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2014 FIP RESULTS REPORT

(BASELINES AND TARGETS)

2014

FIP RESULTS REPORT
(Baselines and Targets)

CONTENTS

1. Scope and Purpose of the Report

1. The 2014 FIP Results Report compiles the data and information on baselines and expected results as reported by the FIP pilot countries. The report also provides a status update of the FIP, an overview on the progress made with the FIP results agenda so far (section 1.1), information on this year's FIP reporting (section 2.1); and issues and challenges encountered during this reporting round, including steps to improve future FIP results reporting (section 4). An annex provides an overview of the interventions FIP pilot countries have identified (annex 1) and a compilation of the 2014 FIP results reports received from the countries.

2. Objective of the Forest Investment Program

2. The Forest Investment Program is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The FIP supports developing country efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management that leads to emissions reductions; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

3. To achieve the objective, it was agreed that the FIP would support and promote, *inter alia*, investments in the following areas[1]:

a) **Institutional capacity, forest governance and information** such as: implementation of systems for forest monitoring, information management and inventory; support for legal, financial and institutional development including forest law enforcement, cadastral mapping and land tenure reform; removal of perverse incentives favoring deforestation and degradation; cross-sectoral and landscape based planning exercises; transfer of environmentally sound technology; and building capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities;

b) **Investments in forest mitigation measures, including forest ecosystem services** such as: forest conservation; promotion of payments for environmental services and other equitable benefit-sharing arrangements; restoration and sustainable management of degraded forests and landscapes; afforestation and reforestation on previously deforested land; restructuring of forest industries and promotion of company-community partnerships; forest protection measures; improved land management practices; and promotion of forest and chain of custody certification;

c) **Investments outside the forest sector necessary to reduce the pressure on forests** such as: alternative livelihood and poverty reduction opportunities; alternative energy programs; agricultural investments in the context of rationalized land-use planning; and agricultural intensification including agro-forestry.

[1] *FIP Design Document,*

4. Currently, there are eight countries participating in the FIP: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico and Peru. Investment plans for all pilot countries have been endorsed. The total indicative allocation for these eight investment plans, is USD 420 million. In addition, two mechanisms have been established to (a) provide targeted support to indigenous peoples and local communities ("Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities -DGM") ; and (b) further incentives to the private sector to engage in REDD+ ("FIP Private Sector Set-Aside – PSSA"). Projects and programs are implemented through four Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)[2].

3. Status of FIP Operations

5. The FIP portfolio currently contains a total of 38 projects and programs.

Table 1: FIP Portfolio - Approval Status (as of September 30, 2014)

	Endorsed IPs (8)	**Endorsed DGM concepts**	**Endorsed FIP PSSA concepts**	**Total endorsed**	**Approved FIP Funding**[3]	**MDB Approved**	**Disbursing** (June, 2014)[4]
USD million	420	50	31.3	**501.3**	267.2 (53%[5])	208.05 (42%[6])	11.6 (2.3%)
Number of projects and programs	25	9	4	**38**	16	12	3

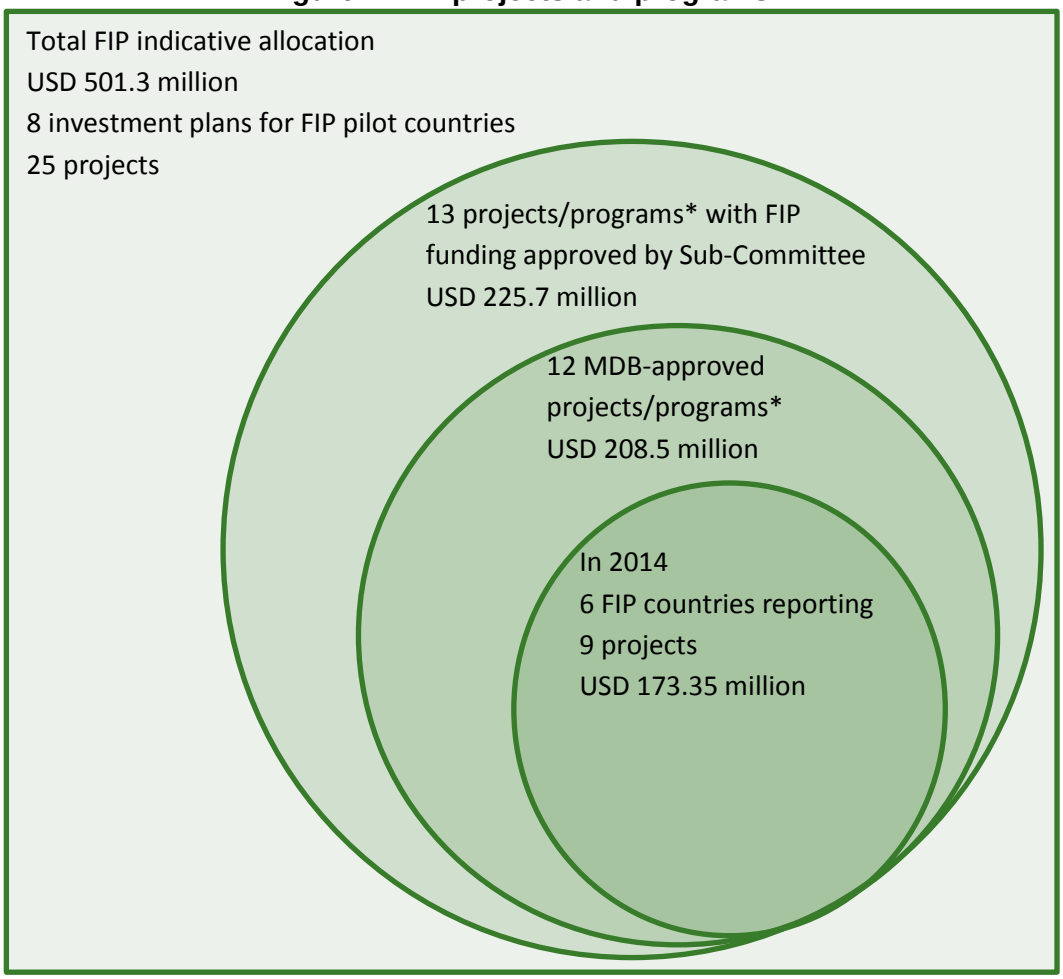
6. To date, the Trust Fund Committee has endorsed a total indicative allocation of USD 501.3 million in FIP funding for:

a) 25 projects and programs agreed in the endorsed investment plans (USD 420 million),
b) 9 DGM projects (USD 50 million); and
c) 4 projects supported under the FIP private sector set-aside (USD 31.3 million).

[2] World Bank Group (including IFC) , Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) – EBRD is not participating in the FIP due to the current scope of selected FIP pilot countries.
[3] The figure includes preparatory grants for the development of FIP projects and programs.
[4] Project-level disbursement figures are available for public sector projects only and include project preparation grants.
[5] Percentage of total endorsed funding
[6] Percentage of total endorsed funding

7. As of September 30, 2014, 16 projects have received FIP funding approval and 12 were approved by the MDBs. Figure 1 illustrates the numbers of projects and related FIP funding at different stages from allocation through approval to implementation.

Figure 1: FIP projects and programs[7]



* This excludes Dedicated Grant Mechanism and Private Sector Set-aside.

8. The 2014 FIP Results Report focuses on the endorsed FIP investment plans only. Reporting on progress with the implementation of the DGM and projects and programs supported under the FIP private sector mechanism and how these operations further enhance the objective of the FIP investment plans will be gradually included in future FIP results reports.

4. Policy and Guidance on the FIP Results Agenda

9. During its meeting in October 2013, the FIP Sub-Committee approved the approach on *Results Monitoring and Reporting in the FIP*, as a basis for the annual reporting on progress with

[7] USD amounts in the circles reflect FIP contributions to project and program costs.

the implementation of FIP investment plans[8]. In March 2014, the CIF Administrative Unit finalized a first draft of a FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit[9] which provides detailed guidance on the reporting requirements for each category and a common format for reporting.

10. The draft was discussed with the FIP pilot countries in May 2014. The current version of the toolkit is available on the "FIP Measuring Results" section of the CIF website[10] and may be used by the FIP pilot countries to report in accordance with the approved approach on FIP results reporting. This embeds FIP results reporting as an integral part of the FIP operational cycle. All FIP pilot countries will now report annually to the FIP Sub-Committee on progress with the implementation of their investment plans, a real strategic achievement.

11. It was agreed that FIP pilot countries will report the first time to the FIP Sub-Committee at the meeting in November 2014 using the agreed core indicator themes relevant for their FIP investment plan. This first report focusses on baselines and targets for relevant indicator themes. From November 2015 onwards, FIP pilot countries are expected to report on progress towards achieving the indicated targets by indicator theme in the context of the objective of their investment plan.

12. The indicator themes are organized in three categories.

Category 1: **Common themes** (to be reported by all pilot countries)

- Theme 1.1: GHG emission reductions or avoidance / enhancement of carbon stocks
- Theme 1.2: Livelihoods co-benefits

Category 2: **Other relevant co-benefit themes** (to be reported if relevant to the investment plan) [11]

- Theme 2.1: Biodiversity and other environmental services
- Theme 2.2: Governance
- Theme 2.3: Tenure, rights and access
- Theme 2.4: Capacity development

Category 3: **Elements for Narrative**

- Narrative 3.1: Theory of change and assumptions

[8] The FIP Sub-Committee recognized the current FIP results framework and its adoption in the endorsed investment plans, as a valid basis for mid-term and ex-post evaluation in the FIP pilot countries. The Sub-Committee has approved the document, Results Monitoring and Reporting in the FIP, which clarifies the themes for annual reporting by the pilot countries: www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Results_monitoring_and_reporting_in_the_FIP_key_doc_Oct_2013.pdf

[9] www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/FIP_Monitoring_and_Reporting_Toolkit_final.pdf

[10] www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/fip-measuring-results

[11] Countries were not requested to establish baselines for this category of theme, because for those the baseline would be zero since the indicators measure the progress made due to the FIP supported interventions .

- Narrative 3.2: Contribution to national REDD+ and other national development strategies (e.g. NAMAs, national forest programs etc.) and uptake of FIP approaches
- Narrative 3.3: Support received from other partners including the private sector
- Narrative 3.4: Link of DGM to FIP investments from government's point of view
- Narrative 3.5: Highlights and show cases (if available)

13. For the first results report in 2014, FIP pilot countries were requested to report on establish baselines and expected results for category 1 and category 3 theme indicators only. Countries were not requested to establish baselines for indicators associated with category 2 themes, because the baseline would be zero since the indicators measure the progress made due to the FIP supported intervention.

5. Methodology for Monitoring and Reporting on the FIP Common and Co-benefit Themes

14. FIP provides flexibility in monitoring and reporting by allowing the FIP pilot countries to use their own national monitoring and reporting systems and methodologies. This is consistent with FIP's approach to build on and further enhance REDD+ readiness processes supported by the FCPF Readiness Fund and the UN-REDD Programme, including the establishment of national forest monitoring systems and the establishment of reference emission or reference levels related to REDD+. Since the eight FIP pilot countries are at different stages in the REDD+ readiness process, the flexibility provided by the FIP regarding the methodology in data generation and reporting enables countries to gradually enhance FIP results reports as the REDD+ readiness processes advance. FIP pilot countries are requested to clearly explain the methodology they have used to generate data and information presented in their FIP results reports.

15. Quantitative data in the report is presented using tables, qualitative data is collected using scorecards and for narrative themes, a user friendly template is provided.

16. The FIP monitoring and reporting system is based on two basic approaches.

- **Participatory approach**: Through this approach, various stakeholder groups engaged in activities relevant to REDD+ get involved more actively in reflecting and assessing the progress with the implementation of their FIP investment plan through projects and programs. This approach empowers beneficiaries, builds country ownership, and ensures accountability and transparency.

- **Mixed- methods approach**: this approach combines quantitative and qualitative methods to collect, analyze, and generate knowledge and lessons in implementing FIP investments. The approach is suitable for understanding the richness and complexity of interventions related to REDD+ at the country-level.

17. The reporting year for FIP is the calendar year. For 2014 FIP pilot countries have reported baselines (retrospectively, from the endorsement date of their investment plan) and expected results.

18. At the time of endorsement, all FIP investment plans presented a general approach to results measurements and, in most cases, make reference to the FIP results framework. No detailed description was provided on the sources and methods that would be used to gather data and information. Several countries noted that they will rely on yet to be developed national REDD+ MRV (monitoring, reporting and verification) systems which, in most countries, are at different development stages.

19. For FIP it is a challenge to present aggregate baselines, estimated targets and actual results at portfolio level for the following reasons:

- Indicators used for each reporting theme differ from country to country and values are often not appropriate for aggregation. For example, GHG emission reduction estimates are calculated with different methods and not comparable, therefore aggregate numbers have to be interpreted with great caution. In addition, many indicators used for reporting on a theme are qualitative and can only be translated into a synthesis at the aggregate level.

- For most countries more information is needed on the methodology used to identify the baselines and targets for used indicators in each country report.

- Consistent with the objective of the FIP, here is a great diversity of FIP supported interventions – some interventions address direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; while others address indirect drivers. Hence, there is a mix of investments (a) working on policy, regulation and institutional capacity; and (b) implementing on-the ground activities working with communities, financial intermediaries and private sector operators.

20. The calculation of GHG emissions reductions/avoidance or enhancement of carbon stock estimates and establishment of reference emission/reference levels is a complex and challenging area of work for many countries, particularly in countries without the required expertise readily available. These capacities will gradually be built with support of the FCPF Readiness Fund, the UN-REDD Programme or bilateral donors (e.g. Norway).

6. 2014 FIP Results Reporting

21. In 2014, FIP pilot countries were requested to report baselines and expected results on the agreed common and relevant co-benefit themes. Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia and Peru submitted reports. Ghana and Lao PDR did not report.

22. The FIP results reports submitted by the six countries vary significantly in format and level of detail. All received country reports are attached in Annex 2.

23. Four of the six FIP pilot countries that have reported have projects under implementation: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo and Mexico (Table 2).

