



CANEVAS DE RAPPORT DES PROJETS FINANCES PAR L'INITIATIVE POUR LA FORET DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE (CAFI)¹ ET FONAREDD

Les obligations de reporting (narratif et financier) pour les projets recevant des financements CAFI et FONAREDD sont rappelées dans une note disponible publiquement [ici](#)²

Rapport Annuel.

Période du 1.1.2023. au 31.1.2023.

| | |
|---|--|
| Titre du projet: | Estimation de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts et des facteurs directs actuels et historiques associés à ces processus à l'aide de SEPAL |
| Numéro de référence MPTF du projet :² | UNJP/GLO/103/UNJ |
| Organisation de mise en œuvre : | FAO |
| Rapport soumis par : Nom : Tiina Vähänen Titre : Deputy Director, NFO Organisation : FAO Adresse email : tiina.vahanen@fao.org | |
| Contact en cas de besoin de clarification : Nom : Rémi d'Annunzio Titre : Forestry Officer Organisation : FAO Adresse email : remi.dannunzio@fao.org | |

Veuillez indiquer si ce rapport a été approuvé par le comité de pilotage du projet :

Oui

Non

Si oui, quand : le COPIL s'est réuni le 28 Mars, sans objections au rapport

Si non, date anticipée d'examen en comité de pilotage du projet :

¹ Ce canevas est relatif à la présentation des rapports annuel et semestriel des organisations de mise en œuvre des programmes financés par CAFI, y compris via le FONAREDD en RDC. Les rapports annuels couvrent la période du 1er janvier au 31 décembre. Les rapports semestriels couvrent la période du 1er janvier au 30 juin.

²https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YndKt5KEULfKU0hCkr9FkY6i99cczf5T&authuser=secretariatcafi%40gmail.com&usp=drive_fs

Instructions pour le format du rapport

- Inclure une liste des abréviations et acronymes principaux
- Numéroté toutes les pages, sections et paragraphes
- Le rapport doit être soumis en un seul document Word ou pdf, à l'exception du tableau 5.1 qui doit être transmis sous format Excel
- Référencer clairement les annexes en utilisant des notes de bas de pages ou des hyperliens dans le corps du rapport
- Fournir des hyperliens à tous les livrables finalisés (rapports, études, cartes, etc) dans le respect de la politique d'accès à l'information de CAFI, disponible en Annexe 1 des Termes de Référence de CAFI
- Pour rappel, les rapports annuels sont rendus publics par CAFI sous format pdf

List of Abbreviations

COTECH – technical committee

COPIL – Steering committee

DIAF – Division des Inventaires et Aménagement Forestiers (RDC)

MINFOF – Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune (Cameroon)

SBAE – Sample Based Area Estimation

SEPAL - System for earth observation, data access, processing, analysis for land monitoring

Table des matières

| | |
|--|---|
| List of Abbreviations | 3 |
| 1. Données clés du projet | 6 |
| 2. Résumé des progrès réalisés par le projet | 7 |
| 3. Défis de mise en œuvre | 7 |
| 3.1 Défis liés au contexte du pays | 7 |
| 3.2 Défis inhérents au projet | 8 |
| 3.3 Commentaires | 9 |
| 4. Evaluation de la performance du projet | 1 |
| 4.1 Evaluation de la performance du projet sur base des indicateurs du cadre logique | 1 |
| 4.2 Etat d’avancement de mise en œuvre des activités du projet pour la période de rapportage | 5 |
| 5. Résultats du Projet | 1 |
| 5.1 Contributions du projet à l’atteinte des indicateurs du cadre de résultats de CAFI | 1 |
| 5.2 Contributions du projet à l’atteinte des jalons de la Lettre d’intention | 1 |
| 6. Communication et promotion | 1 |
| 6.1 Illustration spécifique | 1 |
| 6.2 Stratégie et plan de communication | 1 |
| 7. Exécution financière | 2 |
| 7.1 Décaissements | 2 |
| 7.2 Contrats | 4 |
| 7.3 Gestion financière, approvisionnement et ressources humaines | 4 |
| 7.4 Mobilisation de ressources | 4 |
| 7.5 Audits | 4 |
| 7.6 Révisions budgétaires | 4 |
| 8. Suivi évaluation et apprentissage du projet | 5 |
| 8.1 Etat d’avancement du plan de suivi du projet | 5 |
| 8.2 Evaluations | 6 |
| 8.3 Intégration des leçons apprises | 6 |
| 8.4 Révisions programmatiques (le cas échéant) | 7 |
| 9. Thèmes transversaux | 7 |
| 9.1 Genre, peuples autochtones et autres groupes vulnérables | 7 |
| 9.2 Respect des standards environnementaux et sociaux | 7 |
| 10. Gestion des risques | 8 |

| | | |
|------|---|---|
| 10.1 | Matrice de gestion des risques sur la base de l'analyse effectuée | 8 |
| 10.2 | Évaluation de la transparence et de l'intégrité | 8 |
| 11. | Récapitulatif des livrables | 8 |
| 12. | Annexes | 9 |

