, the project supported local governance and institutional strengthening, including consultations, gender mainstreaming and LDC 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 the Global Environment Fund, 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).

In June 2023, a quality monitoring visit was carried out by the project steering committee and representatives from the provincial government. The purpose of this visit was to assess the project's progress and its potential to achieve long-term sustainability of its initiatives. The evaluation found that the project's design, implementation, and staff performance were generally satisfactory. However, recommendations for enhancing efficiency were made, including: (i) adopting technologies that are appropriate to the local context, such as those that align with the type of farming, market access, and other local factors that affect the uptake of agroforestry or plantation practices; (ii) forming strategic partnerships and consolidating interventions to make a tangible impact on reducing deforestation; (iii) promoting gender inclusion and adopting a bottom-up approach to ensure that the interventions reflect the voices and priorities of the local community; (iv) monitoring food consumption patterns, including meal frequency and dietary diversity; and (v) developing reforestation or agroforestry systems with a long-term perspective that offer multiple streams of income, making them more appealing to farmers.

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 and accelerating the demographic transition and seizing the demographic dividend. 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 undergone during 2023 included 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 throughout project implementation, including during the current reporting period, such as: (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) timeframe 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. The extension of the project closing date to May 31, 2024, allowed communities to complete the cycle that makes the supported planting activities economically viable and the rolling out of an exit strategy.

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	1,778	The project maintained the plantation and established new ones (1,681 + 85 ha oil palm + 12 ha orange and cocoa). This is below the planned target of 10,000 ha. It was not possible to find large areas in forested landscapes to implement these investments to the extent planned.	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	2,097	Out of a target of 1,650 ha (of which 990 ha during Phase 1), the project has realized 2,097 ha of palm oil agroforestry with communities, or 127% of the final 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 Planned Target: 3,350 ha agroforestry; 30,000 ha set aside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,777 ha agroforestry • 14,043 ha of exclosures 		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 Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 600; 10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 568 Natural Resources Management Plans (NRMP) developed with Local Development Committees (LCD); • 4,151 ha identified and demarcated for community forests. 	Cash flow constraints due to the increase in associated unit costs (an average of USD 3,500 negotiated compared with a budget of USD 2,450) impacted on performance. Despite this, progress has been made since 2022 (480 NRMP, and 2,194 ha community forests), also thanks to awareness raising campaigns for beneficiaries.	Project's reporting
Outcome 4 – Human activities are better planned to optimize the use of space and reduce their impact on forests			

<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>Work on updating and validating the provincial and territorial Sustainable Development Plans (SDP), including the drafting of Sector Sustainable Development Plans (SDP), scheduled for execution during this reporting period, was put on hold to prioritize and reframe activities with potential of higher impact or with higher risk of climatic hazards, in view of foreseeable cash flow constraints.</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). As part of the project exit strategy discussion are ongoing so that another new project get finalized the land edits</p>	<p>Edict</p>
<p>Output 5.2 Functional land coordination</p> <p>Indicator 5.2.1 – N/A Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The project kept reinforcing the Land Coordination during implementation of 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>568</p>	<p>Achievement of 96% of overall target (568/600).</p>	<p>Provincial map Participation map</p>
<p>Output 5.5 Agriculture and Cadastral Services are functional</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Memoranda of understanding with the different technical services are signed and many of their staff participate in the project</p>	<p>Project's reporting</p>

Indicator 5.5.1 – N/A Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes		work (agriculture, land use planning, environment, rural affairs, interior).	
Output 5.6 Village areas mapped in a participatory way Indicator 5.6.1– Percentage Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 100	96%	Achievement of 96% of overall target (568/600).	Management Plans
Outcome 6 – Human pressure on forests, linked to migratory phenomena and demographic dynamics, is reduced			
Output 6.1 Contraceptive prevalence increased. Indicator 6.1.1 – Percentage Baseline: 5 Planned Target: 10	0%	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	Project's reporting
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 Indicator 6.2.1 – Number Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 180,000	8,399	4% of target achieved.	Project's reporting
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			
Output 7.1 Number of government institutions strengthened or established and operational Indicator 7.1.1 – Number; Provincial Forest Council established; Rural Agriculture Management Committee established Baseline: 0;0;0 Planned Target: 600;1;19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 568 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. 		Statutes and rules of procedure
Output 7.2 Participants in consultation activities during the implementation phase of the project	Since the launching of the project activities, about 135,990 people have been consulted, sensitized and/or trained, including 103,362		Attendance list Activities report

Indicator 8.1.2 – Number disaggregated by gender Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60,000	men (76%), 32,928 women (24%), 11,566 PA (8%) and 124,424 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 (FIP) - Dedicated Grant Mechanism window (DGM).

