2015

FIP RESULTS REPORT

CONTENTS

Executive Summary

The objective of the 2015 Forest Investment Program (FIP) Results Report is to provide an overview of the progress that has been made by FIP pilot countries (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico and Peru) in advancing the FIP results agenda. This report provides a status update on the results achieved by the FIP for the 2015 reporting period, which encompasses the date of each investment plan's endorsement until December 31, 2014. It also compares the results achieved by pilot countries as of that time with the expected results outlined in pilot countries' investment plans. Challenges encountered during the 2015 reporting round and next steps to further enhance FIP results reporting are also outlined.

Scope of 2015 Results Report: This report covers the 12 projects approved by the multilateral development banks (MDB) within the 2015 reporting period (endorsement date until December 31, 2014)[1]. This report marks the first time FIP countries have reported on results. This is limited to two countries, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and Mexico, as implementation of FIP projects is still at an early stage.

Expected targets. The following table summarizes the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets and baselines. The total targeted area to be covered by FIP projects is 27 million hectares, equivalent to the size of Burkina Faso. The total target of FIP livelihood co-benefits beneficiaries is approximately 671,000, equivalent to the population of Montenegro. Targets will increase as new projects are approved by MDBs in the coming years. For example, with projects approved in 2015, the total number of beneficiaries is expected to increase in the next reporting period by nearly 158,000 people for a total of approximately 829,000 people[2].

GHG Emission Reduction Targets and Baselines

FIP pilot country	Baseline (M tCO2e)	Target 1 – project implementation (M tCO2e)	Target 2 – intervention lifetime (M tCO2e)
Brazil		7,779,840 (ha)	
Burkina Faso	-50.7	4.1	13.8 (For 15 years)
DRC	-2.15	4.2	18.07 (For 30 years)
Ghana		0.5[3]	3.9 (For 25 years)
Lao PDR		0.89	
Mexico	22.07	2.21	

Each FIP country calculated the baseline and targets following their own methodology. Whenever possible, targets were built on the national system for reference emission levels and monitoring, reporting, and

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[1] Indonesia and Peru were the only two countries that did not have any project approved by the MDBs as of the end of December 2014.

[2] From example, Brazil's forthcoming project *Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands (based upon the CAR)* will benefit 70,071 people. Ghana's project *Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes,* approved in February 2015, targets 87,500 people in forest and adjacent communities.

[3] Ghana submitted target 2 (lifetime target for 25 years). The CIF Administrative Unit calculated the corresponding target 1 (project target) for 5 years of project implementation, based on the document "Annexes to the Project Appraisal Report. 22 October 2013. AFDB"

verification (MRV). Relying on country-specific methodologies has advantages as it allows for country annual results tracking, provided that the same methodology is used. However, the differences among countries mean that accurate cross-country aggregation or comparison is not possible.

GHG emission reduction targets are still being developed, or are being re-assessed, for projects still under preparation or where activity planning had changes. New methodologies will be developed for the next reporting period to harmonize carbon accounting systems including baselines, and align them with national Reference Emission Levels (RELs) whenever possible.

Accomplishments: Lao PDR and Mexico are the only FIP countries where project activities had already started, and some results already achieved, in the 2015 reporting period. In Lao PDR, forest inventories, forest management plans, and community actions were developed with the FIP support. This has led to greater participation of stakeholders, especially villagers, in participatory sustainable forest management and support to forest and wildlife law enforcement.

In Mexico, the FIP has already benefitted 470 *ejidos*, or communally-owned lands, by supporting implementation of sustainable forest management techniques that have led to increased forest harvests and by supporting measures to increase forest communities' access to credit. Mexico made progress on improving forest governance through the promotion of territorial agents. Mexico's National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) has also benefited from monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) advancements that are helping to improve geographic information, remote sensing, and analysis of the National Forest Inventory.

Challenges: Challenges associated with data during this first round of reporting include gaps in reported data and pre-identified issues concerning aggregation and comparability. Indicators and units used differ from country to country and values are often not appropriate for aggregation (e.g., using hectares of land versus tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) for GHG emission reduction targets or using number of enterprises or communities versus number of people for livelihood co-benefits). Methods for establishing GHG emission baselines and targets are also not standardized, making aggregation and comparability of results challenging. For example, countries used different timeframes (30, 25, and 15 years) to calculate projects' lifetime target.
The information disaggregated by gender is very limited, so it is not yet possible to draw conclusions for the FIP global impact on women. Overall, CIF-mandated FIP results indicators are still not well disaggregated by gender, with fewer requirements for gender-disaggregation compared to other CIF programs.

Recommendations: For the 2016 reporting cycle, FIP pilot countries should aim to fill data gaps and improve the quality of the reported data. Steps include the following:
1. Advance work to harmonize GHG emission baselines and targets to enable comparison and aggregation of results
2. Ensure MRV systems are well articulated, and whenever possible, aligned with national RELs and other national reference mechanisms
3. Continue stakeholder engagement throughout the next reporting period
4. Conduct participative scoring workshops in the first half of 2016
5. Strengthen gender impact monitoring. Opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive approaches in FIP include future work on gender tools, technical support, and program monitoring.

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Glossary

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développpement)
AfDB	African Development Bank
APDT	Public Agents for Territorial Development (Agentes Públicos de Desarrollo Territorial)
CFE	Community Forest Enterprises
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ENFALP	Enhancing the natural forests and agro-forestry landscapes project
ER	Emissions reductions
FREL	Forest Reference Level
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FSSWG	Forestry Sub-Sector Working Group
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	German agency for international cooperation (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IP	Investment Plan
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KFW	Reconstruction Credit Institute (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
MAPR	Method Accelerated by Participative Research
M&R	Monitoring and Reporting
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
SREP	Scaling-up Renewable Energy in low income countries Program
PFA	Production Forest Areas
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PSFM	Participatory Sustainable Forest Management
PSSA	Private Sector Set-Aside
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emission Level
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
MDBs	Multilateral development banks

1   Introduction

1. The Forest Investment Program (FIP), with USD 787 million pledged[4], is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), one of two funds 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+).

2. FIP financing is channeled through the multilateral development banks (MDBs)[5] as grants and near-zero interest credits. The FIP addresses several dimensions of REDD+, including the following:
    - Promoting forest mitigation efforts, including protection of forest ecosystem services
    - Providing support outside the forest sector to reduce pressure on forests
    - Helping countries strengthen institutional capacity, forest governance, and forest-related knowledge
    - Mainstreaming climate resilience considerations and contributing to biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and poverty reduction through rural livelihoods enhancements

3. In the 2015 reporting year, the FIP was active in eight pilot countries: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Mexico and Peru. More countries have since joined the FIP[6]. Between the launch of the FIP in 2009 and December 31, 2014, investment plans for the original group of eight pilot countries have been endorsed by the FIP Sub-Committee representing a total funding commitment of USD 490 million.

4. Two additional funding mechanisms have also been established under the FIP:

    - The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM), with an allocation of USD 80 million[7], aims to provide targeted support to indigenous peoples and local communities.
    - The FIP Private Sector Set-Aside (PSSA), with an allocation of USD 20.30 million, provides incentives to engage the private sector in REDD+.

1.1   Scope and Purpose of the Report

5. The objective of the 2015 FIP Results Report is to provide an overview of the progress that has been made in advancing the FIP results agenda in the 2015 reporting period, which encompasses the endorsement date of each FIP pilot countries' investment plan until December 31, 2014. It provides a status update and compares the results achieved by pilot countries as of this date with the expected results outlined in pilot countries' investment plans. Challenges encountered during the 2015 reporting round and next steps to further enhance FIP results reporting are also outlined.

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[4] Valued on the basis of exchange rates of June 30, 2015. This includes an indicative amount from the November 2014 UK contribution maintained in a provisional account.

[5] FIP implementing MDBs are the African Development Bank (AFDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and World Bank Group, including International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Finance Corporation (IFC).

[6] See section 6.2 New Pilot Countries

[7] Including USD 30 million allocated to activities in six new FIP pilot countries in 2015.

6. The 2015 FIP results report focuses on the endorsed FIP investment plans of the original group of eight pilot countries, and in particular on the 12 MDB-approved projects within the FIP portfolio. As December 31, 2014, FIP project activities had only started in Lao PDR and Mexico, thus they are the only countries that reported achieved results.

7. DRC was not requested to report in 2015 as project activities had not yet started, and there was no significant progress to report. Indonesia and Peru were not requested to report in 2015, as their projects had not been approved in the 2015 reporting period[8].

8. As countries advance in the implementation of their investment plans, future FIP results reports will provide more detailed information about progress made toward expected results. Future FIP results reports will also gradually include progress on the implementation of the DGM and projects and programs supported under the FIP PSSA and how these operations complement and further enhance the objective of the FIP investment plans.

2 Progress Advancing FIP Results

2.1 Approved Funding

9. As of December 31, 2014, FIP pledges totalled USD 787 million, of which USD 490.3 million had been endorsed, and USD 490.12 million had been indicatively allocated. The FIP portfolio currently contains a total of 38 projects and programs:

- 25 projects and programs under endorsed investment plans (USD 420 million)
- 9 DGM projects (USD 50 million)
- 4 projects supported under the PSSA (USD 20.3 million)

10. As of December 31, 2014, 16 projects received FIP funding approval, representing more than half (57 percent) of the total endorsed funding. MDB boards approved 12 projects, representing 42 percent of the total endorsed funding (see **Table 1**). The other 10 projects in the pipeline are pending FIP funding approval and subsequent MDB board approval.

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[8] Projects in Peru and Indonesia are scheduled for FIP funding and subsequent MDB approval in late 2015 and 2016.

Table 1: FIP Portfolio: Approval Status as of December 31, 2014

	Total endorsed investment plan funding	Endorsed DGM concepts	Endorsed FIP PSSA concepts	Total endorsed	Approved FIP funding[9]	MDB approved	Funding disbursement (as of December 31, 2014)
USD million	420	50	20.30	490.3	281.55 (57.4% of total endorsed)	203.85 (41.58% of total endorsed)	13.9
Number of projects and programs	25	9	4	38	16	12	5

11. The 2015 Results Report takes into consideration the 12 projects approved by the MDBs' boards within the reporting period, which account for a total of USD 203.85 million (see Table 2). The AfDB and IDB are each leading three projects, the IBRD is leading five projects, and IFC is leading one. As more projects are approved by the MDBs, they will be included in future annual results reports.

Table 2: FIP Projects in 2015 Results Report

FIP pilot country	Project name	Lead MDB	Main sectoral focus	Total approved funding (USD M)	MDB approval date
Brazil	Sustainable production in areas converted to agricultural use (based upon the ABC plan)	IBRD	Agriculture/Food Security	10.70	18-Jul-2014
Brazil	Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources	IDB	Forest Monitoring/MRV	16.55	13-Dec-2013
Burkina Faso	Gazetted forests participatory management project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	AFDB	Capacity Building/Institutional Strengthening and Governance Reform	12.00	28-Nov-2013
Burkina Faso	Decentralized forest and woodland management (PGDDF)	IBRD	Capacity Building/Institutional	18.00	23-Jan-2014

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[9] The figure includes preparatory grants for the development of FIP projects and programs.

			Strengthening and Governance Reform		
DRC	DRC Improved forested landscape management	IBRD	Capacity Building/Institutional Strengthening and Governance Reform	37.70	24-Jun-2014
DRC	Integrated REDD+ project in the Mbuji Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani basins	AFDB	Capacity Building/Institutional Strengthening and Governance Reform	22.30	11-Sep-2013
Ghana	Engaging local communities in REDD+/Enhancing carbon stocks	AFDB	Landscape Approaches	10.00	22-Jan-2014
Lao PDR	Smallholder forestry project (Technical Assistance)	IFC	Agroforestry	3.30	25-Jun-2013
Lao PDR	Scaling-Up participatory sustainable forest management (PSFM or SUFORD-SU)	IBRD	Sustainable Forest Management	13.31	31-May-2013
Mexico	Mexico forests and climate change project	IBRD	Capacity Building/Institutional Strengthening and Governance Reform	42.00	31-Jan-2012
Mexico	Financing low carbon strategies in forest landscapes.	IDB	Landscape Approaches	15.00	14-Nov-2012
Mexico	Support for forest related micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos	IDB	Indigenous Peoples/Local Communities	2.99	10-Apr-2013
TOTAL				203.85	

12. As of December 31, 2014, the cumulative disbursement for FIP projects and programs stood at USD 13.9 million. This represents a 63 percent increase from the cumulative disbursement of USD 8.5 million at the end of 2013. **Figure 1** shows the increase of the FIP disbursement rate from 2011 until 2014. **Table 3** shows the annual FIP disbursements since 2011 until the end of 2014

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Figure 1: FIP Disbursement, 2011-2014 (USD M)
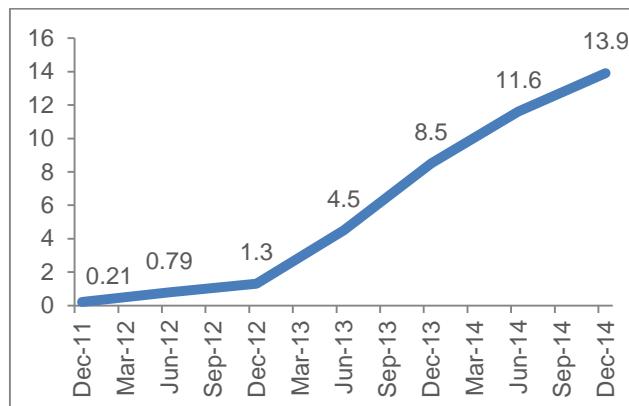
Table 3: Annual FIP Disbursement

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
FIP disbursement (USD M)	0.21	1.09	7.2	5.4	13.9

13. The overall disbursement rate for FIP investments is 7 percent based on MDB approvals, as shown on **Table 4**. Although there were no MDB approved projects in Peru and Indonesia in the 2015 reporting period, the funding disbursements in Table 4 refer to project preparation grants.

