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CAFI TRUST FUND

2018 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

(Draft version: non-consolidated with Child Fund report and unapproved by Fund Executive Board on May 31, 2019)

List of main acronyms

AFD: Agence Française de Développement
CAFI: Central African Forest Initiative
CAR: Central African Republic
CBFP: Congo Basin Forest Partnership
COP-23: 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo
DIAF: Forestry Department in the DRC Ministry of Environment
EB: (CAFI) Executive Board
ENABEL: Belgian bilateral cooperation agency
FAO: Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations
FONAREDD: French acronym for the DRC's National REDD+ Fund
HCS: High Carbon Stock
IO: Implementing Organisation
LoI: Letter of Intent
NFMS: National Forest Monitoring System
NIF: National Investment Framework
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation
(I)NGO: (International) Non-Governmental Organizations
PIREDD: French acronym for provincial level integrated REDD+ programmes
REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RoC: Republic of Congo
RSPO: Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
ToR: Terms of Reference
UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA: United Nations Fund for Population
WB: World Bank
WRI: World Resources Institute

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2018 marked the three-year anniversary of CAFI as an Initiative. Over the past three years, CAFI has successfully:

- raised ambitions for the forests of the sub-region
- enhanced coordination between donors both at the international and national levels
- disbursed more than 40% of its pledges and programmed more than 80%
- helped mobilize additional contributions directly into its Fund or bilaterally.

In DRC, the country that has received the most funding, concrete results and milestones of the Letter of Intent have been achieved with great national ownership, despite an historically complex political context. A third sub-tranche of US\$ 42 M was approved to the DRC National REDD+ Fund (FONAREDD) to support the implementation of its portfolio and subsequent funding of the programs

CAFI approved its first programme for Gabon (US\$ 18.4 million), supported by the French Development Agency, to better plan and monitor the use of land and protect over 23 million hectares of tropical rainforest.

The CAFI Executive Board accepted the National REDD+ Investment Framework of the Republic of Congo as a good basis for the negotiation of a Letter of Intent.

2018 was also marked by high level policy and technical dialogue enhanced with partner countries, and by the engagement of the European Union to commit 15 million euros to the CAFI Fund.

Events and communication efforts resulted in an exponential increase of social media exposure, maintaining CAFI's position as a major player in the arena of climate, forest and development efforts in Central Africa. Partnerships grew and relationships with civil society improved, thanks notably to a roundtable organized in Geneva on forestry and to the first Annual Forum that took place in Oslo and focused on land-use planning.

Challenges remained including forest governance in DRC, slow implementation of some programmes and challenges in monitoring results. Yet, CAFI's unique vision continues to attract funding and interest.

1. Purpose

CAFI is as a collaborative partnership that gathers:

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

Commitments to the CAFI approach are formalized through the signature of the CAFI Declaration that was opened for signature in September 2015.

CAFI is the only initiative that supports strategic, holistic and country-level REDD+ and Low Emission Development investments while focusing on Central African high-forest cover countries. **Its objective is to recognize and preserve the value of the forests in the region to mitigate climate change, reduce poverty and contribute to sustainable development. This objective will be attained through substantially scaled-up international support to transformational reforms and ambitious investments on the ground.**

CAFI's support focuses on:

- developing and implementing **National Investment Frameworks (NIFs)**, endorsed at the highest level by national institutions with cross-sectoral mandates
- providing funding based on the achievement of policy and programmatic **milestones** that are spelled out in letters of intent
- encouraging **donor coordination and alignment of bilateral assistance** based on NIFs
- promoting **inclusive participation** of all stakeholders, including the private sector.

CAFI also set up a multi-donor trust fund managed by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office of the UN to support the implementation of its objectives.

2. Results at Fund level

In this section we present the programmes that CAFI supports and information on how the investments spread across different drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. We also show expected higher-level results while country level results will be presented in the next section (country level results). We also highlight results in terms of improved governance as well as the contribution of the CAFI portfolio to greater gender equality. We cover the performance of implementing agencies, resource mobilization efforts as well as the work of the Executive Board in this section.

Overview of the portfolio

As of 31 December 2018, **CAFI funds 19 programmes for over 150 million dollars**. These programmes can be categorized as:

- Thirteen large scale programmes to implement a National Investment Framework (NIF), of which twelve are in the DRC and one in Gabon
- Four small preparatory grants to develop a National Investment Framework in Cameroun, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo
- The direct support to the Secretariat of CAFI and the Secretariat of the DRC's FONAREDD.

These programmes are implemented by seven different implementing organizations.

As seen in Table 1, DRC remains the country with the largest investments. Gabon, the 2nd country that signed a Letter of Intent with CAFI, benefits from the 2nd largest programme. The four other partner countries are negotiating a Letter of Intent (Republic of Congo) or finalizing their NIF.

Investment per outcome

As of 31 December 2018, CAFI has invested in all outcomes of its Theory of Change, at the exception of mining and infrastructure.

Its largest investments are directed to agriculture (23%) and land use planning (22%), followed by energy, forests and governance.

While agriculture was also the most funded outcome in 2017 (see Figure 2), the increases observed in funding directed at energy, forests and land use planning are largely explained by the new programmes approved in 2018 in DRC (energy) and Gabon (finalizing a land use plan and monitoring system for forests and natural resources).

Programme title	Objective	Amount (M US\$)	Country	Implementing organisation
Support to civil society	Support the representation of civil society as information relay, advocacy group, observer and whistle-blower	3	DRC (Click for more information on each programme)	UNDP
Land use planning reform	Support the DRC government in the land use planning reform that takes into account the protection of forests	7		UNDP
Integrated program for the provinces of Tshopo, Ituri and Bas Uele (ex Orientale)	Integrated rural development programs to reduce pressure on forests and offer alternative livelihoods to rural populations	33		UNDP
Integrated program for the province of Mai Ndombé		30		WB
Integrated program for the province of Sud Ubangui		7		WB
Integrated program for the province of Kwilu		7		JICA
Integrated program for the province of Equateur		7		FAO
National Forest Monitoring System	Support the monitoring of land cover, land use and land use change	6		FAO

Land tenure reform	Support the DRC government in the land tenure reform that takes into account the protection of forest (development of policies and legal instruments + securing of tenure for forest communities)	6		UN-Habitat
Support to Indigenous Peoples	Support the development of indigenous resource management models	2		WB
Sustainable agriculture policy	Development and implementation of an agricultural policy that takes into account forests including the promotion of savanna-based agriculture	3		FAO
Sustainable wood energy	Provide alternatives to unsustainable wood energy by developing markets for LPG and improved cookstoves	15		UNDP and UNCDF
DRC National REDD+ Fund Secretariat	Coordination, technical assistance and policy dialogue	2.6		UNDP
Land use planning and forest monitoring	To develop, adopt and implement a National Land Use Plan (PNAT) and a National Observation System for Natural Resources and Forests (SNORF) that will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from LULUCF in Gabon	18.4	Gabon	AFD
Preparatory grant for National investment Framework		0.7	Republic of Congo	WB
Preparatory grant for National investment Framework		1	Cameroon	WB and AFD
Preparatory grant for National investment Framework		1	Equatorial Guinea	FAO
Preparatory grant for National investment Framework		1	Central African Republic	WB
CAFI Secretariat		5.9	Regional	UNDP

Total	156.6	6 countries	7 implementing organisations
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Table 1: CAFI portfolio of programmes as of 31 December 2018

CAFI Investments per outcome 2018 (cumulative)

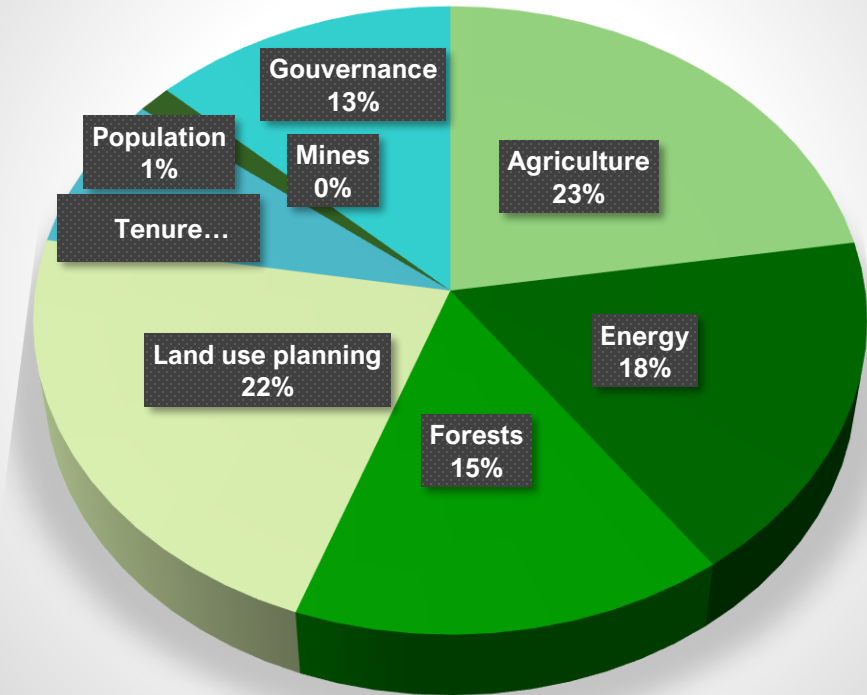


Figure 1: CAFI Investments per outcome, across its 13 large scale programmes in DRC and Gabon¹

CAFI Investments per outcome 2017 and 2018

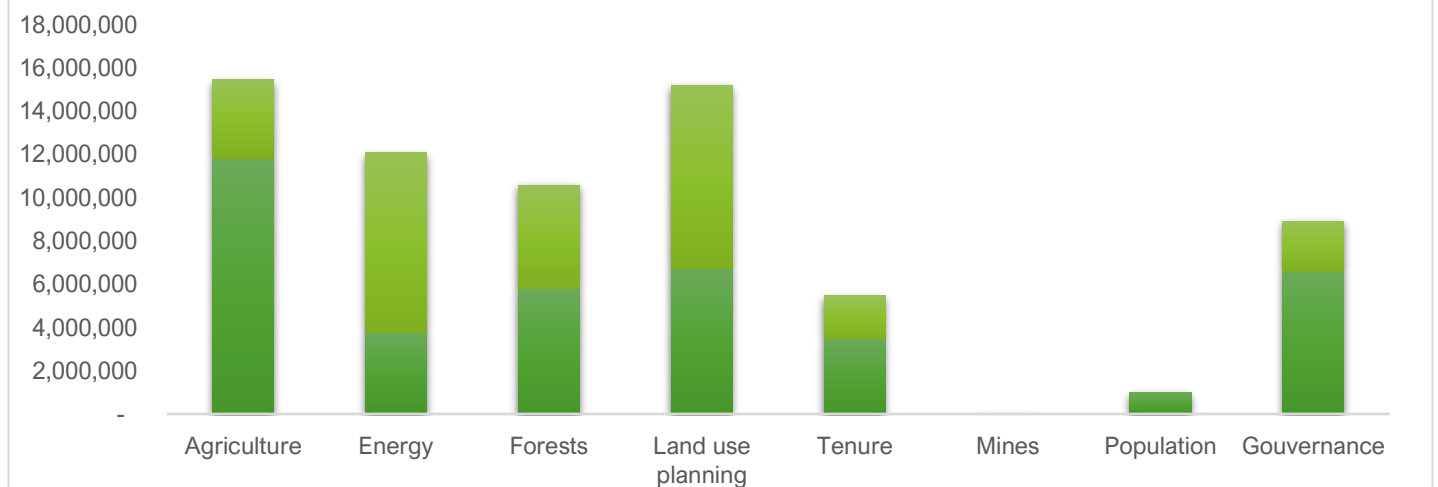


Figure 2: evolution of CAFI's investments per outcome between 2017 and 2018

Results per outcome

As most programmes, in DRC or Gabon, are still in the early stages of implementation, results cannot yet be measured at the impact, outcome or output level, **at the exception of governance results, which are documented below.**

Significant efforts have been made to document baselines and targets.

- At the impact level, **available figures show targets of emission reductions of 40 million tons of CO₂eq and an increase from 10 to 20% in household revenues. These numbers however only take into account some provincial programmes in DRC, since not all FONAREDD programmes have reported targets.**
- At the output levels, notable targets include:
 - 172 000 hectares of sustainable subsistence agriculture
 - 27 000 hectares of agroforestry
 - 17 000 hectares of perennial crops, including over 7000 hectares in savannas
 - over 600 000 hectares of community forestry
 - 10 000 hectares of wood energy plantations
 - 80 000 hectares set aside for natural regeneration

A revised M&E framework was tested, as shown in Annex 1, and the FONAREDD and implementing agencies in the DRC have started to document progress against these indicators using this framework in their 2018 annual reports. This revised framework is expected to be approved in the first half of 2019. (by clicking on the heading of each column you can access the annex with the indicators)

	<u>Agri-culture</u>	<u>Energy</u>	<u>Forest</u>	<u>Mining and oil</u>	<u>Land use & tenure</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Governance</u>	<u>Total</u>
Outcome indicator	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	27
Output indicator	6	6	3	1	6	2	5	29
Total	10	10	7	4	10	5	9	

Table 2: Number of indicators in the CAFI framework

For DRC, over two-thirds of outcome indicators and close to 90% of output indicators have a baseline.

Measuring governance results through CAFI indicators

Governance indicators of CAFI are measured not only in countries with approved investment frameworks but also in countries where CAFI only provides preparatory grants.