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 usually only occur after at least a year of implementation). In 2017, the FDCSP faced 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 safeguards 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. However, at that time, CARITAS Congo did not comply with financial management requirements (delays in the submission of the audit report), which meant that 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. Six micro-projects were completed in August 2021 and 13 others were planned. 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 closed on June 30, 2023.

The project disbursement matched that of the FIP-DGM grant with results attributable to both grants. The overall disbursement ratio reached 84.84% on December 31, 2023. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) was not delivered in the six-month window after closing (i.e., by December 31, 2023) and the delivery was extended to May 31, 2024. However, the ICR Main Contributor undertook field missions to DRC in November 2023.

By June 30, 2023, the following results had been achieved: (i) three local community forest concessions (CFCL) were granted to Batwa Bushobe (28,536,367 ha), Batwa Lokombe (40,684,387 ha), and Batwa Kembe (46,545,909 ha) in Mweka territory, Kasai province; (ii) the IP law enacted in 2022 was disseminated (305,450 copies of communication materials were produced including translation of the law into four local languages; 93,944 copies of a training kit produced and awareness sessions targeting 10,000 IPs were held in the following provinces: Tshopo, Uturi, Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, Maniema, Mai-Ndombe, Equateur, Sud-Ubangi, Lomamie, Sankuru, Kasai Central); and (iii) 13 microprojects were implemented, with tangible results (construction of 19 socioeconomic infrastructures: water point; warehouse for agroforest products; cassava/maize grinding unit, rehabilitation of 29 km of agricultural roads using labor intensive works, etc.)

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%	78% (due to 15 out of 19 territories) confirming the participation of IP and local community leaders in land and forest management discussions (which exceeds the final target of 70%). The law on Indigenous Peoples’ rights was enacted on July 15, 2022, and gazetted on November 16, 2022. The land tenure policy, the land use planning policy and their respective draft laws were respectively approved in April and June 2022 by the council of ministers. They all reflect IPs' rights.	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 2.1 IPLC satisfaction rate regarding IPLC representativeness in the discussions on land use held by the CN-REDD and CONAREF Indicator 2.1.1 – % Baseline: N/A Planned Target: 70%	74 percent of IPLC representatives are being satisfied with the participation of IPs' and local communities’ leaders in REDD events/ CONAREF consultations (which exceeds the final target of 70%).	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. Four CFCLs were granted, four community forest simple management plans were prepared, and four socioeconomic surveys were carried out for four CFCLs respectively in Dimbelenge and Mweka Territories-Central Kasai and Kasai Provinces.	Assessment of the progress made based on the progress report from the firm supporting the communities in each site.

c. Congo Basin Forests – Leveraging Natural Capital Accounting and Climate Finance for the Congo Basin Forests

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Progress on Natural Capital Accounts development:

Preparatory works to develop forest natural capital accounts and build associated capacity at the targeted ministries of planning, economy, environment and forests, and statistical agencies are completed. Completed works include:

- Recruitment of an experienced consulting firm (Anchor Environmental Consultants) through a competitive process following WB procurement procedures to support the technical work of preparing forest natural capital accounts and conduct capacity building. The selected firm signed a contract with a total value of US\$ 744,390, with the contract scheduled to end in August 2025. The firm is currently implementing the natural capital accounting (Work Pillar 1) and capacity building activities (Work Pillar 2).
- Designation of focal points from ministries of economy and finance, planning, environment, and forests to coordinate the program implementation for the government side.
- Hosted kick-off meeting in March 2023 with designated focal points from ministries of economy, finance, environment, and forests.
- Completed scoping work in November 2023 to identify the potential sets of forest accounts and types of ecosystem services, global datasets to be used for accounts development for each country and define implementation timelines through the end of August 2025.
- Preparations for field missions to launch and support the implementation of natural capital account work in each country. The 2024 missions were planned for the following dates: (i) Cameroon/Yaoundé from January 25-26; (ii) Republic of Congo/Brazzaville from January 29-31; (iii) DRC from February 29 – March 1; (iv) Equatorial Guinea in March; and (v) CAR from March 11-12. They include a technical workshop on forest natural capital accounts methodology, data availability, timelines, and initial capacity building activities.