Table 4 Disbursement Rates of FIP Projects[10]
(As of December 31, 2014, USD million)

Country	Funding commitment	Funding approved by MDB	Actual cumulative disbursement (MDB)[a]	Disbursement rate based on commitment	Disbursement rate based on MDB approval
Brazil	75.0	27.5	0.4	1%	2%
Burkina Faso	30.2	30.2	0.5	2%	2%
DRC	60.3	60.3	2.1	4%	4%
Ghana	11.0	11.0	0.8	7%	7%
Indonesia	1.6	1.6	0.7	44%	44%
Lao PDR	17.3	15.5	4.1	24%	26%
Mexico	60.0	60.0	4.7	8%	8%
Peru	1.8	1.8	0.3	14%	14%
TOTAL	257.4	208.1	13.9	5%	7%

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[10] Source: CIF Trustee's disbursement report

2.2 Project Implementation Status

Of the 12 MDB-approved projects included in this report, five projects located in Lao PDR and Mexico were actively being implemented and, in some cases, achieving results during the 2015 reporting period. These achievements are reported in section 4.1.1. The other seven projects located in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and DRC were under preparation[11] during the 2015 reporting period (see Table 5).

Table 5: Projects under Preparation (as of December 31, 2014)

FIP pilot country	Project	Status
Brazil	Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (based on the ABC Plan)	• Grant agreement: August 13, 2014 • The project is finalizing the production of instructional material, and establishing the timeline of the training that will occur during the second semester of 2015.
	Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources	• The approval of the grant agreement is projected for the second half of 2015 (see next section about challenges)
Burkina Faso	Gazetted forests participatory management project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+) Decentralized forest and woodland management (PGDDF)	• Preparatory studies and evaluation missions conducted. • Grant agreement signed. • Regional workshops were conducted for the FIP technical launch. • Ministerial order was passed for the creation of the steering committee. • Purchase of material for the coordination unit. • Administrative and financial procedure manual was developed.
DRC[12]	Improved Forested Landscape Management Project Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga & Kisangani Basins	• Survey of the causes of deforestation and degradation of forests 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.

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[11] For the purpose of this report, 'under preparation' refers to a project preparing to start planned activities.
[12] Data from 2014 Results Report.

		• 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.
Lao PDR	Smallholder forestry project (Technical Assistance) (IFC)	• The project pursued engagement plans with five prospective clients, including two industrial plantations with smallholder schemes, and three Lao wood product manufacturing firms and their smallholder wood supply chains. • The plans confirmed that smallholder forestry is an important livelihood and potentially sustainable land use in Lao PDR, and there are opportunities to enhance their role in both industrial and community supply chain forestry. • The period included over 41 engagements, including four field missions, one training event, four reports (assessments, surveys, and manuals) completed, 13 team meetings, 12 meetings with prospective clients, one with donors, two with MDBs, , three with service partner agencies, and four with Lao PDR government agencies.

14. Countries have experienced the following challenges during project preparation and implementation:

- **Brazil:** The signing of the IFN Cerrado grant agreement was delayed due to an internal government compliance matter related to the federal budget. By the end of 2014, documents were still pending signature. The approval of the project is expected in the second half of 2015.

- **Burkina Faso:** The political situation in Burkina Faso in 2014 delayed the decision-making process to implement the FIP investment plan. There was a delay in hiring coordination staff and consultants as the first candidates offered positions declined them. Burkina Faso started implementing its investment plan activities in 2015.

- **Lao PDR *SUFORD-SU project*:** By the end of 2014, a timber-logging ban prohibited villages from receiving their share of timber sales revenues. In 2016, logging is expected to resume, so revenues will flow once again to villagers. Village livelihood development grants and forest restoration grants have been under preparation and will also begin to disburse in 2016.

- **Lao PDR *Smallholder Forestry Technical Assistance*:** Midway through the 2015 reporting period, the plantation firm IFC was pursuing decided not to engage in the project. The firm redirected its corporate priorities and, in the interim, reduced focus on growing its smallholder partnership program at its Lao PDR operations. The IFC subsequently has pursued engagement plans with five prospective clients and is expecting to formalize agreements with one or two firms in 2015.

- **Mexico:** Availability of resources in local currency was challenging. Managing currency hedging represents a major expense, which together with transaction costs for relatively small projects, may have discouraged potential partners from the private sector.

2.3   Sectoral Focus

15. FIP-supported interventions address both direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, leading to a mix of investments that either a) focus on policy, regulation and institutional capacity; or b) implement on-the ground activities working with communities, financial intermediaries, and private sector operators (see **Figure 2**). The sectoral focus of each project affects the type of results that can be expected. For example, agroforestry projects are expected to yield higher emission reductions on average than other types of investments. Projects focused on capacity building, institutional strengthening, and governance reform are expected to strengthen the enabling environment and critical processes that provide the foundation for effective implementation of projects that will deliver measurable results on the ground.

Figure 2: FIP MDB-approved Funding by Sectoral Focus
(USD 203.85 million total as of December 31, 2014)
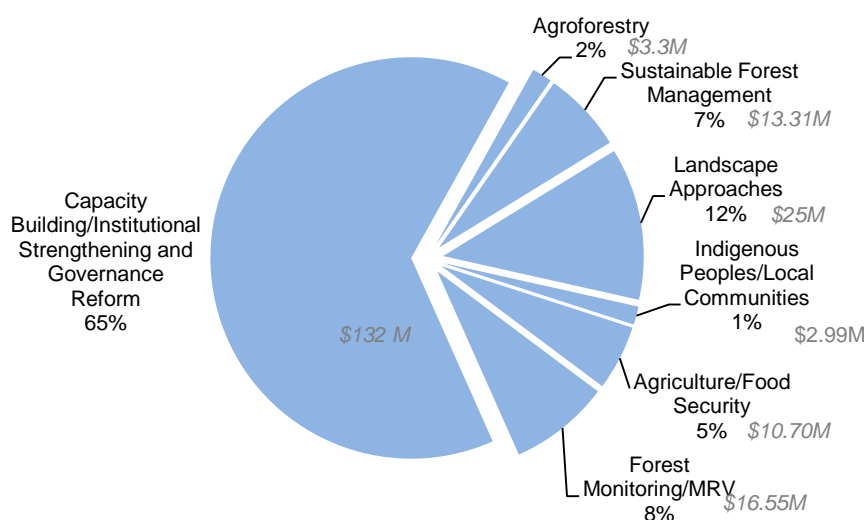
2.3.1   Capacity Building

16. Most MDB-approved funding is targeted at capacity building, institutional strengthening, and governance reform: USD132 million, or 65 percent of the total amount approved by MDBs (see **Figure 2**). This is considered critical, as the success of implementing mitigation actions in the forest sector, including REDD+, largely depends on whether a country has the necessary financial, human, technological, legal, and institutional resources in place. The FIP emphasizes the creation of explicit and concrete arrangements for country-level management of investment plans through central coordination units or within sector ministries. This includes coordination and cooperation with other multilateral programs supporting REDD+ readiness.

2.3.2   Landscape Approaches

17. About USD 71 million, or 35 percent of the total MDB-approved funding within the 2015 reporting period, is supporting on-the ground activities, with 12 percent (USD 24.5 million) going to projects that focus on landscape approaches (see Figure 2). The FIP advocates the landscape approach as the underlying strategy for managing the competing interests of sustaining people's livelihoods and improving their well-being with addressing the global challenges associated with climate variability and change. Some examples of how landscape approaches are integrated in the FIP include the following.

18. **Brazil:** The Government of Brazil's decision to invest FIP resources in the Cerrado biome was based on considerations of exploring the full benefits of the landscape approach[13]. It involves bringing in new stakeholders (landholders) to public protected and rural properties to advance climate protection and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. FIP investments in the Cerrado ecosystems aim to achieve the following:

    - Provide an alternative supply of land for intensified agriculture as a way of reducing pressure on Amazonian forests
    - Contribute to the development of land better suited for agriculture as a sustainable form of use
    - Provide new and extend existing livelihood opportunities for forest-dependent peoples and local communities in the Cerrado[14].

19. **Burkina Faso:** The transformational character of the FIP investment lies in the adoption of a landscape approach combining forest management, agroforestry, agriculture, sylvo-pastoralism and the valorization of forestry products and services.

20. **Ghana:** Ghana's FIP investment plan supports the formation of Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) on the cocoa landscape. Individual farmers come together under a CREMA to manage the area based on agreed principles, which are normally passed into bylaws. This approach allows farmers to join certification schemes and get premium prices on their cocoa. Through the proposed legislation of tree tenure, benefit sharing, and carbon rights under the FIP, farmers are incentivized to nurture naturally occurring trees and plant more trees on their farms to improve yields and gain direct benefit from the trees[15].

21. **Lao PDR:** Forest Landscape Management is a new approach that involves provincial and district level decision makers and other stakeholders in the protection and management of large forest landscapes to safeguard and enhance their ecological functions. A forest landscape consists of all existing forests, areas to be restored as forest, and other elements of the landscape that are relevant to the ecological

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[13] In 2005, land use change in the Cerrado contributed 22 percent of net emissions. It is estimated that this contribution has increased relative to the Amazon since deforestation levels in the Amazon have fallen more steeply than in the Cerrado.
[14] Andrea Kutter & Leon Dwight Westby (2014), "Managing rural landscapes in the context of a changing climate, Development in Practice," 24:4, 544-558
[15] See http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Ghana%20-%20Forest%20and%20Cocoa%20Landscape%20Restoration%20in%20Ghana.pdf

functions of forest. Management activities may prioritize smaller areas within the forest landscape with high ecological values, such as biodiversity corridors[16].

Box 1: What is the Cerrado?

The Cerrado is the second largest biome in Brazil and South America. Considered a biodiversity hotspot, the Cerrado has Brazil's largest portion of the land area occupied by rural properties (32 percent of the total). The Cerrado has 54 million ha of pastures and hosts 72 million heads of cattle. There are 21 million ha of croplands producing soy (60 percent of Brazil's total), coffee (60 percent of Brazil's total), corn (44 percent of Brazil's total), and cotton (84 percent of Brazil's total). The Cerrado is an ecologically strategic, but highly threatened, ecosystem. Deforestation in the Cerrado is more severe than in Amazonia. The main driver of deforestation is agricultural expansion.

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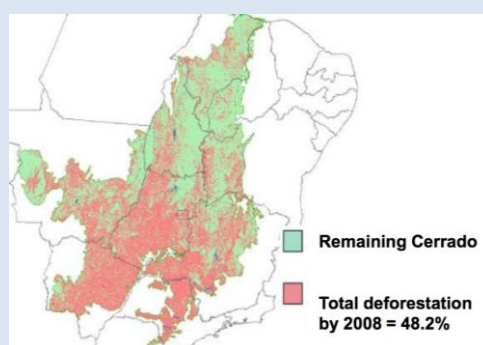
3   Methodology for Monitoring and Reporting

22. FIP pilot countries report annually to the FIP Sub-Committee using the agreed core themes and co-benefit themes relevant for their respective FIP investment plans. The 2014 Results Report focused on baselines and targets for relevant reporting themes. For the 2015 Results Report, FIP pilot countries reported on progress towards achieving the indicated targets by indicator theme in the context of the objective of their investment plan.

23. The FIP Monitoring and Reporting methodology, reporting indicators, reporting process and the templates that FIP pilot countries are asked to fill out with annual data are shown in the FIP Monitoring and Reporting toolkit.

4   2015 Results Reporting

24. 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, DRC, Indonesia, Mexico, and Peru submitted reports in 2014.

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[16] See http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Lao%20PDR_SUFORD-SU_Forest%20Landscape%20Management_June%202015.pdf

25. In 2015, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Lao PDR, and Mexico submitted reports. FIP pilot countries reported baselines, expected results, and, in the case of Mexico and Lao PDR, achieved results. DRC was not requested to report in 2015 as project activities had not yet started, and there was no significant progress to report. Indonesia and Peru were not requested to report in 2015, as their projects had not been approved in the 2015 reporting period.