1. Données clés du projet

| | |
|--|---|
| Titre du projet | Estimation de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts et des facteurs directs actuels et historiques associés à ces processus à l'aide de SEPAL |
| Numéro de référence MPTF du projet | UNJP/GLO/103/UNJ |
| Hyperlien du document de projet ³ | https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1x2xgnfTXg0AdY7l6yiy6oiR8xaFsn8HQ?usp=drive_link |
| Zone(s) d'intervention(s) du projet | Cameroun, Guinée Equatoriale, Gabon, République Centrafricaine, République du Congo, République Démocratique du Congo |
| Institutions ou ministères de tutelle | |
| Organisations partenaires participantes de niveau 1 ⁴ | FAO |
| Budget total du projet (USD) | 2,442,000 |
| Durée totale du projet (mois) | 33 months |
| Date d'approbation du projet par le Conseil d'administration de CAFI ou le Comité de pilotage du FONAREDD | 23.06.2020 |
| Date de réception des premiers fonds du MPTF | 27.08.2020 |
| Date d'approbation du 1 ^{er} Plan de Travail Budgétisé Annuel par le comité de pilotage du projet | 23.06.2020 |
| Date de clôture initiale | 22.02.2020 |
| Date de clôture révisée le cas échéant | 31.07.2024 |
| Dépenses du 01/01 au 31/12 de l'année de rapportage | USD 466,399 |
| Dépenses globales cumulatives (USD) au 31/12 de l'année de rapportage | 1,453,365 |
| Taux de consommation sur l'ensemble des tranches reçues | 59.5% |
| Date et lien de l'évaluation à mi-parcours le cas échéant | Click or tap to enter a date. Insérer hyperlien si l'évaluation est publique |
| | |

³ L'ensemble des documents de projet se trouve sur le Drive CAFI https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1RhAT_Hc5jycgw40xr7YZM57jV4zQFadQ. Sélectionner Country documents / Le pays ou regional / programming / active portfolio / numéro et nom du projet

⁴ Il s'agit des organisations qui ont reçu un financement direct du Bureau MPTF dans le cadre du projet.

2. Résumé des progrès réalisés par le projet

| Progrès au cours de 2023 | Résultats obtenus de manière cumulative depuis le début du projet |
|--|---|
| <p>Forest management and governance is improved thanks to the application of global knowledge to mitigate climate change, with a focus on reducing poverty and contributing to sustainable development.</p> | |
| <p>Indicateur effet 1 : Outcome: Standardized methodology agreed, tested and applied to assess the trends of deforestation and forest degradation and quantify current and historical direct drivers using cloud-computing solutions and free and open-source tools for forest monitoring</p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a new public FAO project website and SEPAL documentation for the methodological approach in three languages; • New ensemble Sample Based Area Estimates (sSBAE) approach to estimating area and confidence intervals of deforestation and degradation, with customized approaches for the CAFI region; • Capacity development with online webinar series in French and spanish • Peer-reviewed scientific publication on the drivers analysis and webinar; • Interactive Story Map in English, French and Spanish summarizing methods and results from first phase of the project (2015-2020) • Socio-economic data collection in two pilot sites ; • Publication of a peer-reviewed literature review paper on the methodological approaches and analytical scales of deforestation drivers studies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and pilot of a new global methodology to assess forest cover change over time, and the associated direct drivers using an ensemble analysis approach ; • Development of a robust approach to visually interpret deforestation, degradation and associated drivers using open-source tools (Collect Earth Online) ; • Development of a comprehensive, regularly updated online database with data available for download ; • Dissemination of the methodology, results, accessible data and bibliography online ; • Sharing of regional data and methods for use in other applications and landscapes; • Design of a replicable methodology to collect relevant socio-economic information and perspectives through discussion group and household surveys ; • Development of a machine learning model to identify risk of degradation and deforestation from direct drivers (for input into GEO4LUP land use planning support) |

3. Défis de mise en œuvre

Présentez les défis et difficultés qui ont caractérisé la période de rapportage (semestre/année) ainsi que, le cas échéant, les mesures prises pour les surpasser.

3.1 Défis liés au contexte du pays

There have been major challenges signing LOAs with ministerial counterparts in Cameroun and the Central African Republic. In Cameroun, a ministerial turnover changed the active and engaged focal points. It took time for replacements to be identified and the engagement process had to start anew, along with the recruitment of a new national consultant to accompany the process. FAO Cameroun prepared background materials and information on the project to share with MINFOF and actively sought meetings and collaboration but the process was slow. This was later hindered by MINFOF requesting to change the legal language in the standard FAO LOA draft which requires a long clearance and approval process. This meant the LOA could not be signed in 2023 but is expected to be signed in 2024. In the meantime, the MINEPDED approached FAO asking to be included in the project and an LOA has been drafted. It was requested to first communicate and coordinate with the MINEPAT, the preferred CAFI partner in Cameroun and engage the CAFI focal point, and this has added new steps to the process. A third LOA is being drafted with the University of Yaoundé I to organize technical sessions and training to support the CEO validation process.