	Equatorial Guinea	DRC	Gabon	Republic of Congo	Republic of Cameroon*	Central African Republic*
<p>7.1 A functional, recognized multi-stakeholder mechanism (e.g. civil society platform, representative on a Steering Committee, participatory monitoring mechanism) to accompany the National Investment Framework cycle:</p> <p>a. Exists <i>on paper</i> b. Exists but lacks quality, recognition and regularity c. Exist and is recognized and systematic.</p>	<p>Baseline: a</p> <p>Score: b</p> <p>Trend: Improvement</p>	<p>Score: c</p> <p>Trend: maintained at satisfactory level</p>	<p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Score: fair. (Civil society participation in the CNAT)</p>		<p>Baseline: b (exists but lacks quality, recognition and regularity).</p> <p>Score: b. As the FCPF TAP Report on Cameroon's R-Package states, the participations of stakeholders and communication should be further improved.</p>	<p>Baseline: a. Exists (on paper)</p> <p>Score: a</p> <p>Trend: stagnant</p>

					Trend: stagnant	
7.2 Accessibility (poor /fair/good) by public, media and civil society to PNI-REDD+ and their M&E plans, data and results.	Baseline: poor to fair Score: Good Trend: improvement	Baseline: none Score: Good Trend: improvement	Baseline: Score:	Baseline: Did not exist	Baseline: poor Score: access to information on forestry, land, mining and infrastructure in general in Cameroon remains relatively poor Trend: stagnant	Baseline: N/A Score:N/A Trend: stagnant
7.3 Degree of anchoring of the PIN-REDD+ in the national development policy and institutional fabric.	Baseline: REDD+ was previously led by the Ministry of	Baseline: Score: good	Baseline: Score:	Score: b	Baseline: Still mainly considered MINEPDED project	Baseline: Data not provided and too early to assess, as process is just starting in CAR

	Forest and Environment Score: Good				Score: no change Trend: stagnant	Score: N/A
7.4 Stakeholder perception on increase or decrease of corrupt acts or risks.	Baseline: N/A Score: poor	Baseline: none Score: fair	Baseline: none Score: poor	Trend: Improvement	Baseline: Data not provided Score: not assessable at this stage	Baseline: Data not provided Score: not assessable at this stage
Quality of civil society representation in decision making for the PNI-REDD+, its programmes and follow up.	Score: Fair	Baseline: good Score: good	Baseline: Score:	Baseline: none	Baseline: Civil society is represented in ST-REDD+ meetings for FCPF, but for PNI process participation can be improved Score: The FCPF TAP Report of Cameroon's R-Package states that there is insufficient capacity of civil society to take active	Baseline: Civil society is represented Score: Fair

					part in the REDD+ process and that a clear approach in respect to the feedback and redress mechanism is lacking.	
Number of indicators from the PNI-REDD+ integrated in the National Development Plan.	Score: N.A. New national development plan being developed	Baseline: Score:	Baseline: NA Score:	Score: Fair	Baseline: no indicators from the PNI are integrated into the DSCE, which was formulated well before the PNI Score: Poor Trend: Stagnant, the political dialogue around sustainable land use needs to be stronger integrated with the formulation of the post 2020	Baseline: no indicators from the PNI are integrated into the National Recovery and Peace Building Plan (RCPCA), however REDD+ is mentioned in pillar 2 Score: good Trend: Could improve substantially in 2019, as the political dialogue in CAR around the PNI will integrate

					development strategy	strongly the RCPCA Secretariat
Number complaints addressed/registered by the mechanisms of complaints of the programme.	0	Baseline: no complaints Score: 1 complaint registered and treated	Baseline: Score:	Trend: Improvement	Baseline: N/A Score: Not assessable	Baseline: N/A Score: Not assessable
Web site for the programme operational and updated.	Related ministries do not have yet an active page on REDD+ issues. FAO website in Equatorial Guinea: http://www.fao.org/guinea-ecuatorial/es/	Baseline: Score: fair	Baseline: Score:	Baseline: Fair	Baseline: no website or clear communication strategy exists, dependence on CAFI/FCPF website to distribute information Score: poor (process is however still in its early stage)	Baseline: website does not exist, dependence on CAFI/FCPF website to distribute information Score: poor (process is however still in its early stage)
Rate of respect of the frequency of the meetings of governance institutions (ex. COPILs).	Score: 100%	Baseline: N/A Score: Good	Baseline: Score:	Score: good	Baseline: N/A Score: N/A	Baseline: N/A Score: N/A
Rate of publication (on website) and transmission of	Score: Good	Baseline:	Baseline:	Trend: improvement	Baseline: N/A	Baseline: N/A

the report of activities from institutions linked with REDD+ governance		Score: Fair.	Score:		Score: N/A	Score: N/A
Rate of consideration of the recommendations from decision bodies.	Score: good, but not assessed quantitatively	Score: N/A	Baseline: Score:	Baseline: None	Baseline: N/A Score: N/A	Baseline: N/A Score: N/A

Table 3: governance results in CFI partner countries

Gender responsiveness: piloting the gender marker system

Based on the methodology developed by the UN-REDD programme² and in an effort to promote gender equality by establishing a clear framework for identifying areas for mainstreaming gender and for monitoring progress, the CAFI Secretariat assessed all programmes in the CAFI portfolio for their gender responsiveness.

Mark	Meaning	Criteria
Gender blind (GEN-0)	Programme not likely to contribute to gender equality, may even exacerbate inequalities or exclude women or men	Programme does not contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment. Specifically, gender is not reflected explicitly in any of the following aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context • Implementation • Monitoring and reporting process • Budget and/or expertise or tools consulted
Gender sensitive (GEN 1)	Gender partially mainstreamed	This means gender is reflected in one or more of the aspects above but not all
Gender responsive (GEN 2)	Gender is fully mainstreamed	Gender equality, even though not the main objective of the programme is mainstreamed: gender is reflected in all aspects above

Table 4: categorizing gender responsiveness

To undertake the analysis, the following documents were consulted:

² **The UN-REDD Gender Marker Rating System** has been modelled after the Gender Marker point scale and rating systems of the three UN-REDD agencies (UNDP, FAO and UN Environment), while adapted to the work and deliverables of UN-REDD. Under the Gender Marker Rating System of each of the three agencies, all projects receive a Gender Marker Rating to establish how and to what degree they advance or contribute to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. <https://www.unredd.net/documents/executive-board/2nd-executive-board-meeting-rome-18-19-october-2018/information-documents/16940-background-note-on-un-redd-gender-marker-rating-system/file.html>

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

Table 5: documents consulted to assess gender markers

In addition, the FONAREDD Secretariat undertook its own analysis, based on the same methodology, for FONAREDD programmes, that was reported in its Annual report. Results of their analysis were compared – when discrepancies that affect the overall mark appear, they are highlighted in yellow in Table 6 below.

Programme title	Country	Number of criteria met (CAFI Sec)	Gender Marker (CAFI Sec)	Number of criteria met (FONAREDD)
Support to civil society	<u>DRC</u>	2/4	GEN 1	4/4
Land use planning reform		1/4	GEN 1	2/4
Integrated program for the provinces of Tshopo, Ituri and Bas Uele (ex orientale)		3/4	GEN1	4/4
Integrated program for the province of Mai Ndombé		3/4	GEN 1	3/4
Integrated program for the province of Sud Ubangi		1/4	GEN 1	3/4
Integrated program for the province of Kwilu		1/4	GEN 1	Not assessed
Integrated program for the province of Equateur		NA	GEN 1	Not assessed
National Forest Monitoring System		1/4	GEN 1	0/4
Land tenure reform		2/4	GEN 1	3/4
Support to Indigenous Peoples		2/4	GEN 1	4/4
Sustainable agriculture policy		1/4	GEN 1	Not assessed
Sustainable wood energy		2/4	GEN 1	Not assessed
Land use planning and forest monitoring		<u>Gabon</u>	1/4	GEN 1
Prep grant R Congo	R Congo	1/4	GEN 1	Not applicable
Prep grant Cameroon	Cameroon	1/4	GEN 1	Not applicable

Prep grant Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	4/4	GEN 2	Not applicable
Prep Grant CAR	Central African Republic	1/4	GEN 1	Not applicable

Table 6: gender markers in the CFI portfolio

The UN-REDD Gender Marker Rating System has allowed the CFI to establish a baseline to start tracking and monitor the gender responsiveness of CFI’s portfolio. The preliminary baseline survey in Table 6 and Figure 3 shows that:

- No programme is gender-blind
- **16 out of 17 programmes (94%) are gender sensitive** with one to three criteria met. However
 - 53% programmes over the whole portfolio only meet one criterion out of four
 - one quarter (24%) meets two criteria out of four
 - 12% meet 3 criteria out of four
- **1 programme, i.e. the FAO-supported preparatory grant for Equatorial Guinea, is gender-responsive.**

Once discrepancies between the CFI Secretariat assessment and the FONAREDD secretariat assessment, seen in table 6, are explained and final marker agreed to, this baseline will allow the CFI Executive Board to set a target or ambition for the next few years.

Gender Analysis CAFI Portfolio 2019, based on 17 programs analyzed

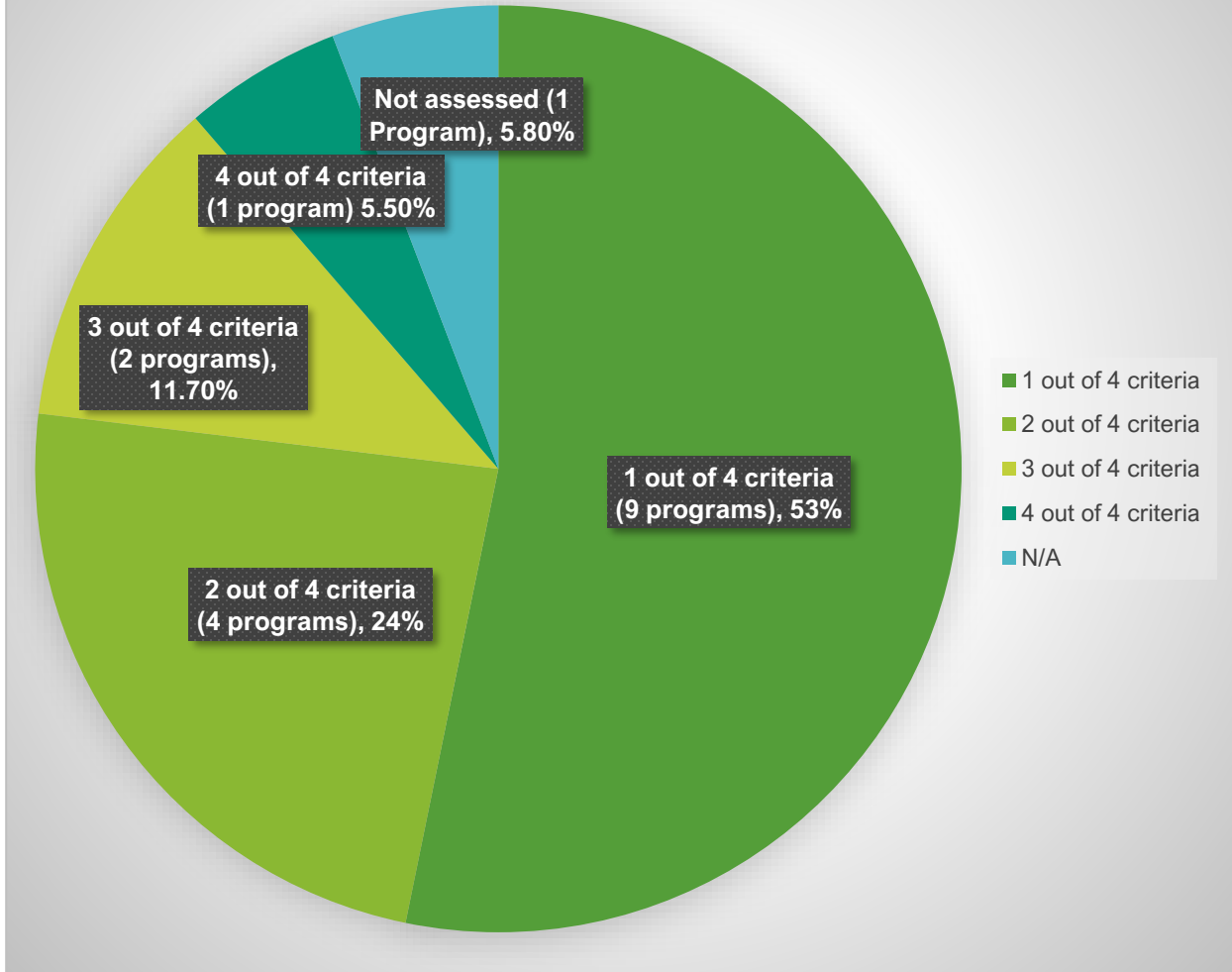


Figure 3: gender markers in CAFI-funded programmes. Orange indicates gender sensitivity (GEN-2) and green indicates gender responsiveness (GEN-1)

Funding and delivery per agency

As shown in Table 1, seven different organizations implement CAFI programmes. Delivery rates differ widely across agencies and programmes, as seen in Table 7.

Participating Organization	Programme	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
				Prior Years as of 31-	Current Year	Cumulative	

				Dec-2017	Jan-Dec-2018		
AFD	Gabon	9,874,010	9,874,010	0	0	0	0
	Cameroon	474,000	474,000	0	0	0	0
	Total AFD	18,902,689	18,902,689				0
DRC National Fund		81,200,000	81,200,000	5,637,134	8,611,287*	14,248,421	17.55
FAO	Equatorial Guinea	1,000,000	1,000,000	803,064	186,248	989,312	98.93
IBRD (World Bank)	Cameroon	542,000	542,000		169,505		31.32
	CAR	1,000,000	1,000,000		344,888		34.5
	R Congo	698,000	698,000		677,460		97
	Total World Bank	2,240,000	2,240,000	822,630	369,223	1,191,853	53.21
Grand Total		94,314,010	94,314,010	7,262,828	9,166,758	16,429,586	17.42

Table 7: Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars). ☞ indicates a preparatory grant

A full financial report can be found in Annex 1. Details for the DRC National Fund are provided in section 3.1 below

Resource mobilisation

In October 2018 the EU validated a EUR 15 million (~ US\$ 17 million) contribution from its central budget to the CAFI Trust Fund. This funding agreement is expected to be signed in 2019.

Germany contributed a Junior Professional Officer, based in Geneva, enhancing the CAFI Secretariat capacity on M&E and support to countries.

France also offered a Junior Professional Officer in Brazzaville whose recruitment was not successful. To ensure support in this key country during the crucial period of the negotiation of the Letter of Intent, France decided to fund a United Nations Volunteer whose recruitment will be finalized in 2019.

Executive Board and technical meetings to coordinate, exchange and take major decisions

The CAFI Secretariat organized three meetings of the CAFI Executive Board (EB), hosted by Germany, Norway and the European Commission to enhance discussions, and make major decisions for the Initiative.

The 9th EB meeting (7-8 March in Bonn, hosted by BMZ) allowed, among other decisions, [the approval of the 18.4M US\\$ Gabon programme](#), to “develop, adopt and implement a National Land Use Plan (PNAT) and a National Observation System for Natural Resources and Forests (SNORF) that will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from LULUCF in Gabon “. Running over 5 years and with disbursement in two tranches, the programme will be implemented by the National Climate Council, the Authority for Sustainable Development, the Gabonese Agency for Studies and Spatial Observation (AGEOS) and the National Agency for National Parks (ANPN) with support of the French Development Agency (AFD).