4.1   Highlights from Countries' Submissions

26. **Brazil**'s investment plan comprises coordinated actions focused on maximizing the impact of a larger set of policies aimed at reducing deforestation in the Cerrado biome through improving environmental management in areas previously anthropized and producing and disseminating environmental information at the biome scale.

27. The Government of Brazil informed that it would not set emission mitigation targets or a baseline for the the FIP 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 are set at project level. Brazil identified 88,331 beneficiaries for livelihood co-benefits.

28. **Burkina Faso**'s FIP investment plan is articulated around four pillars of REDD+ strategy: land tenure security, land management and activity planning, agro-pastoral management, and institutional and local actors' capacity development. It was conceived to optimize replication potential at a national level, as well as the international level by piloting REDD+ implementation in dry forests. Burkina Faso aims to achieve 13.8 million tons of CO2e GHG emission reductions over the lifetime of the projects under its investment plan in 1.28 million hectares of Sudano-Sahelian dry forest. Around 259,000 people are expected to receive livelihood co-benefits.

29. Burkina Faso provided a narrative of the theory of change and related assumptions, as well as a description of what has happened since the endorsement of their investment plan. Biodiversity data was not available during this reporting period but will be available from 2016, when an MRV system will be in place. A list of threatened species found in forests of Burkina Faso will be added as an indication in subsequent FIP result reports, as it is anticipated that forest management will support protection of these species.

30. The current method of estimating emission baselines does not allow measurement of annual progress. A new methodology will be developed for the national reference emission level, and will be based on the 2012 images. The first measure will use 2017-2018 images at the end of the investment plan implementation period.

31. The investment plan is expected to impact governance, but it is still too early to assess effects. Reporting themes on land tenure and capacity development will also yield results as projects advance. Burkina Faso submitted a descriptive annex with the detailed methodology used to prepare the results report.

32. **Ghana**'s investment plan was designed to respond to the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation: agricultural expansion, timber harvesting, mining, and especially, cocoa expansion. Ghana's submission to this report only included baselines and targets, as its first project, *Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks Project*, started in 2015 after the December 31, 2014 cut-off date. This project expects to reduce 3.9 million tons of CO2e within 25 years[17]. Indicators for livelihoods co-benefits were not considered as they were set in different units to number of beneficiaries. In subsequent years, Ghana will report all the other relevant themes, as well as progress and results. Ghana will report on progress and results in subsequent reports.

33. **Lao PDR**'s investment plan aims to promote participatory sustainable forest management (PSFM), with a major emphasis on promoting the capacities of villagers and other grassroots managers. The first FIP project under implementation, *Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management Project,* or *SUFORD-SU*, is scaling up a PSFM approach for production forest areas (PFAs) that was tested under two previous projects[18].

34. Lao PDR set the GHG emission reductions project target (target 1) at 0.135 million tCO2e for the *SUFORD-SU Project*. These emission reduction estimates were done based on a set of activities that were planned for the project and their emission reduction potential. The detailed planning of implementation (i.e., for each activity the number of hectares or households affected) is dependent on the participatory planning exercises at the village level. This emission reduction target is currently under review and will be discussed during the project's mid-term review in November 2015. Baselines and targets for livelihood co-benefits were set for the *SUFORD-SU Project*. Lao PDR also reported on the following themes: biodiversity, governance, tenure rights and access, and capacity development. The IFC-led program established a net emission reduction target (target 1) of 0.76 million tCO2e, and it aims to provide livelihood co-benefits to 15,000 people.

35. **Mexico**'s investment plan aims to address forest and non-forest areas under the premise of sustainable management of natural resources in productive mosaics in order to build institutional and local capacity, increase sustainable investment, and promote financial inclusion of *ejidos* and forest communities. These interventions are expected to address the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

36. Mexico set the GHG emission baseline at 22.074 million tCO2e. The target after the financial closure of the IP is 10 percent of the baseline (2.207 million tCO2e). The total targeted area is 15.61 million hectares in the states of Jalisco, Campeche, Yucatan, Quintana Roo and Oaxaca. The *Forests and Climate Change Project* aims to provide livelihood co-benefits to 536 ejidos. Indicators at the investment plan level will be available once the program is finalized, when an ex-post analysis is conducted. Mexico developed additional specific indicators for category 2, which were validated in the scoring workshop.

4.1.1 Impacts Emerging since Investment Plan Endorsement

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[17] The other project of Ghana's investment plan, "Enhancing natural forest and agro-forest landscapes" was endorsed in February 2015. This project's baseline and targets will be included in next year's results report.

[18] The Sustainable Forestry for Rural Development (SUFORD, 2004-2008), and SUFORD-Additional Financing (SUFORD-AF, 2009-2012).

37. **Mexico:** Implemented sustainable forest management techniques promoted by the FIP, such as thinning and pruning, translated into a better productive use and increased productivity. Through Mexico's investment plan, the ejido 'Barranca del Calabozo' was able to access credit. This is an important achievement, as lack of access to credit is a common challenge for community forest enterprises in Mexico. The credit was used as working capital for the community sawmill. Thanks to this, the sawmill employees were able to secure their jobs during a longer period of time. Before the credit, the sawmill only operated for four months. Thanks to the credit, the sawmill is now able to operate for eight months.

38. **Lao PDR:** National, provincial, and district forestry and rural development staff have worked to scale up participatory sustainable forest management and village development in 13 provinces, 41 production forests, and almost 1,100 villages (over 400,000 beneficiaries).

39. In the first two years of project implementation, teams have carried out forest inventories of almost 0.5 million ha and developed forest management plans for 25 production forests (not covered under previous projects) and village development plans for 368 additional villages. In addition, work is ongoing to pilot village forestry and forest landscape management that will promote collaboration among the provincial staff of the Department of Forestry, Department of Forest Inspection, and the Department of Forest Resource Management[19].

40. As the new plans come under implementation in the next year, villagers will start to see impacts in terms of improved forest management, a share of timber harvest revenues, village forestry and forest landscape management, and development of alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on the natural forests, promote rural development, and reduce poverty.

4.2   Results: Category 1 'Common Themes'

4.2.1   Theme 1.1 GHG emission reductions or avoidance/enhancement of carbon stocks

Baseline

41. FIP pilot countries are asked to submit the reference emission level (REL) or baseline which is defined as the amount of GHG that would have been emitted if there had been no FIP. Alternatively, countries may report the simple historical average of annual emissions as the baseline where it is not possible to estimate the business-as-usual reference level. Burkina Faso, DRC, and Mexico reported their GHG emission baselines, as shown on **Table 6**.

Table 6: Theme 1.1 baselines

FIP pilot country	Investment plan/project	Baseline (M tCO2e)
Burkina Faso	Investment Plan	-50.70
	Decentralized forest and woodland management project (PGDDF)	-48.33

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[19] While DOF is responsible for production forests and uncategorized forest land, DFRM is responsible for conservation and protection forests, and DOFI for forest and wildlife law enforcement.

	Gazetted forests participatory management project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	-2.35
DRC[*]	Investment Plan	-2.15
	Integrated REDD+ project in the Mbuji Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani basins	- 0.29
	Improved Forested Landscape Management	-1.86
Lao PDR	Smallholder Forestry Project (Technical Assistance)	0.00
Mexico	Investment Plan	22.07

* From 2014 report

42. The methodology used to calculate the baseline varies by country and by project (see Table 7).For example, the Mexican baseline is an emission average of a historic period, while DRC and Burkina Faso baselines were calculated as the carbon stock difference between two time points (project start and project end). This difference in the calculation methodology justifies why Mexico's baseline is a positive number, and why the other baselines are negative numbers. Detailed calculations of the baselines can be found in Annex 2: GHG Emission Baseline and Target Calculations.

Table 7: Country Considerations for Theme 1.1 Baselines

FIP pilot country	Calculation considerations and status
Brazil	Brazil did not submit the GHG emission reduction baseline, considering the government of Brazil's position and the agreement achieved in 2013 in the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ under the UNFCCC (decisions 9 to 15/CP.19). The REDD+ results will be reported by the government of Brazil on a national scale, in accordance with UNFCCC decisions.
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso *Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+* (AfDB) established the baseline as the carbon stock difference that there would be within the implementation period (2013-2018). It took into account the carbon stock in the project area for the implementation period[20].
	The emission level without the project over a 5-year period is 55,368,244 – 53,019,732 = - 2.35 MtCO2e.
	The *Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF) (*IBRD) established the baseline following the same methodology.
DRC	The *Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins* (AfDB) established the baseline following the same methodology as Burkina Faso projects.

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[20] Surface covered by project: 284,655 ha. Carbon stock rate is 53 tC/ha. The reference carbon stock over 284,000 ha is 55,368,244 t CO2e in 2013. The reference scenario is established including a deforestation rate of 0.5% and 0.4% degradation rate. These rates correspond to the country's average historic rates.

Ghana	Ghana will define its baseline in the next reporting exercise.
Lao PDR	*Smallholder Forestry Project (Technical Assistance*) (IFC) established the emission baseline as zero. Lao PDR's *SUFORD-SU Project* did not submit a baseline for GHG emission reductions, as it will depend on interventions to be chosen by villagers.
Mexico	Mexico calculated the baseline with emissions from deforestation, degradation, and forest fires. The average total emissions for the 2000-2010 period for the five states is Mexico's baseline: 22.07 million tCO2e. This baseline aligns with the national REL submitted to UNFCCC in December 2014[21].

Targets

43. All FIP pilot countries are required to report the climate change mitigation potential of country actions as estimated quantities of avoided or reduced GHG emissions and removals or increase in carbon stocks that the implementation of the investment plan is able to achieve directly through its associated investments. For theme 1.1, GHG emission reductions or avoidance/enhancement of carbon stocks, there are two targets:

   - Target 1 *(project target)*: Target achieved during the implementation of the investment plan (ending with the financial closure of the last project supported under the investment plan).

   - Target 2 *(lifetime target)*: Projection of the target taking into account the lifetime of the results achieved through the implementation of the investment plan.

44. FIP pilot countries are requested to report on the project target (target 1) and lifetime target (target 2) in M tCO2e. Table 8 shows all GHG emission reduction targets submitted by FIP pilot countries.

Table 8: Theme 1.1 Targets

Countries that submitted results reports	**Target 1** – project implementation (M tCO2e)	**Target 2** – intervention lifetime (M tCO2e)
Brazil	7,779,840 (ha)	
Burkina Faso	4.1	13.8 (For 15 years)
DRC	4.2[*]	18.07[*] (For 30 years)

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[21] In December 2014, Mexico presented its Forest Reference Level proposal to the UNFCCC, and this data was adopted as a baseline for the FIP. This reference level was built using historically observed deforestation, degradation rates, forest fires, and emission factors. The national forest reference emission level was constructed using information from official sources, mainly the Land Use and Vegetation Series issued by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (1996, 2005, 2010, and 2013) and the National Forest and Soils Inventory (INFyS) produced by the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR, 2012). Mexico's baseline was reassessed for the 2015 FIP Results Report, and is therefore different to the baseline presented in the 2014 FIP Results Report. For more detailed methodological description of the approach, seehttp://unfccc.int/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/items/8414.php

Ghana	0.5[22]	3.9 (For 25 years)
Lao PDR	0.89[23]	
Mexico	2.21	

* From 2014 report

45. **GHG emission reductions. Project target (target 1):** FIP pilot countries reported the project target (target 1) in M tCO2e with the exception of Brazil, which reported total area where sustainable land management practices were adopted as a result of the investment plan.

46. Similar to what was observed in the baseline calculation, there are differences in how targets were set among FIP pilot countries (see Table 9). Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, and Lao PDR set their targets based on the expected emission reductions that each project would bring. This was done taking into account the project activities. These targets are considered "net targets," as they reflect the effective emission reductions considering the baselines[24].

