

## CAFI 2023 Annual Report Annex

### Reporting against the M&E framework – 2023

2023 updates are highlighted in yellow.

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Progress indicator : existence of CAFI project reporting on indicators.	Progress / results by end 2023
I-1 Emissions (tons of CO2eq)	All	At regional level  2016 : 580,793,851 tons of CO2	General target: reduction  In DRC, provincial integrated projects aim at a 10% reduction in emissions. Their cumulative targets total 45 MtCO2eq over the duration of the project (5 years).  Note: not all provincial integrated projects, nor sectoral projects, have provided absolute targets (in tCO2).	Regional drivers study (FAO)	Regional drivers study (FAO)	<p>These figures <b>do not</b> represent the emission reductions that are directly <b>attributable to CAFI funded projects</b>, but instead the overall country results</p> <p><b>2023</b> the source of the above is the <b>FAO regional study (2024)</b></p> <p><b>Calculated contribution from projects : 2.7 MtCO2eq (see CAFI Metrics Hub)</b></p>

		<p>Gabon: net emissions for 2005 (date selected in the INDC): 685,408.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq; 2010: 66,189,465.82 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq; 2015: 51,368,472.97tCO<sub>2</sub>eq<sup>116</sup></p> <p>Gabon: FREL submitted to the UNFCCC:  <a href="https://redd.unfccc.int/files/gabon_frl_submitted_feb2021.pdf">https://redd.unfccc.int/files/gabon_frl_submitted_feb2021.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross emissions from deforestation: 8.0 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year for the period 2010-2018</li> <li>Gross emissions from degradation: averaging 157,104 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year over the 1990-2018 period (349,169 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2000-2009, 118,259 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2010-2018)</li> </ul>	<p>Gabon: reductions of emissions from the LULUCF of 50% by 2025 (compared to 2005)</p> <p>The Forest certification project (with AFD) estimates that successful implementation could reduce emissions by 30 million tons annually by 2025 (based on a n estimate of a reduction of 50% of emissions from logging concessions with sustainable management plans)</p>	<p>Verified Annual reports submitted for results-based payments under CAFI 3</p>	<p>CAFI Sec support to AGEOS</p>	<p>Emission reductions in 2016 compared to FREL historical average: 10,929,069 TCO<sub>2</sub>e  Emission reductions in 2017 compared to FREL historical average: 7,681,895 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</p> <p><b>Total 2016 + 2017 =  18,610,964 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of emission reductions</b></p> <p><b>2023 : no update. Gabon results submission expected in 2024.</b></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gross emissions from SFM: 21.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year over the 1990-2018 period (29.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2000-2009, 15.8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2010-2018)</li> <li>• Gross emissions in conservation areas: 51,344 tCO<sub>2</sub>/year over the 1990- 2018 period (11,581 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2000-2009, 79,136 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/year 2010-2018).</li> </ul>				
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		35.48 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq/year for the 2000-2020 period (historical with adjustments for 2015-2020 <sup>117</sup> )	<b>2023 update:</b> projects that provided an estimate -the RoC Wood Energy plantations (FAO): 776,360 tons of CO <sub>2</sub> eq over 5 years -the Lituka improved cookstoves project (ID): of 214,186 tons of CO <sub>2</sub> eq over a decade, with an additional 356,976 tons of CO <sub>2</sub> eq being avoided		SNSF project ongoing (SYNA MNV, FAO)  Projects reports	<b>2023 update : sequestration of 13,335.38 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 1 project</b>
<b>I-2 Absorptions (tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq)</b>	Gabon (2019, addendum to the Lol)	Gabon: FREL submitted to the UNFCCC: <a href="https://redd.unfccc.int/files/gabon_frl_submitted_feb2021.pdf">https://redd.unfccc.int/files/gabon_frl_submitted_feb2021.pdf</a>  For removals, the proposed national adjusted FRL (applied to results years 2010-2018) is 97,055,549 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	Gabon: stabilization or increase  Protected area project (UNDP)		CAFI Sec support to AGEOS	Results reported for 2016 and 2017: 374,423 tons of removals.  <b>2023 : no update. Gabon results submission under the RBP agreement (Lol addendum) expected in 2024.</b>

<p><b>I-3 Annual rate of deforestation and degradation (hectares per year and %)</b></p>	<p>All with Letters of Intent</p>	<p>DRC:</p> <p>In the DRC NERF submitted to the UNFCCC in 2018, the deforestation figures for 2010 – 2014 are 7,005,535.30 hectares<sup>118</sup> (+/- 813k), which corresponds to 1.7 Mha/year, or an annual rate of deforestation of 1.33%.</p> <p>However new, strengthened data (reinforcement) from the NFMS project, developed in 2019 and published in 2021, is showing a total deforestation of <b>4,378,704 hectares (+/- 390,899) for the same 2010-2014 period</b>, corresponding to 1.1 Mha/year and an annual rate of 0.78%.</p>	<p>RDC: reduce deforestation and degradation and objective to stabilize forest cover at 63.5%</p>		<p>SNSF (closed, FAO) and regional drivers study (FAO)</p>	<p>Estimated areas of annual deforestation (source : Phase 1 of the Regional trends and drivers study, 2022*</p> <p><b>2016: 380,000 ha</b>  <b>2017: 420,000 ha</b>  <b>2018: 420,000 ha</b>  <b>2019: 3000,000 ha</b>  <b>2020: 100,000 ha</b></p> <p>Estimated areas of annual forest degradation (regional drivers study, preliminary data)</p> <p><b>2016: 220,000 ha</b>  <b>2017 210,000 ha</b>  <b>2018: 230,000 ha</b>  <b>2019: 110,000 ha</b>  <b>2020: 150,000 ha</b></p> <p>2023 update &gt; source :  Phase 1 of the Regional trends and drivers study, 2022</p> <p>CAFI's projects contribution to this national results: See CAFI Metrics Hub</p>
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		<p><b>2014-2016 data</b> is estimated (by the strengthened methodology) at <b>1,287,248.53</b> hectares (+/- 207,723.68), corresponding to 643,624 hectares/year.</p> <p>Estimations per provinces for this period are also available in <a href="#">Annex 1 of the NFMS annual report, as well as explanation for the differences in results.</a></p>				
		<p>Gabon: gross deforestation for the 2010-2015 period is estimated at 96,230 hectares; net deforestation: 59,406 hectares<sup>119</sup></p>	<p>Gabon: annual conversion ceiling of 10,000 hectares; long term cap will be determined (expected in June 2020.)</p>	<p>Gabon: AGEOS, through the BUR</p>	<p>Regional drivers study (FAO) – phase 2</p>	<p><b>Gabon certified results</b>  <b>2023 : no update. Results from regional study anticipated in June 2024</b></p>