The highlight of the 10th EB meeting (25-26 June in Oslo, hosted by NICFI) was the [acceptance of the National Investment Framework of the Republic of Congo as a good basis to initiate discussions on a Letter of Intent](#). The CAFI EB commended the Government of the country for the quality of the dialogue and collaboration with CAFI during the development of the National Investment Framework. It also designated France, as the Chair of the CAFI Executive Board, with the support of the European Union, to conduct the negotiations on the Letter of Intent. The EB also noted the commitment of the Prime Minister to monitor the implementation of the National Investment Plan, in accordance with the provisions of the CAFI Joint Declaration.

In September, the CAFI Secretariat organized a technical meeting of the Executive Board in Brussels that focused on the Republic of Congo. This meeting discussed the opportunities presented by the country’s investment framework, specific features of the Letter of intent with RoC, and the programming cycle.

At its 11th meeting (29-30 November in Brussels, hosted by the European Commission), the EB adopted the [decision to approve the 3rd sub-tranche of funding to DRC National REDD+ Fund](#), 42,374,978 US\$, to support the implementation of FONAREDD portfolio. Of this amount 17,374,978 US\$ falls under the Letter of Intent while 25M US\$ is considered as parallel funding in addition to CAFI’s existing unconditional commitment in the Letter of Intent (total of 120 M US\$).

In total, the EB made 25 decisions in 2018 (similar number to 2017), listed in Table 8. In a continuous effort towards transparency, decisions were made public online on the CAFI web site as soon as they were agreed to by the Board.

EB 2018.01	13/03/2018	DRC Technical Commission on Geographical Programming	French	English	Inter sessional, 13 March 2018
EB.2018.02	23/03/2018	Partnership between the Republic of Congo and CAFI	French	English	Inter sessional, 23 March 2018
EB.2018.03	30/03/2018	Approval of Gabon programme	French	English	Intersessional, 30 March 2018
EB.2018.04	30/03/2018	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	French	English	Intersessional, 30 March 2018
EB.2018.05	30/03/2018	No cost extension to Cameroon		English	Intersessional, 30 March 2018
EB.2018.06	16/06/2018	No cost extension to EG		English	Intersessional, 16 June 2018
EB.2018.07	16/06/2018	New quorum rules		English	Intersessional, 16 June 2018
EB.2018.08	26/06/2018	Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and verification	French	English	EB 10, Oslo
EB.2018.09	26/06/2018	Republic of Congo - National Investment Framework	French	English	EB 10, Oslo
EB.2018.10	26/06/2018	Cameroon - National Investment Framework	French	English	EB 10, Oslo
EB.2018.11	26/06/2018	DRC programmes	French	English	EB 10, Oslo
EB.2018.12	26/06/2018	Equatorial Guinea -National Investment Framework	French	English	EB10, Oslo
EB.2018.13	29/10/2018	RoC National Investment Framework	French	English	Intersessional, 29 October 2018
EB.2018.14	29/10/2018	Amendment of the Terms of Reference of the CAFI Trust Fund CAFI Program cycle	French	English	Intersessional, 29 October 2018
EB.2018.15	30/12/2018	Amendment of the Terms of Reference of the CAFI Trust Fund for other implementing agencies	French	English	EB11, Brussels
EB.2018.16	30/12/2018	Selection of implementing agencies and programs in countries without a National Fund	French	English	EB11, Brussels
EB.2018.17	30/12/2018	Mid-term Evaluation of the CAFI Trust Fund	French	English	EB11, Brussels
EB.2018.18	30/10/2018	Amendments to the CAFI ToR - Chairmanship	French	English	EB11, Brussels
EB.2018.19	30/10/2018	Risk Management	French	English	EB11, Brussels

EB.2018.20	30/10/2018	Approval of disbursement to DRC National REDD+ Fund – 3 rd sub-tranche	French	English	EB11, Brussels	
EB.2018.21	30/10/2018	Cameroun	French	English	EB11, Brussels	
EB.2018.22	30/10/2018	Equatorial Guinea	French	English	EB11, Brussels	
EB.2018.23	30/10/2018	Preparation of programming notes for the Republic of Gabon		English	EB11, Brussels	
EB.2018.24	30/10/2018	No-cost extension of preparatory grant for the Central African Republic		English	EB11, Brussels	
EB.2018.25	30/10/2018	Preparatory Grant for Republic of Congo (GCF)	French	English	EB11, Brussels	

Table 8: list and hyperlinks of CAFI EB decisions in 2018.

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

Private sector partnership, events and communications

In April, CAF organized in Geneva [Roundtable on forest management with international experts and NGOs](#), to identify both where consensus lies and data gaps about sustainable forest management, production and consumption of timber, time reference for full regeneration of degraded forests, shifting cultivation patterns. The meeting was an important step in CAFI's dialogue with actors outside of its Executive Board. The questions that were covered generate a lot of debate, media campaigns and research and the meeting contributed to a slight convergence on these issues. It was agreed that such exercises are useful and to be continued to foster constructive dialogue among sometimes diametrically opposing views.

In June, the CAFI Secretariat organized the [first CAFI Annual Forum](#), highlighting the complex dynamics of land-use planning in Central Africa. Representatives of Central African governments, including environment, finance and land planning administrations, as well as national and international civil society, research institutions and development partners active in the region discussed existing activities and approaches to effective land-use planning at each of the national, local and provincial levels. It also provided an opportunity to fine-tune CAFI's existing approach to land use planning as it already has two large scale land use planning programs approved in DRC and Gabon.

The CAFI Secretariat also contributed to meetings organized by Interpol on law enforcement for Central African forests, to the Oslo Tropical Forests Forum organized by NORAD, and to the CBFP meeting.

In 2018, the CAFI Secretariat produced over one article per month, in French and English for the CAFI web site³. Beside reporting on events and new programmes ([DRC](#), [Gabon](#)), they included an [SDG campaign](#) and a campaign to “[Discover the forests of the Republic of Congo](#)”. These articles benefited from CAFI's largely boosted online activity, with increased CAFI web site⁴ readership and active promotion by the @CAFISecretariat⁵ Twitter feed. Tweeting at least weekly in both French and English, the account had attracted **303 new followers (a total of 588 as of 31 December 2018)**, effectively doubling this numbers since 2017. The most popular tweet of 2018 was related to the submission of the DRC reference level to the UNFCCC.

Increasing flexibility in the terms of reference of the CAFI Trust Fund

To adjust the operational procedures of the Trust Fund to country needs and the priorities of the EB, the latter adopted a series of changes to the Terms of Reference of the fund. The most important ones

³ <http://www.cafi.org/content/cafi/en/home/events/all-news.html>

⁴ <http://www.cafi.org>

⁵ <https://twitter.com/CAFISecretariat>

were related to programming outside DRC. The new rules now allow the development of [more than one program in a country implemented by more than one agency](#). This change also implied that the [selection process of programs and agencies](#) (direct selection or calls for proposals) as well as the provision of project preparatory grants must be addressed. The new cycle is presented below in Fig. 4:

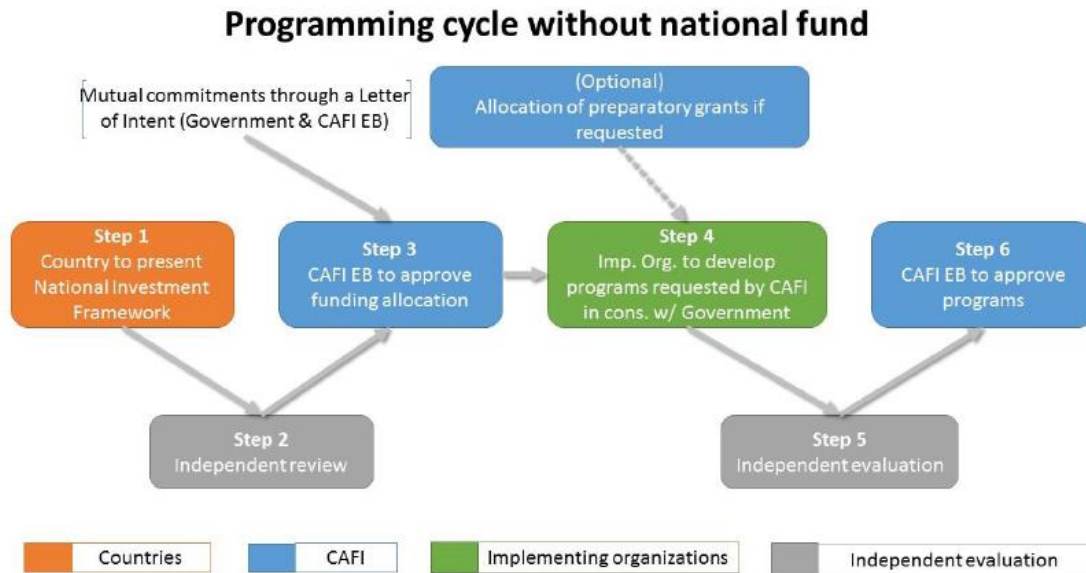


Figure 4: new process for programming cycle without a National Fund

Challenges at fund level

Difficulties in monitoring development outcomes

In DRC in particular, the lack of data collection and management capacity on local and fund levels, an initial lack of interest on the part of stakeholders and the prohibitive costs of data collection made the collection of baseline data for CAFI outcome level indicators a challenge.

In DRC, indicators related to deforestation rates in provinces, household revenues, number and areas of illegal concessions, ratio of legal vs illegal timber and length of roads are not available.

However, continuous dialogue, which in turn helped improve the CAFI M&E framework, improved the situation towards the latter part of the year. By 31 December 2018, it is estimated that 70% of CAFI indicators had a baseline for DRC. The revised version of the Framework will be submitted for adoption to the EB in early 2019.

Expanding portfolio requires additional time commitments both from the Secretariat and the Executive Board

Uncertainty about funding due to complex situation in DRC has negative impact on fund performance (especially programming)

3. Country results

In 2018, elections changing the political landscape were organized in several of the region’s countries: Gabon, Cameroon and in DRC. As CAFI aims to keep forests and land use high on the political agenda to achieve the transformational changes required to achieve CAFI’s ultimate objectives, the new governments meant that the political dialogue had to be adjusted or reinitiated with the new administrations. CAFI missions (Secretariat, representatives of Executive Board and Embassies in the region) mobilized the highest political level, as described in sections below.

3.1 DRC

3.1.1 Main Results

The consolidated 2018 Annual report of the FONAREDD, on which the below is largely based, will be available on the FONAREDD web site here: <http://www.fonaredd-rdc.org/rapports-annuels/>

CAFI’s Disbursement to the FONAREDD

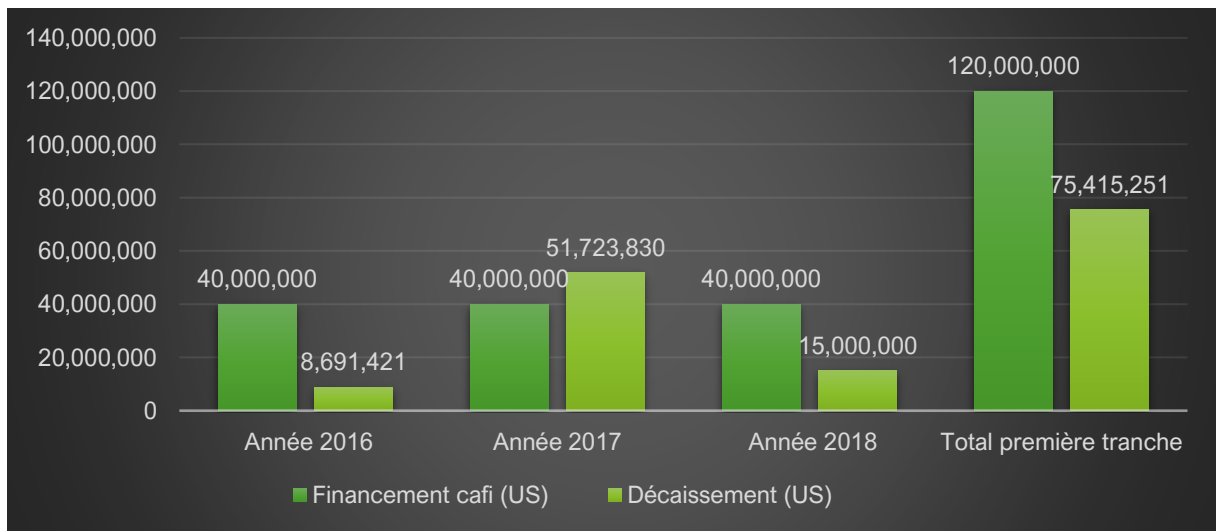


Figure 5: CAFI funding and FONAREDD disbursements

Figure 5, based on the MPTF figures, compares the indicative funding from CAFI (as per the LOI, in dark green) and FONAREDD’s disbursement to implementing organizations (light green). It ensues that while 2017 had seen a disbursement of 129%, this figure dropped in 2018 to 38%, resulting in an average of 63% over the past 3 years. As is explained below, the remaining unspent funds were earmarked to the following programmes: family planning, sustainable management of agriculture,

sustainable management of forests, governance, mining standards, Equateur integrated programme, Mongala integrated programme and savanna-based agriculture programme.