Table 9: Country Considerations for Theme 1.1 Targets

FIP pilot country	Calculation considerations and status
Brazil	Target was set in hectares, considering the government of Brazil's position and the agreement achieved in 2013 in the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ under the UNFCCC (decisions 9 to 15/CP.19). The REDD+ results will be reported by the government of Brazil on a national scale, in accordance with UNFCCC decisions.
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso set target 1 at 4.1 MtCO2e (0.6 for the PGFC project and 3.5 for the PGDDF project). Emission reduction targets for the Burkina Faso investment plan were calculated adding the AfDB and IBRD project targets. The AfDB project targets have considered a discount factor of 40 percent, but those from IBRD have not. The discount factor was used in order to be conservative with assumptions and to take into account leakage and non-permanence risks.
DRC	DRC set target 1 by adding the targets from each project of the investment plan (0.95 MtCO2e[25] for the AFDB project and 3.25 MtCO2e for the IBRD led project); therefore the total is 4.2 MtCO2e. Emission reduction targets for the DRC investment plan were calculated adding the AfDB and IBRD project targets. The AfDB project targets have considered a discount factor of 30 percent, but those from IBRD have not. The discount factor was used in order to be conservative with assumptions and to take into account leakage and non-permanence risks. DRC reported in their 2014 results sheet that

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[22] Ghana submitted target 2 (lifetime target for 25 years). The CIF Administrative Unit calculated the corresponding target 1 (project target) for 5 years of project implementation, based on the document "Annexes to the Project Appraisal Report. 22 October 2013. AFDB"

[23] This takes into account the targets: 755,400 tCO2 of IFC project and 135,635 tCO2 of SUFORD-SU project

[24] These are net targets = baseline - absolute target

[25] The 2014 Results Report shows a target of – 0.95 M tCO2e. We assumed that this refers to a reduction of 0.95 M tCO2e.

	a new methodology will be developed to harmonize the calculations from these two MDBs[26].
Ghana	Ghana submitted a lifetime target (target 2) of 3.9 million tCO2e for *the Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks Project[27]*. Based on this information, the CIF Administrative Unit calculated the project target (target 1). See Annex 2: GHG Emission Baseline and Target Calculations for more detailed information about how this target was calculated. Ghana will submit their project target (target 1) before December 2015[28].
Lao PDR	Lao PDR established target 1 for the *SUFORD-SU Project* (0.135 million tCO2e) in the Project Appraisal Document's Results Framework. This target is currently under review, and will be discussed during *SUFORD-SU's* November 2015 mid-term review. The project team is preparing revised estimates based on the actual alternative livelihood and forest restoration activities to be supported by the project. *The Smallholder Forestry Project (Technical Assistance)* established a net reduction in emissions from reforestation activities over the five years of the program of 755,400 tCO2.
Mexico	Mexico established the GHG emission reduction target 1 as the 10 percent of the 22.07 million tCO2e baseline; therefore Mexico's target 1 is 2.21 million tCO2e[29].

47. **GHG emission reductions. Lifetime target (target 2):** Burkina Faso, DRC, and Ghana established the lifetime target (target 2). This target is calculated taking into account the lifetime of the results achieved through the implementation of the investment plan. However, each country uses a different timeframe for calculating this target, as shown in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Number of Years used for Target 2

FIP pilot country	Number of years used for lifetime target (target 2)
Ghana	25
Burkina Faso	15

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[26] "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". Felicien Mulenda, DRC FIP focal point. 2014 results sheet cover letter.

[27] The only project of Ghana's investment plan that was approved in the 2015 reporting period 'Engaging local communities in REDD+/Enhancing carbon stocks' project.

[28] Ghana's focal point said that they hope to provide information on target 1 before December. Providing that target depends on a study that is going to be conducted by a project and the work being done by the TTL of the World Bank coordinated FIP project in Ghana.

[29] In 2014, Mexico submitted a baseline of 3.47 MtCO2e. On December of 2014 Mexico presented its Forest Reference Level (FREL) proposal to the UNFCCC, and this data is the one adopted as a baseline for the FIP in the 2015 FIP Results Report (22.07 million tCO2e). The target was set as 10% of the corresponding baseline both in 2014 and 2015. With the baseline set in 2015 (22.07 MtCO2e), more emission reductions will be achieved (2.21 MtCO2e target), compared to a 0.347 MtCO2e target reported in 2014.

DRC*	30

* From 2014 report

48. Furthermore, DRC uses a different number of years for the investment plan calculation and for each project. The investment plan used a timeframe of 30 years; the AfDB project used 25 years and the IBRD project used 15 years. Each project selected a timeframe for the target calculation to correspond with the intervention lifetime. The lack of specific guidance and the fact that different MDBs conducted each calculation explains the disparity of the timeframes chosen.

49. The difference in the number of years considered for the project or investment plan's GHG emission reduction target limits the comparability of results among countries.

Results Achieved

50. FIP pilot countries have not yet reported the cumulative achieved results on GHG emission reductions. Mexico will submit GHG emission reductions achieved results in 2016, once the land use change data is available[30]. Lao PDR did not submit GHG emission reductions achieved results, as this data was not measured during the 2012-2014 period.

Area Covered

All FIP pilot countries reported on the area covered by their projects. The total targeted area of FIP projects approved in the 2015 reporting period is 27.3 million hectares (273,645.47 sq km), equivalent to the size of Burkina Faso, as shown in **Table 11** and

Figure 3.

Table 11: Area covered

FIP pilot countries	Area covered (ha)	%
Brazil	7,779,840	28.43
Burkina Faso	1,284,000	4.69

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[30] In 2016, the information for period 2012-2014 will be updated, once INEGI's series VI of land use and vegetation, and cycle 2 of the National Forest and Soil Inventory, are available. The same data can be extrapolated for year 5 (2016). By December of 2014, the National Monitoring, Registry and Verification System registers a progress of 68%, among its main activities: implementation of the remote sensor operational system, implementation of the biomass and carbon estimation system (with data from the National Forest and Land Inventory), a platform for storage, analysis, display and distribution of cover products and emission factors at national level, development and implementation of a registry system of reduction emissions in forestry and the proposed regulation of the MRV system.

DRC	289,750[*]	1.06
Ghana	90,000	0.33
Lao PDR	2,316,000	8.46
Mexico	15,605,957	57.03
TOTAL	27,365,547	100

*From 2014 report

Figure 3: Area Covered per Country (thousand ha)
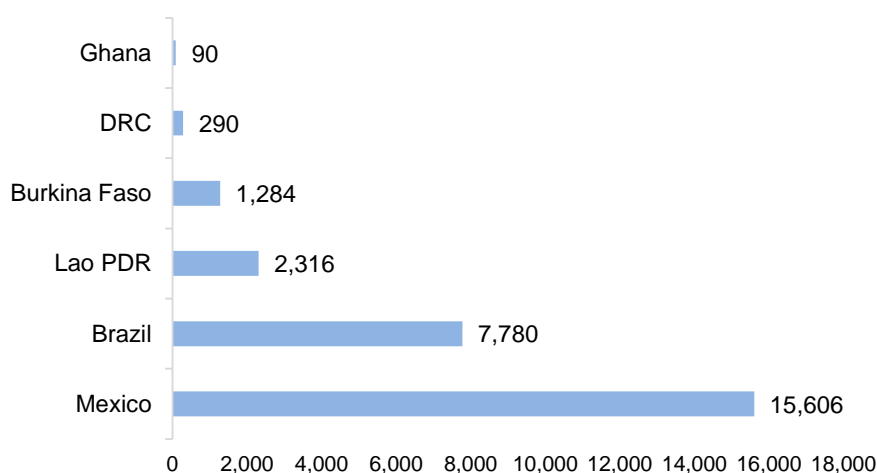
51. Brazil set the total area covered by the investment plan at approximately 7,800,000 ha. This is the total land area where sustainable land management practices will be implemented. Included in this total area, there will be 900,000 ha where sustainable land management and low carbon agriculture technologies will be adopted.

52. Lao's *SUFORD-SU* project will be implemented over 2,301,000 ha. *The Smallholder Forestry Project* will cover 15,000 ha of sustainably managed land, consisting of plantations and agricultural crops.

53. In the 2015 report, Mexico established the area covered by the investment plan at 15,605,957 ha[31].

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[31] In 2014, Mexico established the area covered by the Investment Plan at 12,437,937 ha. (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 GHG emissions was not gathered at the time of the 2014 report submission.

Box 2: Mexico's Area Covered per State

Mexico's FIP investment plan covers on average 50 percent of each state's total surface.

State	Total state area (ha)	Investment plan covered area (ha)	% of land covered by investment plan
Jalisco	8,079,900	3,334,867	41.27
Campeche	5,792,400	4,330,999	74.77
Yucatan	4,337,900	1,457,429	33.60
Quintana Roo	5,021,200	3,314,642	66.01
Oaxaca	9,395,200	3,168,020	33.72

54. Comparing GHG emission reductions with the area covered by each FIP pilot country in the 2015 reporting period, the three African countries present the highest carbon targets per hectare: Burkina Faso, 3.19 M tCO2e/M ha, Ghana, 5.56 M tCO2e/M ha, and DRC 14.50 M tCO2e/M ha (see **Figure 4**).

Figure 4: GHG Emission Reductions per Area Covered (MtCO2e/ M ha)
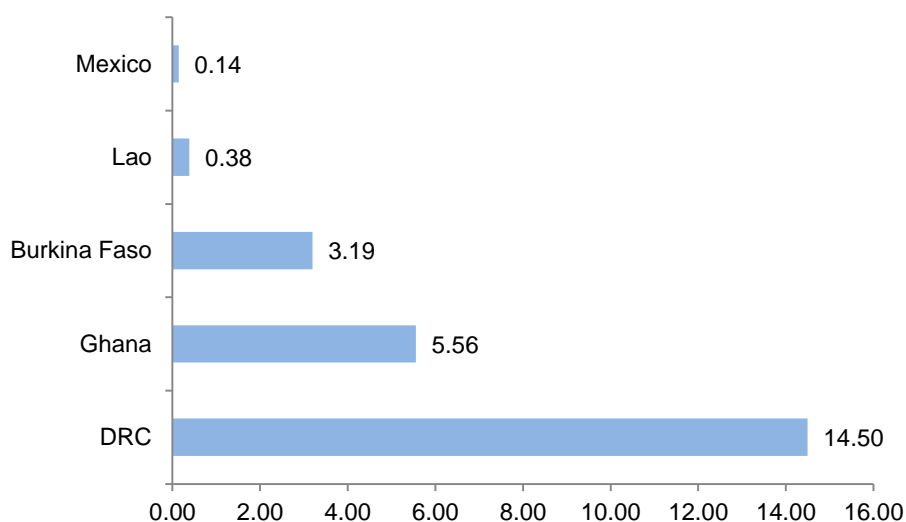
55. Table 12 summarizes all reported information for theme 1.1 GHG emission reductions or avoidance/enhancement of carbon stocks by all FIP pilot countries.

Table 12: Theme 1.1 Baselines and targets in 2014 and 2015 reports

Theme 1.1 GHG emission reductions or avoidance / enhancement of carbon stocks								
	Baseline (MtCO2e)		**Target 1** – project implementation- **(MtCO2e)**		**Target 2** – intervention lifetime- **(MtCO2e)**		**Area covered** (ha)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Brazil	-	-	-	Total Land area where sustainable land management practices: 7,779,840 (ha)	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	- 50.7 (-2.35 AFDB[32]; -48.33 IBRD[33])	- 50.7 (-2.35 AFDB; -48.33 IBRD)	4.1 (0.6 AFDB; 3.5 IBRD)	4.1 (0.6 AFDB; 3.5 IBRD)	13.8 (2.7 AFDB + 11.1 IBRD over 15 years)	13.8 (2.7 AFDB + 11.1 IBRD over 15 years)	1,285,000	1,284,000
DRC	AFDB[34]: - 0.29; IBRD[35]: -1.86	-	AFDB: 0.95; IBRD: 3.25	-	18.07 (IP for 30 years) AFDB: 4.00 (for 25 years) IBRD: 16,085,524 (for 15 years)	-	IP: 289,750 AFDB: 10,500 IBRD: 20,000	-
Ghana[36]		tbd		tbd		3.9		90,000
Lao PDR	-	tbd	-	IBRD[37]: 0.135[38] IFC[39]: 0.755	-			IBRD: 2,301,000 IFC: 15,000
Mexico	3.47	22.07	0.347	2.21	-	-	12,437,937	15,605,957

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[32] AFDB project. Gazetted forests participatory management project for REDD+.

[33] IBRD project. Decentralized forest and woodland management.

[34] AFDB project. Integrated REDD+ project in the Mbuji Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani basins

[35] IBRD project. DRC Improved forested landscape management

[36] This target corresponds to the Ghana's only project Ghana's approved in the 2015 reporting period 'Engaging local communities in REDD+/Enhancing carbon stocks' project.

[37] IBRD project. Scaling-Up participatory sustainable forest management (PSFM or SUFORD-SU).

[38] This target is currently under review, and will be discussed during SUFORD-SU's upcoming Mid-Term Review, in November 2015.

[39] IFC project. Smallholder forestry project (Technical Assistance).

4.2.2 Theme 1.2 Livelihood Co-benefits

56. Theme 1.2, livelihood co-benefits, refers to any monetary or non-monetary benefits[40] received by beneficiaries as a result of activities associated with FIP-supported projects and programs.There is only one target, which is set at the time of the MDB approval of the investment plan.
57. FIP projects are expected to improve the economic and social well-being of the intended beneficiaries. Livelihood co-benefits refer to any monetary or non-monetary benefits[41] received by beneficiaries as a result of activities associated with FIP-supported projects and programs. These may relate to improvements in income, employment, entrepreneurship, access to finance, education, health, and any other relevant benefits flowing from FIP investments.

58. Each FIP country is requested to describe key monetary and non-monetary benefits received by beneficiaries through FIP interventions. FIP pilot countries are requested to submit baselines, targets, and achieved results for the livelihood co-benefits. Units used for this theme should be expressed in number of beneficiaries or number of households.

59. FIP pilot countries are required to develop their own specific indicators for this reporting theme, and report the targets and achieved results based on these indicators. See a summary of all provided indicators on Table 15.

60. Information for reporting theme 1.2 has been submitted per investment plan and/or per project. The following information appears per project, as it is most accurate. Only submitted data for projects approved in the 2015 reporting period were considered.