In Central African Republic there much back and forth with the Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche. In order to control the management of funds in each Ministry, the country has put in place a lengthy process to obtain the required documentation needed to open a dedicated bank account to receive funds, which is a requirement for FAO LOAs. This is further hindered by the bank's complicated and bureaucratic processes. The national consultant worked tirelessly in these efforts to appease and understand the process, which was further affected by turnover of focal points and frustration within the ministry concerning these new procedures. This meant the LOA could not be signed in 2023, but is expected to be signed early 2024.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo there is an LOA to engage DIAF for official activities such as workshops and technical sessions. However, there is an additional special procedure in place for direct payments to technicians to cover their time and engage them in the project. Unfortunately, while LOA payments are made according to specific deliverables and timelines, direct payments are made monthly for a specific period of time. It came to our attention that several of the technicians were not attending meetings and not contributing to the project activities. Meetings with DIAF were held to encourage their participation and catch up but did not reach a reasonable conclusion, and stopping the direct payments was not a viable alternative to keep the partnership fruitful. DIAF is a strong partner in the validation process due to data sovereignty and the DIAF mandate. The issue seems to be a greater one of a single ministry being the producer, keeper and validator of its own data which may hinder the participation of independent review or actors. We hope to use the next COPIL meeting to find a way to encourage the DIAF to engage with other partners. The national consultant in DRC also had to be replaced to move the project forward, and the recruitment process is underway in order to implement new LOAs with DIAF and other organizations in DRC.

3.2 Défis inhérents au projet

Another obstacle worth mentioning is the evolution of data, algorithms and approaches. In the aim of developing innovative and state-of-the-art tools, there is a drawback in that methods are constantly evolving. The new eSBAE models are novel and only have been piloted in a few counties. The CAFI project presented an operational scaling up over an entire region, testing the limits of our processing capacities. It provides an excellent testing ground, and helped FAO learn a great deal and improve the processing steps, but for the project it meant discovering processing bugs and issues which had to be addressed and updated as we were implementing them. It often meant we had to re-start processing of the datasets, which takes up to several weeks.

Finally, all these methods, whether the single algorithm approach or ensemble methods always require a substantial amount of validation which is provided through tedious visual interpretation. Outside of national forest inventories and assessments (which are currently not available in the CAFI study countries), no other readily datasets available (Global Forest Watch, TMF, RADD, LUCA etc..) provide the spatial and temporal validation to reach level of accuracy and precision required for international requirements and standards for forest assessments. Our visual interpretation validates data specifically for the study region and for the specific time period considered. This is crucial, because in order to meet the expected accuracy targets, a significant amount of validation data needs to be produced and we have experienced first-hand how monotonous and time consuming this process is. It is a constant challenge to engage the partners and when undertaken over long time periods the quality of data decreases with user

fatigue. The expected solutions include advocating for larger confidence intervals or lower accuracy to manage expectations and to use model-assisted approaches to reduce the dependency on potentially flawed visual interpreted data.

3.3 Commentaires

Il s'agit ici de mettre en avant des éventuels points de blocage ou tout autre information utile à la compréhension de l'avancement du projet.

The time needed to officially approve the project extensions was not entirely considered when requesting extensions, and the proposed project timelines in the end were too short and ambitious. In late 2022 the first project extension was approved; however, the activities could not officially start until the funds were released a few months later in 2023– this led to month of delays due to having to re-start the program, having to re-hire national staff, losing a critical consultant in DRC, and needing to put all new LOAs in place. This process unfortunately occurred again 2023, when the extension was not approved until after the end date of October 31, 2023. It meant that all previous LOAs had expired – this was particularly crucial with the LOA with CIFOR, which was not signed until beginning of October, and could only be active for a few weeks limiting the amount of time and resources available for the socio-economic activities. This work package is further affected by the fact that we need to find and engage new partners to replace RFUK for this activity and adding them to the FAO approved list of LOA recipients is unfortunately another slow procedure which requires a lot of effort and paperwork from the recipient.

4. Evaluation de la performance du projet

4.1 Evaluation de la performance du projet sur base des indicateurs du cadre logique

En utilisant le **Cadre logique révisé et validé lors du dernier COPIL du projet**, veuillez faire le point sur la réalisation des produits dans le tableau 2. Lorsqu'il n'a pas été possible de recueillir des données ou des lignes de base sur les indicateurs, expliquez pourquoi, et apportez des clarifications sur comment et quand ces lignes de base et/ou données seront recueillies.

| Produits | Indicateurs | Ligne de base ⁵ | Cible visée pour la période de rapportage | Valeur atteinte pour la période de rapportage | Valeur 2021 | Valeur 2022 | Valeur actuelle (en cumulatif) ⁶ | Cible finale dans le prodoc ⁷ | Cible finale révisée le cas échéant | Hyperlien et numéro de la décision d'approbation de la révision de la cible le cas échéant | Commentaires ⁸ |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Output 1. Standardized methodology agreed, tested and applied to assess the trends of deforestation and forest degradation and quantify current | methodology agreed on to produce information on direct drivers | 0 methods | 1 piloted method | 100% | 50 | 75 | 100 | 100 | | | An improved methodology has been developed in 2023 |

⁵ Préciser l'unité.

⁶ Indiquer la valeur à l'issue de la période de rapportage.

⁷ Indiquer la cible telle que renseignée dans le document de projet.

⁸ Les commentaires doivent inclure les raisons pour les progrès significatifs, les retards ou changements le cas échéant.