Status	Number of programmes	Total	Tranche 1	To be disbursed in 2019	Tranche 2
On-going programmes	10 (6 sectoral and 4 provincial) – see table 9a	132 148 693	85 008 405	4 418 954	47 140 287
Programmes under assessment	4 (3 sectoral and 1 provincial)	30 000 000	17 400 000	17 400 000	12 600 000
Approved programmes awaiting fund transfers	2 (Sustainable Management of agriculture and Equateur)	13 000 000	7 450 000	7 450 000	5 550 000
Programmes remaining in the portfolio	3 (with Ministry of Environment)	18 850 000	12 500 000	-	18 850 000
Total		193 998 693	122 358 405	29 268 954	84 140 287

Table 9: summary of the FONAREDD portfolio

This brings the total FONAREDD portfolio and pipeline to:

- 10 active programmes, including 6 sectoral programmes and 4 integrated programmes (table 9a)
- 4 programmes under assessment: Family planning, Mongala integrated programme, Savanna based agriculture and mining standards (table 9b)
- 2 programmes awaiting fund transfers from the FONAREDD to the agency: Sustainable management of agriculture and Equateur integrated programme

Programmes	Agency	Total funding	Disbursement	Disb . Rate	Durati on	Date of approval by the Steering Committee	Date of fund transfer from MPTF	Date of program launch	Expected end date	Baseli ne data exists
Piredd Mai Ndombé	World Bank	30 000 000	20 000 000	67%	5 ys	20/10/2016	04/04/2017	18/05/2018	28/02//2022	Partiall y
Piredd Orientale	UNDP	33 000 000	20 000 000	61%	5 ys	08/02/2017	20/11/2017	04/05/2018	31/12/2022	Partiall y
Piredd Sud Ubangi	World Bank	7 000 000	4 000 000	57%	5 ys	08/02/2017	06/04/2017		30/062022	No
National Forest Monitoring System	FAO	10 000 003	9 001 241	90%	4 ys	20/10/2016	22/12/2016	01/01/2017	01/01/2021	Yes
Land use planning	UNDP	8 000 000	5 000 000	63%	5 ys	08/02/2017	19/04/2017	01/06/2017	30/05/2020	Yes
Land tenure reform	UNHABITAT	6 999 490	5 000 000	71%	4 ys	08/02/2017	25/04/2017	02/08/2017	30/04/2020	Yes
Support to civil society	UNDP	3 000 000	2 000 000	67%	4 ys	20/10/2016	22/12/2016	30/01/2017	30/01/2020	Yes
Support to indigenous peoples	World Bank	2 000 000	1 000 000	50%	5 ys	20/10/2016	04/04/2017	31/12/2016	31/07/2021	No
Piredd Kwilu	JICA	3 999 200	3 000 000	75%	5 ys	22/02/2018	20/12/2018		20/12/2022	No
Energy	UNDP	15 000 000	4 825 800	32%	5 ys	07/11/2018	20/12/2018		20/12/2022	No
FONAREDD Secretariat	UNDP	1 588 210	1 588 210	100 %	5 ys					
Total		120 586 903	75 415 251	63%						

Table 9a: FONAREDD programmes under implementation

FONAREDD programmes under assessment	Agency	Amount	Co-funding	Status	Expected date of approval by the Steering Committee
Planning Familial	UNOPS/UNFPA	8 000 000	25 000 000	Approved in technical committee	May 2019
Savanah-based agriculture	AFD	15 000 000		Presented in technical committee	May 2019
PIREDD MONGALA	ENABEL	7 000 000		Prodoc drafted	May 2019
Mining standards		2 600 000		Terms of reference	
Total		38 850 000	29 000 000		

Table 9b: FONAREDD programmes under assessment by end 2018

Performance of the Governance structure of the FONAREDD

In total, three meetings of the Steering Committee and ten meetings of the Technical Committee were organized. Summary tables are available in the FONAREDD 2018 annual report. On behalf of CAFI, the CAFI Secretariat participates in the Technical Committee and representatives of the Norwegian government in both the Technical and Steering Committee. Table 10 below summarizes their main decisions and activities.

Governance body	Meeting dates	Activities in 2018
Steering Committee	22 February 3 October 8 November	Approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4 programmes (PIREDD Kwilu and Equateur, Sustainable Management of Agriculture and Energy), ● 3 Addendum (Land Use planning, tenure reform and support to civil society) Review and recommendations on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The FREL submission by the MED ● Agencies performance ● Milestones of the Letter of Intent
Comité technique	09 January 02 February 18 April 30 May 30 July 2-3 August 10 August 5 September 16 November 6 December	Technical review of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Terms of reference of the Governance programme ● 3 Integrated programme proposals: Kwilu, Mongala, Equateur ● 2 sectoral programmes proposals: Energy and Family planning ● 3 Addendum (LUP, tenure reform and civil society) ● Programme document of the SFM programme

Table 10: main decisions and activities of the FONAREDD governance bodies

Progress towards the milestones of the Letter of Intent

As planned in the Letter of Intent, the methodology for the Independent verification of the milestones of the Letter of Intent was successfully agreed with FONAREDD. A carefully-negotiated evaluation grid will guide the independent verifiers in 2019.

Based on this methodology, the FONAREDD has assessed its achievement towards the 2018 milestones of the Letter of Intent, as shown in Table 11.

N°	Pillar	Fully achieved	Partially achieved	Not achieved	Total
1	Agriculture	0	2	1	3
2	Energy	0	2	0	2
3	Forests	2	6	1	9
4	Norms	0	0	1	1
5	Land Use Planning	0	2	1	3
6	Tenure	0	3	0	3
7	Demography	0	2	1	3
8	Governance	2	2	1	5
Total		4	19	6	29

Table 11: FONAREDD’s assessment of progress towards the 2018 milestones of the Letter of Intent
Source: FONAREDD 2018 Annual report

The four achieved milestones pertain to the forest sector and governance, namely:

- **The final version of the FREL, after the technical assessment, was submitted to the UNFCCC on 29 October 2018.** This version is available on the REDD+ web portal of the UNFCCC
- **The Terra Congo platform is operational and accessible publicly at <http://www.rdc-snsf.org/portal/>.** In addition, a first mechanism to report major deforestation events was tested (WRI report) and will be adjusted in 2019. GLAD alerts are available with WRI to follow up on forest cover loss in provinces that benefit from an integrated program.
- **Transparency** and availability of Annual reports
- Methodology to guide the **participation of civil society stakeholders** elaborated and applied in integrated provincial programmes

Progress under the 19 milestones considered “partially achieved, and associated programme results as summarized below:

Agriculture

Two out of 8 provinces (Mai Ndombé and Orientale) have set up a support structures for agricultural development. In Mai Ndombé, eight improved cassava fields have been established in the KUTU territory to be associated with a forest patch. A diagnosis to better understand the agricultural value chains and how to best organize them is available and accompanied by an action plan in Mai Ndombé, and has been initiated in Orientale.

Energy

The overall level of achievement is relatively weak as the Energy programme was approved in November 2018. However, the terms of reference for the studies are available. In addition, a few studies have been realized while the programme was developed, allowing some progress such as

- a study on renewable energy with UNDP, that allowed the production of the Atlas of renewable energies. This Atlas documents and localizes 890 sites that are suitable for the development of hydro-electricity (until now, only 217 were known) and shows where they are located in DRC's 145 territories.
- A study on the flows of wood energy is ongoing with GIZ
- Studies in the major basins of supply and consumption (Kisangani, Goma et Kinshasa) with the Makala project
- Study on wood energy in Kinshasa (Public private partnership) with GIZ.

In provincial programmes, 82 209 ha will be set aside for natural regeneration and 27 350 ha for agroforestry are currently planned for the next 4 years, as seen in Table 12, with a strategy of performance-based payment per households,

Integrated programme	Unit	Surface area for regeneration	Surface area for agroforestry
Maï Ndombe	Ha	30 000	3 350
Orientale	Ha	45 000	9 000
Sud Ubangi	Ha		2 000
Kwilu	Ha	209	5 000
Equateur	Ha	7 000	8 000
Total	ha	82 209	27 350

Table 12: target hectares set aside for natural regeneration and in agroforestry

Forestry

Despite funding freeze to the programme on Sustainable Management of Forests, some advances were observed thanks to efforts made by the National government facilitated by the FONAREDD (see Annex in the 2018 Annual FONAREDD report, unavailable at the time of elaboration of this report)

Mining Standards

Mining and hydrocarbon investments should adopt and implement REDD+ standards in forest areas to prevent, reduce or compensate their impacts on forests. The FONAREDD has planned a 2 600 000 \$ programme to strengthen the legal, institutional and operational process in place based on Law n°11/009 juillet 2011 on the protection of the environment and implementation measures. To date this programme has not been developed.

Land use planning

The Land use planning programme has allowed progress under two milestones:

- Baseline analyses: a draft is available but requires validation at the national level; document review and data collection are ongoing. The Technical Cell on Land Use Planning is now 10-expert strong
- Methodological Guide on participatory zoning: the process was launched in collaboration of the integrated programmes, PARAT, DIAF, WRI and Ministry of Planning

In addition,

- Nine multi-actor and multi-sector platforms are operational in the ex-Orientale province to design and monitor land use plans, and supported by a provincial decree in Tshopo.
- A emergency road programme in Mai Ndombé has identified close to 8000 km of roads, 1000 of which will be maintained through the Mai Ndombé programme, with the support of the Plateaux programme. A diagnosis has been established for 842 km of roads and 226 bridges in this emergency plan, as shown in Table 13

Territories	Roads	Km
Inongo	Selenge – Gomo Nsondia	235
Kutu	Kempa - Bosobe	80
Oshwe	Kempimpi - Port Ilombe	38
Kiri	Oshwe - Yuki	108
Total Ex-district Mai Ndombe		561
Ex-district du Plateau (WWF)		459

Table 13: Roads and lengths diagnosed in Mai Ndombé

Tenure

- **Draft 2 of the land tenure policy is available and accompanied by an executive summary. This land policy draft takes into account the concerns of Indigenous Peoples** on the basis of a note produced by them through the Executive Indigenous Peoples Support Project with the World Bank.
- The National Reform Commission (CONAREF) is increasingly functional and plays its full role
- A draft of the methodological guide was developed. Experimentation on land tenure is carried out in the two provincial integrated programs (ITURI and MAI NDOMBE) and accompanied by a wide communication to stakeholders: local community, indigenous peoples, civil society, local authorities ...). The finalization of the guide will involve testing at the community level, and in a participatory manner, tools identified and / or developed.
- This pillar has also benefited from contribution of actions carried out at the level of the integrated programs: in the PIREDD Orientale, the UNDP project team has led an inclusive dialogue and consultation on land issues as one of the major pillars of reducing and stabilizing deforestation and forest degradation in the three project provinces, allowing to lay the groundwork for the development of three provincial edicts, identify capacity building activities of three land commissions and reflect on a draft collective land rights registration mechanism and individual land tenure security. In PIREDD Mai-Ndombe, the field project team participated in the development of a provincial edict for the "planning and management process for the

sustainable management of the natural resources of Mai-Ndombe. This process, supported by the PIREDD Plateaux (WWF), will make the various management plans legally binding.

Family planning

The family planning programme has not started but plans to establish operational Multisectoral committees in the areas of provincial integrated programme. In addition, a draft national strategy on family planning and women's education exists in the National reproductive Health programme (**PNSR**).

Governance

- Annual reports of programmes and the FONAREDD are published on the FONAREDD website;
- Two studies on the drivers of deforestation are being launched in the two zones PIREDD MAI-NDOMBE and Province Orientale;
- A guide for stakeholder consultations was developed by Civil Society and is applied in all programmes
- The risk management matrix is updated by the projects and applied, including in project governance;
- The establishment of 12 provincial coordinators of the Renovated REDD Climate Working Group (GTCR-R) to participate and monitor the governance of REDD at the provincial level through integrated programs.

In addition, good governance of programs / projects funded by FONAREDD and transparency are ensured through Programme Steering Committee (decision and advisory bodies) where civil society, indigenous peoples, the programme unit, the FONAREDD, the governmental focal point and the technical services of the State are members. The governmental side, the political authorities and the technical services of the State, constitute an essential link in the implementation and governance of the program. Of the 8 operational programs, apart from FONAREDD's Executive Secretariat project, all have steering committees. Some programs, including NFMS and land-use planning, have in addition technical platforms that bring together experts to deal with technical issues and submit them to Programme steering committees.

The six milestones with no progress are largely explained through the linkages between pillars and various programmes that have suffered delays in programming, approval, funding or implementation, highlighted in italics in Table 14, and explained further in the "challenges" section below.

N°	Pillar (investment plan and Lol)	Programmes
1.	Agriculture	<i>Sustainable management of agriculture</i> Integrated provincial programmes <i>Savanna-based agriculture</i> National Forest Monitoring System
2.	Energy	<i>Energy</i> Integrated provincial programmes
3.	Forests	<i>Sustainable management of forests</i> Integrated provincial programmes
4.	Mining standards	<i>Standards</i>
5.	Land use planning	Land use planning reform <i>Sustainable management of forests</i>
6.	Tenure	Tenure reform Integrated provincial programmes
7.	Demography	<i>Family planning</i> Integrated provincial programmes
8.	Governance	<i>Governance</i> Civil society Indigenous peoples FONAREDD Executive Secretariat

Table 14: Link between pillars of the investment plan and the Lol and programmes

Safeguards

The table of achievement and challenges in the draft FONAREDD report on which this report is based was not completed at the time of elaboration of this report. An assessment, however, is provided:

At the moment when programmes are about to start their activities:

- All integrated provincial programmes are recruiting or are in the process of recruiting experts for evaluation. FONAREDD will organize a workshop in September to harmonize monitoring and evaluation methods and in particular how to monitor safeguards and socio-environmental standards.
- The reports of the PIREDD Maï Ndombe and Indigenous Peoples mentioned activities in this area.
- Overall, the activities are still at the initiation stage and it should be expected that reports are not very consistent. They will have to be in the future.
- It is planned to carry out an Environmental Strategic Study in the case of each policy and law in development. However, the means available to do this are low. It is therefore essential to think about how to combine the development of the legal texts with their socio-environmental study, as

agreed with the Congolese Environmental Agency. It is important for FONAREDD to think about how to ensure a quality follow-up of this process and better still to take care of the formalization of the socio-environmental conclusions of the legal development workshops, to make them Strategic Studies.

Partnership monitoring

The FONAREDD has largely contributed to the data collection for the CAFI result framework (see Annex 1).

In November **the second annual CAFI-DRC partnership monitoring meeting** was organized with FONAREDD in Kinshasa. Representing the CAFI Executive Board, the Secretariat and the Government of Norway assessed progress over the past 12 months and defined key actions to be taken in 2019. The recommendations of the meeting were documented and will serve as a roadmap, whose delivery will be monitored through a matrix. The meeting was also an opportunity to convene implementing agencies and government focal points for each CAFI-funded FONAREDD programme to discuss the methodology of the independent verification of the milestones of the Letter of Intent (to take place in 2019), and measures to take to accelerate progress towards their achievement. Obstacles, including the delayed implementation of some integrated programs due to complicated procurement processes, belated transfer of funding, remoteness of operating areas and prolonged approval processes for complex programs, were discussed openly and constructively. The outcomes of the annual partnership meeting were presented to the Minister of Finance and to the other ministers sitting in the FONAREDD Steering Committee.

Risks and Challenges

Note : The risk management section of the FONAREDD Annual report was not available at the time this report was elaborated. This section may be complete, as needed after the 31 May deadline.

Two risks that materialized for DRC in 2018 were designated in the CAFI 2018 Risk Management Dashboard as **“government failure to meet key obligations”** and **“inadequate governance of the forest sector”**. At the beginning of 2018, a few days before the Steering Committee meeting of FONAREDD, CAFI discovered that the Minister of Environment awarded forestry concessions. The allocation of these contracts sparked controversy as several national and international stakeholders questioned the legality of these acts. As a result, the CAFI representatives on the DRC FONAREDD Steering Committee were not able to approve programmes nor instruct the MPTF to transfer funds to FONAREDD until the situation was clarified. CAFI held several internal discussions and a large portion of the EB meeting in March was spent on discussing the options and arriving at a joint position within the EB. A dialogue ensued with FONAREDD and the DRC Government to understand the situation and find a solution that would allow CAFI to meet its objectives (i.e. reduce pressure on forests and fight

against poverty) and relaunch the political dialogue with the authorities on forest policy, at the adequate moment.