Table 2: MDB approved FIP projects as of September 30, 2014

	FIP project	MDB approval date
Brazil	Sustainable Production in Areas Converted to Agricultural Use (based upon the ABC plan)	5/1/2014
	Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands (based upon the CAR) – CAR FIP	7/1/2014
Burkina Faso	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDDF)	1/23/2014
	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	11/28/2013
Democratic Republic of Congo	Improved Forested Landscape Management Project	4/26/2014
	Integrated REDD+Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga & Kisangani Basins	0/11/2013
Lao PDR[12]	Scaling up participatory sustainable forest management	5/13/13
	Smallholder Forestry Project	6/25/13
Mexico	Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project	1/31/2012
	Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes	11/14/2012
	Support for Forest Relate Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises(MSMEs) in Ejido	4/10/2013

24. The following section provides highlights from the received 2014 FIP results reports for each country:

Brazil submitted a comprehensive FIP monitoring and reporting plan in addition to its reporting sheets. The Government of Brazil informed that it would not set emission mitigation targets or baseline for the Brazil investment plan or its projects, considering its position and the agreement achieved in 2013 in the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ under the UNFCCC (decision 9 to 15/CP.19). Supported by the FIP, Brazil targets 7.8 million hectares of total land area where sustainable land management practices will be adopted. Brazil also identified indicators for livelihood co-benefits, for which the baselines are zero and the targets those set at project level.

Burkina Faso aims to achieve 13.8 million tons of CO2e of GHG emission reductions over the lifetime of the projects under its investment plan in 1,3 million hectares of Sudano-Sahelian dry forest. Burkina Faso identified targets for livelihood co-benefits and provided a narrative of their theory of change and related assumptions as well as a description of what has happened since the endorsement of their investment plan.

[12] Lao PDR did not report.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) aims at reducing over 18 million tons of GHG emissions over 30 years, and provided details on the methodology and assumptions for the GHG calculations, targets for livelihoods co-benefit indicators as well as a narrative summarizing what has happened since the endorsement of the investment plan. DRC also provided an overview detailing enabling and sectorial activities addressed under the FIP.

Indonesia and **Peru** did not report on livelihood co-benefits yet as baselines and targets will only be final at MDB approval stage of the projects and programs. All projects are still in preparation. Both countries provided comprehensive narratives. On GHG emission reductions, Indonesia aims at 130.5 million tons of CO2e to be reduced or avoided after the financial closure of the last project or program supported under the investment plan. Peru indicated a reference emission level of 61.5 million t of CO2e and the fact that 4.2 million hectares of tropical mountain forests and wetland forests would be part of their FIP investments.

Mexico's target is to achieve an additional 10% of GHG emission reductions/ avoidance/enhancement of carbon stock reference emission level over its baseline (reference emission level), which is just under 3.5 million tons of GHG emission reductions. The area covered by Mexico's FIP investment plan is nearly 12.5 million hectares. The Mexico Forest and Climate Change Project, which was approved in early 2012 and has been ongoing the longest, built on an already ongoing intervention that had supported 25 *ejidos* and communities (2011 baseline). The FIP supported intervention aims to scale that up to 513 *ejidos* and communities. The other project "Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes", which was approved towards the end of 2012, targets 188.400 hectares of land, where a low carbon strategy is implemented to avoid deforestation.

25. Details on the narrative of the "theory of change" and the interventions, including the assumptions are provided in Annex 1.

7. Challenges and Issues

26. This section highlights key challenges and issues that have emerged from the first FIP reporting round.

a) In FIP it is currently not possible to present aggregate baselines, targets and expected results at portfolio level.

b) In some cases, MDB approved projects do not have baseline data yet.

c) There is a need to clarify the methodologies used to develop data and information for indicators used in each reporting theme.

d) There is varying availability and accuracy of data and information across the countries.

e) Need for more contextual information to the numbers (e.g. is the forest area indicated directly supported by the FIP?)

f) Several FIP pilot countries have a weak or very limited capacity to establish reference emission/reference levels and estimate and measure estimated and actual GHG emission reductions/avoidance/enhancement of carbon stocks.

g) Stakeholder participation is vitally important in FIP. However, given the complexity of forest related issues (from ownership to use, livelihoods and the economic value etc.) there are often long and complex processes associated with stakeholder participation.

h) There is a need to clarify the roles and responsibilities of all parties in the FIP monitoring and reporting process, in particular those of the country focal points, the MDBs, (including the lead MDB) and the CIF Administrative Unit.

i) Given that this was the very first reporting round on FIP, all reports from FIP pilot countries have been included in this results report, including those received in mid-October 2014. In future, late submission of reports will pose a serious challenge, because it will only be possible to synthesize and report on FIP results at the portfolio level with a full data set.

27. Country ownership is a key principle of the FIP, including measurement and reporting of results. Since each country approached the monitoring and reporting on the FIP in a slightly different way, the FIP results reports differed in terms of the levels of detail and quality.

8. Steps to further Enhance Results Reporting in the FIP

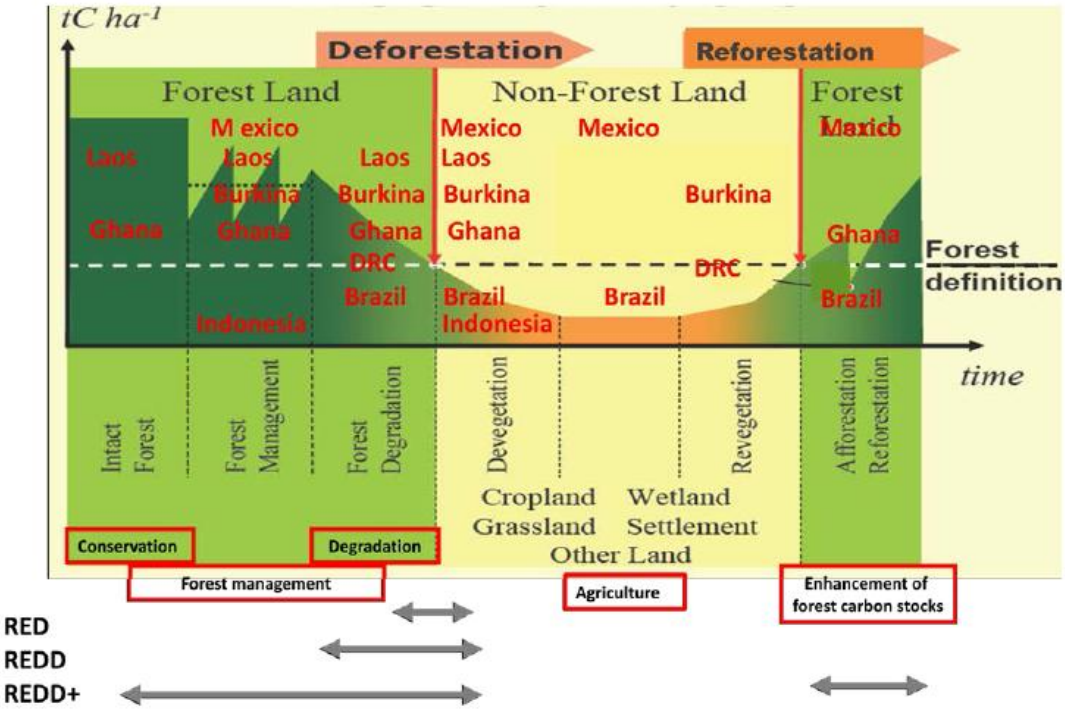
28. Based on the experience made with the first round of FIP results reporting, the CIF Administrative Unit will work with the countries and the MDBs to identify measures to further improve results reporting in the FIP, if appropriate. Basis for these improvements will be assessing the feedback from the pilot countries and the MDBs on the first reporting round and a dedicated session during the upcoming meeting of FIP pilot countries in June 2015 in the Democratic Republic of Congo on how to enhance monitoring and results reporting at the country level.

Annex I: Overview of Interventions in FIP Pilot Countries

In 2012, the CIF Administrative Unit commissioned an analysis of the endorsed FIP investment plans[13]. All FIP pilot countries focus on key drivers of land cover change – deforestation and degradation – and take actions along the REDD+ continuum. This investment diversity underscores the need for a country-specific approach to address identified REDD+ priorities, based on a theory of change that is relevant to the country context.

Figure 1 presents where in the *REDD+ continuum* FIP resources will be used in the respective pilot countries. In this concept, the core piece of the REDD+ formulation focuses on reducing emissions from *deforestation* (RED). Further elaboration of this conceptual framework considers that *degradation* of intact forests can be an important source of carbon emissions as well (REDD). This framework is enhanced with the important idea that improved management of standing forests, and the enhancement of carbon stocks through re- or afforestation, are integral to the conceptual framework of REDD+.

Figure 1: REDD+ continuum



Source: see footnote 11

[13] Approaches to Measuring and Reporting Results in Endorsed FIP Investment Plans; FIP/SC.10.5; April 16, 2013

The above mentioned analysis[14] of the endorsed FIP investment plans identified for each pilot country the type of interventions and other key parameters which provide the context for the baselines and expected results reported in 2014.

Table 2 provides information by FIP pilot country on the ecological or forest type FIP interventions will focus on and the identified direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Table 2: General Characteristics of Investments by FIP Pilot Country

County	Ecological/Forest Type	Carbon/Forest Regime	Main Drivers of Deforestation	Secondary Drivers
Brazil	*Cerrado* biome	Deforestation – conversion to agriculture; improved agricultural management; plantations	Conversion (expansion) to agriculture; agricultural management practices	Cattle; illegal logging
Burkina Faso	Open forest to wooded savannah	Deforestation and degradation from livestock encroachment, agricultural expansion, fuel wood and NTFP extraction, and brushfires.	Livestock activities, agricultural expansion (cotton and food); fuel wood; fire	Mining; non timber forest product extraction (NTFP)
DRC	Natural forest areas – savanna area, savanna-forest transition area, forest area	Deforestation and degradation hot-spots surrounding urban areas; agroforestry in savanna; replanting for wood energy	Fuel wood use; Conversion to agriculture	Poor management of community forest; mining
Ghana	High Forest Zone: Wet and moist evergreen	Deforestation from agricultural expansion (esp. cocoa farming)	Agricultural expansion; Wood harvesting	Population and development pressures; mining
Indonesia	Forest and peatland areas.	Deforestation and forest degradation from unplanned conversion in estate crops (plantations) and small-scale agriculture expansion	Commercial logging, forest conversion to agriculture (agribusiness estates), illegal logging, tenure conflicts	Mining, fires

[14] Approaches to Measuring and Reporting Results in Endorsed FIP Investment Plans; FIP/SC.10.5; April 16, 2013

Lao PDR	Tropical evergreen, dry dipterocarp and deciduous forest	Addressing drivers of deforestation and degradation – empowering and enabling "grassroots" forest managers	Expansion of agriculture and Industrial Tree Plantations (Esp. rubber); illegal logging, fuel wood extraction, shifting cultivation	Hydropower development; mining
Mexico	Tropical wet and moist; Temperate broadleaf and evergreen.	Deforestation in areas with high pressures and high environmental value (biodiversity and watershed protection) from poor land management, lack of innovative financing and investment and a need for improved institutional and legal/ regulatory framework that supports sustainable management of forests	Conversion to agriculture and then to pasture for livestock; conversion to commercial agriculture; Illegal logging; fuel wood use	Urban expansion and development
Peru	Tropical wet and moist	deforestation – conversion to agriculture; improved agricultural management; plantations	Conversion to agriculture through slash and burn; conversion to commercial agriculture; Illegal logging and harvest of non timber forest products (NTFP)	Conflicting and uses; lack of land tenure laws especially for local communities and indigenous peoples; lack of access to markets; mining

More information on the investments by FIP pilot country is available below.

Brazil proposed to invest in the Cerrado, a significant savanna woodland system that has been degraded by unsustainable agriculture over the past 20 to 30 years. New land management practices now allow for the revitalization of these lands, and permit planning for sustainable agriculture. The Brazil investment plan recognizes the large amount of investment in the Amazon forest zone, and the relatively low investment profile for the Cerrado. These woodlands are important forest areas and incredibly sensitive. The Brazilian investment plan focuses on a strategy that enhances carbon on farmland through reforestation and plantations, reduces pressure on the savanna systems, and reduces pressure on the closed forests by reversing the trend of agricultural expansion into the Amazon through increase production in the Cerrado and overlapping areas of the Pantanal. Activities will target large land owners and the private sector at the local scale.

The Brazilian Plan lists four projects within two thematic areas. The two projects under the Management and Use of Previously Anthropized Area theme are (1) sustainable agricultural production (based on the country's ABC plan) on lands already converted from forest and (2) environmental regularization of rural lands through cadastral survey (CAD) to ensure environmental compliance. The two projects under the Production and Management of Forest Information theme are (1) implementing a fire early warning system and (2) development of updated, consistent forest information system for improved public and private management and decision making.

Burkina Faso proposed to invest in woodlands and parklands, and thereby includes a significant emphasis on agricultural land as well as woodland forests and degraded forests. Similar to Brazil's focus on the Cerrado, the Burkina Faso's investments will be in semi-arid savanna landscapes where the drivers of deforestation are overgrazing, agricultural expansion and fuel wood collection. Burkina Faso is one of the countries that indicates an important focus on agroforestry systems with special emphasis on livelihoods and " a triple-win strategy", coupling mitigation, adaptation, and poverty alleviation objectives. Significant efforts are on land use management at the community scale.

Burkina Faso's investment plan identifies two main project areas:

a) Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management; and

b) Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFD).

There are some activities within these project areas that target the national scale and other that focus on the community level. The national scale activities include: developing a national REDD+ strategy, developing an improved legal and regulatory framework with capacity for enforcement, establish reference emission levels and MRV development, improve forest and land governance, and strengthen state forest management practices. At the local level, the activities include: supporting forest products value chains, improve land use and forest management and planning, improve land tenure security, strengthen and support community forestry and sustainable forest and woodland management through the Village Development Committees (CVDs), and capacity building for decentralized forestry administrations.

DRC identified an important forest conversion trend occurring on the fringe of the close forest zone around key urban areas. Peri-urban wood harvesting for urban fuel wood markets and small scale agricultural land clearing are dominant drivers. DRC's approach is to address deforestation and forest degradation indirectly by focusing on reducing pressure/demand for fuel with improved charcoal making and cook stove technologies, and enhancing supply and carbon storage through reforestation in the forest zone and agro-forestry and use of reforestation activities in the savanna zone.

DRC has proposed projects in three sub-national areas surrounding major urban centers (Kinshasa, Kananga-Mbuji-Mayi, and Kisingani) and two cross cutting programs: one aimed to support private sector activities in the three target areas and another aimed at innovative projects located outside the three target areas supported through a small grants program. The activities will focus on the local or community scale and include: community forestry, improved charcoal making (biomass briquettes), use improved stoves, afforestation and reforestation, and assisted natural regeneration.

Ghana plans to focus on the main drivers of deforestation in the high forest zone of the western part of the country where expansion of agriculture, mostly small scale, and fuel wood culling is increasing. The focus of the plan for Ghana includes an emphasis on interventions in both the forest reserves and outside the forest reserves. Inside the forest reserves there is an emphasis on improved forest management through carbon-focused silviculture. Outside the forest reserves there is an emphasis on reforestation and agro-forestry in agricultural areas.