		<p>RoC: 12,000 hectares/ year for the 2000-2012 period<sup>120</sup>.</p> <p><b>Deforestation and degradation:</b>  2016 = 13,000ha  2017 = 39,000ha  2018 = 34,000 ha</p>	RoC annual ceiling of 20,000 hectares per year under the 2019 Letter of Intent		Regional drivers study (FAO) and SYNA MNV (FAO)	<p>2019 =25,000 ha  2020 = 16,500 ha  2021 and 2022 data will be available in 2023  <b>2023 : no update. Results from regional study anticipated in June 2024</b></p>
		Equatorial Guinea: annual degradation rate of 0.9% for the 2004-2014 period and 1.2% for the 2014-2018 period (FREL)	Halve the degradation rate to 0.45% by 2030		Regional drivers study (FAO) – phase 2	<b>2023 : no update. Results from regional study anticipated in June 2024</b>
<b>Number of deforestation alert i) produced ii) reported iii) followed by ground intervention</b>	Gabon	No operational deforestation alert system	SNORF and LUP project (with AFD) expected to establish alert system under the SNORNF	A majority of deforestation alerts are followed by on the ground intervention		Not measurable yet as part of the CAFE funded SNORF. But missions have been conducted by the ANPN as part of the CAF.
	DRC	No alert system in 2016	SNSF project (FAO) produced reports on major deforestation events for 2017, 2018 and 2019			Over 5000 major deforestation events of over 5ha, representing 7% of forest loss, were observed remotely and verified on the ground in 2018.

## Impact 2: Poverty and sustainable development

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<b>I-4 Proportion of population with revenues below 1.25 dollars a day</b>  <i>(indicator providing background information from global UNSDG dataset not attributable to CAFI)</i>	All, for contextual information	RDC: 76% in 2012; 67.9% in 2018 with less than 1.90 dollars a day <sup>1</sup>	Decrease in all countries	66% <b>of employed population and their families</b> in 2022 <sup>2</sup> with less than 1.90 dollars a day (high and stable since 2018)
		Gabon: 3.4% in 2017; 1.67% in 2018 with less than 1.90 dollars a day		1.63% in 2022 (low and stable since 2018)
		Roc: 37% in 2011; 52% in 2018 with less than 1.90 dollars a day		60.08% (high, with steady increase from 2014 to 2022)
		Equatorial Guinea: Non available data		no data in global dataset
		Cameroon: 23.8% in 2014 with less than 1.25 dollars a day ; 19.9% with less than 1.9 dollars a day in 2018		19.6% with less than 1.90 dollars a day in 2022 (medium and stable since 2018)

<sup>1</sup> UNstats.un.org

<sup>2</sup> All data below from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles>. International poverty line defined as less than 1.90 dollars a day by UN.



		CAR: 63% in 2008; 63% in 2014 with less than 1.90 dollars a day		61.5% % with less than 1.90 dollars a day in 2022 (high and stable since 2013)
<b>I-5 Direct beneficiaries' money income (including women, youth and indigenous people)</b>	DRC, in provinces with integrated projects	<p>DRC: no harmonized methodology to evaluate household revenues</p> <p><b>Kwilu</b> = Baseline survey initiated in 2022. an average annual agriculture revenue of \$258 and cattle revenue of 37 US\$. <a href="#">Report here</a></p> <p><b>Orientale</b> = Average yearly income per inhabitant in 2019 =  Bas Uele : 16 894,422 FC  Ituri : 12 984,309 FC  Tshopo : 13 304,163 FC</p> <p><b>Mai Ndombé</b> : the project has undertaken a socio economic survey on monetary and non monetary revenues and a mid term survey but did not share the results.</p>	DRC: integrated projects aim at a general increase of 10%	

		<p>Equateur, <b>Mongala</b>, <b>Maniema</b>: no data</p> <p>Sud Ubangui : no data. Project closed.</p>		
<b>I-6 Number and ratio of direct beneficiaries compared to the total population of the area of intervention</b>	DRC	<p>0 at the beginning of the project</p> <p>Total population estimated at 87 million in 2019 (source UN stats)</p>	<p>Target: numbers of direct beneficiaries are not systematically listed in project documents. Indirectly, whole provinces will benefit from field -level projects (PIREDD; savannahs and. The DRC population is approximately 87 million.</p> <p>Target ratio: 11%</p>	<p>2022 : The estimated number of direct beneficiaries of CAFI-funded projects is <b>66,000 householdse</b>. A direct beneficiary is defined as a person who can be identified, knows it is being supported and received high to medium intensity support. People befitting from family planning services are not counted in this estimate as numbers are not reported.</p> <p>The number of indirect beneficiaries (people who cannot be identified, do not know they receive support) is between 3 and 7 million, depending on the estimates.</p> <p><b>Ratio of direct and indirect actual beneficiaries to total population = between 6 and 10%</b></p> <p><b>2023 : Through the FONAREDD governance bodies, CAFI requested from the SE FONAREDD robust figures from projects in the DRC by end July 2024.</b></p>
	RoC	<p>Direct beneficiaries : 0 at the beginning of the project</p>	<p>FAO project on wood energy (PRO REP): 500 direct beneficiaries</p>	<p><b>2023 : 300 beneficiaries identified and selected, granted with secure access to kland for agroforestry plantations.</b></p>