61. Livelihood co-benefits targets were submitted in different units (e.g., number of enterprises, number of woodlots, number of hectares) for several projects, as shown in Table 15. Only targets referring to number of people (beneficiaries) have been considered for this report.

Baselines

62. Only Lao PDR (*SUFORD-SU project*) and Mexico reported baselines for livelihood co-benefits different to zero, as shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Theme 1.2 Livelihood Co-benefits. Baselines

Country	Number of beneficiaries
Brazil	0
Burkina Faso	Not reported
DRC	0[*]
Ghana	0

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[40] These monetary and non-monetary benefits may relate to improvements in income, employment, entrepreneurship, access to finance, education, health, and any other relevant benefits flowing from FIP investments.
[41] These monetary and non-monetary benefits may relate to improvements concerning income, employment, entrepreneurship, access to finance, education, health and any other relevant benefits flowing from FIP investments.

27

| Lao PDR (SUFORD-SU) | 309,000 |
| Mexico | 4,485 |

* From 2014 report

63. Lao PDR's baseline for theme 1.2 (309,000 beneficiaries) was established taking into account the number of people who already benefitted from the two previous projects that were implemented, SUFORD (2003-2008) and SUFORD-AF[42] (2009-2012). These beneficiaries had received village livelihood development grants and shares of timber harvest revenues in the past (2012 and prior). The current FIP project is "scaling up" the past approach to cover a wider area and additional beneficiaries and incorporate new elements, such as forest landscape management and village forestry[43].

64. Lao PDR also provided a baseline (157,000 , included in the 309,000 baseline) for the number of forest-ethnic minority people that have already benefitted from the two previous SUFORD projects, which finished their implementation in 2012 (see **Table 14**).

Table 14: Lao PDR's livelihood co-benefits indicators and baseline

Lao PDR's livelihood co-benefits indicators	Baseline (number of beneficiaries)
People in forest and adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forest	309,000 (from two previous projects)
People in forest and adjacent community with increased monetary/non-monetary benefits from the forest-ethnic minority peoples	157,000 (from two previous projects)

65. Mexico reported theme 1.2 for each project of the investment plan. As the results sheet explains: "Since all investment plan projects differ on their respective measurement unit, investment plan level indicators will be available only after an ex-post analysis."

66. Mexico established a baseline for the *Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project* as 25 ejidos. This baseline corresponds to the support provided by CONAFOR's special projects to 25 ejidos in 2011 (before the FIP) in Jalisco. The support received by these 25 ejidos was provided through CONAFOR special projects, consisting of the following services: 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, and forest cultivation for wood use.

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[42] SUFORD Additional Funding

[43] These baselines at the start of the current project are established in the World Bank Project Appraisal Document's Results Framework, which is part of the legal covenant between the Bank and the Government of Lao PDR for the project.

67. These 25 ejidos continue to be supported through the FIP (starting in 2012), and are part of the reported livelihood co-benefits target.

68. The average number of beneficiaries per ejido in the country is 179.4[44]. The CIF Administrative Unit converted the 25 ejidos into 4,485 beneficiaries, as shown in Annex 1: Livelihood Co-benefits Calculations".

Project/program title: Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project	Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2015. Cumulative since project approved by IBRD
Indicator 1: Number of *ejidos* and communities[45] benefited by CONAFOR's Special Programs.	25	536	470
Number of beneficiaries	4,485	96,158.4	84,318

69. Burkina Faso will establish the baseline for theme 1.2, Livelihood co-benefits, once the Method Accelerated by Participative Research socioeconomic diagnosis is completed.

70. Other FIP pilot countries reported their livelihood co-benefits' baseline as zero.

Targets

71. All countries, except for DRC reported livelihood co-benefits targets. The total target of FIP livelihood co-benefits beneficiaries is 671,382, equivalent to the population of Montenegro. This number is expected to increase once additional projects are approved by MDBs. With projects approved in 2015, the total number of beneficiaries is expected to increase in the next reporting period by at least 157,571 people[46].

72. **Table 15** shows the livelihood co-benefits targets and indicators per country and project. Data in light grey, followed by "not applicable" refers to information submitted by FIP pilot countries in units different to number of beneficiaries. This data was not considered for the country total target, as it is not possible to aggregate it with other data represented as number of beneficiaries.

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[44] Censo Ejidal. See document CA2007_18_12. Total number of ejidatarios, comuneros y posesionarios in Mexico: 5,653,637. Total number of ejidos in Mexico: 31,514. Therefore, average number of beneficiaries per ejido: 179.4. CONAFOR

[45] Currently, an indicator to provide information in terms of beneficiaries or households is yet to be defined.

[46] From information submitted by focal points: Brazil's project**:** *Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands* (based upon the CAR) - to be approved in 2015- will benefit 70,071 people. These beneficiaries will be landholders who will have access to finance. Ghana's project *Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes* was approved in February 2015. This project targets 87,500 people in forest and adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forest and climate-smart agriculture.

Table 15: Theme 1.2 Livelihood Co-benefits. Targets

FIP pilot country	Projects	Indicator	**Targets** (number of beneficiaries)
Brazil	Sustainable production in areas converted to agricultural use (based upon the ABC plan)	Number of people attending training courses on Low Carbon Agriculture technologies	12,000
		Number of people attending the Field Days at the Technical Reference Units	6,000
	Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources	Number of people trained in skills and techniques related to the National Forest Inventory	260
Brazil total			18,260
Burkina Faso	Decentralized forest and woodland management (PGDDF)	Number of people who increased their economic or non-economic income from forests	250,000
		Number of small and medium sized enterprises supported by the project	320 (Not applicable)
	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	Number of people benefitting from new jobs	4,500
		Number of people trained by the project framework	4,480
		Number of small and medium sized enterprises supported by the project	180 (Not applicable)
Burkina Faso total			258,980

DRC	Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (IFLMP)	Number of people in forest or forest-adjacent rural communities with increased monetary/non-monetary income over time	120,000
		Number of sectors/chiefdoms with performance-based incentives	50 (Not applicable)
		Number of participants present at consultation activities during project implementation	30,000 (Not applicable)
		Number of ACCES-compliant cookstoves delivered to the Kinshasa market	70,000 (Not applicable)
		Number of structures reinforced in the improved cookstoves sector (project indicator)	7 (Not applicable)
	Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi-Kananga and Kisangani Basins (PIREDD MBKIS)	Family livelihoods improve by at least 50 percent for women/head of households and youth	20,000
		Number of people attending educational and training opportunities for improved forestry resources, forest landscape management and agro-forestry, etc. (project indicator)	3,550
		Number of social and community infrastructures created and operating in year 3 (80 percent women and 20 percent youth)	70 (Not applicable)
		Number of people with new employment opportunities, such as with non-timber forest products.	20,000
DRC total			163,550
Ghana[47]	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks	Number of Communal Managed enterprises supported by the project (Number).	10 (Not applicable)

[47] Ghana included the three projects under the investment plan in the 2015 results sheet. Only the "Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks" project was approved in the reporting period. Hence, the information submitted for this project was the only one that was taken into account for the 2015 Results Report.

		Number of ha of woodlots for fuel planted to support livelihood of fringe communities (Ha)	1,200 (Not applicable)
Ghana total			0
Lao PDR	Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable forest Management (SUPSFM, otherwise known as SUFORD-SU).	People in forest and adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forest (Total)	115,000[*]
	Smallholder Forestry Project (Technical Assistance)	People trained in sustainable forest and agriculture business practices and participatory community engagement	15,000
Lao PDR total			130,000
Mexico	Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project	Number of ejido members who benefited from CONAFOR's special programs[48]	96,158
	Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes.	Number of people benefitting from low carbon projects financed in forest landscapes.	1,984
		Land Coverage where a low carbon strategy is implemented to avoid deforestation and improve carbon capture	188,400 ha (Not applicable)
	Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejido.	Direct beneficiaries with their incomes increased	2,450
		EFCs with their incomes increased by productive activities that decrease forest pressure	30 (Not applicable)
Mexico total			100,592
TOTAL			671,382

* Net targets

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[48] Reported by CONAFOR: Number of *ejidos* and communities[48] benefited by CONAFOR's Special Programs: 536. Conversion from number of ejidos to number to ejido members is explained in Annex 1.

73. Burkina Faso will establish targets for other livelihood co-benefit indicators at the investment plan level. This will be done once the Method Accelerated by Participative Research diagnostic of the reference situation is finalized.

74. Ghana's approved project during the 2015 reporting period, *Engaging Local Communities in REDD+*, reported targets in units different to number of beneficiaries (number of communal managed enterprises and number of ha of woodlots). Hence, the livelihood co-benefit target for Ghana was not considered.

75. For Lao PDR's *SUFORD-SU project,* a 'net target' was calculated as: Net target = Expected results with project (target) – Expected results without project (baseline). Annex 1: Livelihood Co-benefits Calculations shows how this net target was calculated. The project also included an indicator specific for ethnic minority people (included in the total target of 0.424 million), as shown in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Lao PDR. SUFORD-SU. Ethnic Minority People Target

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Results achieved
People in forest and adjacent community with increased monetary/non-monetary benefits from the forest - ethnic minority peoples (PDO Indicator 3b)	157,000	237,000	157,000

76. For Mexico, a net target was not calculated, as the 25 ejidos (baseline) continue to receive livelihood co-benefits through the FIP[49]. The CIF Administrative Unit converted targets and cumulative achievements for *the Mexico Forests and Cimate Change Project* from number of ejidos into number of beneficiaries, following the methodology previously explained for the baseline (see Annex 1: Livelihood Co-benefits Calculations).

77. **Figure 5** shows that two African countries have the highest number of targeted beneficiaries: Burkina Faso (258,980), followed by DRC (163,550).

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[49] The difference between Mexico and Lao PDR baseline is: Lao PDR 309,000 beneficiaries have been supported by two previous projects. They have been taken into account in the target, but they do not continue to be supported by SUFORD-SU. Mexico's baseline (25 ejidos) continues to be supported by the FIP.

Figure 5: Number of Targeted Livelihood Co-benefits Beneficiaries per Country
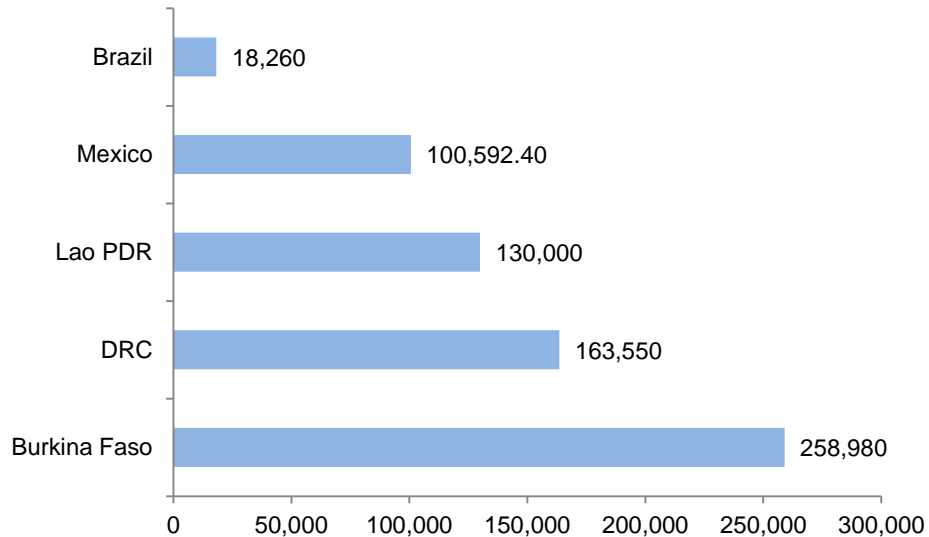
Results Achieved

78. Lao PDR and Mexico reported results achieved in 2015 (number of livelihood beneficiaries).

79. In Lao PDR's case, the reported results achieved refers to the people who benefitted from the previous two SUFORD projects, which was also reported as the baseline. These beneficiaries received village livelihood development grants and shares of timber harvest revenues in the past (2012 and prior).

80. Since the FIP support to *SUFORD-SU* started in late 2013, the additional beneficiaries under the project (115,000) have not yet received any timber harvest revenues, village development grants or forest restoration grants. *SUFORD-SU* has been working with over 670 villages, to prepare community action plans and village livelihood development grants. Financial benefits from alternative, forest-related income-generating activities will only begin once the villages receive their grants and commence these activities. Currently there is a timber-logging ban, so villages are not receiving a share of timber sales revenues. In 2016, logging is expected to resume, and thus the share of timber harvest revenues will flow to the villagers. Village livelihood development grants and forest restoration grants will begin to be disbursed. Other village livelihood development activities will be ongoing.

81. Mexico reported that 470 ejidos (equivalent to 84,318 beneficiaries) have already received benefits from the FIP. This refers to the beneficiaries of Mexico's investment plan between the years 2012 and 2014 who received technical support[50].