Canevas de rapport– Projet financé par CAFI et FONAREDD - 2023

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| and historical direct drivers using cloud-computing solutions and free and open-source tools for forest monitoring | Systematized information available to facilitate strategic planning and decision making of institutions | 0 information available | Readily available information | 100% | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 | | | Project websites, story map, interactive maps and data |
| Output 2. Forest Change Map 2015-2023 | Number of dense time series processed by administrations and institutions to monitor forest changes between 2015 and 2023 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | Time series have been re-processed every year for new time periods and with new methods |
| | Percentage of women actively participating in each national working session | 0 | 30% | 40% | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | | | Gender ratio is 40% in core project team (chief technical advisor and 4 national consultants); for the technical teams, there is a 50% gender ratio in DRC; 25% in Gabon |
| | A forest change map (2015-2023) produced by each recipient country | 0 | 0 | 50% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | eSBAE is a statistical approach to estimate areas and precision, while these can be plotted spatially, it is preferable to use these data to used to derive maps through spatial modelling in 2024 |
| Output 3. Current and historical direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Central Africa identified, quantified, discussed and agreed | Number of sets of Standard operating procedures (SOP) ensuring the quality of the assessments of forest changes and direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation developed by national | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | The methodology has been developed and consistently applied throughout the project |

Canevas de rapport– Projet financé par CAFI et FONAREDD - 2023

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|--|--|---|---|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|------|--|--|---|
| on with the different partners | administrations and institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of women actively participating in each national working session | 0 | >30% | 40% | 32% | 32% | 32% | 30% | | | for the technical teams, there is a 50% gender ratio in DRC; 25% in Gabon |
| | A report on forest changes and current and historical direct drivers of deforestation and degradation is published and validated by each member of the Technical Committee | 0 | 1 report validated by technical committee | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 peer-reviewed article, and 1 draft FAO white paper |
| Output 4. Geospatial module to inform land use planning developed in SEPAL and tested in two pilot areas | Indicator 4.1: Number of socio-economic field surveys conducted in the pilot areas to collect additional information to that provided by technical partners | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | no surveys performed in 2023 |
| | Indicator 4.2: Percentage of women actively participating in each team in charge of a field survey | 0 | >30% | 0 | 0 | 30% in DRC; 25% in Cam | 30% | >30% | | | no surveys performed in 2023 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|----|----|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | erou n | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.3: A module in SEPAL (Geo4LUP) generating geospatial information to support land use planning is developed and tested in the pilot areas | 0 | 2 field tests conducted | 2 desk studies applying the model | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | a peer-reviewed manuscript was developed applying the model to 2 trans-boundary landscapes in the study region |
| | Indicator 4.4: Number of assessments of the impacts of past land use policies and plans using Geo4LUP conducted | 0 | 2 (at least 1 per pilot zone) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| Output 5. Project results and lessons learnt disseminated for global knowledge, and potential for scaling up at global level defined | Indicator 5.1: Number of regional consultations where the multi-stakeholder audience will receive additional information on the use of spatial data in the process of designing land use planning | 0 | At least 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | >1 | | | Planned for 2024 in the context of cocoa mapping cameroun |
| | Indicator 5.2: Number of presentations of the project's outputs in fora and in Global and South-South exchanges | 0 | >3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 15 | >3 | | | FAO drivers webinar, GFOI plenary, ICCB , south-south degradation exchange, Global Forest Watch Voices: Women Changemakers in Forest Monitoring; Forest & Elephants Symposium , MapBiomass Global Meeting |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----|-----|---|---|-----|---|--|--|---|
| | Indicator 5.3: Number of knowledge materials presenting the projects findings, results and best practices published | 0 | >6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | In 2023 a Story Map and peer-reviewed article were produced |
| | Indicator 5.4: Percentage of best practice case studies focusing on achievements of women published | 0 | >1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | | | There is a draft case study featuring Josefina from Equatorial Guinea |

Note :

- Les produits, les indicateurs et les cibles devront être présentés **tels qu'ils apparaissent dans le cadre logique du projet** de manière à rendre compte des accomplissements par rapport aux objectifs du Projet.
- Si les cibles sont modifiées, précisez-le.

4.2 Etat d'avancement de mise en œuvre des activités du projet pour la période de rapportage

Fournir un état des lieux des progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre des activités principales prévues dans le PTBA de l'année de rapportage. Reproduire ou fournir un hyperlien au PTBA approuvé en début d'année.

| Activité prévue dans le PTBA de l'année en cours | Produit ⁹ (ex. 1.1) | Cible prévue dans le PTBA | Chronologie prévue pour cette activité ¹⁰ | Valeur atteinte | Statut à la fin de la période de rapportage | Progrès et/ou défis attendus au cours de l'année suivante |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Methodology and institutional setup | 1.1 | Signed LOAs with each country | From January-March, 2023 | LOAs with DRC,EQG,GAB | 50% | Unwillingness of ministries to undertake the necessary steps to sign LOAs ; other interested ministries have been identified |

⁹ Indiquer seulement le numéro du Produit dans lequel s'inscrit l'activité.

¹⁰ Merci de vous référer au calendrier de mise en œuvre du cadre logique du projet.