9. The investment plan lists activities within three areas:

a) Reducing pressure on natural forest through an integrated landscape approach;

b) Engaging local communities in REDD+/ Enhancement of carbon stocks; and

c) Engaging the Private sector in REDD+.

Activities focused at the local level include piloting and testing participatory forest resource management models, community approaches to agroforestry and reforestation with direct financial and environmental benefits and efforts to transform ways the private sector engages agriculture and forestry activities. National level activities include clarifying tree tenure rights, policy reforms and institutional strengthening.

Indonesia is proposing to work directly in the forest environment and forestry sector with an emphasis on forest management and governance, with a series of sub-national projects nested in the national REDD+ strategy. With decentralization, forest management will be strengthened through investments at community scales with the emphasis on Forest Management Units (KPHs) as a unit of development and intervention. The Plan emphasizes community based forest management, land tenure and governance, and forest enterprises to reduce deforestation and degradation pressure on the forests.

12. The investment plan identifies three broad thematic areas for FIP investments:

a) Institutional Development for Sustainable Forest and Natural Resource Management;

b) Forest Enterprises and Community Based Forest Management; and

c) Community land use planning and livelihoods development. All include national programs but the activities target local communities.

There is a fourth area of cross-cutting analytical and technical assistance that includes more national level efforts on addressing policies related to community participation in the forestry sector, forest concession licensing processes and impacts on local communities, and support for national safeguards development.

The three projects that are listed for Indonesia cross-map with the thematic areas. The activities across the three project areas focus at communities and forestry enterprises. These activities include improving local government policies and institutions, creating incentives for better forest management and removing incentives that lead to deforestation at KPH level, sustainable forest management and community-based forest management efforts, local institutional development, and community capacity development and livelihood support. Other activities aim at harmonizing national and sub-national policies on REDD+ and carbon stock improvements. Other local level actions will improve the Indonesian forest enterprise sector in mitigating carbon emissions through

stronger SME business capacity and expanding community forest concessions and associated community forest management enterprises.

Lao PDR will focus its projects within the forest environment by addressing the drivers of deforestation and degradation at the community level, which are chiefly small holder agriculture, rubber and industrial plantations. A key element of their projects is scaling up participatory sustainable forest management to reduce deforestation and enhance carbon stocks with reforestation.

16. The investment plan identifies three thematic areas:

a) Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Service Delivery;

b) Smallholder Forestry Project; and

c) Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management.

The activities at the national scale will include: strengthening the legal, governance, incentives, and REDD+ framework, Identifying forest outside the designated state forest areas with High Conservation Value and developing PES to ensure their protection, developing and implementing legal, governance, incentives, and REDD+ frameworks across all forest types with a focus on law enforcement, inter-ministerial coordination, and engagement of provincial authorities on land use planning and allocation.

The activities targeting the community level include: piloting participatory forest management or co-management of forest areas, village and smallholder forestry, village land and forest management and smallholder forestry and village development; industrial tree plantation development, smallholder woodlot development, support for farmer land ownership through participatory land use planning, land allocation, and titling, strengthening collaboration of communities with the private sector and capacity building at the farmer level and participatory sustainable management of classified forests.

Mexico lists four thematic areas for their FIP investments:

a) Capacity building for sustainable forest landscapes management;

b) Mitigation resilience and sustainable profitability in forest landscapes;

c) Creation of a dedicated financing line for low carbon strategies in forest landscapes; and

d) Strengthening the financial inclusion of ejidos and communities through technical assistance and capacity building for low carbon activities in forest landscapes.

All activities focus on the community level, including innovative mechanisms for public policy and programs implemented by Local Technical Agents and Local Development Agents with indigenous communities for sustainable landscape development and management; promote investments in smallholder and community forestry as well as agroforestry, afforestation/ reforestation and silvo-pastoral practices; establishing a credit line for communities and ejidos to support low carbon activities in forest landscapes; and provide technical assistance to enable sound ejido and community based enterprises in forested landscapes.

Peru

In the Peruvian Amazon, the following direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will be addressed with support by the FIP:

Direct drivers:

- Traditional small-scale farming;
- Medium- and large-scale agriculture; and
- Timber and non-timber harvesting.

Indirect drivers:

- Poverty and social exclusion;
- Low profit forest activities and no access to markets; and
- Absence of a coherent land use policy and lack of institutional capacity.

Four projects will focus on these drivers in the context of an integrated strategy to REDD+ in Peru:

i. Integrated forest landscape management along the main route between Tarapoto and Yurimaguas in the Regions of San Martín and Loreto,
ii. Integrated landscape management in Atalaya, Ucayali Region,
iii. Integrated landscape management along the main route between Puerto Maldonado and Iñapari and in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve", and
iv. Strengthening of national forest governance and innovation.

Annex II: Reports Submitted by FIP Pilot Countries

BRAZIL

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

BRAZIL INVESTMENT PLAN

MONITORING AND REPORTING[1]

Investment Plan Endorsement Date	**05/04/2012**
Lead MDB	**IBRD**
Other MDBs	**IDB**
Reporting date (mm/dd/yy)	**10/13 /2014**

	Title	Implementing MDB	FIP Funding approval date	MDB approval date
Projects/Programs	Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands(based upon the CAR) - **CAR FIP**	IBRD	6/12/2014	7/1/2014
	Sustainable Production in Areas Converted to Agricultural Use(based upon the ABC plan) - **ABC Cerrado**	IBRD	4/29/2014	5/1/2014
	Forest Information to Support Public and private Sectors in managing Initiatives Focused on Conservation and Valorization of Forest Resources **IFN Cerrado**	IDB	10/29/2013	12/13/2013
	Implementation of Early Warning System for Preventing Forest Fires and a System for monitoring the Vegetation Cover	IBRD	8/1/2014	

[1] The first round of reporting focuses on baselines and targets for indicators 1 and 2 only (common themes), as well as a short narrative on the implementation status of the investment plan. Further details on the approach for monitoring and reporting on Brazil's Investment Plan is provided on the document "*Brazil's Monitoring and Reporting Plan*", including the methodology for monitoring other relevant co-benefit themes.

THEME 1.1 : GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE / ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

BRAZIL **Lead MDB:** **IBRD**

Other Implementing MDBs: **IDB, IBRD** **Level: Investment Plan (IP)**

Endorsed FIP funding (million USD): **70**

Co-financing (million USD): **65**

Reporting period **From** mm/dd/yy : To: mm/dd/yy

Table 1.1	Unit	Reference emissions level/baseline (if applicable)	Target 1 *(Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/program under the investment plan)*	Target 2 *(Lifetime projection of expected results of projects/programs under the investment plan)*	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
	ha							
Total Land area where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of the investment plan [2]			7,779,840					
Land area where sustainable land management and low carbon agriculture technologies were adopted			900,000					

Type of forest(s)	Savanna		
Area covered	ha		
IP lifetime	years	4	

Please specify methodology (ies) used for GHG accounting (e.g. by project/program), including the start year and period for the Reference Emissions Level
Please provide a brief description of the interventions (context and objective)
1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding GHG emission reductions / avoidance / enhancement of carbon stock in your country context during this reporting year?
2. What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?

[2] The total Land Area Indicator will be calculated by aggregating CAR and ABC project indicators

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

BRAZIL

Lead MDB: IBRD
Implementing MDBs: IDB, IBRD
Endorsed FIP funding (million USD): 70
Co-financing (million USD: 65

Level: Investment Plan (IP)

Reporting period **From** mm/dd/yy **To** mm/dd/yy

Table 1.2A *(Please aggregate projects/programs level data into this table)*		Baseline	Target indicated at the time of IP endorsement	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your investment plan (IP). Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1 : **Total Number of BIP beneficiaries**[3]	*Total*	zero	88,331				
	Men						
	Women						
1.1 :							
1.2:							

What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

[3] The Total number of BIP beneficiaries by aggregating the beneficiary indicators for 1.2b, with the exception of the indicator number 2 of the CAR-FIP Project.

THEME1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

BRAZIL

Implementing MDB: IBRD
Executing agency:
Amount of FIP funding (million USD): 33.5
Co-financing (million USD): 17.5

Level: project/program
Project/program title: Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands(based upon the CAR)

Reporting period **From :** mm/dd/yy **To** mm/dd/yy

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project /program data)*		Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator : Total Number of landholders with access to finance	*Total*	zero	70,071				
	Men						
	Women						
1.1. Number of small landholders with access to credit		zero	56,433				
1.2. Number of medium and large landholders with access to credit		zero	13,638				
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

THEME1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

BRAZIL

Implementing MDB: IBRD
Executing agency:
Amount of FIP funding (million USD): 10.7
Co-financing (million USD): 25

Level: project/program
Project/program title: Sustainable Production in Areas Converted to Agricultural Use(based upon the ABC plan)

Reporting period **From :** mm/dd/yy **To** mm/dd/yy

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project /program data)*		Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1 : Number of people attending training courses on Low Carbon Agriculture technologies	*Total*	zero	12,000				
	Men						
	Women						
2. Indicator 2 : Number of people attending the Field Days at the Technical Reference Units		zero	6,000				
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

BRAZIL	**Implementing MDB:**	**IDB**	**Level: project/program**
	Executing agency:		**Project/program title:** Forest Information to Support Public and private Sectors in managing Initiatives Focused on Conservation and Valorization of Forest Resources
	Amount of FIP funding (million USD):	**16.6**	
	Co-financing (million USD):	**8**	
	Reporting period **From :**	mm/dd/yy	**To** mm/dd/yy

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project /program data)*		Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2014	Report year 2015	Report year 2016	Total actual to date
				Actual annual	Actual annual	Actual annual	
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1 : Number of people trained in skills and techniques related to the National Forest Inventory	*Total*	zero	260				
	Men						
	Women						
2. Indicator 2 :……							
….							
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

NARRATIVE 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

Please briefly describe how the FIP will contribute to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan? What is the value added of FIP?

The Brazil Investment Plan - BIP seeks to promote sustainable land use and forest management improvement in the Cerrado, the second largest biome in Brazil and South America, contributing to reducing pressure on the remaining forests, contributing to Brazil's commitment to reduce GHG emissions and to increase CO2 sequestration.

The Plan will assist in the implementation and development of coordinated actions in the Cerrado. The Cerrado is a strategic biome both for economic and environmental reasons (it covers a large area with significant carbon stocks, water resources and substantial biodiversity) and also for food security. The region now represents a unique opportunity to develop new paradigms that combine modern and sustainable agriculture with the conservation of natural resources and the promotion of human wellbeing.

The Brazil Investment Plan comprises coordinated actions focused on building synergies in order to maximize the impact of a larger set of policies aimed at reducing deforestation in the Cerrado biome through (1) improving environmental management in areas previously anthropized and (2) producing and disseminating environmental information at the biome scale.

In 2003, rural landholdings in Brazil occupied 49.1% of the country´s total land area. The Center-West region (mainly Cerrado) has the largest portion of the land area occupied by rural properties (32% of the total) and also has the highest average acreage per property of all farms in the country (397.2 ha). Therefore, it is essential to take these actions forward in a joint effort to avoid the conversion processes that could occur if the command and control actions are not accompanied by incentives in order to promote sustainable productive activities.

In this context, the BIP – FIP will provide key contributions to support improvements to Land Management, the promotion and adoption of Low Carbon Agricultural technologies, the collection and publicizing of information on forests and carbon stokes and improved fire early warning, monitoring of fires and forest cover in the Cerrado biome.

Please describe what has happened since your investment plan was endorsed?

The BIP-Executive Committee was established on March 26, 2014. The BIP-EC, will be responsible for the BIP's monitoring and evaluation. Coordinating the actions of the different ministries involved and the interaction of BIP projects with other government programs. The BIP–EC seeks to promote synergies among BIP projects. The EC will have representatives from Ministry of Finance (Ministério da Fazenda, MF), (Ministry of Environment [Ministério do Meio Ambiente, MMA]; Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation [Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação, MCTI]; and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Food Supply [Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, MAPA]).

The BIP-EC first official meeting took place on October 3, 2014, at the Ministry of Environment. A draft of the M&R Plan was presented and a call for suggestions, corrections and adjustments from the participants was made. There was a round of updates and exchange of experiences among the projects representatives, which served as an opportunity to coordinate future actions and to explore new synergy possibilities in the implementation of the BIP.

A brief update with the latest developments regarding the BIP projects follows.

BIP Coordination Project

The BIP Coordination project is being prepared as an individual project, its proposal has been prepared by the MMA and submitted to the IBRD in July 2014. It is currently going through the appraisal stage. The overall objective is to organize, monitor and evaluate, and to ensure effective implementation of the BIP.

CAR FIP - Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR).

The FIP-CAR Project - Environmental Regularization of Rural Landholdings in the Cerrado (Savannah) of Brazil was approved by the FIP sub-committee on June 13, 2014. Its Evaluation Mission was held from june 23 to july 31, 2014. Important documents such as an Operational Manual (MOP), Procurement Plan (PA) and Social and Environmental Management Guidelines have already been presented to the IBRD. The Project Appraisal Document (PAD) is receiving its final adjustments.

The institutional structure for execution is well under way, with the formal creation of a Special Procurement Commission in July 25, 2014. The Operational Manual and the Procurement Plan have been approved by the IBRD. The Ministry of Environment awaits a formal communication from the IBRD, confirming the conclusion of the remaining document evaluations, and the first draft of the loan agreement. Execution is expected to begin in January, 2015.

ABC Cerrado - Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan)

The grant agreement for the ABC Cerrado Project was declared effective on August 13, 2014. The tripartite Project Monitoring Committee (PMC, composed of MAPA, EMBRAPA and SENAR) was formally established on September 8th. The planning and preparation activities for the Project's Component 1 have started, with the selection of master ABC consultants, responsible for developing the training content development, as well as training of instructors. The hiring process for the development of the field monitoring system is also undergoing. On September 17, the first meeting with all the implementation partners – representatives of the involved institutions in each State – in order to establish focal points, governance processes at State level, as well as starting the process of identification of demands, prioritized technologies and sub-regions in each of the Cerrado

States.

IFN Cerrado - Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources

The project has been approved by the FIP Subcommittee and the IDB, however, due to some unexpected pending issues regarding the signing of the grant agreement, its implementation still awaits for the contract to be signed.

Implementation of an early-warning system for preventing forest fires and a system for monitoring the vegetation cover

After the latest mission from the IBRD, the redesign of the project document was completed and it was submitted, along with all requested information, on September 8. The IBRD is now working in the PAD. The schedule for preparation and submission of the project to the FIP Subcommittee, projecting the approval of the project to late 2014, will have to be revised by IBRD. That is due to a delay, of about 15 days, in sending the all the documents necessary. At the moment, the Project team is expecting a new estimate, by the IBRD, for the approval date.