## Outcomes

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

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

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
<b>A.E. 1 Forest surface area converted to agriculture (hectares) – distinguishing commercial agriculture from slash-and-burn</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	Data extracted from ResourcesWatch by FAO <sup>3</sup> shows  2012-2015: hectares of cropland gain over forest = 126,730 ha  2016-2019.= hectares of cropland gain over forest= 292,962	DRC: decrease over the years, but no quantitative target established (baseline was compiled in 2022)	The regional trends and drivers study showed that between 2015-2020, small-scale agriculture is associated with 92 observations of deforestation, and industrial agriculture with 5%.  No global data on cropland gains available after 2019 from Resources Watch. <b>New data (covering 2020 and 2021) expected from Resources Watch in September 2024)</b>

<sup>3</sup> [https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aur.lie.shapiro/viz/Forest\\_Croplands\\_Change/CroplandextentDRCprovince?publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aur.lie.shapiro/viz/Forest_Croplands_Change/CroplandextentDRCprovince?publish=yes). This data is available for each DRC province, but not extractable with shorter time period than 4 years. It does not distinguish small and large scale agriculture. It is a global database and not specific to the region.

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
	Gabon	<p>Gabon: between 2010 and 2015, 19,817 hectares net lost within agro-industrial concessions</p> <p>Data extracted from ResourcesWatch by FAO<sup>4</sup> shows</p> <p>2012-2015= hectares of cropland gain over forest : 5 ha 2016-2019= hectares of cropland gain over forest : 35ha</p>	Gabon Lol: 10,000 hectares annual ceiling	<p>No global data on cropland gains available after 2019 from ResourcesWatch.</p> <p>New data (covering 2020 and 2021) expected from Resources Watch in September 2024)</p>

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<sup>4</sup> [https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aur.lie.shapiro/viz/Forest\\_Croplands\\_Change/CroplandextentDRCprovince?publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aur.lie.shapiro/viz/Forest_Croplands_Change/CroplandextentDRCprovince?publish=yes). This data is available for each DRC province, but not extractable with shorter time period. It does not distinguish small and large scale agriculture. It is a global database and not specific to the region.

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
	RoC	<p>Data extracted from ResourcesWatch by FAO<sup>5</sup> shows</p> <p>2012-2015= hectares of cropland gain over forest :1376 ha</p> <p>2016-2019= hectares of cropland gain over forest : 3,358 ha</p>	RoC: not established	<p>No global data on cropland gains available after 2019 from ResourceWatch.</p> <p>New data (covering 2020 and 2021) expected from Resources Watch in September 2024)</p>
	Cameroon	Data extracted from ResourcesWatch by FAO <sup>6</sup> shows		<p>No global data on cropland gains available after 2019 from ResourceWatch. New data (covering 2020 and 2021) expected from Resources Watch in September 2024)</p>

<sup>5</sup> [https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aur.lie.shapiro/viz/Forest\\_Croplands\\_Change/CroplandextentDRCprovince?publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aur.lie.shapiro/viz/Forest_Croplands_Change/CroplandextentDRCprovince?publish=yes) This data is available for each DRC province, but not extractable with shorter time period. It does not distinguish small and large scale agriculture. It is a global database and not specific to the region.

<sup>6</sup> [https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aur.lie.shapiro/viz/Forest\\_Croplands\\_Change/CroplandextentDRCprovince?publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/aur.lie.shapiro/viz/Forest_Croplands_Change/CroplandextentDRCprovince?publish=yes) This data is available for each DRC province, but not extractable with shorter time period. It does not distinguish small and large scale agriculture. It is a global database and not specific to the region.

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
		2012-2015= hectares of cropland gain over forest :22,935 ha 2016-2019: hectares of cropland gain over forest :34,369 ha		
<b>A.E. 2 Existence, implementation and supervision of policy and legal frameworks that limit the conversion of forests into agricultural concessions (by specifying the size of those concessions)</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC, Gabon	DRC: such frameworks did not exist in 2016	Existence/improvement of implementation quality (DRC, Gabon)	<p>In 2022 the DRC sustainable agricultural policy document had been finalized, validated at the national level, submitted to the Cabinet which presented it to the Council of Ministers. The <b>Policy document was validated by the Council of Ministers in February 2023.</b></p> <p>Network of sentinel posts for the observation of major deforestation events is established in 5 territories of the DRC, namely: Masi-Manimba, Inongo, Bomongo, Budjala and Bumba.</p> <p>DRC Support project closed in 2022.</p>
		Gabon: baseline under development (oil palm strategy + four other crops) and analysis of the national land use plan (PNAT V0))		<p>Gabon: <a href="#">Directive on oil palm</a> adopted by the Council of Ministers</p> <p><b>2023 : no update</b></p>

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
		RoC Inter-ministerial order (2018) establishes a 5-hectare limit	RoC: implementation of inter-ministerial order	2023 : Through the Axis 2 of the project PI-PUDT (Kopekba), that received funds in 2022, decentralized agricultural services, local bodies, private sector and small producers will implement climate smart agriculture and zero deforestation agriculture
<b>A.E.3 Productivity (in metric tons/hectare and for each crop) on surface areas supported by the projects</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1 and 2)</b>	DRC	DRC: MINAGRI survey of the 2017-2018 agricultural year provides statistics by crop for reference	Productivity on surface areas receiving support is greater than on those that are not	DRC: not measurable in all provinces, in line with expected data collection frequency. However, Orientale provincial program reported a doubling of yields for corn, rice and peanuts crops, and derived a nearly doubled revenue for rice (from 800280 CF in 2019 to 1,539,000CF) and corn (144 000 FC in 2019 264 000 FC in 2022). Perennial crops only start producing 3- 4 years after planting. 2023 : no update
	Gabon			Gabon: while no result is measurable yet, the UNDP project under CAFI 2 seeks to support the intensification of crop production through scientific research on soil. 2023 : no update
<b>A.E. 4 Share of imported food <sup>125</sup></b>  <b>(Note: this indicator is linked to sustainable development and</b>	DRC	Experts estimate that imported food products neighbour 2 M tons via Matadi and Boma ports, and Kasumbalsa in Katanga <sup>126</sup> Other sources: 1 M ton (2011) <sup>127</sup>	Reduction	No recent data



Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
serves as a proxy for national production)		2013: 1.3 billion dollars		
(Contributes directly to impact 2)	Gabon	In Gabon, importation of CFAF 280 billion of foodstuffs in 2012 <sup>128</sup>	Quantifiable goals to be determined	2020: 2.6 M USD <sup>7</sup>
<b>A.E. 5: Change of practices by small and medium-sized businesses to address deforestation caused by agriculture</b>  (Contributes directly to impacts 1 and 2)	DRC	No baseline – survey focuses on change	Increase	2023 : Project on Savannah and degraded forests supports small and medium size enterprises to access innovative agroforestry and agro ecological pathways. <b>87 productive alliances</b> projects petitioned for support (out of a target of 60) – covering <b>18 209 ha</b> . 3 pilots productive alliances received funding by end 2023 covering 780ha in Kwilu and Tshopo provinces).
<b>A.P. 1 Percentage and number of environmental impact studies prepared before an agricultural concession is granted</b>  (Contributes directly to impact 1)	DRC	DRC: 0 in 2018  Gabon: 100%	DRC: Increase  Gabon: maintain	DRC : New policy on sustainable agriculture adopted in February 2023. No project currently funded by CAFI to assess implementation.

<sup>7</sup> [https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/WLD/Year/LTST/TradeFlow/Import/Partner/by-country/Product/16-24\\_FoodProd](https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/WLD/Year/LTST/TradeFlow/Import/Partner/by-country/Product/16-24_FoodProd)

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
<b>A.P. 2 Georeferenced hectares of new agroforestry crops</b>  (Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)	DRC, Gabon	0	In DRC, total cumulative targets PIREDD 20,090 ha	2020: 1850 hectares 2021: 4889 hectares 2022: 5299 hectares <sup>8</sup> <b>2023 : 13,426 hectares</b> of fast-growing wood energy plantations intercropped with subsistence agriculture (46% of funded target)  FONAREDD Annual report also showcases 2023-specific results (non-cumulative) vs 2023 annual target project per project (see Annex 1 of FONAREDD 2023 report)  The <a href="#">CAFI Metrics Hub</a> (Beta version launched in June 2024) seeks to showcase these results and adjust them in real time as information is regularly perfected.
<b>A.P. 3 and AP4 Georeferenced hectares of new perennial crops</b>  Disaggregated by in savannahs and in degraded forests  (Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)	DRC	0  0	total PIREDD:  cumulative target by end 2022 : 54,796	2020: 2099 hectares  2021: 7236 ha  2022: 14,211 established (26% of target)  <b>2023 (cumulative) : 22,321 hectares</b> of pilot perennial crops (cocoa, coconut, coffee, oil palm and fruit trees) planted in savannah zones and degraded forests, out of a total target of 54,800 ha)

<sup>8</sup> The timeline of the submission of the FONAREDD report did not allow to explain the discrepancy between 2021 and 2022 figures.

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
				<p>FONAREDD 2023 Annual report also showcases 2023-specific results (non-cumulative) vs 2023 annual target project per project (see Annex 1 of FONAREDD 2023 report)</p> <p>Disaggregation between perennial crops established in savannahs and degraded forests is not reported consistently</p> <p>The <a href="#">CAFI Metrics Hub</a> (Beta version launched in June 2024) seeks to showcase these results and adjust them as information is regularly perfected.</p>
<p><b>A.P. 5 Hectares of improved subsistence agriculture (a) on savannahs and (b) in forests</b></p> <p><b>(Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)</b></p>	DRC	Reference situation (for comparison): 27 M ha in 2017 (MINAGRI)	<b>In DRC total PIREDD: 184,400</b>	<p>2020: 4429 ha</p> <p>2021: 16,607ha</p> <p>2022: 20,558 ha (11% of target).</p> <p>2023 : (cumulative) = 34,913.5 hectares of subsistence food crops (= XX of target), against a cumulative target of 103,400 hectares.</p> <p>FONAREDD 2023 Annual report also showcases 2023-specific results (non-cumulative) vs 2023 annual target project per project (see Annex 1 of FONAREDD 2023 report)</p> <p>The <a href="#">CAFI Metrics Hub</a> (Beta version launched in June 2024) showcases these results and adjust them, as information is regularly perfected.</p>

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress / results (2023)
<b>A.P. 6 Number of households receiving subsistence agriculture support (a) on savannahs and (b) in forests</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 2)</b>	DRC	0	No target estimates provided at the beginning of projects.	<p>2022 : It is estimated that 33,000 people are receiving support on agriculture. This estimate may be revised upon receiving the final version of the 2022 FONAREDD report.</p> <p>2023 : FONAREDD reported a figure of 287 876 direct beneficiaries across all types of agriculture (see Annex 2 of the 2023 FONAREDD report). This figure is expected to be revised by the SE FONAREDD and communicated to the Comité de revue des programmes in July 2024.</p>

## Outcome 2 – Consumption of unsustainable wood energy decreases

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<b>E.E. 1 Ratio of metric tons of wood from new sustainable sources (protected + agroforestry plantations) to metric tons of total production <sup>130</sup></b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	No estimate of sustainable fuelwood production before Year 5 of the project, at the soonest	Increase	<p>2021 Bukavu : Charcoal from forests (57 %) and eucalyptus plantations (41 %)</p> <p>2021 Goma : Charcoal comes from forests (61 %) and eucalyptus (39 %)</p> <p>2021 Kinshasa :Charcoal comes from forests (51,2 %), savannahs (25,0 %), plantations (8,7 %) and 15,2 % unidentified</p> <p>Lumubashi : charcoal and fuelwood comes from Miombo forests (no quantitative data).</p>