Canevas de rapport– Projet financé par CAFI et FONAREDD - 2023

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|---|-----|---|---|--|------|--|
| 2. Forest Change Map | 2.1 | Time series analysis 2015-2022 | From January-June, 2023 | eSBAE processed for all countries | 100% | A revised methodology has been developed for 2023 and calculations will be re-done |
| | 2.2 | Land use map for 2022 | From January-August, 2023 | Mosaics and training data prepared | 50% | It was decided by the COTECH to create the land use map for 2023 instead |
| | 2.3 | Time series analysis for first half of 2023 | From September-December, 2023 | SEPAL scripts developed | 50% | It was decided to perform the entire time series analysis for all of 2023 in 2024 |
| | 2.4 | National change statistics (2015-2022) | From September-December, 2023 | Preliminary data derived for Gabon, DRC | 30% | CEO point validation not complete for some countries by end of 2023 |
| 3. Drivers and data analysis | 3,1 | Design of a sampling system for calibration and validation | From July-October, 2023 | eSBAE samples extracted for all countries | 100% | Difficulties in getting all data validated by partners ; some data did not meet quality expectations |
| | 3.2 | Production of calibration/validation of direct drivers and disturbances | From October-December, 2023 | Samples validated in DRC, COG, GAB, EQG, CAR | 66% | LOA signed in Cameroun in early 2024 will allow samples to be validated, further quality control expected in CAR and DRC |
| 4. Geospatial module to inform land use planning developed in SEPAL and tested in two pilot areas | 4.1 | Sites selected and LOAs with partners | From September to October, 2023 | Updated survey tools integrating feedback | 20% | Sites have been selected but local partners not yet identified |
| | 4.2 | Data Collection | From November, 2023 to July 2024 | Data collected in 4 more pilot sites | 0% | Delays in establishment of LOA with CIFOR before 31 October project deadline, and the extension approved a few weeks later |

Canevas de rapport– Projet financé par CAFI et FONAREDD - 2023

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----|--|
| | | | | | | prevented this work from being conducted |
| 5. Project results and lessons learnt disseminated for global knowledge, and potential for scaling up at global level defined | 5.1 | Diffusion of results and trainings | From January to December, 2023 | Webinars, trainings, COTECH, Google Classroom | 90% | Final dissemination of methods planned to include latest eSBAE scripts |
| | 5.4 | Knowledge management, data portal and online products | From January to December, 2023 | Website, story map, infographics, database, SEPAL docs, GitHub | 90% | Updates to SEPAL docs needed to include customized eSBAE scripts; |

5. Résultats du Projet

5.1 Contributions du projet à l'atteinte des indicateurs du cadre de résultats de CAFI

N/A

5.2 Contributions du projet à l'atteinte des jalons de la Lettre d'intention

N/A

6. Communication et promotion

6.1 Illustration spécifique

A major milestone of the project in 2023 was the publication of the [peer-reviewed article in Land Use Policy entitled](#) : Small scale agriculture continues to drive deforestation and degradation in fragmented forests in the Congo Basin (2015–2020). This article, written with co-authors from international partners and from every country in the Central African region summarized the major results of the drivers analysis and is the first comprehensive study for the region summarizing multiple overlapping direct drivers in space and time. The publication received a lot of resonance in social media and much interest from other researchers asking for the data and methods for their own studies. Dr. Matt Hansen from UMD commented “the author list is remarkable, and these results are really useful for the region.”

Several communication products were produced to support the publication including:

The [graphical abstract](#) published by the journal along with the article

The [interactive infographic](#) with major results and links

A public webinar featuring co-authors from every country in the study region, summarized in an FAO [web story](#)

LinkedIn posts on the paper and webinar which together received in total more than 4,000 impressions, 20 reposts and tweets.

The article has been cited twice since publication.

6.2 Stratégie et plan de communication

Décrivez brièvement votre stratégie de communication (les cibles, les objectifs pour chaque cible et comment vous avez prévu d'atteindre ces objectifs avec votre plan de communication).


| | | | |
|--|--|--|------------|
| Nom du projet de communication | CAFI DDD | | |
| Date de début du projet de communication | 01.01.2023 | Date de fin du projet de communication | 12.31.2023 |
| Objectifs du projet de communication (comment ce projet de communication | Promouvoir et partager la méthodologie et résultats du programme | | |

| s'insère-t-il dans les objectifs et la stratégie globale ?) : | | |
|---|--|---|
| Audience | Résultat en termes de communication (y compris en termes de communication pour le changement social et comportemental) | Lien aux outils de communication (Par exemple : publications, ateliers, spots radio, pages web) |
| Public | Permanent FAO web page with links to the curated project library, Story Map, Dashboards, interactive maps | Drivers FAO website FAO webstory on trainings |
| Public | A public summary of methods and results in three languages | Interactive Story Map |
| Scientific and research audience | Peer-reviewed publications online and associated infographic, public webinar and FAO web story | LinkedIn post on drivers article , webinar FAO web story Interactive infographic |
| SEPAL users and researchers | SEPAL documentation on the methodology in 3 languages and regularly updated scripts in Github. | SEPAL docs ; GitHub |
| Public | Visibility on X/Twitter and LinkedIn with references to CAFI project | #CAFIDDD identifies all the associated tweets https://twitter.com/hashtag/cafidd |