Forest Investment Program
Brazil Investment Plan

Brazil's
Monitoring and Reporting Plan

October 2014

GENERAL GUIDANCE

INTRODUCTION

The Forest Investment Program Sub-Committee, recognizing that the current FIP results framework and its adoption in the endorsed investment plans is the basis for mid-term and ex-post evaluation in the FIP pilot countries, approved in October 2013 the proposal for annual reporting by FIP pilot countries (document *Results Monitoring and Reporting in the FIP*).

Following this decision, the CIF Administrative Unit prepared the concept paper "*FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit*", with a view to support pilot countries in the preparation of their monitoring and reporting approaches, while respecting national circumstances, including the use of existing national or sub-national monitoring systems where possible.

This document presents **Brazil's monitoring and reporting plan**, considering the framework defined by the FIP Sub-Committee (*FIP Results Framework, Results Monitoring and Reporting in the FIP*); the indicators and approaches defined in the country's Investment Plan and projects; as well as the examples provided in the concept paper *FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit*.

The aim of this Plan is to reconcile the BIP stated goals, the FIP's M&R framework, the relevant UNFCCC agreements and the Brazilian Legal Framework and Policy mix for Climate Change. A thorough analysis of the BIP projects Results Matrixes was necessary to determine which Themes, Subthemes and Indicators can be considered the most relevant for reporting under the Brazil Investment Plan.

It is worth noting that not all selected Themes, Subthemes and Indicators will be reported on annually. The evaluation of some aspects may only be possible by the end of the BIP. The option for reporting on a given Theme in an annual Report would still depend on the availability of relevant data. Broader reporting should come as the projects evolve and its results can be measured. This Plan and the "*FIP Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit*" will serve as references throughout the whole process.

BRAZIL INVESTMENT PLAN

The Brazil Investment Plan (BIP) under the FIP seeks to promote sustainable land use and to improve forest management in the Cerrado, the second largest biome in Brazil and South America, contributing to reduce the pressures on the remaining forests, reducing GHG emissions and increasing CO2 sequestration.

The BIP covers two thematic areas and includes four interrelated projects, listed below.

Theme 1: **Management and Use of previously anthropized areas, aims at supporting producers in the biome to comply with the Rural Environmental Cadaster (CAR) and to access resources under the Low Carbon Emission Agriculture (ABC) Plan.**

Project 1.1. Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR).

Project 1.2. Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan).

	***Theme 2*: Production and Management of Forest Information, aims at generating and making available spatially and temporally consistent environmental information for the biome.** *Project 2.1.* Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources. *Project 2.2.* Implementation of an early-warning system for preventing forest fires and a system for monitoring the vegetation cover.
OVERVIEW ON FIP REPORTING THEMES IN RELATION TO THE BIP	Brazil plans to report on the following Themes: *Category 1: Common themes (to be reported by all pilot countries)* ☑ Theme 1.1: GHG emission reductions or avoidance / enhancement of carbon stocks ☑ Theme 1.2: Livelihoods co-benefits *Category 2: Other relevant co-benefit themes (to be reported if relevant to the investment plan)* ☐ Theme 2.1: Biodiversity and other environmental services ☑ Theme 2.2: Governance ☐ Theme 2. 3: Tenure, rights and access ☑ Theme 2.4: Capacity development *Category 3: Elements for Narrative* ☑ Narrative 3.1: Theory of change and assumptions ☐ Narrative 3.2: Contribution to national REDD+ and other national development strategies (e.g. NAMAs, national forest programs etc.) and uptake of FIP approaches ☐ Narrative 3.3: Support received from other partners including the private sector ☑ Narrative 3.4: Link of DGM[1] to FIP investments from government's point of view ☐ Narrative 3.5: Highlights and show cases (if available)
METHODOLOGY FOR DATA AND INFORMATION COLLECTION	The Brazil's monitoring and reporting system is based on the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to collect, analyze and generate information. The approach is suitable for aggregating data from the BIP projects. Stakeholders groups will be involved in reflecting and assessing the progress of the BIP through the projects implementation arrangements and the BIP annual meetings. The Investment Plan management unit, in coordination and consultation with the members of the BIP Inter-Ministerial Executive Committee, which are involved with project implementation, will be responsible to consolidate information and validate annual reports with the teams from projects and the IBRD. The report will then be submitted to the CIF Administrative Unit.

[1] FIP Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

THE REPORTING YEAR	The reporting year is **from January 1 to December 31**. Data must be reported to the CIF Administrative Unit by **no later than March 31 each year.**
BASELINES AND EXPECTED RESULTS	The baselines and expected results are provided by each project. The baselines and targets will be presented in the **FIP Annual Monitoring and Reporting Sheet**.

Category 1: Common themes

Theme 1.1:	GHG emission reductions or avoidance / enhancement of carbon stocks
Title of BIP indicator	Total land area where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of the Investment Plan
RATIONALE	The Government of Brazil (GoB) adopted the indicator "Total land area where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of the investment plan" based on the following premises: No GHG emission reduction targets or baselines will be set for the BIP or its projects, considering the GoB's position and the agreement achieved in 2013 in the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ under the UNFCCC (decisions 9 to 15/CP.19[2]). The REDD+ results will be reported by the GoB on a national scale, in accordance with UNFCCC decisions. Funding for REDD+ can occur *ex ante*, that is, while developing countries prepare to achieve these outcomes (readiness), or *ex post*, by payment for results. The Cerrado Biome and other Brazilian biomes are under preparation and demonstration of activities for REDD+ (phases 1 and 2). Only the Brazilian Amazon Biome is in the process of receiving payments for REDD+ results (phase 3). Since 2008, the country receives payments for results through the Amazon Fund, which is a REDD+ demonstration fund managed by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES). The FIP is one among several initiatives that contribute to the preparation of the Cerrado Biome to reach the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (readiness). Nevertheless, it is not possible to directly harness the investments made under this Program to any REDD+ results achieved in scale of the biome. Just like in the Amazon Biome, a set of federal, state and civil society policies and initiatives contribute to the achievement of this result, which is Brazil's national result. In June 2014[3], Brazil submitted to the UNFCCC its first submission of reference level of gross emissions from deforestation for the Amazon biome, where the forest cover monitoring is done systematically since 1988. The other biomes will be progressively included in future submissions, once accurate and consistent monitoring data of forest cover are produced, starting with the Cerrado biome.

[2] Available at http://unfccc.int/meetings/warsaw_nov_2013/session/7767/php/view/decisions.php.
[3] Available at http://www.mma.gov.br/redd/images/Publicacoes/submission_frel_brazil.pdf.

	The only project that would be able to provide results on GHG emission reductions is the *Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use*, but setting a target for that purpose was not possible. The methodology to be adopted for calculating such indicator will be developed during the execution of the project. As a substitute for this indicator, the GoB can offer estimated targets for the areas to be registered in the Environmental Rural Cadastre and for areas adopting Low Carbon Agricultural technologies supported by the Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use project. In addition to that, a sub-indicator, "**Land area where sustainable land management and low carbon agriculture technologies were adopted**", will be reported, that should enable, by the end of the Investment Plan, an estimate of Carbon emissions reduction/Enhancement of Carbon stock based on this sub-indicator.
TECHNICAL DEFINITION	The total area where Low Carbon Agriculture Technologies are adopted as a result of the Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use project activities - **TABC**; and The total area of landholdings registered in the Rural Environmental Cadaster as a result of the Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR) project activities - **TCAR**; Will be considered **Areas where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of the Investment Plan**.
METHODOLOGY	The **Total Land area where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of the Investment Plan** - **TSMBIP** is: **TABC + TCAR = TSMBIP** In addition to that, Brazil intends to produce a reporting sheet, **1.1b**, to aggregate the BIP results with DGM and private sector projects results for this reporting theme.
DATA SOURCE	Project Reports from: **Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR);** **Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan);**
RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING	**Ministry of Environment** BIP Coordination Project **Ministry of Environment** Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR) **Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply**

	Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan)
QUALITY ASSURANCE	The BIP Coordination Project is going to promote an annual event dedicated to Evaluation and Planning for the BIP. During these events, Evaluation Workshops will take place. The projects teams, executing agencies, state level environmental agencies (OEMAs), members of the DGM-Brazil Steering Committee and MDBs teams will have the chance to discuss and evaluate the results attributable to the BIP for each reporting Theme, other relevant actors may be invited to take part in the workshops. In addition to that, the results assessed during these evaluations will be submitted to the CONACER for validation.

Category 1: Common themes

Theme 1.2:	Livelihoods co-benefits
TECHNICAL DEFINITION	The selected **livelihood co-benefits** indicators focus on access to educational/training opportunities, access to credit and technical assistance.
METHODOLOGY	The selected indicators for this theme fit into the following proposed categories: a) Number of people attending educational and training opportunities for improved forest resources, forest landscape management and agroforestry etc.; b) Number of people with access to finance and markets; As of now, the following projects can offer reporting for this theme: **Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR)** • Indicator 1: Total Number of landholders with access to finance – **(CAR1)** **Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use (based on the ABC Plan)** • Indicator 1: Number of people attending training courses on Low Carbon Agriculture technologies – **(ABC1)** • Indicator 2: Number of people attending the Field Days at the Technical Reference Units – **(ABC2)** **Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources** • Indicator 1: Number of people trained in skills and techniques related to the National Forest Inventory – **(IFN1)** The **Total Number of BIP beneficiaries** is the indicator selected for this theme. It comprises the indicators CAR1, ABC1, ABC2 and IFN1. **CAR1 + ABC1 + ABC2 + IFN1 = Total Number of BIP beneficiaries** In addition to that, Brazil intends to produce a reporting sheet, **1.2c**, to aggregate the BIP results with DGM and private sector projects results for this reporting theme.
DATA SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION	Project Reports from: **Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR);** **Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan); and** **Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources.**

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING	**Ministry of Environment** BIP Coordination Project **Ministry of Environment** Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR) **Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply** Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan) **Ministry of Environment** **Brazilian Forest Service** Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources
QUALITY ASSURANCE	The BIP Coordination Project is going to promote an annual event dedicated to Evaluation and Planning for the BIP. During these events, Evaluation Workshops will take place. The projects teams, executing agencies, state level environmental agencies (OEMAs), members of the DGM-BRAZIL Steering Committee and MDBs teams will have the chance to discuss and evaluate the results attributable to the BIP for each reporting Theme, other relevant actors may be invited to take part in the workshops. In addition to that, the results assessed during these evaluations will be submitted to the CONACER for validation.

Category 2: Other relevant co-benefit themes

Theme 2.1	Biodiversity and other environmental services
RATIONALE / REASONS FOR MEASURING	There will be no reporting on this Theme, as it is not applicable to the BIP Projects or its expected outcomes.

Category 2: Other relevant co-benefit themes

Theme 2.2	Governance
METHODOLOGY	The selected indicators for this theme are: **1. Consistency of broader development and land use policies with forest policies in the context of REDD+:** To what extent is the FIP helping to make forest policies consistent with and supportive of other related policies for land management, planning and use? **2. Financing incentives, economic instrument and benefits sharing**: To what extent has FIP contributed to create economic incentives and policies to sustainable utilization of timbers and non-timber forest products, including value addition? **4. Transparency and accountability:** To what extent has FIP contributed to the quality, timeliness, comprehensiveness and accessibility of forest-related information available to stakeholders, including public notice of and dialogue on pending actions? **6. Quality of decision making:** To what extent has FIP contributed to ensure that forest management planning is adaptive? **7. Administration and management of forest resources:** To what extent has FIP contributed to strengthen staff capacity and effectiveness of forest administration agencies? **8. Cooperation and coordination:** To what extent have FIP interventions contributed to strengthen the coordination and cooperation mechanisms among government agencies concerning forests? The progress on this indicator will be assessed during the Evaluation Workshop, detailed below on the **QUALITY ASSURANCE** section.
DATA SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION	Project Reports from the Projects: **Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR);** **Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan);**

	Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources; **Implementation of an early-warning system for preventing forest fires and a system for monitoring the vegetation cover.**
RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING	**Ministry of Environment** BIP Coordination Project **Ministry of Environment** Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR) **Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply** Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan) **Ministry of Environment** **Brazilian Forest Service** Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources **Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation** Implementation of an early-warning system for preventing forest fires and a system for monitoring the vegetation cover
QUALITY ASSURANCE	The BIP Coordination Project is going to promote an annual event dedicated to Evaluation and Planning for the BIP. During these events, the Evaluation Workshops will take place. The projects teams, executing agencies, state level environmental agencies (OEMAs), members of the DGM-BRAZIL Steering Committee and MDBs teams will have the chance to discuss and evaluate the results attributable to the BIP for each reporting Theme, other relevant actors may be invited to join the workshops. In addition to that, the results assessed during these evaluations will be submitted to the CONACER for validation.

Category 2: Other relevant co-benefit themes

Theme 2.3	Tenure, rights and access
RATIONALE / REASONS FOR MEASURING	There will be no reporting on this Theme, as it is not applicable to the BIP Projects or its expected outcomes.

Category 2: Other relevant co-benefit themes

Theme 2.4	Capacity development
METHODOLOGY	The selected indicators for this theme are: a) To what extent has FIP enhanced institutional capabilities to develop and implement forest and forest-relevant policies at the national, regional and local level? b) To what extent has FIP contributed to improve the human resources capacities in the forest and related sectors to detect and manage drivers of deforestation and forest degradation? c) To what extent has FIP improved technical capacities of stakeholders in forest and land use planning and management? d) To what extent has FIP improved cross-sectoral coordination, networking and cooperation?? e) To what extent has FIP increased the capacities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to participate in forest and landscape management? The progress on this indicator will be assessed during the Evaluation Workshop, detailed below on the **QUALITY ASSURANCE** section.
DATA SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION	Project Reports from: **Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR);** **Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan);** **Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources;** **Implementation of an early-warning system for preventing forest fires and a system for monitoring the vegetation cover.**
RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MONITORING AND	**Ministry of Environment** BIP Coordination Project

REPORTING	**Ministry of Environment** Environmental regularization of rural lands (based on the CAR) **Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply** Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan) **Ministry of Environment** **Brazilian Forest Service** Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources **Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation** Implementation of an early-warning system for preventing forest fires and a system for monitoring the vegetation cover
QUALITY ASSURANCE	The BIP Coordination Project is going to promote an annual event dedicated to Evaluation and Planning for the BIP. During these events, the Evaluation Workshops will take place. The projects teams, executing agencies, state level environmental agencies (OEMAs), members of the DGM-BRAZIL Steering Committee and MDBs teams will have the chance to discuss and evaluate the results attributable to the BIP for each reporting Theme, other relevant actors may be invited to take part in the workshops. In addition to that, the results assessed during these evaluations will be submitted to the CONACER for validation.