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<b>E.E. 2 Average savings (in USD) to households using clean cooking solutions</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 2)</b>	DRC	CIRAD studies	Increase	<p>CIRAD studies covering 2020-2021 and updated in 2023, all <a href="#">available here</a> , for Kinshasa, Goma, Lumubashi and Bukavu ☐</p> <p>Kinshasa, Bukavu et Goma : 8% decrease in spending for improved cookstoves, 15% for LPG stoves</p>
<b>E.E.3 Existence (or progress toward adoption) and implementation of national or subnational energy policies for sustainable management and alternatives to fuelwood</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	No such policy exists	DRC: adoption	<p>A national energy policy document was validated on 9 December 2022. It will be submitted to the government after the strategic environmental and social assessment under the leadership of the MRHE. In the framework of the elaboration of the regulatory texts for the development of LPG, a <a href="#">Work Plan with the SG Hydrocarbons is available</a> and a <a href="#">Roadmap for the implementation of the Master Plan</a> annexed to a letter of agreement are transmitted for signature to the SG Hydrocarbons.</p> <p>2023 : no update. The environmental, social and strategic evaluation was not conducted due, as per the <a href="#">project report</a>, to funding deficit.</p>
		RoC: Energy sectoral policy exists	RoC: sectoral policy on energy implemented	<p>2023 : although no activity has started beyond operationalization, the Land use planning project (PUDT, AFD) supports the élaboration of wood energy master supply plans (schémas directeur d'approvisionnement) en bois-énergie for Brazzaville and Pointe Noire</p>

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<b>E.E. 4 Existence (or progress toward adoption) of an implementation strategy that includes supply and demand questions and substitution issues</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 and 2)</b>	DRC	Did not exist in 2018 when the Energy project was approved	In DRC, adoption of strategy	DRC : see above
<b><i>A.E.55: Change of practices by small and medium-sized businesses to address deforestation caused by fuelwood</i></b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 and 2)</b>	DRC	<i>No baseline – survey focuses on change</i>	<i>Increase</i>	Progress: The Incubator Fund for Clean Cooking in DRC was launched in 2020 with the aim to support companies to access knowledge, technologies and finance.  2023: 16 grants totaling 2.7 M
<b>E.P. 1 Access to updated data on sustainable fuelwood (such as number of publications, frequency of updating on projects' websites)</b>	DRC	DRC: CIRAD 2012 fuelwood study exists	Better access	Finalization of all <a href="#">baseline and pipeline studies on Woodfuels</a> in all program areas

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
(Contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)				
<b>E.P. 2 Number of improved cooking solutions distributed/sold (and total number of households) and in which territory, sector, group and village</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	0 at start of project	In DRC, total PIREDD: 119,000  Orientale: 3000 <sup>9</sup>  Equateur: 7,500 <sup>10</sup>  Energy prog: 87,000	2020: 31,000 sold  2021: 34,601 sold  2022 (cumulative): 95,107 (97% of revised target)  <b>2023:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy project : as per the <a href="#">online platform</a> for the Energy project               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>151,885 for all clean cooking solutions</li> <li>115,800 improved cookstoves alone</li> </ul> </li> <li>PIREDD Equateur : 6267 improved cookstoves</li> <li>PIREDD Maniema : 2067 improved cookstoves</li> </ul>
	RoC	0 at start of project	Lituka project (initiative)	Lituka project received CAFI funds in November 2023, no results yet

<sup>9</sup> Initial target was 5,000

<sup>10</sup> Initial target was 27,000

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
			development): 4200	
<b>E.P. 3 Rate of adoption and profile of use of clean cooking solutions (LPG or improved stoves) in target zones</b>  (Contributes directly to impact 2 and indirectly to impact 1)	DRC	Not available	Increase	2023 : In areas targeted by the project : overall rate of adoption : 31%, with large variations in different provinces: Kinshasa : 38,6% ; Lubumbashi : 18,6% ; Bukavu : 13,7% ; Goma 55,5%.
<b>E.P. 4 New surface areas and their agroforestry and reforestation georeferenced data (hectares)</b>  (Contributes directly to impacts 1 and 2)	DRC	0 at start of project	Total PIREDD: target of 17,100 ha in approved projects	Agroforestry : 2020: 1850 ha 2021: 4,889 ha 2022 (cumulative): 5,299 hectares established (31% of target). 2023 (cumulative) : 13, hectares of fast-growing wood energy plantations (target = 28,790 ha)
	RoC		PROREP Wood energy project : 2700 ha	2023 : 472 ha of acacia established with manioc (target 2700 ha)
<b>E.P.5 New surface areas left under natural regeneration</b>	DRC	0 at start of project	In DRC, total PIREDD:	2020: 2118 ha 2021: 15334 ha



Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<p><b>and their georeferenced data (hectares)</b></p> <p><b>(Contributes directly to impact 1 and indirectly to impact 2)</b></p>			67,000 hectares of savannahs across 7 projects (9 provinces)	<p>2022 (cumulative): 27,475 hectares of savannahs set aside for natural regeneration (41% of target).</p> <p>2023 (cumulative): 41,113 hectares of savannah lands set aside for natural regeneration (target= 67,000 ha)</p>
<p><b>E.P. 6 Number of jobs created (by the projects) throughout the value chain<sup>131</sup></b></p> <p><b>(Contributes directly to impact 2)</b></p>	DRC	0 at start of project	In DRC	<p>2021 : more than 1,000 jobs, 53% of which are for women</p> <p>2022 (cumulative): 1867 partial and fulltime jobs created of which 61% are youth, 41% women amongst which 21.8% hold director level position.</p> <p>2023 : 10,749 jobs (61% part time and 39% full time)</p>