In addition, the probability of the risk of **political shock** due to the elections in December grew.

Weak capacity in implementing organizations, an “implementation risk” featured in the Risk Management Dashboard, were also observed. The overall performance of some programmes, including due to long internal procedures of implementing organisations to ensure quality control, are at times low. The non-approval by the Minister of Health of the implementing agency for the Family planning programme (UNOPS/UNFPA) could be attributed to an overall risk of **“poor communication among stakeholders”**.

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

3.2 Gabon

Timeline

In June 2017, the **Government of Gabon and the Central African Forest Initiative signed a Letter of Intent for 18 million US dollars** on the basis of the Gabon Investment plan, to allow the country to meet its 50% emission reduction target, better plan and monitor the use of land and protect over 23 million hectares of tropical rainforest - nearly 90% of its national territory. The reaching of this objective set in Gabon's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution will only be possible by preventing the conversion of high-carbon stock and high conservation value forest and limiting the conversion of forests not falling into this category.

Milestones to be reached include 50% economy-wide emission reductions compared to 2005, the non-conversion of HCS/HCV forests and the setting of "a long-term cap on carbon-neutral conversion of non-HCS/HCV forests, with no more than 10 000 ha converted on an annual basis.

Main results

- The 9th EB meeting (7-8 March in Bonn, hosted by BMZ) saw [the approval of the 18.4M US\\$ Gabon programme](#), to "develop, adopt and implement a National Land Use Plan (PNAT) and a National Observation System for Natural Resources and Forests (SNORF) that will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from LULUCF in Gabon ". Running over 5 years and with disbursement in two tranches, the programme will be implemented by the National Climate Council, the Authority for Sustainable Development, the Gabonese Agency for Studies and Spatial Observation (AGEOS) and the National Agency for National Parks (ANPN) with support of the French Development Agency (AFD). Project activities had not started at the end of 2018
- Despite lack of program implementation the Government of Gabon and CAFI held a first partnership monitoring meeting to assess progress towards the milestones. It showed partial progress on a number of milestones such as:
 - Finalization and adoption of a national action plan for the Marrakech Declaration on the sustainable production of palm oil;
 - Elaboration and adoption of directives and national definitions to make sure that HCS and HCV forests are not converted to other land uses;
 - Elaboration, adoption and implementation of a carbon neutral conversion of non HCS/HCV forests to other land uses:

- This process (action plans and directives) is informed by the forest definition process that Gabon started in 2018. This is happening parallel to the revision of the Forest Code.

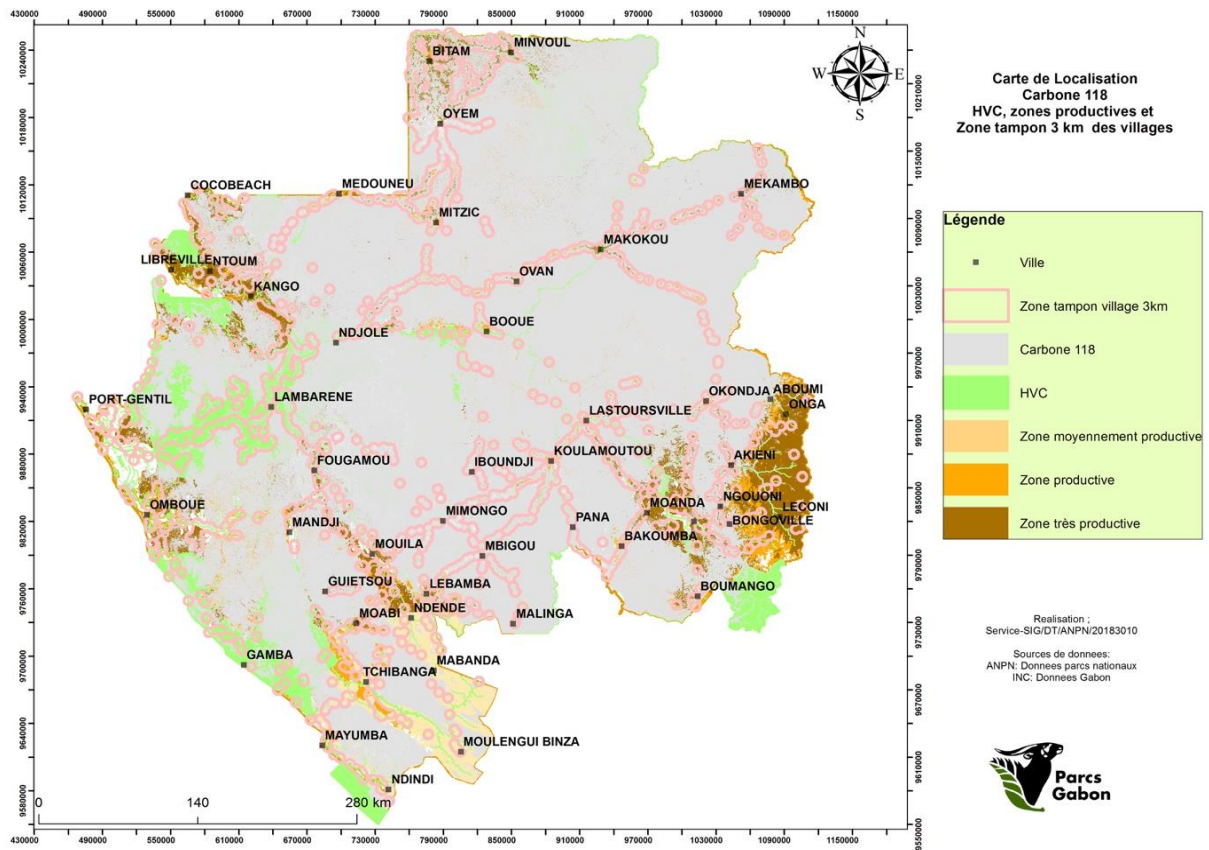


Figure 5: Map Gabon with HCV areas, Carbon above 118T per ha, productive areas and village halos

- The fact that funding was not available for activities have prevented the achievement of most intermediary milestones. A more rigorous assessment will be conducted in 2019 when programme implementation will hopefully allow not only the achievement but catching up on delayed milestones.

Risks and challenges

The following risks have been extracted from the [Risk Management Dashboard](#) as they are particularly relevant to Gabon. Mitigation measures are described.

Implementation risk

The main challenge is related to delays in disbursement to support the approved programs and thus achieve the milestones in the Letter of Intent. Corrective measures were taken by both the

implementing agency and CAFI and it is expected that the agreements will be signed in 2019 to allow the transfer of funding to the national implementing partners and launch of program activities.

Government failure to meet key political and international obligations

2018 was also an election year in Gabon, which can create a certain level of uncertainty in the priorities of the political leadership. However, the Government announced mandatory certification for forest concessions to be achieved by 2020-22 thus confirming the unwavering support to the climate and forest agenda in the country.

3.3 Republic of Congo

Timeline

The CAFI EB had approved a 698,000 US\$ preparatory grant to the World Bank in February 2016. The investment planning process for CAFI and the Forest Investment Program (FIP) has been jointly prepared in accordance with the investment plan design. After initial delays, the CAFI Preparation Fund Grant Agreement was signed on 23 March 2017. In 2017, diagnoses of agroforestry value chains, fuel wood production, legal and political context, and co-benefits were completed. On this basis, and on the basis of its national REDD+ strategy, 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 Executive Board on 10 October, and received written comments on 22 November 22. The FIP Sub-Committee endorsed the investment plan on 13 December 13.

In 2018, the Government submitted version 7 of the Investment Plan on 28 August for a second independent review. The recommendations of the second independent review of the Investment Framework were transmitted on 4 September 2018; the final version of the investment plan was conditionally adopted, subject to a final review of the Investment Plan, on 29 October 29 by the CAFI EB.

In addition, the CAFI EB approved in October a US\$ 314,173 grant to FAO to further develop the program proposal of the Republic of Congo to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and contribute to the implementation of the National Investment Framework.

Main results

- Decision by the Executive Board on the **National Investment Plan as a good basis to initiate discussions on a Letter of Intent** (see figure 7 for priority measures)
- The **mobilization of diplomatic networks** has proven key in anchoring the forests and climate agenda at high level and across sectors.
- The Prime Minister decided to lead the negotiations of a Letter of Intent and the follow up of its future implementation. The Prime Minister established an inter-ministerial working group under his office to pilot the implementation of the National Investment Framework. In this policy dialogue, CAFI is represented by France's Ambassador and the Head of Delegation of the European Union. Representatives from civil society and private sector are members of the inter-ministerial working group.
- The **NIF is now recognized at the national level as an overarching strategic document** which sets the priority policies and measures to foster sustainable land use and natural resources management across the main sectors in charge of land use in the country.
- CAFI also contributed to **enhanced coordination among partners supporting key policy agendas**: The VPA--FLEGT process, 3rd Conference of the Global Peatland Initiative in Brazzaville with the signature of the Declaration of Brazzaville, African Palm Oil Initiative Forum in

Brazzaville followed up by the signature of a ministerial decree that bans the allocation of medium and large-scale agriculture concessions in forests.

- A [campaign to communicate widely about the forests of the Republic of Congo](#) was organized on Twitter

Challenges

The following risks have been extracted from the [Risk Management Dashboard](#) as they are particularly relevant to the Republic of Congo. Mitigation measures are described.

One risk can be identified at this stage as the main one in the Republic of Congo:

- ***Government failure to meet key political and international obligations:***

The decision from the Prime Minister of leading the policy dialogue with CAFI and follow-up the progress towards the achievement of the commitments made by the Government represented an important achievement in terms of enhancing the coordination across line ministries. Nevertheless, the Prime Minister's Office does not have long standing experience in facilitating cross sectoral consultation among land use sectors neither has sound capacities and expertise in the field of development planning and climate change. Several special advisors of the Prime Minister already have an important workload and coordinate key reforms agenda items in the field of economic governance. There is a need to strengthen the capacities of the Prime Minister's Office to ensure sound consultations with the different stakeholders and provide sound policy advice in the field of sustainable land use and natural resources management. A dedicated project will be developed and approved in 2019 to provide policy and technical assistance to the Prime Minister Office to strengthen its capacities in that respect.

Greenhouse gas emissions per driver in the Republic of Congo

(source : FREL, 2017)

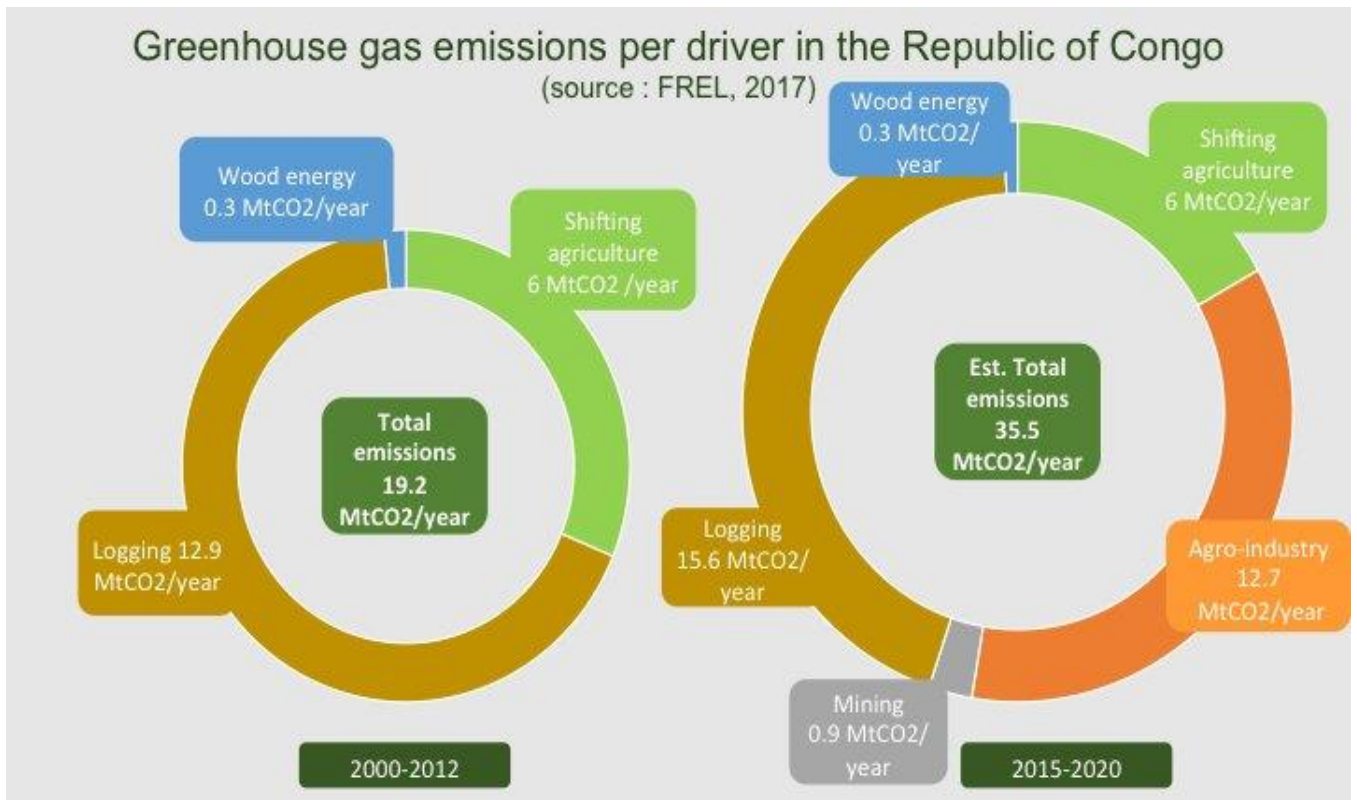


Figure 6: current and future drivers of deforestation and degradation in the Republic of Congo

LES SIX MESURES PRIORITAIRES



Les forêts et les zones de tourbières sont gérées durablement, la biodiversité est conservée et les surfaces plantées augmentées



Des pratiques agricoles durables sont mises en place, la productivité est améliorée et les savanes sont valorisées



Les prélèvements non durables de bois énergie sont réduits



Le secteur minier se développe avec des impacts réduits sur les écosystèmes forestiers



La gouvernance intersectorielle et de la participation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes au développement est améliorée



Les financements REDD+ et alignés REDD+ sont mobilisés et des outils de financement innovant sont développés

Figure 7: six priority measures of the National Investment Framework of the Republic of Congo

3.4 Equatorial Guinea⁶

Timeline

In 2018, the project has developed the planned key national REDD+ strategic documents, which will guide and move forward the REDD+ process in Equatorial Guinea.