7. Exécution financière

7.1 Décaissements

As of December 31, 2023, the project has received its total budget of 2,442,000 USD. In addition, interest earnings on project deposits have amounted to 47,243 USD. To date, 1,453,365 USD, representing 59.5% of the budget, has been spent. This leaves a remaining balance of 988,635 USD available for project activities until completion.

|  Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Statement of income and expenditure For FAO Project UNJP/GLO/103/UNJ cumulative through 31 December 2023 (United States dollars) | | | |
| Project Title: Assessment of recent trends of deforestation and forest degradation and related drivers using SEPAL (CAFI) Project Start and End dates: from 17/08/2020 to 31/07/2024 | | | |
| Income | Prior Year | Current Year | Total |
| Contributions | 1.200.000 | 1.242.000 | 2.442.000 |
| Interest | 6.621 | 40.622 | 47.243 |
| Refund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other income | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total income | 1.206.621 | 1.282.622 | 2.489.243 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| Staff and Personnel Costs | 562.759 | 292.427 | 855.186 |
| Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 2.007 | 168 | 2.175 |
| Equipment | 3.297 | 0 | 3.297 |
| Contractual Services | 10.800 | 0 | 10.800 |
| Travel | 49.780 | 4.403 | 54.183 |
| Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 195.798 | 104.687 | 300.485 |
| General Operating and Other Direct Costs | 97.957 | 34.201 | 132.158 |
| Total direct Expenditure | 922.398 | 435.887 | 1.358.285 |
| Indirect program support costs | 64.568 | 30.512 | 95.080 |
| Total Expenditure | 986.966 | 466.399 | 1.453.365 |
| Balance (deficit) | | | 1.035.877 |

a) Annexe 3 - Tableau 5.1

This table is provided with the report

b) Cout efficacité : Tableau des progrès et décaissements par effets et par produits

| Résultats | Progrès actuel de l'indicateur ¹¹ | Dépenses cumulatives en US \$ ¹² | Commentaires |
|--|--|---|--------------|
| 1. Methodology and Institutional Setup | 50% | 64,487 | |

¹¹ Reporter la valeur indiquée dans le tableau 2.

¹² Tels qu'indiqués dans la colonne G du tableau 5.1.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| 2. Forest Change Map | 75% | 306,543 | |
| 3. Drivers and data analysis | 50% | 121,307 | |
| 4. Socio-economic data collection | 20% | 259,419 | |
| 5. Knowledge management and outreach | 90% | 86,266 | |
| Project Management | - | 520,264 | |
| Indirect Support costs | - | 95,080 | |
| Total | 59.5% | 1,453,365 | |

7.2 Contrats

Lister les entités lesquelles des contrats (approvisionnements) ou des accords (partenariats) de plus de 100,000 dollars ont été signés, indiquer la thématique, la responsabilité et le budget assigné à chacune d'elle. Si vos procédures le permettent, joindre une copie du contrat (qui ne sera pas rendue publique).

N/A

7.3 Gestion financière, approvisionnement et ressources humaines

N/A

7.4 Mobilisation de ressources

Indiquer si le projet a mobilisé des ressources supplémentaires ou des interventions d'autres partenaires en ligne avec les définitions adoptées dans la [politique de co-financement de CAFI](#).

The methodology has been replicated in West Africa (ECOWAS countries), including the socio-economic data collection methodology, and the approaches to regional forest monitoring are stimulating new projects in Cameroun related to cocoa mapping ; and for a new IKI project with WWF related to forest conservation and pandemic prevention in Cameroun and Central African Republic.

7.5 Audits

N/A

7.6 Révisions budgétaires

The project will be extended through a No-Cost Extension until March 2025, as agreed upon during the COPIL 7 meeting held on March 28, 2024.

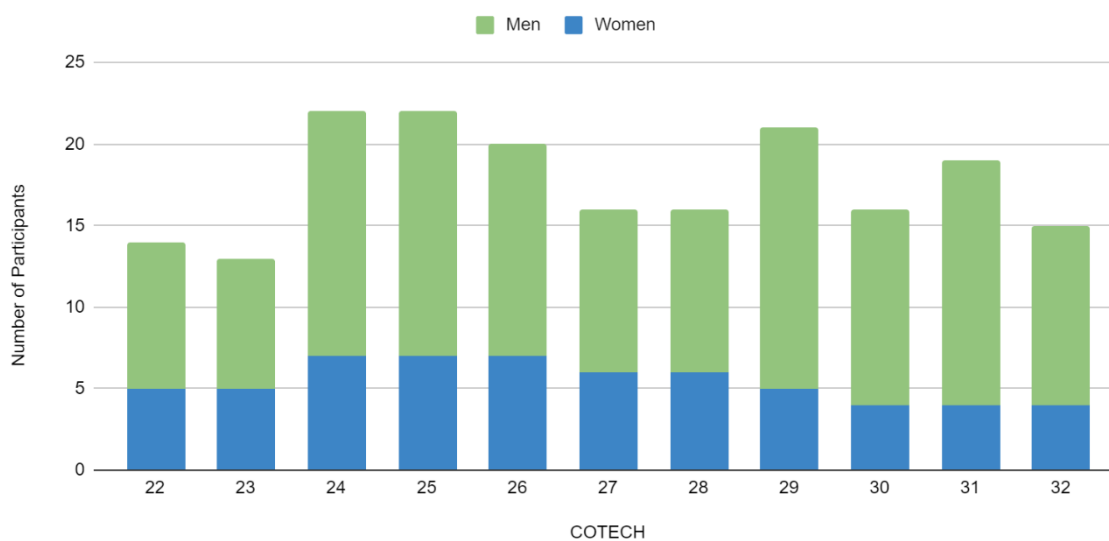
8. Suivi évaluation et apprentissage du projet