### Outcome 3 – Forest governance and managements are improved

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<b>F.E.1a Surface areas (in ha) and percentage of forests with management plans</b>  <b>F.E. 1b: quality of land use plan implementation</b>  <b>(Contribute directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	As of 7 December 2018, eight forest concessions had validated management plans (covering a surface area of 2,158,329 ha)		By October 2019, 58% of forestry titles have a management plan <sup>132</sup> . This represents approximately 6.215 million hectares <sup>133</sup>  FE1b to be assessed by surveys  2023 : no update
	Gabon	Surface area under management plans: 12.6 M hectares, representing 81.2% of logging concessions <sup>134</sup>	100%	CAFI 2 – project transferred from AFD to TNC in 2021, funds transferred to TNC in 2022, no results expected yet 2023 : no update
	RoC		100% of Forest Management Units assigned have an approved Land Use Plan by 2023	Project approved in 2022
<b>F.E. 2 a) share of illegal wood on domestic markets</b>	DRC, Gabon, RoC	Specific information not available. Estimates place it at	Reduction for all sub-indicators	All to be assessed via surveys at later stage

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<b><i>F.E. 2b) share of illegal wood for export</i></b>  <b><i>F.E. 2c) illegal logging in forests with sustainable land use plan</i></b>  <b><i>F.E. 2d) illegal logging in type 2 forests</i></b>  <b>(Contribute directly to impacts 1 and 2)</b>		<i>between 0-10% for artisanal wood.</i>  Estimates in 2018 <sup>135</sup>  DRC: 3,4 million m3 of informal roundwood (formal production: 0.2 millions)		
		Estimates in 2018 <sup>136</sup>  Gabon: 0.2 millions m3 (formal production: 1,5 millions		
		Estimates in 2018 <sup>137</sup>  RoC: 0,3 million (formal production: 1.8)		

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<b>F.E. 3 Surface area under legal or formal artisanal operation (hectares)</b>  <b>(Contribute directly to impact 1 and indirectly to impact 2)</b>	DRC  RoC	Idem		
<b>F.E.4 National plan developed to combat illegal practices</b>  <b>i) validated</b> <b>ii) implemented (estimate the rate and specify practical measures showing implementation)</b> <b>iii) having led to prosecutions (indicate number of cases instituted/completed)</b> <b>(Contribute indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</b>	DRC	DRC: No plan exists	DRC ; the PGDF plans to support artisanal operators so that 50% of these, in the project pilot sites, have formalized their activities by end of the project	DRC 2023 : - roadmap to elaborate the strategy and the plan to fight illegal exploitation of forest resources produced with support of the PGDF (see Annual <a href="#">report</a> ) - analysis of the mandate of the Independent Observatory (IO) with perspectives on new, expanded terms of reference and provincial IOs
		Gabon: milestone of the Lol	Gabon: New 2020 project "Protected Area Expansion and Land-use Optimization for Food Crop Production in	2023 : no update expected

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
			Gabon” will address cross-border timber trafficking. Protection against illegal activities is planned for the last phase of the project (once the parks are established)	
	RoC		RoC: implementation of VPA-FLEGT and its legality assurance system	
<b>F.E. 5 Percentage of hectares of certified forests</b>  <b>(Contribute indirectly to impact 1)</b>	DRC  Gabon  RoC	For the whole sub region: 5 392 000 ha (April 2020)  Gabon: In 2020, 3 out of 40 companies were FSC-certified <sup>138</sup> . <b>1.9 million hectares are FSC certified</b> out of 15.5 million hectares under concessions = <b>12.2%</b> <sup>139</sup>	Gabon: 100%	Gabon: project on forest certification approved in 2020. <b>2023 : operators engaged in forest activities have been registered by the Ministry of Forests</b>

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
		In DRC, certification activities ended in 2011. At the time, one company (SIFIRCO) had a certificate	No such targets in current projects	DRC: 1 company, CFT, has obtained a 3 <sup>rd</sup> party timber legality certificate <sup>140</sup> . Its concessions cover 623.631 hectares, or 5.8% of areas under industrial concessions.
	RoC	RoC: 2 989 168 ha (April 2020)	No such targets in current projects	
<b>F.E. 6: <i>Small and medium-sized businesses change practices to address deforestation caused by forestry</i></b>  (Contribute directly to impacts 1 and 2)	DRC  Gabon			<i>Will be assessed by survey</i>
<b>F.E.7 Surface of community forestry established (hectares)</b>	DRC  Gabon	DRC Total PIREDD: over 830,000 ha	DRC: <a href="https://rdc.geocfcl.org/">https://rdc.geocfcl.org/</a>	2020 DRC: Submissions deposited for 132,000 hectares (Equateur) 2021: 165,424ha 2022 (cumulative): 361,045 ha (43.5% of target) <b>2023 (cumulative) = 592,810 hectares (71% of funded projects target)</b>

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
	Gabon	CAFI 3 (2020-2025, 16.7 million hectares)	Gabon: target not defined	2023 : Project launched in 2022. Goal is not to expand the area under community forests, but strengthen its management
<b>F.P.2 Existence and operation of a secure IT system to ensure reliable monitoring of traceability of the legality of wood</b>  <b>(Contributes indirectly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	In DRC, a new wood traceability system launched in September 2018 (Agency for executing forest-timber sector activities)		
	Gabon			
	RoC	RoC: no system in place	RoC (LoI, 2022): Computerized Legality Verification System (CLVS) developed, validated and operational	

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

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Progress and results (2022)
<b>M.E.1. Availability of data on the number and surface area (and GIS points) of mining concessions in forests</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	In DRC, not available but external sources exist (IPSIS)	Improvement	None 2023: no update
<b>M.E.2. Existence and implementation of a policy or legal framework, commercial agreements or standards limiting or offsetting the conversion of forests into mines</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC Gabon RoC	In DRC, Article 33 of Law 11/009 of 9 July 2011 establishing core principles pertaining to environmental protection; Articles 14, 20, 25, and 35 of Law 14/003 of 11 February 2014 on Nature Conservation  Gabon: Sustainable development law	DRC: the standards project will specify the target	Project not launched 2023: no update
<b>M.E.3 Kilometres of new transportation infrastructures opened in</b>	DRC	Not available	Not available	