Category 3: Elements for Narrative

Narrative 1	**Theory of change and assumptions (Assessment on the design, process, and implementation of interventions; what is working and what is not working?)**
RATIONALE	There will be reporting on Theme 3.1.
Narrative 2	**Contribution to national REDD+ and other national development strategies and uptake of FIP approaches**
RATIONALE	The BIP Inter-Ministerial Executive Committee but is unable to predict whether this subtheme is applicable for reporting at this early stage of the BIP execution.
Narrative 3	**Support received from other partners including the private sector.**
RATIONALE	The BIP Inter-Ministerial Executive Committee is unable to predict whether this subtheme is applicable for reporting at this early stage of the BIP execution.
Narrative 4	**Link of DGM to investments from government's point of view. Comment on the progress of the DGM and its contribution to the investment plan.**
RATIONALE	There will be reporting on Theme 3.4, following the progress in preparation and implementation of the DGM in Brazil.
Narrative 5	**If applicable: highlights/showcases (example of a particular outstanding achievement that you want to mention)**
RATIONALE	The BIP Inter-Ministerial Executive Committee is unable to predict whether this subtheme is applicable for reporting at this early stage of the BIP execution.

BURKINA FASO

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

BURKINA FASO INVESTMENT PLAN

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Investment Plan Endorsement Date				**11/05/2012**
Lead MDB				**AFDB**
Other MDBs				**IBRD**
Reporting date (mm/dd/yy)				**31/08/2014**
	Title	**Implementing MDB**	**FIP Funding approval date**	**MDB approval date**
Projects/Programs	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDDF)	IBRD	10/21/2013	1/23/2014
	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	AFDB	10/21/2013	11/28/2013

THEME 1.1: GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE/ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

<Country>	**Lead MDB: AFDB**		
	Other implementing MDBs:	**IBRD**	**Level: Investment Plan (IP)**
	Endorsed FIP funding (million USD) :	**30**	
	Co-financing (million USD) :	**10.93**	
	Period covered	**from** 01/01/14 : to	12/31/18

Table 1.1	Unit	Reference emissions level /baseline (if applicable)	Target 1 *(Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/program under the investment plan)*	Target 2 *(Lifetime projection of expected results of projects/programs under the investment plan)*	Report Year 2014 Actual annual	Report Year 2015 Actual annual	Report Year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
GHG emission reductions/ avoidance/ enhancement of carbon stocks (Total)[1]	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	- 50.7 (-2.35 for the PGFC +-48.34 for the PGDDF)	4.1 (0.6 for the PGFC and 3.5 for the PGDDF)	13,8 (2.7 for the PGFC + 11.1 for the PGDDF over 15 years)				
GHG emissions from reduced/avoided deforestation and forest degradation	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	-	-	-				
GHG sequestered through natural regeneration, re- and afforestation, and other related activities	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	-	-	-				

Type of forest(s)	Dry forests (Sudano-Sahelian)		
Area covered	ha	1,285,000	
IP lifetime	years		

Please specify methodology (ies) used for GHG accounting (e.g. by project/program), including the start year and period for the Reference Emissions Level.	These data may be later revised following work to be conducted that could shed light on the assumptions to be considered. Reference emissions level: between 2014 and 2018, based on national estimates for the PGFC and local estimates for the PGDDF. In the case of the PGDDF, this reference level cannot be divided between deforestation/degradation on one hand, and enhancement of carbon stocks on the other. Emission reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks: The timeframe considered for meeting Target 2 is 15 years.

[1]Where possible, countries are encouraged to disaggregate total GHG savings into GHG emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation and GHG emissions sequestered (enhancement of carbon stocks, reforestation, afforestation, etc). If this is not possible, a simple total is fine.

	In the case of the PGDDF, we do not have data that allow for the division of carbon generated between emission reduction and enhancement of carbon stocks. In the case of the PGFC, the distribution is as follows: - 2014-2018: 0.5 tons of CO2 for reduced emissions and 0.1 tons of CO2 for enhancement of carbon stocks - 2014-2028: 2.1 tons of CO2 for reduced emissions and 0.6 tons of CO2 for enhancement of carbon stocks The methodology used to measure carbon is yet to be determined but should be based on satellite images for year 5 and field surveys for the other years.
Please provide a brief description of interventions (context and objective)	
1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding GHG emission reductions/avoidance /enhancement of carbon stock in your country context during this reporting year? Activities have not yet begun.	
2. What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see? Activities have not yet begun.	

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

BURKINA –FASOLead MDB:	AFDB		
Implementing MDB:	**IBRD**	**Level: Investment Plan (IP)**	
Endorsed FIP funding (million USD) :	**30**		
Co-financing (million USD) :	**147.8**		
Reporting period	**from**	01/01/14	31/08/14

Table 1.2A *(Please aggregate projects/programs level data into this table)*		Baseline	Target indicated at the time of IP endorsement	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your investment plan (IP). Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1 Indicator 1:…… Number of persons who increased their monetary or non-monetary forest-related benefits (men/women)	*Total*	0	To be determined *				0
	Men	0	To be determined *				0
	Women	0	To be determined *				0
2. Indicator 2:…… Number of persons benefitting from new sustainable employment (men/women)	*Total*	0	To be determined *				0
	Men	0	To be determined *				0
	Women	0	To be determined *				0
3. Indicator 3:…… Number of persons trained in the project context (men/women)	*Total*	0	To be determined *				0
	Men	0	To be determined *				0
	Women	0	To be determined *				0
4. Indicator 4:….. Number of small and medium local enterprises assisted by the	*Total*	0	500				0

project							
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year? Activities have not yet begun.							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see? Activities have not yet begun.							

*These numbers should be determined in the months ahead based, in particular, on the study of the baseline situation. See the tables below for each project.

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

BURKINA –FASO **Implementing MDB**: IBRD **Level: project/program**

Executing agency:

Projet/program Title: Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF)

Amount of FIP funding (million USD) : **18**

Co-financing (million USD) : **124.4**

MDB date of approval: 23/01/2014 Reporting date 31/08/14

Table 1.2B *(Please provide indidivual project/program data)*		Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2014	Report year 2015	Report year 2016	Total actual to date
				Actual annual	Actual annual	Actual annual	
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1 Indicator 1 :…… Number of persons who increased their monetary or non-monetary forest-related benefits (men/women)	*Total*	0	250,000				0
	Men	0	165,000				0
	Women	0	85,000				0
2. Indicator 2 :…… Number of persons benefitting from new sustainable employment (men/women)	*Total*	0	To be determined *				0
	Men	0	To be determined *				0
	Women	0	To be determined *				0
3. Indicator 3 :…… Number of persons trained in the project context (men/women)	*Total*	0	To be determined *				0

	Men	0	To be determined *				0
	Women	0	To be determined *				0
4. Indicator 4 :….. Number of small and medium local enterprises assisted by the project	*Total*	0	320				0
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year? Activities have not yet begun.							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see? Activities have not yet begun							

*These numbers should be determined in the months ahead based, in particular, on the study of the baseline situation. See the tables below.

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

BURKINA -: Implementing MDB AFDB **Level: project/program**

Executing agency :

Program/project title
Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC-REDD+)

Amount of FIP funding (million USD): **12**
Co-financing (million USD): **23.4**

Date of MDB approval: 11/28/2013 Reporting date: 31/08/14

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project/program data)*		Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2014	Report year 2015	Report year 2016	Total actual to date
				Actual annual	Actual annual	Actual annual	
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information. Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1 Indicator 1 :..... Number of persons who increased their monetary or non-monetary forest-related benefits (men/women)	*Total*	0	To be determined *				0
	Men	0	To be determined *				0
	Women	0	To be determined *				0
2. Indicator 2 :..... Number of persons benefitting from new sustainable employment (men/women)	*Total*	0	4500				0
	Men	0	2250				0
	Women	0	2250				0
Indicator 3 :.....	*Total*	0	4480				0

Number of persons trained in the project context (men/women)	*Men*	0	2240				0
	Women	0	2240				0
4. Indicator 4 Number of small and medium local enterprises assisted by the project	*Total*	0	180				0
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year? Activities have not yet begun.							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see? Activities have not yet begun.							

*These numbers should be determined in the months ahead based, in particular, on the study of the baseline situation, which would facilitate determination of the number of herders in the Matacoali region and fishermen in the Boucles du Mouhoun region. The income of these persons could increase; as a result, they would be added to the other 5,000 persons already counted.

NARRATIVE 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

Please briefly describe how the FIP will contribute to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan? What is the value added of FIP?

In terms of FIP and R-PP documents, the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are:
Direct:

- Agricultural colonization;
- Overgrazing;
- Overexploitation of wood;
- Overexploitation of non-woody forest products (PFNL)
- Brush fires;
- Gold mining.

Indirect:

- Rapid increase in the rural population;
- Rural population dependence on natural resources and forestry products for their livelihoods;
- Inadequate land management (enforcement of the land code, planning, and sustainable land use management);
- Lack of skills and knowledge of actors;
- Lack of enforcement of the law;
- Impact of climate variability and climate change;
- Lack of financing.

In order to contribute to transformational change with respect to sustainable forest management, the FIP simultaneously addresses the direct causes (particularly at the local level) and the indirect causes (at the local and central levels) by making direct investments at the local level and assisting with country preparation for the REDD+, in particular with capacity building related to forest resource management and policy reforms. Local changes will therefore be supported by actions targeting the national regulatory and legal frameworks.

The FIP thus revolves around four key areas of Burkina Faso's initial REDD+ strategy, as conceptualized in the R-PP, which focuses on the indirect causes of deforestation, namely :

- Land security;
- Land use management and planning of activities;
- Agro-sylvo-pastoral management;
- Institutional capacity building and capacity building of local actors.

The transformational nature of the FIP is also based on the adoption of a landscape approach capable of combining the management of forestry, agroforestry, agriculture, and sylvo-pastoralism, and on developing forest products and services.

Lastly, Burkina Faso's FIP was designed in such a way as to optimize the potential for replication at the national level (representativeness of the different ecosystems and local situations) and offers the possibility for significant replication at the international level, by piloting the implementation of the REDD+ in dryland forests and achieving the triple benefit of mitigation, adaptation, and poverty reduction.

Please describe what has happened since your investment plan was endorsed ?

The investment plan was endorsed on November 5, 2012. Since that date, Burkina Faso prepared two FIP projects. In the context of implementation of these two projects, the following was carried out:

- The two project preparation studies;
- The evaluation missions for each project;
- Information and awareness-building activities targeting actors through various meetings;
- Signing of the grant agreements for the Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+) and the Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDDF);
- Technical launch of the PGFC/REDD+;
- Establishment of the coordination unit with the appointment of Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development staff and the recruitment of additional staff ;
- The appointment by decree of an FIP coordinator;
- The appointment by decree of an FIP/REDD+ focal point for Burkina Faso;
- Rental of the building to house the FIP headquarters;
- The adoption of the decree establishing the Burkina Faso FIP;
- The adoption of the decree creating the FIP Steering Committee;
- Purchase of the equipment necessary to set up the coordination unit;
- Preparation of a manual of administrative, accounting, and financial procedures.

DRC

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC) INVESTMENT PLAN

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Investment Plan Endorsement Date				**06/30/2011**
Lead MDB				**World Bank (IBRD)**
Other MDBs				**AfDB**
Reporting date (mm/dd/yy)				**08/28/2014**
	Title	**Implementing MDB**	**FIP Funding approval date**	**MDB approval date**
Projects/Programs	Improved Forested Landscape Management Project	IBRD	3/10/2014	06/24/2014
	Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga & Kisangani Basins	AfDB	8/27/2013	9/11/2013

DRC Lead MDB: World Bank

Other Implementing MDBs: AfDB

Endorsed FIP funding (million USD): 60

Co-financing (million USD): 0.6

Level: Investment Plan (IP)

Reporting period **From** mm/dd/yy : To mm/dd/yy

Table 1.1	Unit	Reference emissions level/ Baseline (If applicable)	Target 1 *(Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/ program under the investment plan)*	Target 2 *(Lifetime projection of expected results of projects/programs under the investment plan)*							Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
				Enhancement of stock		GHG emission reduction								
				A/R	RNA	Community forestry	Improved carboni-zation yield	Improved cookstoves	Alternative energy biogas	Total				
GHG emission reductions/avoidance/ enhancement of carbon stock (Total)[1]	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	AfDB: - 0. 29 WB: -1.86	AfDB: - 0.95 WB: 3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,073,977[2] (IP for 30 years) AfDB: 4.00 (for 25 years) WB: 16,085,524 (for 15 years)[3]				
GHG emissions from reduced/avoided deforestation and forest degradation	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	AfDB: 0.29 WB: 1.86	AfDB: 0.18 WB: 2.45	-		6,415.93	85,749	490.56	349,943	7,341,377				
GHG sequestered through e.g. natural regeneration, re- and afforestation, and other related activities	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	AfDB: 0 WB: 0	AfDB: 0.77 WB: 0.802	10,177,200	554,440			-	-	10,731,600				
Type of forest(s)				AR/R Plantations of fast-growing forest	RNA Shrubby savanna	Community forestry (primary forest)								

[1] Where possible, countries are encouraged to disaggregate total GHG savings into GHG emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation and GHG emissions sequestered (enhancement of carbon stocks, reforestation, afforestation etc). If this is not possible, a simple total is fine.

[3] The World Bank methodology for the IFLMP is presented in the IFLMP PAD (pp. 91-98).

				species							
Area covered		ha		IP[4]: 26,700 AfDB: 10,500 WB: 20,000	IP: 73,050 AfDB: 00 WB: 00	IP: 190,000 AfDB: 00				IP: 289,750 AfDB: 10,500 WB: 20,000	
IP lifetime		years								30	
	Please specify methodology (ies) used for GHG accounting (e.g. by project/program), including the start year and period for the Reference Emissions Level					1. ANNEX 1: GHG accounting methodology under the Investment Plan 2. ANNEX 2: GHG accounting methodology under the AfDB/REDD+MBKIS Project 3. The methodology used by the World Bank for the IFLMP can be found in the IFLMP PAD (pp. 91-98).					
	Please provide a brief description of the interventions (context and objective).					Please find an overview on the next page					
1.	2. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding GHG emission reductions / avoidance / enhancement of carbon stock in your country context during this reporting year??										
3.	4. What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?										