The REDD+ national strategy (EN-REDD+) has been completed and validated thanks to a participatory process involving multiple stakeholders, and based on sound and updated data from the “Study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation 2004-2014” and the “Historical analysis of deforestation and forest degradation 2004-2014”.

The REDD+ National Investment plan (PNI-REDD+) has been also developed and enriched by multiple stakeholders through a consultative process that took place in October and November 2018. The national validation of the PNI-REDD+ and submission to CAFI Executive Board is foreseen in the first months of 2019.

The project was extended to December 2018, and subsequently to June 2019 to overcome the delay in the finalization of the drivers’ study, and allow sufficient time for the participatory development of the EN-REDD+ and the PNI-REDD+. The extension will also permit (i) the review of the PIN-REDD+ by CAFI’s Executive Board and incorporation of suggestions in the final version; and (ii) the political dialogue between Equatorial Guinea and the members of CAFI’s Executive Board, foreseen in 2019.

Main results

Output 1- Consultation, outreach and participation.

The project has undertaken wide consultation and outreach activities in relation to REDD+. Public national and provincial authorities, opinion leaders, media professionals, and men and women in rural communities were reached through project activities.

- Consultations with multiples stakeholders for the finalization of the EN-REDD+ and PNI-REDD+ (June, October, November 2018)
- A national press release was issued in June 2018 on the occasion of the 3rd Steering committee of the project, which validated the EN-REDD+: <http://www.fao.org/guinea-ecuatorial/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1140214/>
- The public launch of the drivers study and the EN-REDD+, which was foreseen in July 2018, had to be postponed to 2019 due to national agenda and institutional restructuring.

Output 2 -Spatial and qualitative study of the direct and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea

⁶ The detailed programme report elaboraed by FAO may be found here:

The study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea (2004-2014) was finalized and validated in 2017, printed in 2018, and its launch was postponed to early 2019. The study “Historical analysis of deforestation and forest degradation in 2004-2014” was also finalised in 2018. It complements the information of the drivers study, and is available on-line.

Output 3 - Study on strategic REDD+ actions

A first draft of the study on strategic actions to address deforestation and degradation was elaborated in 2017, presented and consulted with different stakeholders in 2017, and used in 2018 to define the main axes of the EN-REDD+.

Output 4. 2–3 REDD+ pilot investment projects

In 2018, five pilot investment projects were selected and it was decided that they will constitute the “integrated local programmes” (PIL) of the PNI-REDD+, where drivers in a specific jurisdiction are addressed with an integrated and inter-sectoral approach, so as to reduce forest loss and promote sustainable development.

The criteria used to select the PIL were:

- i. High deforestation and/or forest degradation in 2004-2014
- ii. Risk of future losses of forest cover as per modelling described in the drivers’ study (MAGBOMA and FAO, 2018).
- iii. Multiple land uses.
- iv. Presence of human settlements.
- v. Representativeness of all country regions.
- vi. Interest and conformity of the social agents, assessed during consultative processes.

The PILs are:

- PIL I: Litoral province (Continent)
- PIL II: Niefan municipality (Continent)
- PIL III: KieNter province (Continent)
- PIL IV: Biok island
- PIL V: Annobó island

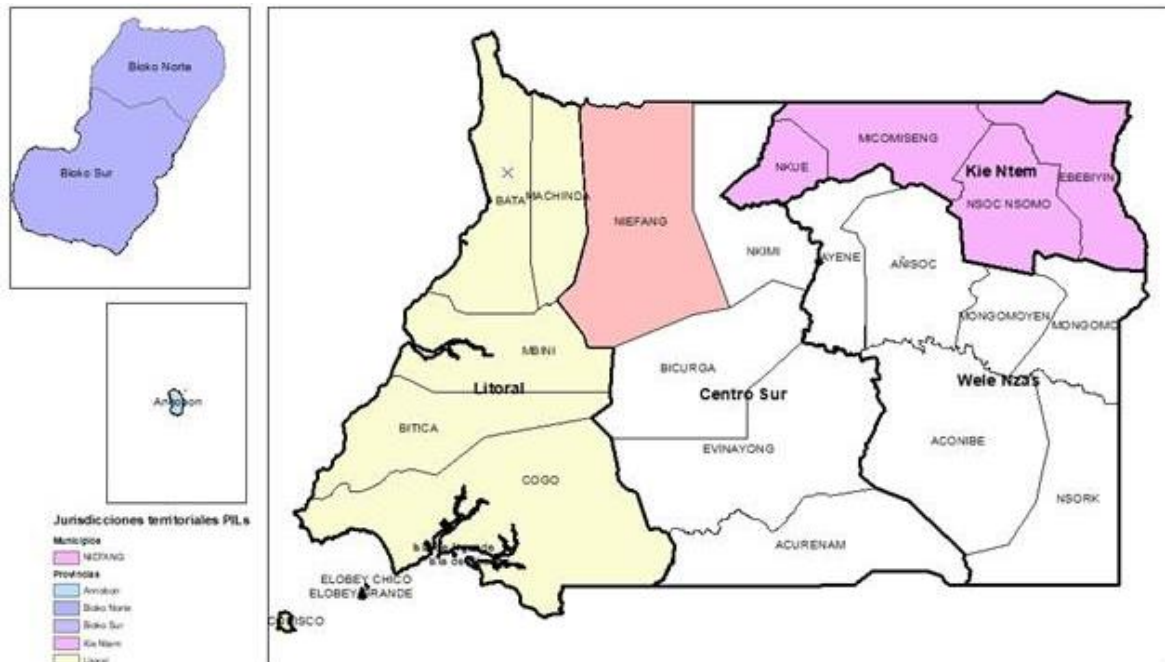


Figure 8: map of planned pilot investment programmes

Output 5 – REDD+ National Strategy

The REDD+ National Strategy (EN-REDD+) was developed and validated at national level in June 2018. It builds on technical discussions with national experts and public officials, on international agreements signed by Equatorial Guinea related to climate change and biodiversity, as well as on national development plans and studies, such as the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2020, the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) (MBMA, 2014), the drivers' study, and the study of strategic options. During the 3rd meeting of the project Steering Committee (June 2018), the EN-REDD+ was reviewed, completed by working groups and validated.

The EN-REDD+ defines the country's REDD+ vision as follows:
“To contribute through REDD+ to the fight against climate change and to the development of the country for the wellbeing of the people of Equatorial Guinea, focusing on sustainability, integrated land management, food security, social equity and gender”.

Output 6 – REDD+ National Investment Plan

The REDD+ National Investment Plan (PNI-REDD+) was also developed in 2018, including:

- Five national sectoral programmes: 1. Land-use planning; 2. Sustainable forest management; 3. Agriculture and Food security; 4. Mining, energy and construction; and 5. REDD+ governance.
- Five integrated Local Programmes (PILs): in Litoral province; Niefang municipality; KieNtem province; Bioko island; and Annobón island.

Additional results

The PNI-REDD+ will constitute a solid tool for the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the EN-REDD+, allowing further progress towards a national green and low emission development, and towards enhancing Equatorial Guinea's contribution to the global fight against climate change. Already, the CAFI preparatory grant has been catalytic to mobilise complementary funding; i.e. GEF6 and GCF readiness.

Challenges and risks

AMBITIOUS GOALS OF THE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

The EN-REDD+ defines very ambitious goals, particularly considering the need to develop and diversify the economy, the important population growth, and the need to reduce the dependency on food imports:

- *Reduction of emissions from AFOLU by 20% in 2030 and by 50% in 2050*
- *Forest cover maintained around 2014 levels*
- *Reduction of degradation from agriculture and logging by 50% in 2030*
- *Protected areas system strengthened towards zero deforestation*
- *Productive forests under management plans increased to 80% in 2030*

The main risks whose probability rose in 2018 were designated in the Risk Management dashboard as **“weak capacity in government”** and **“lack of national appropriation”**. Legislative elections have resulted in ad-interim national counterparts from November 2017 to April 2018, at which point new counterparts were designated. Limited availability for formal/official events or consultations has also been noted. To mitigate, direct consultations with national experts during transition period and the 3rd Project Steering Committee organized in June to allow appropriation by the designated counterparts.

Amongst other reported challenges, high and variable logistics costs were dealt with by establishing synergies with other related projects.

3.5 Cameroon

Timeline

In 2018, the World Bank continued to implement the CAFI preparatory grant with the Ministry of Environment and the Technical REDD+ Secretariat as government partner. As the Ministry of Environment raised concerns following discussions around the institutional anchoring of the grant in the previous year, no grant agreement with AFD was signed and this share of the CAFI's grant continued to be suspended. Discussions continued and several meetings between World Bank and AFD were held to consider joint coordination mechanisms and supervision of activities.

Early in the year, a technical working session was held, focusing on the revision of the investment framework that Cameroon submitted to the FIP-Sub-Committee in December 2017. The key results of the meeting included a series of technical and institutional questions regarding the investment framework's alignment with other national strategies, institutional leadership, its geographical coverage and consistency with other relevant partnerships.

The team and partners reviewed the CAFI operational plans - following the lessons learned from the review of DRC's National REDD+ Investment Plan - and anticipated that additional activities may be needed after the draft NIF is presented to CAFI. In March, the Executive Board approved a no-cost extension of the grant until 31 December 2019.

In February, a joint mission to Yaoundé was organized with representatives of the CAFI Secretariat, BMZ, Norway, France, EU and the World Bank, meeting with high-level members of the Cameroonian government, including several Ministers, and initiating a dialogue with the country's leadership about its development vision, sectoral priorities, opportunities and challenges related to land use planning and setting the ground for common positions. Furthermore, Cameroon engaged in the technical debates around land use planning during CAFI's Annual Forum organized in June in Oslo.

In the last quarter of the year, the revision of the investment plan took up speed, as an international consultant was recruited by the World Bank to deliver support. A kick-off workshop was organized in Mbalmayo with the objective of forming a consensus around a common objective regarding land use between different policy sectors. 60 persons participated 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). In parallel, a mission of the CAFI Secretariat was organized, meeting with different technical and financial partners in Yaoundé, including the COMIFAC. During the 12th CAFI Executive Board meeting in Brussels in November, the government presented a first draft of the investment plan

Throughout the year, CAFI's role as partner and important coordination and financing instrument for investments in the sustainable use and allocation of land was increasingly recognized within the government and the donor community, also thanks to the diplomatic support from the German mission in Yaoundé. Although the political mobilization of government at the highest possible level remained a challenge, further progress in the revision of the investment plan could be made after the 12th Executive

Board meeting on November 29-30 in Brussels. In Brussels, the government presented first responses to the questions and was encouraged to further intensify its efforts in working towards a consistent vision across the main policies and measures in the different sectors, engaging a government body in charge of daily coordination as well as representatives from line ministries with the capacity to mobilize political support.

Main Results

- Throughout the year, the perception of CAFI as innovative coordination and financing instrument for REDD+ and land use investments has constantly risen within the government and donor circles in Yaoundé, also thanks to the diplomatic efforts of the German mission in Yaoundé
- In June, Cameroon's REDD+ Strategy was validated by the REDD+ National Steering Committee
- The government initiated, with support from an international consultant, the revision of the national investment framework to integrate the CAFI's executive board comments and recommendations. Although the process was not completed until the end of the year, the government started to carry out the first round of broad consultations with representatives on a technical level from a range of key ministries as well as from technical and financial partners. During the 12th CAFI Executive Board meeting in Brussels in November, the government presented a first draft of its investment plan and emphasized again its willingness to engage in a more intersectoral political dialogue about its vision and ambitions in terms of sustainable land use
- During the 12th CAFI Executive Board meeting in Brussels in November, the government presented a first draft of the investment plan

Risks and Challenges

The main risks were designated in the [Risk Management Dashboard](#) as **“lack of national appropriation”, “environmental, political and/or economic changes/shocks” and “country's vision and CAFI theory of change not harmonized”**. The attention of the government and the international donor community continues to be directed to the complex humanitarian situation in the anglophone regions. Until the situation improves, there is a risk that this influence negatively on the pace of the donor community's development agenda, impacting also on the capacity of delegations from members of the CAFI Executive Board to mobilize support for the political dialogue around the national investment framework. Furthermore, Cameroon focuses on becoming a middle-income and industrialized country by 2035, as it is mentioned in its National Growth and Employment Strategy. Although green economy considerations and instruments to strengthen intersectoral coordination such as land use planning, are increasingly recognized by the government to achieve sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, it remains unclear at this point what priority will be given by the government to the sustainable management of natural resources in the government's post 2020 development vision. To mitigate this risk, the political dialogue around the national investment framework will focus even more strongly on the integration with current national policy processes, such as the country's new growth and employment strategy for the period 2020-2028 (DSCE Nouvelle Génération).

Increasing the political ownership of the national investment framework across sectors and beyond the Ministry of Environment at the highest possible political level has remained a challenge for CAFI in 2018.

Several missions and consultation workshops were organized throughout 2018 to mobilize representatives of key ministries, including with diplomatic support of the German mission in Yaoundé.

3.6 Central African Republic

Timeline

The political transition process that began in 2014 coupled with several delays in the presidential elections delayed implementation of CAR's REDD+ Readiness Plan (RPP). Both the CAFI and FCPF Grant Agreements were signed in April 2017 allowing CAR to staff and run the project implementation unit (National REDD+ Coordination), undertake first consultations and stakeholder engagement activities on REDD+, develop terms of reference and carry out preparatory technical work for the implementation of key activities. The procurement process for the NIF (financed by CAFI), the National REDD+ Strategy (financed by FCPF) and the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA, financed by FCPF) as well as issues with financial reporting experienced significant delays. At the end of 2018, the process to recruit consultants for the elaboration of the national investment framework was launched. Given the late start of the grant-financed activities, due to a lengthy procurement process, the CAFI Executive Board accepted to extend the grant closing date to December 31, 2019.

The pace of project implementation increased once both Grant Agreements were signed in April 2017. The project implementation unit (National REDD+ Coordination) was staffed and made operational, consultations and stakeholder engagement activities on REDD+ were conducted, terms of reference were prepared and related preparatory technical work for project implementation was undertaken. However, the procurement process for the main activities – that is, the NIF (CAFI), the National REDD+ Strategy (FCPF) and the SESA (FCPF) – did experience delays. These procurement-related delays were attributable to the time needed to establish and convene selection committees, assess and rank proposals, negotiate contractual terms, draft contracts and provide justifications for no objections to the WB. Delays in financial reporting also hindered the pace of project implementation but these were addressed at the end of 2018.