4.3   Results: Category 2 'Other Relevant Co-benefit Themes'

82. Themes under category 2 must be reported if considered relevant to the investment plan. The reporting themes under this category are:

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

83. This category was not included in the 2014 reports submitted by FIP pilot countries, as projects had not yet started their implementation. 2015 is the first year that FIP pilot countries are requested to report category 2. **Table 17** summarizes the themes reported by each FIP pilot country.

84. Reporting themes in category 2 require a qualitative assessment of FIP contributions. The criteria on the scorecard are evaluated using a scale from 0 to 10.

Table 17: FIP pilot countries reporting category 2

FIP pilot country	Reported category 2?	Themes reported
Brazil	No	
Burkina Faso	Yes	Theme reported: 2.2. All themes will be reported when project activities start and data is available
DRC	No[*]	
Ghana	No	Ghana will report next year on themes 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4
Lao PDR	Yes	Themes reported: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4
Mexico	Yes	Themes reported: 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4

* From 2014 Results Report

4.3.1   Brazil

85. Brazil did not report category 2 in 2015.

4.3.2   Burkina Faso

86. Burkina Faso did not score indicators of category 2, as activities only started in 2015 (after the reporting period). Only three indicators of the governance section were evaluated based on the work done at the

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[50] 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, and forest cultivation for wood use.

launch phase. Burkina Faso will report on all themes of category 2 once activities start and data is available. Burkina Faso indicated that it will be difficult to report contributions to category 2 reporting themes on an annual basis. The results from the national MRV system are expected to be ready at the end of the program (in 2018).

4.3.3   Ghana

87. Ghana will report on the theme 2.1 "Biodiversity and other environmental services", theme 2.3 "Tenure, rights and access" and on theme 2.4 "Capacity development" in the next reporting exercise. The 2015 report did not include this, as activities had not yet started in the reporting period.

4.3.4   Lao PDR

88. Lao PDR (SUFORD-SU) reported all themes under category 2 for progress achieved as of December 31, 2014. Lao PDR added information about how each indicator will be reported, considering the relevant activities and Project Appraisal document (PAD) intermediate results. Lao PDR developed specific scoring criteria for category 2 indicators. Further progress will be reported in future reports. Here is a summary of Lao PDR's information for the category 2 indicators:

89. *Biodiversity and other environmental services.* Lao PDR scored a 3 out of 10[51] for the project contribution to reducing the loss of habitats and other environmental services. The key contributions are:

   - Work on forest management planning includes provisions for high-conservation value forests, stream buffer zones, protection of steep slopes, etc.
   - Existence of PFA designation and law enforcement may help to protect biodiversity within PFAs.
   - Work beginning on forest landscape management, and ideas of corridors to link forests.
   - More public awareness-raising and community education on responsibilities under law to protect biodiversity.

90. *Governance*. The scores showing the two indicators where more progress has been made are:

   - 7 out of 10 for the project contribution to the existence and adequacy of safeguards against social and environmental harm from forest related policies and activities.
   - 6 out of 10 for the project contribution to ensure that stakeholder processes allow the participation of marginalized or vulnerable groups (including women) such as indigenous/traditional groups in forest-related decision-making processes.

     The key contributions in terms of forest governance are greater participation of stakeholders, especially villagers, in participatory sustainable forest management and support to forest and wildlife law enforcement. The big challenge is increasing Lao PDR's "culture of compliance" in its society. Opportunities exist through continued stakeholder participation, information, training, improving transparency, and law enforcement.

91. *Tenure, rights, and access.* Lao PDR scored a 2 out of 10 for the *SUFORD-SU* contribution to establishing measures and mechanisms, which ensure the tenure security of forest owners and rights-holders. Key

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[51] Where 0 is the lowest score and 10 is the highest.

contributions of SUFORD-SU in land tenure encompass work begun on clarifying communal tenure rights, such that villages could obtain communal title to village forests. A major challenge is that work on tenure, rights, and access is a lengthy process, and linked with larger issues, such as revision of the land policy and land law.

92. *Capacity development.* Lao PDR's most important contribution to capacity development is through improved cross-sectoral coordination, networking and cooperation, rated 6 out of 10.

4.3.5 Mexico

93. Mexico reported all themes under category 2 except for theme 2.3, Tenure, rights and access, as it is not one of the objectives of their investment plan. Information about the sources of verification is available in the comment section of each relevant category of the result sheets. Mexico also developed specific scoring criteria for each indicator during the scoring workshop. Here is a summary of Mexico's information for the category 2 indicators:

94. *Biodiversity and other environmental services.* The scores showing the two indicators where more progress has been made are:
    - 6 out of 10 for FIP's contribution to reducing the loss of habitats and other environmental services
    - 6 out of 10 for FIP's contribution to improving environmental services associated with forests and forest landscapes

    The key contributions are the increase in the number of projects and surface under the active conservation scheme of the Environmental Services Payment Program, on specific regions with high deforestation risk, as well as water body protection, which are not covered by the national program. However, it would be necessary to combine efforts to have a biodiversity monitoring system at both national and local level.

95. *Governance.* The scores showing the four indicators where more progress has been made are:
    - 8 out of 10 for FIP's contribution to ensure that stakeholder processes allow the participation of marginalized or vulnerable groups (including women) in forest-related decision-making processes.
    - 8 out of 10 for FIP's contribution to improving the quality of decision making of forest management
    - 7 out of 10 for FIP's contribution to the development of legal and regulatory frameworks on forests
    - 7 out of 10 for FIP's contribution to FIP helping to make forest policies consistent with national policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

      The FIP key contributions to improving forest governance have been the promotion of processes for diversification of territorial agents. These can contribute to a multi-scale capacity development within the territorial unit, as well as to enhance trust, transparency and leadership mechanisms for agents and technical consultants. The FIP seeks to back up the establishment of Public Agents for Territorial Development (APDT) to promote a broader integration at the landscape level.

96. *Capacity building.* The scores showing the two indicators where more progress has been made are:
    - 7 out of 10 for FIP's contribution to enhancing institutional capabilities to develop and implement forest and forest-relevant policies at the national, regional and local level.
    - 7 out of 10 for FIP's contribution to increasing the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in forest and landscape management.

The MRV design and implementation process strengthened CONAFOR's capacities by improving geographic information, remote sensing and analysis of the National Forest Inventory.

4.4   Results: Category 3 'Elements for Narrative'

97. FIP pilot countries are requested to report on category 3 if it applies to the investment plan and if data is available. The reporting narratives included in this category are:

- Narrative 3.1: Theory of change and assumptions.
- Narrative 3.2: Contribution to national REDD+ and other national development strategies and uptake of FIP approaches.
- Narrative 3.3: Support received from other partners including the private sector.
- Narrative 3.4: Link of Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) to FIP investments (government's point of view).
- Narrative 3.5: If applicable: highlights/showcases (example of a particular outstanding achievement if available).

98. DRC (reporting in 2014) did not include category 3 in their submissions. **Table 18** shows the FIP pilot countries that reported on category 3 and the narratives they included.

Table 18: FIP Pilot Countries Reporting on Category 3

FIP pilot country	Reported category 3?	Narratives reported
Brazil	Yes	Narrative 3.1
Burkina Faso	Yes	Narratives 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4. The report mentions that it is too early to report on narrative 3.5 'highlights/showcases'.
DRC	No[*]	
Ghana	No	Narrative 3.1. Narratives 3.2 and 3.4 will be included in the next report.
Lao PDR	Yes	Narratives 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5.
Mexico	Yes	Themes reported: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4

* From 2014 Results Report

4.5   Efficiency of Resources

99. This section analyzes each pilot country's investment plan[52] funding compared to the established FIP targets for theme 1.1, GHG emission reduction, and theme 1.2, livelihood beneficiaries. While analysis may shed light on how the FIP funding is expected to be most efficient, caveats exist especially when comparing results between countries. FIP pilot countries have calculated their targets using different methodologies. This is especially the case for GHG emission baselines and targets.

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[52] Indonesia and Peru were not considered, as their projects were not approved by MDBs during the 2015 reporting year.

100.   **Table 19** summarizes the information collected for funding and targets, and the data used for the efficiency of resources analysis.

Table 19: Efficiency of Resources

	Brazil	Burkina Faso	DRC	Ghana	Lao PDR	Mexico
Endorsed funding (million USD)	27.25	30.00	60.00	10.00	16.61	59.99
Endorsed funding (USD)	27,250,000	30,000,000	60,000,000	10,000,000	16,606,641.75	59,994,344
Theme 1.1 Target 1 (MtCO2e)		4.10	4.20	0.52	0.89	2.21
Endorsed funding/expected ER[53] (M USD/MtCO2e)		7.32	14.29	19.17	18.65	27.18
Theme 1.1. Land (ha)	7,779,840	1,284,000	289,750	90,000	2,315,000	15,605,957
Endorsed funding/area covered (USD/ha)	3.50	22	207	111	7	4
Theme 1.2 Number of beneficiaries for co-benefits	88,331	258,980			130,000	100,592
Endorsed funding /Number of beneficiaries (USD/beneficiary)	308.50	115.84			127.74	596.41

101. Burkina Faso is the country with the second highest GHG emission reduction target (4.1 M tCO2e), and as shown in **Figure 6**, it also has the most efficient resources use in terms of GHG emission reduction

[53] ER: emissions reductions

target (7.32 M USD/M tCO2e). Investment plans in two Latin American countries, Mexico (15,605,957 ha) and Brazil (7,779,840 ha), have the largest target areas covered. These two countries show the most efficient use of resources in terms of area covered by the program (Mexico 4 USD/ha and Brazil 3.5 USD/ha), as shown in **Figure 7**.

Figure 6: Endorsed Funding (USD M) / Expected ER (MtCO2e)
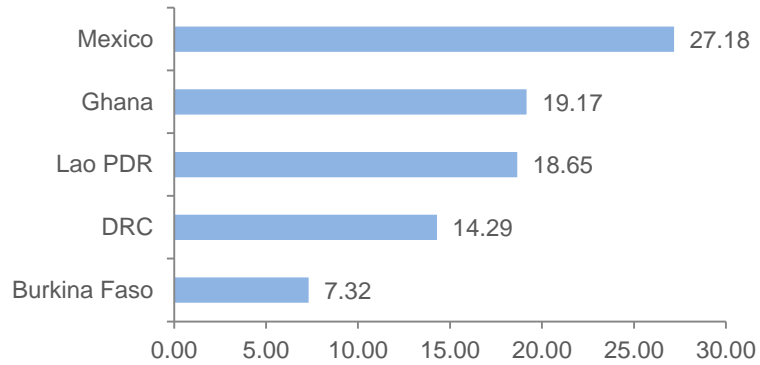
Figure 7: Endorsed Funding / Area Covered (USD M/ha)
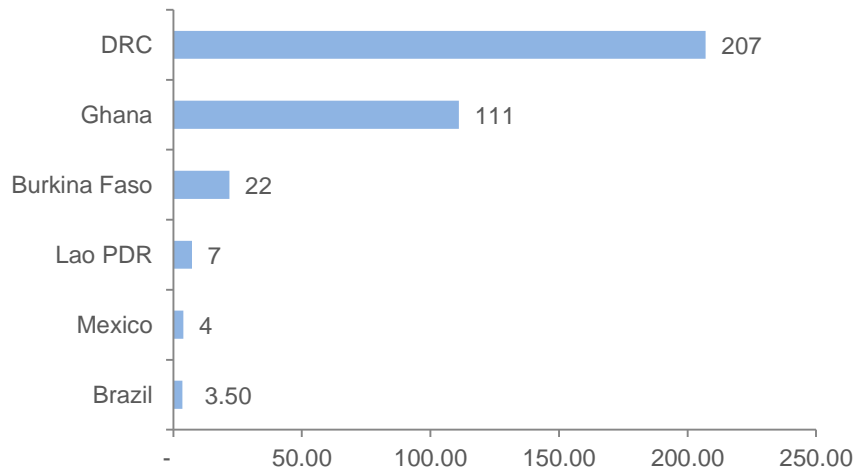
102.   The analysis of livelihood co-benefits beneficiaries was done taking into account only four FIP pilot countries that reported these targets. As shown in **Figure 8**, Mexico is the country with highest funding per beneficiary (596 USD/beneficiary). This might change in the 2016 reporting period when Mexico submits the livelihood co-beneficiaries targets in number of people.