Il s'agit, notamment de présenter le système de suivi et comment les organes de gouvernance du projet ont permis d'ajuster la stratégie de mise en œuvre du projet.

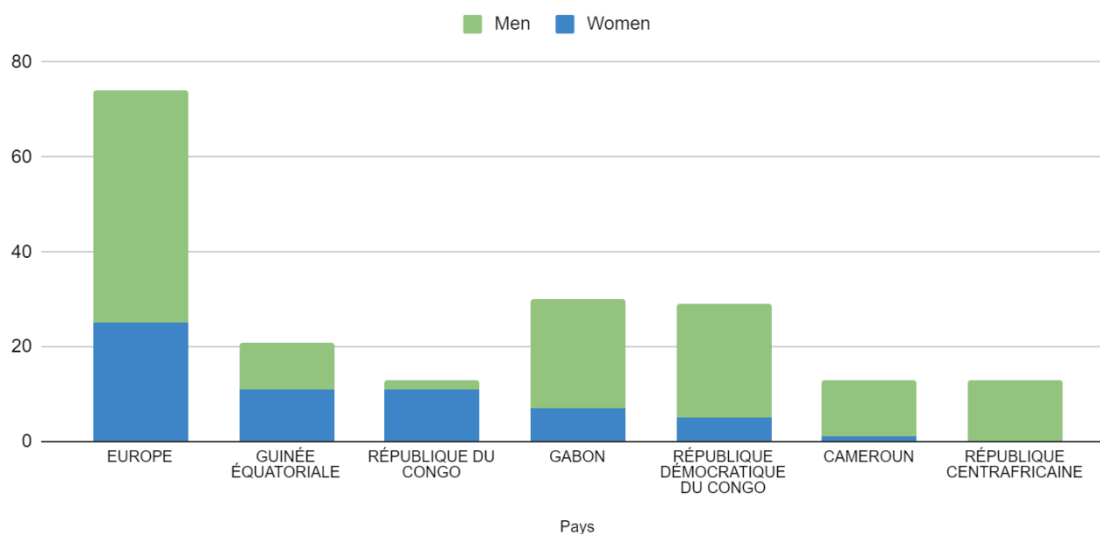
8.1 Etat d'avancement du plan de suivi du projet

Ce tableau doit refléter notamment les passages du projet devant les instances décisionnaires du projet ainsi que la prise en compte des différentes décisions issues des organes de décision du projet dans la mise en œuvre des activités.

| Activité de suivi et évaluation | Nombre prévu | Nombre réalisé | Date(s) | Compte-rendu avec hyperlien (doit notamment figurer le suivi des décisions prises dans les instances de décision du porojet) |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| COFIL de projet | 1 | 1 | May 23, 2023 | COFIL 6 presentation, report |
| Comité Technique de Gestion | 10 | 11 | Monthly from January to November | |
| Missions de suivi terrain | 2 | 0 | | 2 pilot sites visited in 2022 |



COTECH Participants by gender in 2023



COTECH participation by country and gender in 2023

8.2 Evaluations

N/A

8.3 Intégration des leçons apprises

Le rapport doit fournir 3 points d'apprentissage majeurs, le plan d'action et leur intégration dans le projet.

| Difficulty | Lesson learned |
|--|---|
| There were frequent problems with the LOAs which expired, needed to be extended which disrupted some of the project activities | We now are experienced in the process of developing and implementing LOAs. And we will make them valid for the entire length of the project to avoid gaps |
| The online meetings of the COTECH and webinars were very useful and appreciated. These activities also reduced travel costs and emissions. The regional workshop did however enable more cohesion between partners and to align strategies | The next phase of the project will continue online meetings to meet the needs of partners, and national workshops are planned. |
| The countries wish to have more capacity development support to extract national data from the regional information, for sample-based area estimations and to better understand the results | A new activity was proposed in the next phase that is more tailored to national needs, there will be more trainings on emissions calculations and area estimations and specific requests from countries. |
| The cross validation with so many points took much longer than expected and delayed many activities of the project. Some people did most of the work, others did less with lots of variation in quality. | In the next phase we will not do cross validation with repetition which will enable us to do more points overall in less time. We will also improve the quality by assigning part of the task to a dedicated, trained team (or organization), and the rest done by a combination of the project partners and partly through automated means. We have new tools to help select the points that |

| | |
|---|---|
| | are best assessed through visual interpretation or automated approaches. |
| There seems to be a bias in the BFAST algorithm that detect changes earlier than the validation data. | We are implementing an ensemble approach that combines multiple methodologies to reduce these biases. |

8.4 Révisions programmatiques (le cas échéant)

N/A

9. Thèmes transversaux

9.1 Genre, peuples autochtones et autres groupes vulnérables

Les actions, politiques et réformes prévues dans le Plan d'investissement et visant à réduire la déforestation ont un impact particulier sur les femmes.