A national REDD+ Committee comprising several working groups was established in 2018 by order of the Prime Minister, but its first meeting scheduled for the end of 2018 did not take place due to political instability. The civil society platform for the environment has been provided resources to support prefectural consultations that inform the CIP. Special attention has also been made to include outreach, information sharing and consultation with Indigenous Peoples in relevant areas.

It is expected that the CAFI-financed activity to support the development of the NIF starts in early 2019.

Two additional workshops are being planned in 2019, including one specifically addressing Indigenous Peoples. Additionally, a National REDD+ Committee comprising several working groups was established in 2018 by order of the Prime Minister. Its first meeting scheduled for the end of 2018 did not take place due to political instability. The civil society platform for the environment has been provided resources to support prefectural consultations that inform the CIP. Special attention has also been made to include outreach, information sharing and consultation with Indigenous Peoples in relevant areas.

Given the late start of the grant-financed activities but bearing in mind that a set of streamlined measures have been proposed, during the 12th Executive Board meeting in Brussels, the board members agreed to extend the CAFI preparatory grant to the 31st of December 2019. Towards the end of the year, the terms

of reference for the recruitment of the consultants were finalized by the government, with input from the CAFI Secretariat.

Main Results

- After several years of slow progress due to the difficult political circumstances, significant progress could be made towards the end of the year. The terms of reference for the consultant firm in charge of elaborating the country's national investment plan were finalized and a firm to be recruited in early 2019.
- Key institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation have been established including three Inter-Prefectural Committees (CIP by its local acronym). These comprise a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder representation and serve as a consultative platform for the REDD+ process in key zones. Following their establishment, 3 workshops were organized in the prefectures of Ombella M'poko, Kemo et Ouaka (50 attendees each).

Risks and Challenges

The main risks were designated in the [Risk Management Dashboard](#) as “**environmental, political and/or economic changes/shocks**” “**weak capacity in government**” and “**increased use of wood energy**”.

Although in early 2019 a peace agreement was signed in Khartoum as result of a lengthy and direct dialogue between the CAR government and different rebel groups, the political situation remains unstable with frequent reshuffling of the cabinet. Also the government is slowly deploying its administrative capacity beyond Bangui, and weak administrative capacity on the regional level can be expected for the next years. Bearing the fragility of the new CAR state in mind, the CAFI Executive Board expects the national investment framework align strongly with country's National Recovery and Peace Building Plan (RCPBA). Furthermore, 90% of households in the capital Bangui still rely on firewood for cooking and its exploitation is not regulated yet. The current extraction rates of firewood are not sustainable and therefore the national investment framework will most likely also focus on the harmonization of the legal framework to slow degradation and deforestation of forest ecosystems around the urban areas.

Annex I : Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent
for the Central African Forest Initiative Fund for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018

Elaborated by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

Bureau for Management Services

United Nations Development Programme

[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)

May 2019

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



The Agence Française de
Développement (AFD)



Democratic Republic of
Congo (DRC) National Fund
REDD+



Food and Agriculture
Organization



World Bank Group

CONTRIBUTORS



Government of France



Government of Norway

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

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

Approved Project/Programme

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

Contributor Commitment

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

Contributor Deposit

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

Delivery Rate

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

Indirect Support Costs

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

Net Funded Amount

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

Participating Organization

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

Project Expenditure

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

Project Financial Closure

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

Project Operational Closure

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

Project Start Date

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

Total Approved Budget

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

US Dollar Amount

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December **2018** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Central African Forest Initiative Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/AFI00>).

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

2018 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Central African Forest Initiative Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2018**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/AFI00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2018**, **2** contributors deposited US\$ **147,369,617** in contributions and US\$ **471,356** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **147,840,972**

Of this amount, US\$ **98,752,781** has been net funded to **4** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **20,330,524** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **1,473,696**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Central African Forest Initiative Fund** as of 31 December 2018.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec- 2017	Annual 2018	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	100,705,662	46,663,955	147,369,617
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	199,590	271,765	471,356
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	100,905,252	46,935,720	147,840,972
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,714,010	9,400,000	13,114,010
Transfers to MDTFs	81200000	-	81,200,000
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount	84,914,010	9,400,000	94,314,010

Administrative Agent Fees	1,007,057	466,640	1,473,696
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	4438771	-	4,438,771
Bank Charges	1074	525	1,599
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	90,360,911	9,867,165	100,228,076
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	10,544,342	37,068,555	47,612,897
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-	10,544,342	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	10,544,342	47,612,897	47,612,897
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	89,352,781	9,400,000	98,752,781
Participating Organizations' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	9,847,988	10,482,536	20,330,524
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			78,422,256

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2018.

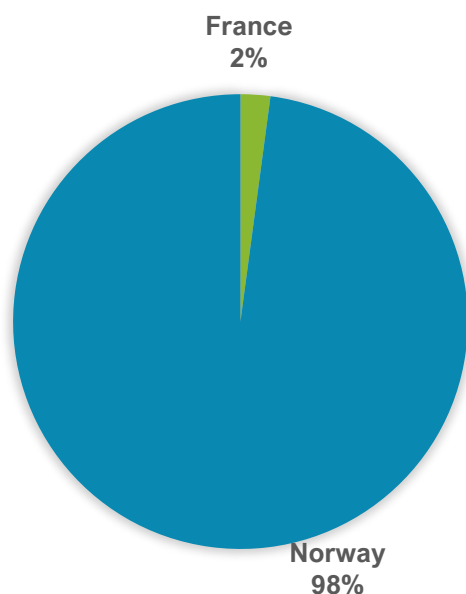
The **Central African Forest Initiative Fund** is currently being financed by 2 contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2018 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2018. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2018.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Deposits		Total Deposits
		Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	
France	3,112,800	3,112,800	-	3,112,800
Norway	154,888,889	97,592,862	46,663,955	144,256,817
Grand Total	158,001,689	100,705,662	46,663,955	147,369,617

Figure 1: Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2018



3. INTEREST EARNED

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

As of 31 December **2018**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **471,356**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	199,590	271,765	471,356
Total: Fund Earned Interest	199,590	271,765	471,356
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	199,590	271,765	471,356

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2018**, the AA has transferred US\$ **94,314,010** to **4** Participating Organizations (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

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

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total
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Participating Organization	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
AFD	474,010		474,010	9,400,000		9,400,000	9,874,010		9,874,010
DRC NF	81,200,000		81,200,000				81,200,000		81,200,000
FAO	1,000,000		1,000,000				1,000,000		1,000,000
IBRD	2,240,000		2,240,000				2,240,000		2,240,000
Grand Total	84,914,010		84,914,010	9,400,000		9,400,000	94,314,010		94,314,010

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2018** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2018** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/AFI00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2018**, US\$ **9,400,000** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **9,166,758** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **94,314,010** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **16,429,586**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **17** percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: FAO (99%), IBRD (53%) and DRC NF (18%)

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Expenditure			

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Cumulative	Delivery Rate %
AFD	9,874,010	9,874,010				0
DRC NF	81,200,000	81,200,000	5,637,134	8,611,287*	14,248,421	17.55
FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	803,064	186,248	989,312	98.93
IBRD	2,240,000	2,240,000	822,630	369,223	1,191,853	53.21
Grand Total	94,314,010	94,314,010	7,262,828	9,166,758	16,429,586	17.42

*The 2018 total expenditure for DRC National Fund is US\$ 9, 177,147. However, the UNHABITAT expenditure amounting to US\$ 565,859.64 was reported after the deadline of 30 April 2018, and is not included in the expenditure reporting to CAFI from DRC National Fund. This amount, therefore, reflected as expenditure in the 2019 report.

5.2 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

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

2012 CEB Expense Categories

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

Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2018 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure
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	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2017	Current Year Jan-Dec-2018	Total	Percentage of Total Programme Cost
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	1,417,704	1,523,287	2,940,991	20.27
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	191,408	25,822	217,230	1.50
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	824,177	293,896	1,118,073	7.70
Contractual Services (New)	1,107,171	4,932,258	6,039,428	41.62
Travel (New)	476,715	666,552	1,143,267	7.88
Transfers and Grants (New)	1,402,648	496,750	1,899,398	13.09
General Operating (New)	321,668	832,541	1,154,209	7.95
Programme Costs Total	5,741,491	8,771,105	14,512,596	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	1,521,338	395,652	1,916,990	13.21
Total	7,262,828	9,166,758	16,429,586	

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

6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December **2018**, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ **466,640** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2018**, US\$ **1,473,696** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **395,652** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **1,916,990** as of 31 December **2018**.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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

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

8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to US\$ **0**. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2018**, US\$ **4,438,771** has been charged as Direct Costs.

Table: Direct Costs

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate
UNDP	4,438,771	3,900,938	88%
Total:	4,438,771	3,900,938	88%

Annex 2: testing the CAFI revised M&E frameworks: baselines and targets.

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
Impacts				
Emissions réduites et absorptions augmentées (tons of CO eq)	Tous les deux ans	En RDC, les données pour 2016-2018 seront disponibles mi-2019	Total PIREDD: 40 M (missing Equateur et Mongala estimates)	RDC : SNSF
			Orientale : 10 M	
			Mai Ndombé : 27.5 M	
			Equateur	
			Kwilu : 49% des émissions compensées = 804980 *5 ans * 49% = 2 millions	
			Sud Ubangui	
			Mongala :	
			Au Gabon, les émissions nettes pour l'année 2005 (date choisie dans la	Au Gabon, réduction des émissions du

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
		CPDN) sont de 685,408.58 tCO ₂ eq, - pour 2010 de 66,189,465.82 tCO ₂ eq - pour 2015 de 51,368,472.97 tCO ₂ eq ⁷	secteur UTCF de 50% à l'horizon 2025	
Réduction des pertes de forêt sur l'ensemble de la zone d'intervention (hectares)	Tous les deux ans	En RDC, données pour 2016-2018 seront disponibles mi-2019	RDC : objectif de la stratégie nationale (stabilisation du couvert forestier à 63%). Les programmes intégrés visent chacun une réduction de 10% par rapport au NERF	RDC: SNSF/DIAF Gabon: AGEOS
			Kwilou : 1250 ha de déforestation	

⁷ Voir tableau et analyses en page 10 de http://www.cafi.org/content/dam/cafi/docs/Gabon%20documents/French/Gabon_pRODOC_AFD_CAFI_FINAL.pdf

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
			atténuée grâce à 5000 ha plantés	
		Au Gabon, La déforestation brute sur la période 2010-2015 est estimée à 96,230 hectares tandis que la déforestation nette est de 59,406 hectares ⁸	Gabon :	
Pourcentage de la population qui vit en dessous du taux de pauvreté		En RDC, 17 % de la population vivait en dessous du seuil de pauvreté en 2017 ⁹	RDC	
		Au Gabon, environ 30% de la population vivait en dessous du seuil de pauvreté en 2013	Gabon : pas de cible pour le soutien de CAFI	
Augmentation des revenus monétaires des bénéficiaires directs (dont femmes, jeunes & PA)	Mi et fin de parcours	En RDC il n'y a pas de méthode harmonisée pour évaluer les revenus	RDC : les programmes intégrés visent généralement une	En RDC il n'y a pas de méthode harmonisée pour évaluer les revenus des ménages dans la situation actuelle

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Enquête Banque mondiale 2017

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
		des ménages dans la situation actuelle ¹⁰	augmentation de 10%	
Nombre et ratio de bénéficiaires directs (personnes appuyées directement) par rapport à la population totale de la province	Annuelle	0 en début de programme	RDC : Calculer par les PIREDD	En RDC, les PIREDD
			Orientale	
			Mai Ndombé : 100,000 (?)	
			Equateur	
			Kwilou	
			Sud Ubangui	
			Mongala	
Agriculture				
A.E.1.Surface de forêts convertie en agriculture (en hectares) - en distinguant l'agriculture commerciale de l'agriculture sur brulis		RDC : Non disponible ¹¹ . Devrait l'être courant 2019.		
		Gabon : entre 2010 et 2015, 19,187 hectares net perdus à l'intérieur	Gabon Lol :	

¹⁰ Le SE FONAREDD va entreprendre de développer une méthodologie pour les enquêtes auprès des ménages.

¹¹ Pour 2017, dans le rapport soumis à la FAO par WRI, on note : conversion agricole villageoise : 100 ha et conversion agricole industrielle : 550 ha, mais il y a 16,000 ha de surfaces déforestés pour lesquelles le moteur ne peut pas être formellement identifié.

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
		de concessions agro-industrielles ¹²		
A.E.2.Existence, application et contrôle de cadres politiques et légaux qui limitent la conversion des forêts en concessions agricoles	Annuel	RDC : absence de tel cadres		Politique et textes légaux
		Gabon : ligne de base en cours d'élaboration (stratégie huile de palme + 4 autres cultures et analyse du PNAT V0)		
A.E.3.Production et productivité (en tonnes et pour chaque culture) sur les surfaces appuyées par les programmes	Année 2 du programme (quand pertinent, e.g manioc) et finale	RDC : 0 en début de PIREDD, L'enquête du MINAGRI sur la campagne agricole 2017 -2018) fournit des chiffres par spéculation pour référence	Augmentation	En RDC, les Programmes intégrés sur base d'échantillonnages des bénéficiaires)
A.E.4 Part de produits alimentaires importés	Mi et fin de programme	Au Gabon, Importation de 280 milliards de FCFA de produits alimentaires en 2012 ¹³	Réduction.	Au Gabon, objectif chiffré à déterminer

¹² Cf note 1, Figure 2 page 11

¹³ Cf note 1 , page 55

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
A.P.1 Pourcentage d'études d'impact environnemental élaborées avant qu'une concession agricole ne soit accordée	Annuelle	RDC : 0 en 2018		En RDC, le programme GDA
		Gabon. 100%		
A.P.2 Hectares géoréférencés de nouvelles cultures en agroforesterie	Annuelle	0	En RDC, total PIREDD = 27,350	En RDC, les PIREDD
			Orientale: 9000	
			Mai Ndombé: 3350	
			Equateur: 8000	
			Kwilu : 5000	
			Sud Ubangui : 2000	
			Mongala	
A.P.3 Hectares géoréférencés de [nouvelles] cultures pérennes en savanes	Annuelle	0	En RDC total PIREDD : 7650	En RDC, les PIREDD
			Orientale : 6000	
			Mai Ndombé : 1650 of palm oil	
			Equateur	
			Kwilou	

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
			Sud Ubangui	
			Mongala	
A.P.4 Hectares géoréférencés de nouvelles cultures pérennes en forêts	Annuelle	0	En RDC, total PIREDD	En RDC, les PIREDD
			Orientale	
			Mai Ndombé : 10,000	
			Equateur	
			Kwilou	
			Sud Ubangui	
			Mongala	
A.P.5 Hectares d'agriculture vivrière améliorée a) en savanes et b) en forêt	Annuelle	Situation de référence, (pour comparaison) : 27 M ha en 2017 (Minagri)	En RDC total PIREDD : 172,000	En RDC, les PIREDD
			Orientale : 160,000	
			Mai Ndombé : 11,650	
			Equateur : 300	
			Kwilou	
			Sud Ubangui	

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
			Mongala	
A.P.6. Nombre de ménages appuyés en agriculture vivrière a) en savanes b) en forêt	Annuelle	0	En RDC, total PIREDD	En RDC, les PIREDD
Energie				
E.E.1. Ratio de tonnes de bois provenant de nouvelles sources durables (mis en défens + plantations d'agroforesterie) sur tonnes de production totale ¹⁴	Fin de programme	Pas de production de bois-énergie avant l'année 5 du programme		En RDC, les PIREDD et le Programme Energie

¹⁴ Obtenues par extrapolation avant que les plantations ou mises en défens ne produisent, c'est à dire: superficies X rendements estimés = tonnes espérées au bout de X années. Le numérateur est renseigné par les PIREDD, le dénominateur est renseigné par le programme Energie.