[4] IP: Investment Plan

Enabling activities		National	Local
	Modernization and promotion of land tenure security	-Land tenure diagnostic -Methodology for defining land tenure reform -Capacity building	-Rural land use plans -Participatory surveying -Property registries
	Land use planning	-Support for land use planning (SNAT and SPAT) -Capacity building	-Micro-zoning of village land
	Support for new projects	-Capacity building for service companies, the administration and civil society	-Project development support
Sectoral activities		Local	
	Biomass energy	-Agroforestry in the broadest sense (afforestation/reforestation, assisted natural regeneration) -Dissemination of improved cookstoves; Improved carbonization yields; Alternative energy	
	Community forestry	-Informing and increasing the awareness of local governments, communities and indigenous peoples -Support for organizing local communities and indigenous peoples (including the creation of SMEs) -Community development plans -Forestry management plan -Training trainers	

Annex 1: FIP/Investment Plan Budgeting Assumptions

The assumptions for evaluating the budget for each activity in each program and the potential GHG emission reduction or carbon sequestration:

- Afforestation / Reforestation: cost of USD1,500/ha; 30-year period; sequestration of 13.2 tons CO2e/ha/yr (Ibi Batéké model).

- Assisted Natural Regeneration: cost of USD1,000/ha; 30-year period; sequestration of 6.6 tons CO2e/ha/yr (conservative estimate).

- **Community forestry:** 30-year period, budget valuation using the ForCom (FFBC) model with some changes to account for budget increases needed for stepped up community monitoring; Reference level: OSFAC 2010 deforestation rates; assuming reductions of deforestation by 0 percent, 10 percent, 20 percent and 60 percent respectively in the first, second, third, fourth years and in the fifth to thirtieth years.

- **Improved carbonization yields:** 10-year period, cost of a semi-industrial kiln at USD40,000, emissions per kiln estimated at 641g CO2e/kg of charcoal produced (TZ policy note, 2009); 20 percent carbonization yield improvement; charcoal price USD200/ton (source: PAD DI).

- **Improved cookstoves:** emissions of 140g CO2 per use (TZ policy note, 2009); cost of setting up production centers: USD200,000 to USD300,000, depending on the region; cost of adaptation testing series: USD20,000 to USD50,000, depending on the region; cost of an awareness campaign: USD300,000 to USD700,000, depending on the region; cost for the institutions per improved cookstove: USD30 to USD130.

- **Biogas** with methane emissions of 0.3 tons CO2e/ton of organic matter; cost of installing a compact biogas plant at USD5,000 to USD10,000; cost of installing a biogas waste plant at USD100,000.

Annex 2: AfDB/REDD+ MBKIS Project: Estimated carbon produced by forestry activities

- Increase in carbon stocks: **3,042,423 tons of CO2**
- Avoided deforestation: **795,423 tons of CO2**
- Avoided forest degradation: **242,423 tons of CO2**

These figures include a 30 percent discount to:

- Be conservative in our assumptions,
- Account for the risks of leakage and impermanence,
- Account for the difficulty of valuing the outcome of certain activities (e.g. improved cookstoves) on the basis of sales of carbon credits.
- Increase in carbon stocks: plantation, enrichment, micro-afforestation, agro-forestry

Main assumptions:

- For local plantation and micro-afforestation, the annual sequestration rate per hectare is 32 tons of CO2 for Kisangani and 17 tons of CO2 for the Mbuji-Mayi and Kananga region (Boulet, 1997).[5]

- For enrichment, the annual sequestration rate per hectare is estimated at 10 tons of CO2 for Kisangani and 8 tons of C02 for the Mbuji-Mayi and Kananga region.[6]

- For the agroforestry systems, the annual sequestration rate per hectare is estimated at 12 tons of CO2 for Kisangani and 10 tons of C02 for the Mbuji-Mayi and Kananga region (Bisiaux et al., 2009).[7]

- The volume of wood harvested is equivalent to that grown (sustainable harvesting) after 6 years in the agro-forestry systems, 10 years in micro-afforestation and 25 years in plantations. There are no plans to harvest wood in the enrichment systems.

- The actual reforested areas correspond to 30 percent of the total area concerned by enrichment.

- Each reforestation operation takes 3 years.

Sequestration rate * reforested area since the beginning (each year until harvesting)
Plantations (6,500 ha): 3,192,000 tons of CO2
Micro-afforestation (5,000 ha): 633,333 tons of CO2
Enrichment (4,000 ha): 231,000 tons of CO2
Agro-forestry (5,500 ha): 290,000 tons of CO2
Total: 4,346,333 tons of CO2
Total (after 30-percent discount): 3,042,423 tons of CO2

Avoided deforestation

Main assumptions for buffer areas and reserved forest:

- The deforestation rate in the baseline scenario is the estimated historic trend of 0.49 percent in the Kisangani region and 0.69 percent in the Mbuji-Mayi and Kananga regions.

- After 4 years, deforestation is reduced to 0 percent in the buffer areas and reserved forest through forest conservation action and agricultural intensification action.

- It is conservatively estimated that a hectare of forest contains 400 tons of CO2 (Guidance Document for the Program to Reduce the Impact of Subsistence Farming on the Forest, 2010)[8]. All of this CO2 is deemed to be released with deforestation, and the alternative use is generally farming, which produces a very low CO2 content.

[5] With the species Gmelina arborea. The technical itinerary of this species in biomass production has been described by Boulet Gércourt, 1997 Monographie du Gmelia arborea. In *Revue Bois et Forêts des Tropiques* No. 172. March-April 1977. pp.: 3-25.
[6] Current projects with medium-growth species present similar sequestration rates.
[7] With the species Acacia under the Makala project, according to **Franck Bisiaux, Régis Peltier Jean-Claude Muliele, 2009,** Plantations industrielles et agroforesterie au service des populations des plateaux Batéké, Mampu, en République démocratique du Congo. *Bois et Forêts des Tropiques* 2009 N° 3 0 1 (3) 25 **Reboisements / Le Point Sur**: **pp 22-32**.

[8] According to Ex-Act (version 3.4), this figure is greater than 550 tons of CO2 per hectare.

Calculations for the buffer areas and reserved forest:

400 tons of CO2 * 1,329.4 ha of avoided deforestation over 25 years = **531,760 tons of CO2**
Main assumptions for the soil protection and restoration work and groundwater and soil conservation work:

- This work is estimated to last 3 years and to enrich the soil with 3 tons of CO2 over 10 years. Otherwise, the soil would have been degraded over 20 years leading to deforestation equivalent to 50 percent of the land, as a result of increased need for land.

- It is conservatively estimated that a hectare of forest contains 400 tons of CO2 (Guidance Document for the Program to Reduce the Impact of Subsistence Farming on the Forest, 2010)[9]. All of this CO2 is deemed to be released with deforestation, and the alternative use is generally farming, which produces a very low CO2 content.

Calculation for soil protection and restoration work and groundwater and soil conservation work:
(1500 * 3 * 3.67) + (1500*0.5 * 400) = **316,515 tons of CO2**

[9] According to Ex-Act (version 3.4), this figure is greater than 550 tons of CO2 per hectare.

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOOD CO-BENEFITS

DRC **Implementing MDB**: **Level: project/program**

Executing agency: **IBRD** **Project/program title**

Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (IFLMP)

Amount of FIP funding (million USD): **36.90**

Co-financing (million USD): **0**

MDB endorsement date: mm/dd/yy Report date mm/dd/yy

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project /program data)*		Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval (Final target in 2019)	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1: *Number of people in forest or forest-adjacent rural communities with increased monetary/non-monetary income over time (FIP Toolkit indicator).*	Total	**0**	**120,000**				
2. Indicator 2: *Number of women and girls in forest or forest-adjacent rural communities with increased monetary/non-monetary income over time (FIP Toolkit indicator).*	Total	**0**	**40,000**				
3. Indicator 3: Number of sectors/chiefdoms with performance-based incentives (project indicator)	Total	**0**	**50.00**				
4. Indicator 4: *Number of participants present at consultation activities during project implementation* (project indicator)	Men: Women: Total:	**0** **0** **0**	**20,000** **10,000** **30,000**				
5. Indicator 5: *Number of ACCES-compliant cookstoves delivered to the Kinshasa market (project indicator)*		**0**	**70,000**				

6. Indicator 6: Number of structures reinforced in the improved cookstoves sector (project indicator)		**0**	**7.00**				
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOOD CO-BENEFITS

DRC Implementing MDB: **AfDB**

Executing Agency:

Level: project/program

Project/program title

Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi-Kananga and Kisangani Basins (PIREDD MBKIS)

Amount of FIP funding (million USD): **22.10**

Co-financing (million USD): **0**

MDB endorsement date: mm/dd/yy

Report date mm/dd/yy

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project /program data)*		Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval (Final target in 2019)	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1: Family livelihoods improve by at least 50 percent for women/head of households and youth (FIP Toolkit *indicator*)	*Number of rural micro-enterprises in operation in year 3* *Men:* *Women:* ***Total:***	**4,000**	10,000 10,000 **20,000**				
2. Indicator 2: Number of people attending educational and training opportunities for improved forestry resources, forest landscape management and agro-forestry, etc. (project *indicator*)	Others PA Forestry agents Social-land agents Women's Group/non-timber forest		2,000 500 40 210 800				

	products **Total**		**3,550**				
3. Indicator 3: Number of social and community infrastructures created and operating in year 3 (80 percent women and 20 percent youth) *(*project *indicator*)		***0***	***70***				
4. Indicator 4: Number of people with new employment opportunities, such as with non-timber forest products. (project *indicator*)		**-**	***20,000 (Year 3 of the Project)***				
5. Indicator 5: Poverty reduction (%) (project *indicator*)		***87.7% (2014)***[10]	***81.4%***				
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

[10] *Sources: AfDB Statistics Department database (latest update: May 2013; World Bank* WDI*; UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, WRI, UNDP, National Reports*

NARRATIVE 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

Please briefly describe how the FIP will contribute to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan? What is the value added of FIP?

The transformational change sought by FIP in the DRC leads to a combination of enabling activities and sectoral activities in a specific geographical area. The proposed enabling activities (land use planning, land tenure) at the national level are also aimed at undertaking fundamental reforms that will take several years, but make it possible to start sweeping transformation of the context in the DRC.

Please describe what has happened since your investment plan was endorsed.

- *The survey of the causes of deforestation and degradation of forests has been completed and submitted for broad consultations to reach a national consensus.*
- *The country has adopted a National REDD+ Strategy*
- *The country has set up a National REDD+ Registry to support REDD+ project endorsement and performance monitoring.*
- *The country is developing a major Emissions Reduction Program covering 12 million hectares. The Concept Note was endorsed by the Carbon Fund of the FCPF.*
- *The five programs under the Forest Investment Plan of FIP in the DRC were merged into two projects that have now been fully formulated. One project is supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB) (with USD22.1 million), and the second is supported by the World Bank (with USD36.9 million).*
- *The preparations for the MRV System are well advanced:*
    - *Terra Congo System (forest monitoring system) is operating;*
    - *National Forestry Inventory is under way;*
    - *Greenhouse Gas Inventory is under way.*

A regional REDD+ project funded by the World Bank has provided support for the countries of the Congo River Basin since 2012.

COVER LETTER

Dear Andrea,

Please find attached the DRC FIP Monitoring Report. A small team of experts, working under our coordination, compiled the report. The team included representatives of the Ministry of the Environment technical departments (Forestry Inventory and Development Directorate; Sustainable Development Directorate; Research and Planning Directorate) involved in the two themes of the report. The other members of the team were a representative of the National REDD Coordination, a representative of the DRC-WWF involved in the REDD Projects and a representative of a civil society group (*Groupe de Travail Climat REDD* – GTCR).

Work is under way to ensure proper oversight of all of the themes in future reports.

The following remarks can be made about this report:

1. The body in charge of MRV in the DRC is the Forestry Inventory and Development Directorate at the Ministry of the Environment (DIAF). The DRC's MRV tool is built on three pillars: (i) a forest monitoring system (TERRACONGO) inspired by the Brazilian model (TERRAAMAZONE), which is already operational; (ii) a National Forest Inventory (Carbon Inventory), with coverage that has just barely been completed in only one of the country's eleven provinces; and (iii) a Greenhouse Gas Inventory.

The Forestry Inventory and Development Directorate is currently estimating the historical baseline for emissions based on the deforestation rates established by the Satellite Observatory for the Forests of Central Africa (OSFAC). The base year is 2010. This information was not yet available at the time of writing, especially for the FIP areas, but the methodology has been mastered.

2. With two FIP Projects implemented by different MDBs (AfDB and World Bank), different methodologies have been used for making estimates during the project design phase. However, these methodologies are well documented. As the project is implemented and future reports are written, we will harmonize the methodology.

3. The results section of the DRC Investment Plan has not yet been revised in accordance with the results section of FIP. This revision is needed to ensure consistency with the monitoring indicators. Furthermore, the DRC Investment Plan selected five programs, but these had to be merged into two projects. This means that the emissions estimates in the Investment Plan are no longer the same. Under the circumstances, we have provided information from three sources for Theme 1.1: (i) Investment Plan (black text); (ii) REDD+/MBKIS (red text); and (iii) IFLMP (blue text).

4. With regard to Theme 1.1, we do not have any estimates at the Investment Plan level, since it says in the document that the estimated amounts will depend on the models used and the budgets appropriated to the various activities, and, of course, most importantly, on new projects that emerge and receive support. Therefore, we have only a summary of the types of co-benefits expected from the various activities under each program.
We are sure that the information will improve as the projects are implemented. We look forward to receiving any comments and advice you may have.

Best regards,

Félicien MULENDA
DRC - FIP Focal Point

INDONESIA

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

INDONESIA INVESTMENT PLAN

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Investment Plan Endorsement Date				**11/05/2012**
Lead MDB				**IBRD**
Other MDBs				**ADB, IFC**
Reporting date (mm/dd/yy)				**September/15/2015**
	Title	**Implementing MDB**	**FIP Funding approval date**	**MDB approval date**
Projects/Programs	Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation(CFI-ADD+)	ADB		
	Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development	IBRD		
	Strengthening Forest Enterprises to Mitigate Carbon Emissions	IFC		

THEME 1.1 : GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE / ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

INDONESIA **Lead MDB:IBRD**

Other Implementing MDBs: **IFC, ADB** **Level: Investment Plan (IP)**

Endorsed FIP funding (million USD): **70**

Co-financing (million USD): **105**

Reporting period **From** September 2013 : To: September 2014

Table 1.1	Unit	Reference emissions level/baseline (if applicable)	Target 1 *(Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/program under the investment plan)*	Target 2 *(Lifetime projection of expected results of projects/programs under the investment plan)*	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
GHG emission reductions/avoidance/ enhancement of carbon stock (Total)[1]	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	tbd[2]	130.5 MtCO2e[3]	Tbd				
GHG emissions from reduced/avoided deforestation and forest degradation	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	tbd						
GHG sequestered through e.g. natural regeneration, re- and afforestation, and other related activities	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	tbd						

Type of forest(s)	Natural forests conservation, peat lands and forests, reforestation		
Area covered	ha	tbc	
IP lifetime	years	5-7	
Please specify methodology (ies) used for GHG accounting (e.g. by project/program), including the start year and period for the Reference Emissions Level			
Please provide a brief description of the interventions (context and objective)			

1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding GHG emission reductions / avoidance / enhancement of carbon stock in your country context during this reporting year?