<p>the forests for mines or other extractive industries, separately identifying railroads</p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	<p>Gabon</p> <p>RoC</p>			
<p>M.P. 1 Percentage of new mining and hydrocarbon concessions preceded by an environmental impact study</p> <p>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</p>	<p>DRC</p> <p>RoC</p>	Not available	<p>DRC: 100%. The standards project will specify the goal.</p> <p>Roc: studies prior to any oil production in peatlands to avoid draining or drying them</p>	<p>Project not launched</p> <p>2023: no update</p>
<p>M.P.21 Percentage of new roads preceded by an environmental impact study</p> <p>(Contributes indirectly to impact 1)</p>	DRC	100%	100%	<p>Project not launched</p> <p>2023: no update</p>

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

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Results and progress (2022)
<b>Am.E.1. Existence and implementation of land use planning policies or laws that take account of the contribution of forests and land use to mitigating climate change and to generating other social and environmental benefits</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</b>	DRC	In DRC, does not exist	DRC: -National LUP policy -National LUP Law -Creation of COPIRAT -SNAT (National level) -SPAT (Provincial)	DRC: National LUP policy adopted  3 provincial schemes elaborated  <b>2023 : First draft of national LUP Law adopted by National Assembly in November 2023</b>
	Gabon	In Gabon, laws, decrees and implementing texts on land use planning do not exist, but the PNAT draft analyses the situation	Gabon: The PNAT 1 will be the basis of a policy/law	
	RoC	ROC: A national land use scheme (SNAT) exists	Roc: revision of the NTDP, development of the PNAT and departmental land use plans (SDAT) and their implementation	Project under development

<b>Am.E.2 Existence of an interactive atlas mapping juxtaposed land uses. Specify whether this Atlas is produced, updated (frequency), used to coordinate with other sectoral ministries and/or publicly accessible.</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</b>	DRC	DRC: no such atlas exists		DRC: Maps on land allocation and uses are being elaborated in PIREDD Mai Ndombe, Sud Ubangi, Mongala and Kwilu. 2023 : no update
	Gabon	the PNAT V0 database is accessible on line but incomplete (2015)	In Gabon, a robust database for the PNAT VF updated and accessible on line.	
	RoC	no updated registry	RoC: national mapping of all of the “land use contracts” (registry) produced and provided to the public.  Creation of a cross-sectoral land registry (mining, oil, agro-industrial and forestry sectors)	
<b>Am.E.3 a) Surface areas of deforestation contradicting the provisions of the plan (5 ha or more, 2 years after validation of the plan)</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC  Gabon  RoC	In DRC, baseline to be established when the plans are completed (projects underway).		Not measurable yet, in line with the expected data collection frequency. But the surface areas for which there are management plans can now be compiled and compared to those without. 2023 : no update

<b>Am.E.4 Surface areas where land use disputes are identified and resolved</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</b>	Gabon  RoC		In Gabon, land use disputes that have been resolved are in the validated PNAT V1	2022
<b>Am.E.5 Perception regarding the frequency of land use disputes</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</b>	DRC  Gabon  RoC	No baseline		To be assessed via surveys
<b>Am.E.6 Existence and implementation of an equitable land use policy – including with respect to issues of gender and vulnerable individuals as well as local communities and indigenous peoples – and that ensures sustainable and non-conflictual land management and clarifies land rights with a view to limiting</b>	DRC	In DRC, does not exist	DRC: adoption of policy and law	Land use planning policy adopted in 2020, Land use law adopted in 2022 by Council of Ministers
	RoC	ROC: Articles 31 and 32 of the Law of 5 to 25 February 2011 on promoting and protecting indigenous people's rights	RoC (2023): specific regulatory text adopted and implemented Land dispute redress and resolution mechanism in place and operational	

<b>conversion of forest lands</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</b>				
<b>Am.P.1 Percentage and total number of entities with an established development committee</b>  <b>(Contributes indirectly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</b>	DRC	0 at the start of the projects	Total target of approved projects : 2523 local development committees	2020: 745 local development committees 2021: 1200 2022 (cumulative): 2215 Local development committees <b>2023 (cumulative) : 2602 local development committees (103% of target)</b>
<b>Am.P.2 Number of participatory plans and mechanisms programming/implementing a sustainable medium- and long-term vision for natural resource use</b>  <b>(Contributes indirectly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</b>		In DRC, 0 at the start of the projects	Total target of approved projects: 1460 plans at local level <sup>141</sup>	2020: 344 plans 2021: 493 plans 2022 (cumulative): 663 plans <b>2023 (cumulative): 864 plans</b>
<b>Am.P.3 Number of plans that take account of topsoil stabilization</b>	DRC	In DRC, 0 at the start of the projects		

<b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>				
<b>Am.P.4 Surface areas and percentages covered by development plans by type of regional entity</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	In DRC, 0 at the start of the projects	No target established by projects	2021: 3,786,915 ha 2022: 8,474,606 hectares under simple land use plans (local level), 80% of which are validated. 2023 : 9,75 millions hectares
<b>Am.P.5 Number of plans covered by a performance contract (or where such contract is complied with)</b>  <b>(Contributes directly to impact 1)</b>	DRC	In DRC, 0 at the start of the projects		Not available
<b>Am.P.6 Number, surface area, and GIS points for village-based territories that are mapped in a participatory fashion</b> <b>(Contributes directly to impacts 1 &amp; 2)</b>				
	Gabon	No georeferenced participatory village-based map is found in the PNAT database.	in Gabon, 750 and/or 29% of villages mapped	2021: 22 villages mapped 2022 (cumulative): 468 villages mapped (62% of target) 2023 (cumulative) : same number + 637 additional village areas mapped with satellite data

## Outcome 6 – Demographic pressure on forests decreases

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Results and progress (2022)
<b>D.E.1 Number of children per woman (disaggregated by areas of intervention)</b>  (contributes directly to impact 1 and indirectly to impact 2)	DRC	In DRC, 6.3 children/woman in 2018	DRC: Reduction	Not measurable yet, in line with the expected data collection frequency
<b>D.E.2 Percentage of women, married or in a couple, from 14 to 49 years, who use a modern contraceptive method</b>  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)	DRC	In DRC, 2013 data : All women=8.1%; Women in a couple=7.8%  (note : data before and after 2018 should not be compared)	DRC: increase by 1.5% every year	·Modern contraceptive prevalence rate rose from 26% to 27,3 % in Kinshasa and from 20 to 26.3% in Kongo Central from 2020 to 2021., the target being a 1.5% annual increase in target provinces <sup>101</sup>
<b>D.E.3 Awareness of reproductive rights</b>  (contributes indirectly to impact 2)	DRC		3,500	The target of 3,500 trained providers of services was far exceeded. The consortium trained 12,863 health practitioners and students.  More than 6,000 students sensitized in partnership with 6 universities (Kinshasa, Kisangani, Tshopo and Haut-Katanga).