Figure 8: Endorsed Funding (USD M) / Number of Beneficiaries
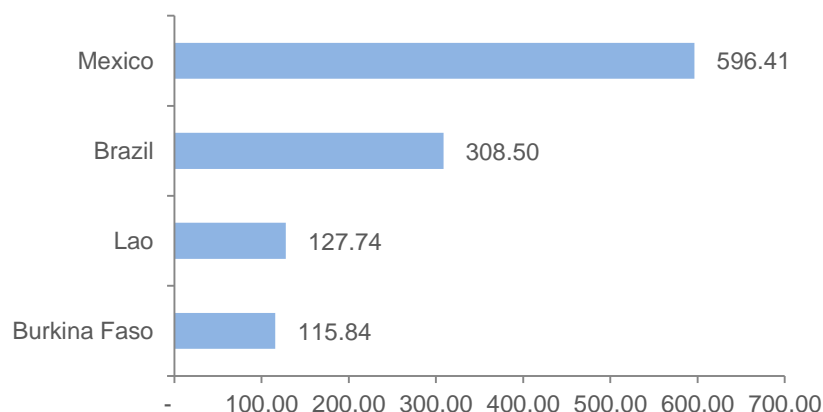
4.6   Results on gender mainstreaming

Gender Review of Portfolio

103.   A full portfolio review was undertaken in 2015 across all four CIF programs at investment plan (IP) and project levels to identify baseline and program progress figures on gender "quality at entry" at design stage. Presence of three "scorecard" indicators was reviewed in each IP and project: a) sector-specific gender analysis; b) gender-disaggregated indicators; and c) women-specific activities. The portfolio was analyzed in relation to two different time periods: from inception in 2008 until December 31, 2014; and the most recent period under review July 1-December 31, 2014. Baseline figures as of June 30, 2014 were identified to allow for analysis of program performance on gender over time.

104.   Historically, FIP performed least well among SCF programs at both IP and project levels in terms of presence of gender analysis. However, FIP performance on this and other gender indicators in the July 1-December 31, 2014 period improved, with the FIP projects approved in this period scoring positively on all three indicators. Key findings include the following:

- For the portfolio as a whole, 50 percent of FIP investment plans and 29 percent of projects since inception to December 31, 2014 had sector-specific gender analysis, compared to SCF averages of 60 percent and 35 percent respectively.[54]
- Three-quarters of investment plans since inception hosted gender-disaggregated indicators. However, the figure dropped to just 35 percent at the project level.

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[54] Figures reported under items a) through c) are for the portfolios from inception through December 31, 2014.

- 53 percent of FIP projects and 13 percent of FIP investment plans since inception host women-specific activities.
- The FIP projects approved during July 1-December 31, 2014[55] scored positively regarding presence of gender analysis, women-specific activities, and gender-disaggregated indicators. Thus compared to June 30, 2014 baselines of 25 percent, 50 percent, and 31 percent respectively on these indicators for the FIP project portfolio as a whole, the period-specific performance of projects approved July 1- December 31, 2014 was 100 percent on all three indicators.

105.   The Pilot Countries Meeting in Kinshasa (July, 2015)also included discussions on FIP Mexico which has explicitly sought to improve gender-responsive forest governance in line with national goals[56].

Box 3 FIP Mexico - "Mexico's Forests and Climate Change" and "Support for Forest-Related Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSME) in Ejido" Projects

Mexico's forest policies are highly oriented towards timber production, and support to male land owners and tenants. Few women own forest resources, though they participate widely in non-timber forest activities. Women rarely hold leadership roles at the community level, especially in formal positions related to forest management. Mexico aims in its National Development Plan of 2013-18 to enhance its development through 'gender equitable approaches that guarantee equality of opportunity among men and women'. This includes special activities by states to guarantee women's rights and avoid gender exclusion and discrimination.

Through the "Mexico's Forests and Climate Change" Project, the National Forestry Commission of Mexico (CONAFOR) seeks to increase women's participation in forest management by reducing institutional and social barriers, and incorporating a gender perspective in agency planning, budgeting and monitoring processes. Specific activities include: high-level conference on gender and forestry; regional workshops to sensitize technical and operational staff; and a National Forum with women foresters and women forest producers to share experience and expand participation in decision-making (with knowledge exchanges among female community leaders in forestry; research on women's activities in forest ecosystems; and technical support and training).

In parallel, the MSME project includes specific benchmarks for improving gender equity in forestry as a result of project interventions, and aims to ensure that the administrative and business activities of women in community-forest enterprises are recognized and compensated; that women can equitably access forest credit products; and that outcome and impact indicators are gender-disaggregated.

Persistent challenges to date in advancing women's role in the forestry sector have included low levels of land ownership among rural women; and the need for gender-sensitive forest law reform, and fuller inclusion of non-timber activities benefiting women into an integrated forest policy.

Gender-Disaggregated Indicators

106.   By design, FIP pilot countries report on mandatory Category 1 themes (akin to Core indicators) and Category 2 Co-Benefit themes (where these align with investment plan themes). Countries have some flexibility to identify their preferred indicators. Overall, CIF-mandated FIP results indicators are still not well disaggregated by gender, with fewer requirements for gender-disaggregation compared to other CIF programs. FIP pilot countries are encouraged to report gender-disaggregated data only for "Theme

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[55] No FIP IP was approved in the July 1-December 31, 2014 period.

[56] Berenice Hernandez, FIP Sub-Committee Co-Chair, presented case study in box 4.

1.2 Livelihood co-benefits". Results reported by FIP pilot countries in this theme for the 2015 FIP Results Reports are shown below:

Gender Disaggregated Indicators for Theme 1.2 Livelihood Co-benefits

107.   Burkina Faso, Ghana, Lao PDR, and Mexico provided some indicators for livelihood co-benefit targets disaggregated by gender. Gender disaggregated data was only reported for some indicators, as shown in **Table 20**. Based on this information, an estimated 38 percent of the livelihood beneficiaries will be women, and 62 percent will be men.

Table 20: Livelihood co-beneficiaries targets by gender

FIP pilot country	Indicator	Target number of women	Target number of men
Burkina Faso	Number of people who increased their economic or non-economic income from forests	85,000	165,000
	Number of people benefitting from new jobs	2,250	2,250
	Number of people trained by the project framework	2,240	2,240
Lao PDR	Indicator 1: People in forest and adjacent community with increased monetary/non-monetary benefits from the forest (PAD Project Development Indicators 3 and 3a)	53,000	62,000
Mexico	Direct beneficiaries with their incomes increased[57]	618	3,816
Total		143,108	235,306

108.   DRC established indicator 2 as "Number of women and girls in forest or forest-adjacent rural communities with increased monetary/non-monetary income over time (FIP Toolkit indicator): 40,000." DRC's investment plan is expected to provide livelihood co-benefits to 120,000[58] people. Therefore, DRC's expected livelihood co-benefits for women are 33 percent of the total.

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[57] Project: Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejido. Indicator 1: Direct beneficiaries with their incomes increased, 450 women, and 2000 men. Project: Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes: To December, 2014, 20 projects have been identified as a possibility to receive FIP financing on the states of Jalisco, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo y Yucatán, of which 17, showed interest to participate. This would benefit 1,984 habitants, 168 women and 1,816 men.

[58] Indicator 1: Number of people in forest or forest-adjacent rural communities with increased monetary/non-monetary income over time (FIP Toolkit indicator): 120,000. See **Table 15**.

109. Mexico established that the project *Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes* would benefit 168 women and 1,816 men. The project *Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejido* would benefit 2,000 men and 450 women.

110. From the reported data, Mexico has the highest gender imbalance in number of targeted beneficiaries. In this case, the targeted number of women is 14 percent and of men is 86 percent, as shown in **Table 21**.

Table 21: Livelihood Co-beneficiaries Targets by Gender

	Total target number of women	Total target number of men	% Target number of women	% Target number of men
Burkina Faso	89,490	169,490	34.55	65.45
Lao PDR[59]	53,000	62,000	46.09	53.91
Mexico	618	3,816	13.94	86.06

111. The information disaggregated by gender is very limited, so it is not yet possible to draw conclusions for the FIP global impact.

[59] This baseline data by gender is being reassessed

Box 4: Gender Distribution in Previous Projects in Lao PDR

Lao PDR reported livelihood co-benefit achieved results for the two previous SUFORD projects (not included in the FIP projects) disaggregated by gender. Through these two projects, 53 percent of men and 47 percent of women benefitted from increased monetary and non-monetary benefits from the forest.

Box 5 Burkina Faso Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+

FIP projects have gender reflected in their project development objective (PDO) in 29% of cases across the portfolio. The *Burkina Faso Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+* seeks to improve women's access to economic opportunities and voice and agency. Right from the Project Development Objective (PDO) itself, this project emphasizes "improved land use planning and economic activities around forest and woodland resources, with particular emphasis on the participation of women, who are the main actors in the exploitation of non-timber forest resources."

The project is designed to reduce gender inequalities through various measures, including participation of women in project implementation through forest management groups. Ten platforms with women will be set up for development of non-wood products, along with the organization and training of 90 women's groups; training of 1,000 women in product development and management (forest product collection, processing and storage, marketing, leadership); and dissemination of 2,000 improved cookstoves. Employment opportunities for women are envisioned during construction and operation phases of infrastructure development. Integration of a gender component for technical services and with local authorities is also planned. Overall, the project aims to encourage women's full participation in decision-making bodies on forest management.

5   Reporting Issues and Challenges

5.1   Quality of Reporting

112.   FIP pilot country 2015 results reporting submissions were generally self-explanatory and detailed. Qualitative data used for the scoring cards and the narrative elements was complete and easy to follow. In some cases, quantitative data was difficult to analyze due to differing units of measure and calculation methodologies. Based on the information submitted by pilot countries for the 2015 Results Report, a number of issues were noted by theme.

5.1.1   Reporting Issues on Theme 1.1: GHG emission reductions or avoidance/enhancement of carbon stocks

113.   Baseline calculations submitted by Burkina Faso, DRC, and Mexico were calculated using different methodologies. Brazil, Ghana, and Lao PDR should still submit the GHG emissions baselines. Without these baselines, determining the FIP global impact is not possible.

114.   All countries reported the GHG reduction targets in millions of tons CO2e, except for Brazil, which only submitted the area targeted in hectares.

115.   Methods for establishing GHG emission reduction targets were not standardized, making comparability of results challenging. For example, in DRC there are two FIP projects implemented by

different MDBs (AfDB and IBRD). Each MDB used different methodologies for estimating GHG reduction targets during the project design phase. As the projects are implemented and future reports are written, methodologies will be harmonized[60].

116.   For target 2 (lifetime target), countries reported data with different project lifetimes. For example, Ghana used 25 years, Burkina Faso used 15 years, and DRC used 30 years as the project lifetime. In the DRC case, the investment plan was calculated for a 30 years timeframe, the AfDB project for 25 years, and the IBRD project for 15 years. Using different number of years for the lifetime target limits the comparability and aggregation of FIP targets.

117.   Some GHG reduction estimates used discount factors in order to be conservative with the assumptions and to take into account the leakage and non-permanence risks. These discount factors limit the comparability and aggregation of FIP targets.

118.   Despite the differences in calculation methodologies, the baselines and targets established by FIP pilot countries allow each project to track progress year after year. In order to have realistic estimates of achieved results by each country, methodologies used for tracking results must be consistent.

5.1.2   Reporting Issues on Theme 1.2: Livelihoods co-benefits

119.   Mexico and Ghana used units different to number of beneficiaries (i.e., number of ejidos, enterprises, woodlots) to establish the livelihood co-benefits targets. The addition of the targets for the investment plan was not possible due to lack of standardized units.

120.   Biodiversity measurement has been challenging to report due to lack of monitoring data. Collecting biodiversity data through inventories is costly, which is an important limiting factor.

121.   Additional project-specific criteria:
- Lao PDR: An additional 15th criterion on forest law enforcement was added to the governance scorecard.
- Mexico: Additional project specific criteria were added for category 2 reporting themes. These specific criteria were added during the scoring workshop and were agreed by the stakeholders who participated in it.

122.   In addition to the 2015 FIP reporting sheets, some countries submitted additional guidance reports. Burkina Faso and Ghana submitted methodological annexes to their FIP results sheets. These annexes provide guidance to the information reported and explain the GHG reduction calculations in more detail. Lao PDR submitted an annex outlining the scoring criteria for SUFORD-SU project under the Lao Forest Investment Program (Lao PDR FIP).

5.2   Stakeholder Participation and Scoring Workshops

123.   A participatory approach was present in the elaboration of the results report. Countries indicated the following activities.

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[60] Extract from 2014 results sheet submitted by focal point (cover letter).

124.   **Brazil:** A draft of the monitoring and reporting plan and a call for suggestions, corrections, and adjustments from the participants were presented to the executive committee[61]. As the projects have not yet properly begun, Brazil's focal point invited stakeholders to participate in a meeting on June 23, 2015. In this meeting, Brazil's focal point presented the investment plan's projects and their status.

125.   **Burkina Faso:** The executive committee met in order to discuss the themes to include in the country's submission for the Results Report, and to decide on the methodological tools for the monitoring and reporting. The program coordination team finalized the report, and then it was sent for quality control to the two development banks and the executive committee members.

126.   **Lao PDR:** A small project team reviewed the proposed scoring criteria, and selected 14 of the original criteria for scoring. Inputs on scoring were provided by a civil society representative and by a biodiversity expert who had worked with the project. The draft final national report was then presented to, and discussed at, a quarterly meeting of the Forestry Sub-Sector Working Group (FSSWG), which is chaired by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (also the FIP Focal Point) and one of the donors, Japan. The FSSWG is a multi-stakeholder group, with many Lao government representatives, as well as representatives of donors, non-governmental organizations, project technical advisers, and private sector. The FSSWG was considered an excellent platform to share the FIP report. The national REDD+ task force has recently been reactivated and will be involved in future reports.