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
E.E.2. Economies Mediumne (en US \$) réalisées par les ménages utilisant des solutions de cuisson propres	Mi parcours et fin de programme	Sera disponible en 2019.		En RDC, le Programme Energie
E.E.3. Existence (ou progrès vers l'adoption) de politiques nationales ou sous-nationales sur l'énergie pour la gestion durable et la substitution au bois énergie	Annuelle	Absence (2016)	En RDC, adoption	En RDC, le Programme Energie
E.E.4. Existence (ou progrès vers l'adoption) d'une stratégie de mise en œuvre qui inclut les aspects d'offre et demande et les aspects de la substitution	Annuelle	Absence (2016)	En RDC, adoption	En RDC, le Programme Energie
E.P.1 Accessibilité à des données mises à jour sur le bois énergie durable	Annuelle	Existence d'une étude bois énergie du CIRAD 2012		En RDC, le Programme Energie
E.P.2 nombre de FA distribués/vendus (et nombre total de ménages) - et dans quel territoire, secteur, groupement et village	Annuelle	0 en début de programme	En RDC, total PIREDD	En RDC, certains PIREDD et le Programme Energie
			Orientale : 5000	
			Mai Ndombé :	
			Equateur : 27,000	

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
			Kwilou	
			Sud Ubangui	
			Mongala	
			Programme Energie : 87,000	
E.P.3. Taux d'adoption et profil d'utilisation des solutions de cuisson propres (GPL ou foyers améliorés) dans les zones ciblées	Mi parcours et fin de programme.	Non disponible		En RDC, certains PIREDD
E.P.4. Nouvelles surfaces et leurs géoréférences d'agroforesterie et de reboisement (hectares)	Annuelle	0 en début de programme	Total PIREDD	En RDC, les PIREDD
			Orientale : 1000	
			Mai Ndombé : 3,350	
			Equateur : 3000	
			Kwilou : 3000	
			Sud Ubangui	
			Mongala	
E.P.5 Nouvelles surfaces mises en défens et leurs	Annuelle	0 en début de programme	En RDC, total PIREDD : 82 209	En RDC, les PIREDD

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
géoréférences (hectares)			Orientale: 45,000	
			Mai Ndombé : 30,000	
			Equateur : 7000	
			Kwilu : 209	
			Sud Ubangui	
			Mongala	
E.P.6. Nombre d'emplois créés (par les programmes) le long de la chaîne de valeur ¹⁵	Mi-parcours et fin de programme	0 en début de programme	En RDC,	En RDC, les PIREDD et le Programme Energie
Forêts				
F.E.1 Surfaces (en ha) et pourcentage de forêts avec des plans de gestion	Annuelle	En RDC, au 7 décembre 2018, 8 concessions forestières ont des plans de gestions validés, soit une superficie de 2,158,329 ha		PGDF

¹⁵ i. dans la production de bois énergie durable, ii. dans sa transformation, iii. dans la production et commercialisation des foyers améliorés

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
F.E.2. Pourcentage de bois légal industriel et artisanal commercialisé	Mi parcours et fin	RDC : Non disponible de manière précise. Des estimations l'estiment entre 0 et 10% pour le bois artisanal.		PGDF
		Gabon		
F.E.3. Superficie sous exploitation artisanale légale ou formelle (hectares)	Mi parcours et fin	Idem		
F.E.4 Plan national élaboré pour combattre l'illégalité i) validé ii) appliqué (estimer taux et indiquer mesures concrètes démontrant l'application) iii) ayant conduit à des poursuites (indiquer nombre de cas initiés/conclus)	Annuel	RDC : Absence de plan		In DRC, PGDF
		Gabon		
F.E.5 Pourcentage d'hectares de forêts sous certification			Gabon : 100%	
			RDC	
F.P.1 Nombre d'exemples suivis par modèle local et	Mi-parcours et fin de programme	En RDC, 0 en début de programme		PIREDD

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
communautaire de concessions d'exploitation				
F.P.2 Existence d'un système informatique sécurisé de suivi de la traçabilité fiable de la légalité du bois	Annuelle	En RDC, un nouveau système de traçabilité du bois lancé en septembre 2018 (Agence d'exécution des activités de la filière forêt-bois)		
		Gabon		
F.P.3 Nombre d'alertes de déforestation - émises - transmises - suivies d'une opération terrain	Annuelle	En RDC, pas de tel système		
		Au Gabon, Pas de système opérationnel d'alertes de déforestation		
F.P.4 Hectares de foresterie communautaire soutenus		RDC	Total PIREDD : over 600,000 ha	
			Orientale : est. 150,000	

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
			Mai Ndombé : 10,000	
			Equateur 480,000	
			Kwilou : 209	
			Sud Ubangui	
			Mongala	
Mines et hydrocarbures				
M.E.1. Disponibilité de l'information sur le nombre, surface (et points GIS) des concessions minières en forêts	Annuelle	En RDC, mais des sources externes existent (IPSIS)		En RDC, programmes standards (non approuvé)\$ Au Gabon : AGEOS
M.E.2. Existence d'un cadre politique ou légal, accords commerciaux ou normes qui limitent ou compensent la conversion des forêts en mines	Annuelle	En RDC, article 33 de la loi N°11/009 du 09 juillet 2011 portant principes fondamentaux relatifs à la protection de l'environnement; Articles 14,20,25 et 35 de la loi N° 14/003 DU 11 FEVRIER 2014 RELATIVE A LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE	ND	En RDC, programmes standards (non approuvé)

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
		Gabon : loi sur le développement durable.		
M.E.3. Kilométrage de nouvelles infrastructures de transport ouvertes en forêt pour les mines ou autres industrie extractive, en distinguant les routes des chemins de fer	Annuelle	Non disponible	ND	En RDC, programmes standards (non approuvé)
M.P.1 Pourcentage d'études d'impact environnemental effectuées - Avant que ne soient concédées de nouvelles concessions minières - Avant que de nouvelles routes ne soient construites	Annuelle	Non disponible	ND	En RDC, programmes standards (non approuvé)
Aménagement du territoire et foncier				
Am.E.1. Existence d'une politique ou lois d'AT qui prennent en compte la contribution des forêts et de l'utilisation des terres à l'atténuation du changement	Annuelle	En RDC, absence		En RDC, programme AT Au Gabon, CNAT
		Au Gabon, absence de loi, décrets et textes d'application relatifs au	Le PNAT V1 sera la base d'une politique/loi	

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
climatique et autres bienfaits sociaux et environnementaux		PNAT, mais le PNAT 0 analyse la situation		
Am.E.2 Existence d'un atlas interactif cartographiant la juxtaposition des utilisations des terres. Préciser si cet Atlas est produit, mis à jour (fréquence), utilisé pour la coordination avec les autres ministères sectoriels t/ou accessible publiquement.	Annuelle	En RDC, absence d'un tel atlas		Au Gabon, rapports d'activités annuels PNAT de l'AGEOS BdD et cartes PNAT consultables en ligne
		Au Gabon, la base de données PNAT V0 est accessible en ligne mais incomplète (2015)	Au Gabon, une base de données robuste du PNAT VF mise à jour et accessible en ligne	
Am.E.3 a) Superficies de déforestation en contradiction avec les prescrits du plan (5ha ou plus, 2 ans après la validation du plan)	À partir de 2 ans après la validation du plan	En RDC, ligne de base à établir une fois le plan achevé		En RDC, travail conjoint entre le SNSF et l'AT.
Am.E.4 Superficies ou les conflits d'affectation sont identifiés et résolus	Mi parcours et fin de programme	En RDC, 0		
		Au Gabon, conflits juridiquement incompatibles identifiés dans le PNAT V0	Au Gabon, Conflits d'affectation des terres résolus dans le PNAT V1 validé	Rapport Sous-com. juridique CNAT

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
Am.E.5 Existence d'une politique foncière équitable- y compris en ce qui concerne les questions de genre et des personnes vulnérables et les communautés locales et peuples autochtones - et assurant la gestion durable et non-conflictuelle des terres et la clarification des droits fonciers en vue de limiter la conversion des terres forestières ¹⁶	Annuelle	En RDC, absence		
Am.P.1 Pourcentage d'entités territoriales disposant d'un comité de développement formé	Annuelle	En RDC, 0 au début des programmes	RDC : PO : 100%	En RDC, les PIREDD
Am.P.2 Nombre de schémas et de plans participatifs qui programment une vision durable à Medium et long	Annuelle	En RDC, 0 au début des programmes	RDC : PO : 11	En RDC, les PIREDD

¹⁶ Texte adapté de la Lol entre la RDC et CAFI (2016)

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
terme pour l'usage des ressources naturelles				
Am.P.3 Nombre de plans qui prennent en compte la stabilisation du couvert végétal	Annuelle	En RDC, 0 au début des programmes	RDC : PO : 160	En RDC, les PIREDD
Am.P.4 Superficies et pourcentage sous plans de développement par type d'entité territoriale	Annuelle	En RDC, 0 au début des programmes	RDC : TBD	En RDC, les PIREDD
Am.P.5 Nombre de plans faisant l'objet d'un contrat de mise en œuvre (ou respecté)	Annuelle	En RDC, 0 au début des programmes	RDC : TBD	En RDC, les PIREDD
Am.P.6 Nombre, superficie et points GIS de terroirs villageois cartographiés de manière participative	Annuelle	En RDC, 0 au début des programmes	RDC : total PIREDD	En RDC, les PIREDD
				Orientale
				Mai Ndombé :600/1300 (46%)
				Equateur . 326 terroirs
				Kwilou
				Sud Ubangui

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
				Mongala
		Au Gabon, Aucune carte villageoise participative géoréférencée dans la base de données du PNAT	Au Gabon, 750 et/ou 29% des villages cartographiés	Au Gabon, AGEOS via le PNAT et rapport du programme
Population				
P.E.1 Nombre d'enfants par femme (désagrégé par zones d'intervention)	Fin de programme	En RDC, 6.3 enfants par femme en 2018		Programme PF
P.E.2 Pourcentage de femmes mariées ou en couple de 14 à 49 ans qui utilisent une méthode de contraception moderne	Mi parcours et final	En RDC : Toutes les femmes = 8.1% ; Femmes en couple 7.8%		Programme PF
P.E.3. Nombre de personnes (par sexe) migrant des zones non-forestières aux zones forestières et vice versa	Une fois	En RDC les données ne sont pas quantitatives		En RDC, Seul le PIREDD P.O l'a prévu
P.P.1 Quantités d'années de couple protection fournies	Annuelle	563, 373 (date à renseigner)		Programme PF
P.P.2 Nombres et localisation des centres de santé	Annuelle	0 en début de programme		Programme PF

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
soutenus par les programmes				
Gouvernance				
G.E.1. Qualité de la représentation et participation de la société civile dans les décisions sur le plan d'investissement, ses programmes et leur suivi	Tous les 2 ans	En RDC, le programme PA mène régulièrement ces enquêtes auprès des populations ciblées. Non effectuée pour les non-PA. Au Gabon, la CNAT	Stabilité ou amélioration	En RDC, enquête auprès de la société civile par le GTCR-R
G.E.2 Indicateurs du plan d'investissement REDD+ intégré dans le Plan National / Stratégie Développement du pays		En RDC, 22 indicateurs du PI dans le PNSD.	En RDC, ce nombre n'a pas vocation à changer.	
				Bureau de coordination du Plan Gabon émergent
G.E.3 Taux de prise en compte des recommandations des comités de pilotage des programmes	Annuelle	N/A	En RDC, PO : 75% 100%	
G.E.4 Nombre de plaintes traitées / nombre de plaintes	Annuelle	En RDC, une plainte a été traitée et enregistrée	100%	

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
enregistrées par le biais des mécanismes officiels		depuis la création du mécanisme.		
G.P.1 % de programmes approuvés pour lesquels les prodocs sont accessibles en ligne	Annuelle	Pour la RDC et le Gabon, tous les pro docs sont accessibles sur le site de CAFI depuis 2016. En 2017, la RDC a lancé son site, et 8/12 des programmes y sont accessibles.	100%	
G.P.2 Ratio (%) de site des projets opérationnels et mis à jour	Annuelle	En 2017 : N/A En 2018 :	100%	
G.P.3 Taux de publication (sur site internet) et de transmission régulière des rapports d'activités des institutions de gouvernance	Annuelle	En RDC, certains rapports de COPILs de programme sont disponibles sur le site du FONAREDD	100%	
G.P.4 Nombre de réunions entre ministres tenues sur le plan d'investissement	Annuelle	En RDC : COPILs depuis 2016	En RDC, 2 fois par an	

Indicateur reformulé (mars 2019)	Fréquence de collection des données	Ligne de base ou situation de référence	Cibles	Qui renseignera cet indicateur
		Au Gabon, CNAT crée en 2017	Au Gabon, Réunion de la CNAT (interministérielle)	
G.P.5 Perception des parties prenantes sur l'augmentation ou la diminution des actes ou risques de corruption et sur l'efficacité des mesures entreprises	Annuelle	Non disponible	Stabilité ou amélioration	