				More than 60,000 condoms distributed, DKT spots broadcast more than 10,000 times on TV and 5,000 times on radio, more than 600,000 people reached on social networks and organization of open days
<b>D.P.1 Couple-years of protection (CYP) supplied</b>  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)	DRC	0 at start of project	Initial target : 8 Million CYPs funded by CAFI over 3 years. This target was revised down to 5 M in 2021, and to 4,592,094 CYP in 2022 (Decision No. 01/04/22 of the FONAREDD Steering Committee, as requested by Tulane)	2020: over 800,000 2021: 2.5 million 2022 (cumulative): 3,921,769 CYP (61% of initial target, 85% of revised target). It is estimated that this represents 45% of family planning solutions offered in the DRC. <b>2023 : 7,089,427 CYP</b>
<b>D.P.2 Numbers and locations of health centres supported by the projects</b>  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)	DRC	0 at start of project	In the DRC:  1) Mai Ndombé: TBD 2) PO: 13 health centres 3) Equateur: TBD 5) Mongala: TBD 6) Sud Ubangi: TBD 7) PF: 193 health centres, revised down to 152	2022: 175 health centers reported by the Family planning programme. 73% offer at least 3 methods of modern contraception and 72% offer at least one long term method. 64% of health centers did not report any shortages in stocks. <b>2023 : same figure.</b> The project is operationally closed.
<b>D.E.3. Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender) migrating from non-forest zones to</b>	DRC	In DRC, the data is not quantitative		<b>2023 : 1 study completed</b> ( <a href="#">Haut et Bas Uele and Ituri</a> )



<b>forest zones and vice-versa</b>  (contributes indirectly to impact 1)				
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## Outcome 7 – Governance of the process is effective, multi sectoral and multi actors

Indicator	Applicable country	Baseline	Target	Results and progress
<b>G.E.1 Quality of civil society representation and participation (including indigenous people) investment plan decisions, their projects and monitoring</b>  <b>(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</b>	All	<p>In DRC, the indigenous people's project regularly conducts surveys focusing on target populations. This is not done for non-indigenous people.</p> <p>In Gabon, the CNAT will include civil society participation</p>	Stability or improvement	<p>DRC: participation of civil society in the Technical and Steering Committee is institutionalized, functional, recognized and systematic</p> <p>RoC: agency selected to develop a civil society support project</p> <p>Cameroon: As the FCPF TAP Report on Cameroon's R-Package states, the participations of stakeholders and communication should be further improved.</p>
<b>G.E.2 REDD+ Investment Plan indicators incorporated into the country's National Plan/Development Strategy</b>	All	In DRC, 22 Investment Plan indicators in the PNSD.	In DRC, this number is not expected to change.	This is being more closely monitored from 2024

(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)				
<b>G.E.3 Rate of adoption of recommendations made by the projects' steering committees</b>  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)	All countries with active projects (DRC and Gabon)	N/A	100%	
<b>G.E.4 Number of complaints handled/ recorded through official mechanisms</b>  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)	DRC  Gabon	In DRC, one complaint has been recorded and processed since the mechanism was created.	100%	In the DRC, all projects have either their own mechanism or are using the one established by the FONAREDD. No compilation of how many 27 complaints have been received to date by projects or the FONARED directly
<b>G.P.1 % of projects approved for which project documents are accessible on line</b>  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)	All countries with approved project (DRC and Gabon)	For the DRC and Gabon, all project documents have been accessible on the CAFI site since 2016. In 2017, the DRC launched its site, and most project documents and reports are accessible there.	100%	DRC the CAFI web site lists all project documents, annual reports and provides access to database of products  <b>2023 : same information</b>
		Gabon:NA	100%	Gabon: the CAFI web site lists all project documents, annual reports and provides access to database of products  <b>2023: same information</b>

<b>G.P.2 Ratio (%) of the web sites of operational projects that are updated. (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</b>	DRC  Gabon	In 2017: N/A	100%	DRC
<b>G.P.3 Rate of publication (on internet site) and regular transmission of the governance institutions' activity reports  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</b>	DRC  Gabon	In DRC, some COPIL project reports are available on the FONAREDD site.	100%	DRC: resolutions of the technical Committee and decisions of the Steering Committee are available on the FONAREDD web site and Sharepoint " FONAREDD Externe"
<b>G.P.4 Number of meetings between ministers held to discuss the investment plan  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)</b>	All	In DRC: COPILs since 2016	In DRC, twice/year	DRC in 2020: one meeting of the Steering Committee (for covid reasons)  DRC in 2021: no meeting, approval by email <b>2023: no minister present in Steering Committee.</b>
		In Gabon, CNAT created in 2017	In Gabon, CNAT meeting (interministerial)	
<b>G.P.5 Stakeholders' perceptions regarding the commitment to fighting corruption</b>	All	Not available	Stability or improvement	<i>Perception surveys (experts) - Cf Annex</i>

(contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)				
<b>G.P. 6 Perception of effectiveness of measures taken (sanctions)</b>  (contributes indirectly to impacts 1 and 2)	All	Not available	Stability or improvement	<i>Perception surveys (experts) - Cf Annex</i>