2. What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?

[1] Where possible, countries are encouraged to disaggregate total GHG savings into GHG emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation and GHG emissions sequestered (enhancement of carbon stocks, reforestation, afforestation etc). If this is not possible, a simple total is fine.

[2] It is expected that GoI will issue the national and provincial REL by the end 2014. This will be relevant for setting the baselines for the project boundaries of FIP financed operations

[3] From IP: As all projects are currently under preparation, this number will be reviewed at appraisal or approval stage of each subproject. It will build on the national system for REL and MRV

NARRATIVE 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

Please briefly describe how the FIPwill contribute to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan? What is the value added of FIP?

Indonesia forest management reform process has arrived at a very critical stage. Decentralization of forest management functions has been applied since early 2000s, and expected to address the underlying drivers of deforestation, andalso promote local economic development and land tenure rights. With decentralization, District governments have been tasked with primary responsibility for forest management. But, due to persistent capacity gaps and resources constraints afflicting all district forest institutions, these institutions have been struggling to carry out their mandates thus far. Large portions of the Forest Estate that are not under formal concession management areleft unmanaged and unprotected, which lead to their encroachment towards deforestation and degradation. At the same time, forest boundariesand land rights of Masyarakatadatand other local communities need to be addressed in order to define and sustainably manage the forest area and at the same time improve their living conditions.

The Indonesian Government deems that the above key forest sector challenges are driven by the absence of on-site management, and should best be addressed by application of the concept of Forest Management Unit (FMU), whichbrings management to the field level *vis a vis* permit-centered management. An FMU is a forest management area in accordance with the major function and purpose which can be managed efficiently and sustainably. It is based on a landscape framing and enables multi-objective forest management in a manner that recognizes the other lands arround it. A total of 600 FMU are to be established in five year time and by the end of 2014 the Government is to establish 120 model FMUs. The operationalization of these model FMUs remains a great challenge.

The FIP adds value by helping operationalization the FMUs in a systematic approach, in a manner that improvesharmony across the Ministry, builds on cooperation across ministries (MoHA, BAPPENAS, Forestry), and aligns incentives for engaging in FMUs at the national and subnational level.It helps to set up a framework that would allow Indonesia to roll out the program in a more effective way. It also helps to link the FMU to the national REDD+ framework.

The ADB-supported Project I takes West Kalimantan asthe focus area, where interventions wouldaddress key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, such as commercial and illegal logging, forest conversion to agriculture, mining, and uncontrolled fires. The interventions will be in the form of (i) strengthening REDD+ capacity of FMUs in the province, (ii) implementing community-focused REDD+ pilots in selected districts through effective spatial planning and livelihood support, and (iii) harmonizing policies for forest carbon stock improvement. TheWB-supported Project II, will undertake the national level coordination support, sub-national level capacity building, and on-site models of FMU operationalization. Ten FMUs have been selected for the sites of the WB-supported project.

Amidst the current situation where forest utilization is struggling against the above mentioned key sector challenges, the private sector FIP Project III supported by the IFC complements the other projects. Project III is focussed on promoting investments in the forestry sector by strengthening the productive capacities and business skills of forestry enterprises (and firms in related sectors) in cooperation with smallholders. The private sector will be critical in getting the 40 – 60 m ha of degraded concession lands converted back into productive forest use, in close cooperation with local communities and based on good governance provided by FMUs.

The Program is also transformative as it directly supports and engages with customary law communities (masyarakat adat) and local communities, specifically through the DGM, but also through all other components. The first step was to support a process that resulted in a first-of-a kind representation system for the DGM that includes customary law communities and local communities across the regions. This DGM Steering Committee

represents a major step forward in dealing with important policy issues regarding land rights and livelihood improvements within and around the forest areas. The customary law communities and local communities are also represented in the overall FIP steering committee which will oversee the management of the overall program.

By reducing pressure on forests and promoting sustainable forest management, FIP will not only reduce GHG emissions and enhance carbon stocks but also provide livelihood co-benefits such as poverty reduction, improved quality of life for forest communities, protection of indigenous peoples' tenure rights, and enhanced conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Among the existing FMU models is the West Rinjani FMU in Lombok such as presented in a video online on https://www.dropbox.com/s/ygxbyfprm54hp8t/KPH%20Rinjani%20Barat.mp4?dl=0 (in Indonesian language, but will be English-subtitled). FIP could help escalate such success stories to national wide.

Please describe what has happened since your investment plan was endorsed?

Since FIP Indonesia's endorsement at the end of 2012, at the **overall level**the Government has established a high level national FIP Steering Committee chaired by Secretary General of the Ministry of Forestry, with members from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Planning Agency, and the National Forestry Council who represents the body with five chambers, i.e. civil society, NGOs, government, private, and academicians. In its meeting in March 2014 the SC agreed that the membership should include a representative of the DGM National Steering Committee whe it is established, which is the case now and being processed. On the day to day basis the Secretary General as the coordinating body is assisted by the Indonesia FIP Focal Point, i.e. Senior Advisor to the Minister on Economics and International Trade, with secretarial support by the Centre of International Cooperation. Coordination meetings and other means of communication are undertaken to accelerate projects preparation in harmony.

ADB-supported Community-focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation Project (Project I): The Centre for Standardization and Environment (Pustanling) has been assigned as the Executing Agency of this project, and an MOU on the Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) has been signed between the Centre and the ADB, which has also been endorsed by the Ministry of Finance through a no-objection letter. The MoU is also the basis for the handover of results of the PPTA to be the property of the GOI based on the FIP grant, and will be recorded in the MoF financial system. Meanwhile, a parallel proces has been undertaken by the ADB in consultation with MOF to hire a consultant firm to undertake technical works of the PPTA through deployment of a team of consultants. The results of the PPTA will be the project design documents, project manual, due diligent reports, and recommendation to the ADB President, to be handed over to GOI within 6 to 8 months. Eleven consulting firms applied, of which six invited to submit proposals and further evaluated to be final-selected by end of September 2014. At the same time, stakeholder consultations have also been undertaken in order to communicate, coordinate, and consult during the preparation of the project. The stakeholders including the CSOs in Jakarta and West Kalimantan (Pontianak, Sintang, and Kapuas Hulu) to share their lessons learned in working with the communities. Meetings with communities have also been done in the villages inside the FMU areas in both Sintang and Kapuas Hulu. Consultations have also been undertaken with donor supported projects that have REDD+ related activities, such as GIZ, USAID, and JICA supported projects.

WB-supported - Community Based Forest Management and Institutional Strengthening Project: (Project II) Government of Indonesia formally launched the preparation process in February 2014, with Directorate of Forest Area Utilization Planning of the Ministry of Forestry assigned as the Executing Agency. The first step was the issuance of an MoU between the Ministry of Forestry and Kemitraan, an NGO which would assist in project preparation. This was followed by the recruitment of several technical consultants who in June started conducting studies to assess the institutional, technical and capacity needs and gaps for operationalizing KPHs and possibly ways in which the FIP funded project could meet these needs and address the gaps. To incorporate public input for the project preparation, a two round of public consultation meeting series are organized at the national level

as well as four regions, that is in Masassar for Eastern region, Lombok for Nusatenggara region, Banjarmasin for Kalamantan region, and Pekanbaru for Sumatera region.

The studies have been completed; the project team has identified key activities and in September have been joined by a World Bank pre-appraisal mission to work on the technical robustness of the project design. The project will have three components in addition to project management. An institutional and policy component that is targeted at the national level, a capacity building component that will be rolled out at a subnational level with the objective of scaling it up nationally, and a third component that supports specific FMUs to help building a network of established FMUs that can be learning centers.The team hopes to have finalized the project design and associated safeguards documents in the coming months. The implementation arrangements will also be finalized alongside this.

IFC-supported Strengthening Forestry Enterprises to Mitigate Carbon Emissions Project (Project III): The Ministry of Forestry has assigned the Secretariate of Directorate General of Forest Utilization (BUK) Ministry of Forestry as the Executing Agency and with intensive support of the Directorate of Forest Plantation (BUHT). Since the FIP investment plan was endorsed, the IFC has been collaborating with FIP government agency partners to elaborate and propose projects activities involving private sector firms and FMUs. Activities to prepare the Indonesia Private Sector FIP proposal include: (i) Identification of private sector partner firms, government institutions and communities that would possibly be involved and discussions on engagement with IFC; (ii) Assessment of market demand and feasible partnership arrangements; and (iii) Memorandum of Understanding consultation and arrangement between the IFC and the GoI counterparts.

Preparations are progressing. An IFC project has been approved internally and was based on efforts over the past year to identify potential private sector enterprises. A Project Information Document (PID) has been prepared in consultation between the IFC and BUK, and will be made public shortly. The project proposal is currently being drafted by the IFC team. A plan has been prepared and agreed between the IFC and theBUK for proposal preparation and submission. The plan includes consultation activities with stakeholders, including web postings of the draft proposal and several rounds of meetings prior to submission planned before the end of 2014.

WB-supported – Dedicated Grant Mechanism – DGM: The Community Chamber of the National Forestry Council (DKN – DewanKehutananNasional) was asked to facilitate a national process for the selection of the National Steering Committee (NSC) of DGM. Since March 2014, 7 (seven) Regional Meetings for Customary Law Communities and Local Communities were conducted until 20 June 2014, plus 1 National Meeting specifically for Indigenous Women and Women Representative from Local Communities. The regions were: Sumatera, Papua, Kalimantan, Maluku, Java, Sulawesi, Bali-Nusa Tenggara and 1 National Meeting specifically for Indigenous Women and Local Communities. In June 2014 the first National Meeting for the Socialization and Facilitation of the project took place which announced the 9 members of the SC which includes regional representation and representation of women.Since the formation of the DGM - NSC; two meetings were conducted; the main task for the NSC is to continue with the selection process for the National Executing Agency (NEA); the principles, criteria for the selection of the NEA has been agreed by the NSC and has been sent to the Bank for final approval; the selection for the NEA will be a competitive and open process; it is expected that the NEA should be selected by the NSC at the end of October. The task team of the World Bank and the NSC are expecting that the full design of the DGM will be completed by mid 2015.

MEXICO

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

MEXICO INVESTMENT PLAN

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Investment Plan Endorsement Date				**10/31/2011**
Lead MDB				**IBRD**
Other MDBs				**IDB**
Reporting date (mm/dd/yy)				**20/oct/2014**
	Title	**Implementing MDB**	**FIP Funding approval date**	**MDB approval date**
Projects/Programs	Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project	IBRD	11/4/2011	1/31/2012
	Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes.	IDB	9/4/2012	11/14/2012
	Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejido	IDB	3/4/2013	4/10/2013

THEME 1.1 : GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE / ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

MEXICO	**Lead MDB:**	**IBRD**	
	Other Implementing MDBs:	**IDB**	**Level: Investment Plan (IP)**
	Endorsed FIP funding (million USD):	**60**	
	Co-financing (million USD):	**687.2**	
	Reporting period	**From** mm/dd/yy :	To: 20/10/14

Table 1.1	Unit	Reference emissions level/baseline (if applicable)	Target 1 *(Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/program under the investment plan)*	Target 2 *(Lifetime projection of expected results of projects/programs under the investment plan)*	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
GHG emission reductions/avoidance/ enhancement of carbon stock (Total)[1]	~~Million~~ tons of CO2 equivalent	3,470,290.51	10%					
GHG emissions from reduced/avoided deforestation and forest degradation	Million tons of CO2 equivalent							
GHG sequestered through e.g. natural regeneration, re- and afforestation, and other related activities	Million tons of CO2 equivalent							

Type of forest(s)	Aquaculture, Annual Agricultural, Agricultural Permanent, Settlements, Cultivated Forest, Primary Coniferous Forest, Secondary Coniferous Forest, Primary Oak Forest, Secondary Oak Forest, Primary Mountain Cloud Forest, Secondary Mountain Cloud Forest, Primary Special Other Woody Types, Secondary Special Other Woody Types, Primary Special Other Non-Woody Types, Primary Woody Xeric Scrub, Secondary Woody Xeric Scrub, Primary Non-Woody Xeric Scrub, Secondary Non-Woody Xeric Scrub, Other land, Grassland, Primary Deciduous Forest, Secondary Deciduous Forest, Primary Evergreen Forest, Primary Woody Hydrophilic Vegetation, Primary Non-Woody Hydrophilic Vegetation.		
Area covered	Ha	12,437,937	**Implementation Areas**: Jalisco: 3,334,867 ha; Campeche: 4,330,999 ha; Yucatán: 1,457,429 ha ; Quintana Roo: 3,314, 642 ha . Data for the state of Oaxaca regarding surface and GEI emissions has not been gathered yet and will be available by the end of 2014.
IP lifetime	years	5	
Please specify methodology (ies) used for GHG accounting (e.g. by project/program), including the start year and period for the Reference Emissions Level	As agreed on the last support mission for the Forest and Climate Change Project, the baseline for this indicator could provisionally reflect values for the Reference Levels stated on Mexico's ER-PIN, approved by the Carbon Fund, for the Early Action REDD+ Areas included in the project (annual average of the projected value for the period 2012-2020, based on the reference period		

[1] Where possible, countries are encouraged to disaggregate total GHG savings into GHG emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation and GHG emissions sequestered (enhancement of carbon stocks, reforestation, afforestation etc). If this is not possible, a simple total is fine.

	2000-2010). During the mission, it was noted that these values include net deforestation (categories of change from woods to non-woods and from non-woods to woods), and the increase of carbon stocks on the category "woods that remains woods", based on a loss–gains method. It was agreed that an effort would be made to update the values, removing this last category of change, to reflect the categories included on the indicator. This indicator's values (including baseline), will be updated once more precise values are obtained, in accordance to ER-PD development. To read a more detailed methodological description of the approach, you can go to Section 8 of the ER-PIN. Mexico is currently preparing a REL proposal to be sent to the UNFCCC, which can be used as a reference, and will the base upon which the ER-PD will be proposed. This proposal will be the one adopted as a baseline also for the FIP.
Please provide a brief description of the interventions (context and objective)	
1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding GHG emission reductions / avoidance / enhancement of carbon stock in your country context during this reporting year?	
2. What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?	