Progress on capacity building and sensitization activities:

- Preparation of training materials/presentations on natural capital accounting methodologies and its mainstreaming into decision making, applications and good examples of natural capital accounts in informing national planning, and carbon markets.
- Identified and selected focal points and experts from the relevant Ministries for capacity building.
- Initial timelines for trainings/regular meetings through 2024 are identified with focal points.

Progress on developing a roadmap for climate finance and carbon markets:

- As a part of planned series of dialogues, side-events were organized at the Africa Climate Summit and Week in September 2023 in Nairobi, and at Three Basins Summit in October 2023 in Brazzaville to discuss/assess challenges and opportunities of climate finance and carbon markets for Congo Basin countries. The events brought together key stakeholders, including government officials, development partners, regional actors working on forest protection, climate change and development issues.
- Individual consultants were hired to prepare background (technical) papers on ‘Financing Innovations and Instruments for the Congo Basin’ and the ‘Innovate Forest risk model for alternative incentives approaches to finance forest protection in high-forest, low-deforestation countries’. These works are currently underway.
- Expression of interest advertised to recruit a consulting firm to assess readiness and develop roadmap for carbon markets (climate finance) for each country. Six firms are shortlisted out of the total 13 firms that applied. The process of selecting a final consulting firm following the WB procurement procedures to assess readiness and

develop a roadmap for climate finance and carbon market has started and is currently underway. The total proposed value of this contract is US\$ 700,000.

ii) **Indicator Based Performance Assessment**

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 – Increased sensitization and institutional capacity to produce and use NCA for sustainable management of forests. (Note: All activities planned to achieve this outcome target are currently in progress and on the track of a plan.)			
Output 1.1 Indicator 1.1.1 – N/A Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Adequate/satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchanges/dialogues, including kick-off workshop, with designated focal points from ministries of economy and finance, planning, environment, and forests. Initial training provided to 13 experts from Cameroon, 19 from Republic of Congo, 21 from Gabon, 30 from Democratic Republic of Congo, 14 from Central African Republic, and 18 from Equatorial Guinea. 	On track.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidebooks and training modules for production, management, and use of NCA for policymakers and practitioners (will be completed by 2024). Mainstreaming Forest Natural Capital Accounting (NCAs) into National Planning: Adjusted Macroeconomic Indicators (Country level) (will be completed by the end of 2025).
Outcome 2 – NCAs mainstreamed in the national economic planning and decision-making. (Note: All activities planned to achieve this outcome target are currently in progress and on the track of a plan.)			
Output 2.1 Indicator 2.1.1 – N/A Baseline: N/A Planned Target: Adequate/satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping report Exchanges/dialogues with the ministries of economy and planning, and statistical agencies has begun. 	On track.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional synthesis report - Using NCA for sustainable management of Congo Basin Forest (will be completed by 2025). Congo Basin Forests and Forest Ecosystem Accounts - Country Reports (will be completed by the end of 2024).
Outcome 3 – Increased preparedness and engagement to harness global climate financing and carbon market. (Note: All activities planned to achieve this outcome target are currently in progress and on the track of a plan.)			
Output 3.1 Indicator 3.1.1 – N/A Baseline: N/A Planned Target: Adequate/satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two side-events were organized at the Africa Climate Summit and Week in September 2023 in Nairobi, and at the Three Basins Summit in October 2023 in Brazzaville Draft report on ‘Financing Innovations and Instruments for the Congo Basin’ 	On track.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country assessments and roadmaps for climate finance and carbon market for pipeline development Policy papers on Financing Innovations and Instruments for the Congo Basin forests

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|--|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application of forest at-risk model to Republic of Congo has started | | |
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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"> o A consultation and NIF enrichment workshop were held in March 2019. o 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>	<p>Final version conditionally approved on October 2018.</p>		<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 heudelotii*). 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>	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
<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. 	Project launching was delayed.	CARG Meetings

	<p>(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 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>