Veillez expliquer comment le projet a tenu compte des aspects ci-dessus (désagrégation des indicateurs, recrutement de personnel, représentation dans les instances de décision, consultations spécifiques etc...)

Remplir le tableau suivant dans l'objectif de donner un aperçu des réalisations et intégrer certains exemples concrets (bonnes/mauvaises pratiques).

Suivi des aspects Genre

| Critère | Activités ciblant les groupes sus mentionnés | Résultats | Défis affrontés |
|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Mise en œuvre/Activités | Project team, national technicians and COTECH include women | The project implementation team is composed of 1 international chief technical advisor (female), and 4 national consultants (1 female). Over 11 COTECH meetings, the total gender ratio was 30% and of 85 unique participants in 2023, 25 were female (30% ratio). In DRC the technical team had a gender ratio of 50% ; in Gabon 25%. | |

9.2 Respect des standards environnementaux et sociaux

a. Etude d'impact environnemental et social

Une étude d'impact environnemental et social a-t-elle été réalisée au cours de ou avant la période sous-examen ? Oui , indiquer la date : Non X

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez

- 1) *Fournir un hyperlien à cette étude*
- 2) *Décrire brièvement ses conclusions majeures et/ou mises à jour au cours de la période*
- 3) *Indiquer si des révisions ont été effectuées*

b. Plan de gestion environnementale et sociale

1) Le projet a-t-il développé un plan de gestion environnemental et sociale (PGES) : Oui Non X

Dans l’affirmative, veuillez

1. Fournir l’hyperlien
2. Décrire la mise en œuvre et suivi du plan de gestion environnementale et social au cours de la période
3. Indiquer s’il y a des retards ou problèmes rencontrés lors de la mise en œuvre du PGES au cours de la période

c. Gestion des plaintes et recours

N/A

10. Gestion des risques

10.1 Matrice de gestion des risques sur la base de l'analyse effectuée

Gestion des risques

| Identification des risques | | Traitement du risque | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---|--|----------------|----------------|
| Description du risque | Catégorie de risque | Evolution du risque (stable, accru, amoindri) lors de l'année de rapportage | Action anticipée ou menée par le projet | Responsabilité | Echéance |
| Ministry turnover | Likely | Stable | Frequent communications were held with MINFOF in Cameroun to contact relevant focal points. A project document describing the benefits and synergies of the CAFI Program were produced for ministerial engagement. | FAO Cameroun | March 2023 |
| Delays in signing LOAs | Likely | Stable | Identification of alternative ministries or universities to undertake activities | FAO CAR | September 2023 |

10.2 Évaluation de la transparence et de l'intégrité

N/A

11. Récapitulatif des livrables

Etablir la liste des livrables évoqués dans le rapport **et fournir des hyperliens aux livrables finalisés ou, le cas échéant, aux dossiers qui les contiennent.**

1. [New FAO website in 3 languages](#) summarizing approach, results and links to tweets, news items.
2. [ESRI Story Map](#) in 3 languages summarizing methods and results from first phase
3. [Literature review](#) and [searchable project library](#) compiles all the relevant literature and is updated throughout the project
4. [Project Methodology Document](#) developed and approved by the COTECH
5. Project workflow described in several languages in the [SEPAL documentation](#)
6. [Description of the regional classification scheme](#) with categories described in English, French and Spanish, including the LCML terminology and diagrams
7. [Drivers identification manual \(SOP for drivers identification\)](#)
8. [Accessible, continually updated online database](#) of relevant regional data from the project and auxiliary sources
9. Project outputs are [visible, searchable and downloadable from ArcGIS Online](#)
10. Interactive dashboard of [drivers and associated forest changes](#) from visually interpreted data
11. Interactive dashboard for complete [validation dataset](#) with visualization of Planet mosaics and filters
12. Socio-economic [methodology and data](#) collected in 2 pilot sites ([and interactive dashboard](#))
13. Google Classroom compiling resources from the [French](#) and [Spanish](#) webinar series, and [associated web story](#)
14. Peer- reviewed article on drivers study, including [graphical abstract](#), [interactive infographic](#) and [web story](#)
15. Peer-reviewed [literature review](#) article on drivers study scales
16. All project scripts available on [GitHub](#)
17. Presentations featuring the CAFI drivers study at [Forest & Elephants Symposium](#), [South-South Degradation Exchange](#), [International Conference for Conservation Biology \(ICCB\)](#)
18. Complete workflow – eSBAE analysis, validation and area estimation conducted in Gabon [through collaborative workshops](#). Along with field visits to evaluate drivers with drones, Gabon is the first country to truly operationalise the methods. The report of activities is available [here](#).

12. Annexes

- [Tableau indicateurs](#)
- Tableau 5.1 – Excel appended to this report
- Tableau 8.2 – Excel appended to this report