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

MEXICO

Lead MDB:	**IBRD**
Implementing MDBs:	**IBRD,IDB**
Endorsed FIP funding (million USD):	**60**
Co-financing (million USD	**687.2**

Level: Investment Plan (IP)

Reporting period	**From**	mm/dd/yy	**TO**	mm/dd/yy

Table 1.2A *(Please aggregate projects/programs level data into this table)*		Baseline[2]	Target indicated at the time of IP endorsement	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your investment plan (IP). Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information. Please also* disaggregate *the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1 :……	*Total*						
	Men						
	Women						
2. Indicator 2 :……							

What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

[2] Since all IP projects differ on its measurement unit, IP level indicators will be available only after an ex-post analysis is carried out.

THEME1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

MEXICO	**Implementing MDB:**	**IBRD**	**Level: project/program**
	Executing agency:	CONAFOR	**Project/program title:** Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project
	Amount of FIP funding (million USD):	**42**	
	Co-financing (million USD):	**683**	
	Reporting period **From :**	mm/dd/yy	**TO** 20/10/14

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project /program data)*		Baseline 2011[3]	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2014	Report year 2015	Report year 2016	Total actual to date
				Actual annual	Actual annual	Actual annual	
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1: Number of *ejidos* and communities[4] benefited by CONAFOR's Special Programs[5].	*Total*	25	513				
….							
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

[3] Forests and Climate Change Project gathers two CONAFOR initiatives aimed at providing with specific types of support via subsidy, called "Special Programs". Their influence areas are 1) Coastal Watersheds of Jalisco (PECC) and 2) Yucatan Peninsula (PEPY) PECC started implementation in 2011; therefore this information will serve as the baseline for this indicator.

[4] Currently, an indicator to provide information in terms of beneficiaries or households is yet to be defined. The design of this indicator would be validated as a part of the Forest and Climate Change Project indicators and ready to be included on the report for 2014.

[5] Support provided by the Special Programs include the following categories: Participative Rural Appraisal, Community Land Management Studies, Local Community Forest Promoter, Contour barriers and Soil Plough, Pests And Diseases Protection, Opportunity Cost, Technical Assistance, Terrace Level And Dams, Reforestation, Agroforestry Systems, Fertilization Reforestation maintenance, Fencing, Surveillance, Forest Fire Protection, Payment For Environmental Services , Best Management Practices , Forest Cultivation for wood use.

THEME1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

MEXICO	**Implementing MDB:**	**IDB**	**Level: project/program**
	Executing agency:	FND	**Project/program title:** Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes.
	Amount of FIP funding (million USD):	**15**	
	Co-financing (million USD):	**0**	
	Reporting period **From:**	mm/dd/yy	**TO** 09/09/14

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project /program data)*		Baseline 2012[6]	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1: *Low carbon projects financed in forest landscapes.*	*Total*	0	37 projects				
2. Indicator 2 : *Land Coverage where a low carbon strategy is implemented to avoid deforestation or carbon capture*	*Total*	0	188,400 ha				
3. Indicator 3: Number of people that are directly/indirectly benefiting from the credit lines[7]	*Total*	0					
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

[6] Baseline will be set on the year previous to the legal agreement signings.

[7] As of now, project indicators measure projects financed and land coverage where low carbon strategies are implemented. The number of beneficiaries will be obtained after an ex-post analysis is carried out.

THEME1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

MEXICO	**Implementing MDB:**	**IDB/FOMIN**	**Level: project/program**
	Executing agency:	**FMCN/ FINDECA**	**Project/program title:** Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in *Ejidos*.
	Amount of FIP funding (million USD):	**3**	
	Co-financing (million USD):	**3**	
	Reporting period **FROM :**	mm/dd/yy	To 09/09/14

Table 1.2B *(Please provide individual project /program data)*		Baseline 2012[8]	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2014	Report year 2015	Report year 2016	Total actual to date
				Actual annual	Actual annual	Actual annual	
*Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only **the number of beneficiaries** or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.* *Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender when possible.*							
1. Indicator 1: Direct beneficiaries with their incomes increased	*Total*	0	2,450				
	Men	0	2,000				
	Women	0	450				
2. Indicator 2: EFC's with their incomes increased by productive activities that decrease forest pressure	EFC's	0	35				
What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?							
What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?							

[8] Baseline will be set on the year previous to the legal agreement signings.

NARRATIVE 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

Please briefly describe how the FIP will contribute to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan? What is the value added of FIP?

Mexico's Forest Policy is developed by the National Forest Commission, an institution that serves as the focal point of REDD + and FIP in Mexico. Under his leadership, it has been possible to effectively maintain interagency coordination for planning and preparing for REDD + Mexico.

The FIP plays a strategic role in Mexico, by supporting a series of actions needed for its REDD+ readiness, particularly regarding the research of institutional and financial innovative models. In particular FIP investments will allow testing on those innovative approaches to a local scale, making these instruments available for the *ejidos* and communities that develop productive projects within the forest sector. As part of the Early REDD+ Actions, FIP activities in Mexico focus on increasing capacities and contribute to improving the standard of living of the owners and holders of forest lands. With priority actions of the government and the four projects of the Plan, clear social co-benefits are provided, that encourage the development of members of *ejidos* and communities, and their leaders, who become involved in platforms relevant stakeholders at community and landscape. These platforms are expected to guide the implementation of comprehensive programs of sustainable development based on environmentally productive activities consistent within and outside the forest sector.

In order to reach higher transformational impact of interventions sponsored by the Mexico's FIP Investment Plan targets specific strategic priority areas at State and forest landscape level. This will allow shaping investments taking into account the diverse ecological and socio-economic conditions of the target areas. Selected forest landscapes for deploying investments were prioritized taking in consideration: (i) maximizing emissions reduction outcomes and ability to offer additional environmental co-benefits as biodiversity and hydrological services; (ii) short term transformational impact useful for local and national scaling up strategies; and (iii) improving local population livelihoods.

Please describe what has happened since your investment plan was endorsed?

Mexico's Forest Investment Plan was endorsed on October 2011 by the FIP Subcommittee, immediately followed by the preparation of the "*Forest and Climate Change Project*", under which Projects 1 and 2 are being implemented. It was endorsed on November 2011, with the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) as their executing agency, and is leveraged by a Specific Investment Loan (SIL) from the IBRD, seeking to strengthen the capacity of forest-relevant agencies and the operational capacity for targeted forest programs. Such integration would guarantee that the transformative and innovative investments through the FIP are maximized. The Project is being implemented on the field since May 2012.

Project 3 *"Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes"* received FIP Subcommittee endorsement by September 2013. With *Financiera Nacional de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Rural, Forestal y Pesquero* (Mexico's Development Bank) as its executing agency, the design phase has concluded with the creation of the financing technical models, waiting to implement its first credits by late 2014, or early 2015. The project allows *Financiera* to achieve its commitment to bring financial services to strategic economic sectors such as forestry. The promotion of the credit line and identification of potencial customers will be in charge of FIFONAFE, a federal institution with experience with *ejidos* and communities across the country.

Mexico's fourth IP Project "*Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos"* received Subcommittee endorsement by march 2013. It is the first project under the FIP framework to be implemented with the private sector with the Financial Institution FINDECA executing the credit line, while the technical assistance component is overseen by the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature. Project 4 has completed its design stage and is preparing the diagnosis and mapping of EFC's (potential beneficiaries) and technical assistance local agents, expecting to start implementation by late by late 2014, or early 2015. The added value of this project is the capacity development strategy, as well as the local suppliers of technical assistance.

PERU

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

PERU INVESTMENT PLAN

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Investment Plan Endorsement Date				**10/30/2013**
Lead MDB				**IDB**
Other MDBs				**IBRD**
Reporting date (mm/dd/yy)				**09/15 /2014**
	Title	**Implementing MDB**	**FIP Funding approval date**	**MDB approval date**
Projects/Programs	Integrated Forest Landscape Management Along the Main Route Between Tarapoto and Yurimaguas in the Regions of San Martin and Loreto	IDB		
	Integrated Land management in Atalaya, Ucayali Region	IBRD		
	Integrated Landscape Management Along the Main Route Between Puerto Maldonado and Inapari and in the Amarakaeri Communcal Reserve	IDB		
	Strengthening National Forest Governance and Innovation	IDB		

THEME 1.1 : GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE / ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

PERU	**Lead MDB:**	**IDB**
	Other Implementing MDBs:	**IDB, IBRD**
	Endorsed FIP funding (million USD):	**50**
	Co-financing (million USD):	**37.60**

Level: Investment Plan (IP)

Reporting period **From** 10/30/2013 : To: 09/15/2014

Table 1.1	Unit	Reference emissions level/baseline (if applicable)	Target 1 *(Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/program under the investment plan)*	Target 2 *(Lifetime projection of expected results of projects/programs under the investment plan)*	Report year 2014 Actual annual	Report year 2015 Actual annual	Report year 2016 Actual annual	Total actual to date
GHG emission reductions/avoidance/ enhancement of carbon stock (Total)[1]	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	61.5	Not in implementation	Not in implementation				
GHG emissions from reduced/avoided deforestation and forest degradation	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	30.75	Not in implementation	Not in implementation				
GHG sequestered through e.g. natural regeneration, re- and afforestation, and other related activities	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	6.25	Not in implementation	Not in implementation				

Type of forest(s)	Tropical mountain forests Wetland forests		
Area covered	ha	4 216 166	
IP lifetime	years	7	
Please specify methodology (ies) used for GHG accounting (e.g. by project/program), including the start year and period for the Reference Emissions Level			
Please provide a brief description of the interventions (context and objective)			Three areas of intervention were prioritized: Atalaya, Tarapoto–Yurimaguas y Puerto Maldonado-Iñapari where the FIP is expected to have the greatest impact on reduction of emissions and to produce the most social and environmental co-benefits, in light of the availability of resources and of potential co-financing for investment plan proposals. The Investment Plan is going to address direct and indirect drivers of deforestation following a rationale for integral intervention. This

[1] Where possible, countries are encouraged to disaggregate total GHG savings into GHG emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation and GHG emissions sequestered (enhancement of carbon stocks, reforestation, afforestation etc). If this is not possible, a simple total is fine.

	includes cross-cutting measures for enabling conditions (governance, titling) that allow for investment in reducing pressure on forests and recovery of degraded areas, as well as in improving the competitiveness of forests. The Investment Plan will have a positive impact on the well-being of native communities and local populations at national, regional and local levels, under an approach of gender equality. FIP Peru will promote access to environmental benefits (ecosystem services), strengthen local capacity, and improve biodiversity conservation.
1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding GHG emission reductions / avoidance / enhancement of carbon stock in your country context during this reporting year?	
2. What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?	

NARRATIVE 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

Please briefly describe how the FIP will contribute to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan? What is the value added of FIP?

The Investment Plan is going to strengthen the enable conditions (governance, innovation and land titling assignment) that allow investments focus to the reduction of the pressure on forest and the recuperation of degraded areas, as well as to activities for the development of competitiveness in the forest. The direct results of the implementation of the Plan includes:
- Improvement in forest and environmental governance in the areas involved in the program
- Improvement in guaranteeing land tenure for the population and communities that depend from the forest in the areas involved in the program;
- Improvement in the enhancement of competitiveness of economic activities related to forest in the areas involved in the program

FIP investment opportunities have been identified accordingly, considering the direct and indirect or underlying causes of deforestation and degradation, together with national legal and institutional processes. It is important to bear in mind that FIP investments will mainly target activities that result in the heaviest deforestation and forest degradation.

Please describe what has happened since your investment plan was endorsed?

<u>The FIP Peru at the National Public Investment System (SNIP).</u>

1. Cooperative Activities - World Bank (WB).-

WB donated US $ 400,000 to MINAM for design, development and approval of pre-investment studies for Atalaya Project. The following tasks are executed:

<u>Concluded:</u>
• Institutional arrangements to receive donation through the National Forest Conservation Program.
• Fiduciary Accreditation to the World Bank.
• Preliminary Procurement Plan submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Finance.
• Start efforts to grant agreement between the World Bank and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.
• Formulation of Preliminary Terms of Reference for technical coordinator of the donation.

<u>Earrings:</u>
• Approval of agreement MEF/WB donation.
• Incorporation of funds in MINAM.
• Approval of Final Procurement Plan for board.

2. Cooperative Activities – Inter American Development Bank (IDB).-

Donation of $ 1'100,000.00 to run directly by the IDB in favor of MINAM. Includes funding to carry feasibility the FIP program and three of its projects. The following tasks are executed:

<u>Concluded:</u>

• Definition of studies required for the design of the program and projects: Target population, socio-economic analysis, supply and demand for services, program operations manual, the plan impact assessment results matrix.
• Draft Terms of Reference for coordinator cooperation.
• Preliminary Procurement Plan.

Earrings:
• Adopt Mechanism MINAM/IDB to grant implementation.
• Final procurement plan, approval by the board.
• Procurement of Studies Support.
• Project formulation (profile and feasibility) and program (feasibility).

3. Direct activities of National Program for Forest Conservation.-

Concluded:
• Formulation of the Program Profile, registered by SNIP PROGRAM Code N° 09-2014-SNIP (2014.Jun.04).
• Peer review of the program among OPI/MINAM and the DGIP/MEF (Technical Report No. 102-2014/ MINAM/SG/OPP/UPI-2014.Set.04).
Earrings:
• Lifting observations and reentry program for OPI/DGIP profile evaluation.
• Approved the Program Profile, development terms of reference of the project profiles, incorporating the recommendations of SNIP.
• Approval of the terms of reference for the feasibility study of the program.
• Approval of the terms of reference for the feasibility studies of the projects.
• Viability of the program and projects.

4. Estimated Schedule to FIP in SNIP.-

APPROVAL PROCESS OF INVESTMENT STUDIES	Public Office	Expected Term																							
		Year 2014				Year 2015												Year 2016							
		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ene.	Feb.	Mar.	Abr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Ago.
Survey Observations - Profile FIP Program.	PNCB	X																							
Review Restated Program Profile.	OPI MINAM		X																						
Review Program Profile.	DGIP - MEF			X																					
Approval terms of reference of the project profiles.	DGIP - MEF				X																				
Development and Evaluation (Including Sightings) to 4 Studies Project Profiles.	PNCB					X	X	X	X	X															
Approval of 4 Profile Projects.	DGIP - MEF										X														
Approval terms of reference of the project feasibilties.	DGIP - MEF										X														
Development and Evaluation (Including Sightings) to 4 Studies Project Feasibilities.	PNCB											X	X	X	X	X									
Approval of 4 Feasibilities Projects.	DGIP - MEF																X								
Approval terms of reference of the program feasibility.	DGIP - MEF																X								
Feasibility Study Preparation Program.	PNCB																X	X	X	X					
Evaluation Feasibility Study Program (Includes observations).	MINAM/MEF																				X	X	X	X	
Viability of Feasibility Program.	DGIP - MEF																								X