127.   The Lao PDR FIP is an important component of the emerging national REDD+ program. Implementation of the Lao PDR FIP and the national REDD+ program is a challenge since the activities are under two different ministries, but a firm base of cooperation and joint activities is being built by work on FIP, FCPF, and other REDD+ activities.

128.   **Mexico:** A group of stakeholders met for setting category 2 scoring criteria. They also participated in the scoring workshop. Results of the scoring workshop were presented to a larger group of stakeholders, including implementing bodies and civil society.

5.2.1   Scoring Workshop

129.   Each reporting year, the FIP country focal point is required to invite project stakeholders to a scoring workshop. The FIP country focal point is required to identify representatives from stakeholder groups such as national governments, private sector, or civil society to join the scoring exercise. The end product of the scoring workshop is a scorecard that, by consensus, represents the responses of all stakeholders collaborating to complete the scorecard. Countries where a scoring workshop took place include the following:

130.   **Burkina Faso:** The workshop took place on June 30, 2015, and it gathered the executive committee. The executive committee met for discussing the themes and questions about the scoring and to discuss about the methodological tools. The program coordination team finalized the report, and sent it to the quality control of the two development banks and the executive committee members.

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[61] The executive committee has the mandate to oversee the IP's implementation.

131.   **Lao PDR:** On April 2, 2015, the FIP team (national focal point, World Bank, IFC, and *SUFORD-SU* staff) met to discuss how best to undertake the scoring. In the workshop it was decided that the scoring should be done on a project basis. When other Lao PDR FIP projects come under implementation, the project scores could be consolidated into national scores.

132.   **Mexico:** A scoring workshop took place in Guadalajara, Mexico on June 15, 2015. The workshop included the participation of the four FIP executing actors: National Forestry Commission, *Financiera Nacional de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Rural, Forestal y Pesquero* (National Development Bank), the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (CSO), and FINDECA (private sector). In addition, IBRD and IDB-MIF attended the workshop in their roles as implementing agencies, and two representatives of the monitoring and reporting team of the CIF Administrative Unit. The workshop was designed and conducted as an inclusive and participative process to define the criteria and evaluation of the scorecards and the progress of indicators.

133.   Prior to the scoring workshop, two video-conferences with all the stakeholders were conducted to propose criteria, measurements, and evaluations. These proposals were discussed during the workshop and used to agree upon final criteria.

134.   **Brazil, DRC, and Ghana:** The investment plans are still at early stages. Project implementation had not yet started in the 2015 reporting period, so it was too early for hosting a scoring workshop.

5.2.2   Quality assurance

135.   To help ensure that the reported results are as close as possible to the reality on the ground, the FIP country focal point, in collaboration with the lead MDB, are required to invite a wider stakeholder group to critically review the scores in the FIP scorecards. This process is known as quality assurance.

136.   **Ghana:** Ghana's investment plan core team will meet monthly to review progress from the various implementing agencies under Ghana's investment plan. The FIP coordinator will hold an annual reflection and validation meeting, including all key stakeholders and the multi-lateral development banks (MDBs), to validate the results.

137.   **Mexico:** The quality assurance was marked under the frame of a broader group that attended Mexico FIP 2015 Joint Mission.

5.3   Monitoring and Reporting Capacity

138.   The FIP monitoring and reporting system pays special attention to country ownership and stakeholder consultation. FIP's monitoring and reporting process is a participatory process, led by the country's focal point and supported by the MDBs.

139.   This was the first year that the FIP pilot countries were asked to report on their results achieved. Most pilot countries developed the results reports using their own resources, which further underlines country ownership of reports.

140.   The CIF Administrative Unit supported Mexico in its scoring workshop and report preparation by providing guidance, helping with the development of scoring criteria, and participating in the scoring workshop in June 2015. The CIF Administrative Unit conducted training in DRC in July, 2015 to enhance the national reporting capacities and improve the quality of the results reports. All stakeholders positively received the training.

5.4   Receipt of Reports

141.   Each calendar year the CIF Administrative Unit commissions the results with a submission deadline of June 30. For the 2015 Results Report, FIP pilot countries submitted their results report before the deadline. Mexico did a scoring workshop, sent a first draft on time, but the last draft was sent shortly after the deadline. Burkina Faso also submitted their results report shortly after the deadline.

142.   Some pilot countries faced challenges fulfilling the reporting requirements. due to lack of data availability. Reporting is expected to improve along with increased availability of data resources in coming years.

6   Next Steps

6.1   Results Reporting

143.   One of the limiting factors for aggregating baselines and targets was the lack of a standardized approach in reporting units and calculation methodologies. This is especially the case for the GHG emission reductions. Hence, the CIF Administrative Unit is developing a guidance note on GHG emission reduction calculation. This GHG accounting methodology harmonization process is expected to be led by the FIP pilot countries. The objective of this process is to provide guidance on the methodologies used for the carbon estimates in order to standardize results. It aims to make it easier to compile all emission reduction information and compare information from different pilot countries.

144.   The following GHG emissions information will be included in the next result reports:

- **Burkina Faso:** Annual progress cannot be measured following the methods used to estimate the baseline and expected targets. A new methodology will be developed, based on the National REL, which will be based on the 2012 images. The first measurement will use the 2017-2018 images at the end of the FIP.

- **DRC:** Carbon accounting methodologies for two projects (led by AFDB and IBRD) will be harmonized[62].

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[62] "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." Felicien Mulenda, DRC FIP focal point. 2014 results sheet cover letter.

- **Ghana:** Ghana will provide information about the baseline for next year's FIP results report. Ghana has secured additional funding through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility to operationalize the National MRV System. This system will be used in the estimation of carbon baseline. It is also expected that this information will be used to report achieved results by the FIP.

- **Lao PDR:** Targets from the SUFORD-SU Project Appraisal Document (PAD) may be modified in the mid-term evaluation (November 2015). The national REL is under preparation, and may be ready by the end of 2016. The project REL will be compatible with national RELs, and will be reported in the next results report.

- **Mexico:** The baseline reported in the 2015 Results Report is based on the national REL. In 2016, the information for period 2012-2014 will be updated, once a new set of land use and vegetation data is available. This data can be extrapolated for year 5 (2016). This information can be used to report the FIP achieved results in next year's results report.

6.2   New Pilot Countries

145.   In 2015, FIP invited six new pilot countries: Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique, and Nepal. Up to USD 250,000 will be provided to each country to develop their FIP investment plans, and up to USD 24 million per country in additional funding will be made available to support programs and projects under their investment plans.

146.   The FIP will also provide a total of USD 2.25 million to support another nine countries in developing FIP investment plans: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Guyana, Honduras, Rwanda, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia. All new FIP countries were selected based on their potential to contribute to climate mitigation and their ability to implement funding. The FIP is now active in 23 countries.

6.3   Updates

147.   The CIF Administrative Unit conducted the "Comparative analysis of GHG accounting methodologies in FIP projects." The study offers results and recommendations from a comparative analysis of the ex-ante GHG accounting methodologies presented for all FIP projects that submitted ex-ante GHG emission reductions. Given the differences in the data used and methodologies for the ex-ante GHG estimates, the level of comparability among the analyzed FIP projects is rather limited. Lack of standardized availability of high-quality data in the analyzed countries, different project timeframes and use of assumed conservative discount factors are the main limiting factors for comparing results.

148.   Community of practice: The CIF Administrative Unit has been sending out weekly newsletters to focal points, providing information about the reporting requirements. These communications were also intended to start the FIP community of practice and to exchange information and lessons learned among pilot countries.

149.   Training workshops: The CIF Administrative Unit conducted training workshops in DRC for the focal point and stakeholders. Participants were trained on the use of the FIP Monitoring and Reporting toolkit, and on how to prepare the reporting sheets. The CIF Administrative Unit supported Mexico's

scoring workshop by providing guidance and helping to design the scoring criteria for indicators under category 2.

150.   Scoring criteria for themes under category 2: Reporting themes in category 2 require a qualitative assessment of FIP contributions. The criteria on the scorecard are evaluated using a scale from 0 to 10. The CIF Administrative Unit developed a sample of scoring criteria for category 2. Mexico reviewed this sample of scoring criteria, and complemented it with additional specific criteria for their investment plan.

151.   The CIF Administrative Unit is producing a video about the first results achieved by Mexico's investment plan. It will be launched on the [CIF's Youtube channel](#).

6.4   Lessons learned

Knowledge exchange on gender in sustainable forest management

152.   FIP continues to share lessons among countries on how to support gender-responsive policy and programming in sustainable forest management. Presentations in the 2015 FIP Pilot Countries Meeting gender session highlighted gender opportunities and constraints in the forest sector in diverse regional contexts. In Burkina Faso, for example, as with Ghana, women's high income reliance on non-timber forest products, and the need from both a livelihoods and food security perspective to safeguard women's forest tenure access and improve women's position in specific forest product value chains in settings ranging from off-reserve areas, to plantations, and agro-forestry developments, was highlighted. Institutionally, gender mainstreaming efforts in Ghana could build upon earlier capacity-building efforts in gender-responsive REDD+ national preparation processes carried out by the Government in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

153.   Gender-sensitive benefit-sharing is key in these approaches, to help ensure that potential gains for women from forest investments are realized. This is more likely to occur when individuals' rights and entitlements are made clear. Efforts need to be made to expand participation in project processes for women, in order to reduce the potential for loss of resource access, use and ownership rights, and to enhance positive benefit streams in community-based forest management approaches and mechanisms such as forest committees.

Further analytical and technical work on gender in the FIP

154.   Opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive approaches in FIP include future work on gender tools, technical support, and program monitoring. The Gender Portfolio Review and discussions with pilot country member representatives suggest that technical tools and capacity-building on gender and sustainable forest management would be welcome. These cluster around the areas of forest governance and resource access; forest-based value chains; and REDD+ processes. In the first instance, specific technical guidance sheets will be pursued in FY16, titled: 'Gender in Forest-Based Livelihoods, including agro-forestry and inclusive forest value chains' and 'Gender in Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+'.

155.   Enhanced support on gender in FIP monitoring and reporting toolkit revision, along with capacity-building efforts with pilot countries on gender-responsive FIP M&R, is also planned in FY16. Select analytical work is being undertaken in FY16, including the IDB study on gender and forests.

Further work on gender-based results

156.   The Gender Portfolio Review and discussions with pilot country member representatives suggest that technical tools and capacity-building on gender and sustainable forest management would be welcome. These cluster around the areas of forest governance and resource access; forest-based value chains; and REDD+ processes. In the first instance, specific technical guidance sheets will be pursued in FY16, titled: 'Gender in Forest-Based Livelihoods, including agro-forestry and inclusive forest value chains' and 'Gender in Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+'.

157.   Opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive approaches in FIP include future work on gender tools, technical support, and program monitoring. Select analytical work is also being undertaken, as in the case of the IDB study on gender and forests planned for FY16.

Results Monitoring Framework

158.   The FIP monitoring framework could include more ways to capture the efficacy of readiness funding. Only under category 3 of the FIP M&R toolkit, FIP countries are asked to report on how the FIP advanced the national REDD+ readiness. This reporting section is only narrative, and does not offer countries to report how they are tracking the efficacy of readiness funding annually in a systematic way. Furthermore, FIP countries are not required to fill out the readiness funding reporting section, as category 3 should be completed only if it applies to the investment plan and if data is available.

159.   Other readiness areas, such as capacity building or governance appear under category 2. However, this category should be reported only if relevant to the investment plan. A stronger link to readiness funding could be shown in these areas.

GHG accounting

160.   Lack of harmonization of GHG accounting does not allow to aggregate or compare results across the FIP portfolio. The CIF Administrative Unit is suggesting a set of options to standardize GHG accounting calculations.

6.5   Recommendations for 2016 Results Report

161.   For the 2016 Results Report, FIP pilot countries should aim at improving the quality of the report data. Harmonizing the GHG emission baselines and targets would be a substantial step forward. Ideally, emission baselines should be aligned with the national reference emission level. Unit harmonization would also imply a great advantage for next year's FIP results report.

162.   As countries advance in their projects preparation, missing emission baselines and targets should be submitted. In 2016, more countries should report their achieved reports, based on their available data. MRV systems should be well articulated, and whenever possible, aligned with national RELs and other national reference mechanisms.

163. Stakeholder engagement should be continued throughout the next reporting period, and participative scoring workshops should be conducted during 2016.

164. The CIF Administrative Unit is welcoming requests from FIP pilot countries for monitoring and reporting training sessions. These trainings help advance the country's expertise and ownership of the monitoring and reporting. The quality of reports is expected to improve thanks to these training workshops. These workshops are also a great opportunity to exchange information among different project stakeholders.

165. The FIP community of practice should be strengthened next year. FIP pilot countries could learn from each other's best practices and on how certain challenges have been overcome.

Annex 1: Livelihood Co-benefits Calculations

A1.1 Mexico: Conversion from number of ejidos to number of beneficiaries:

Table 22 shows the "Mexico forests and climate change" project baseline, targets and results achieved in number of ejidos, as it was submitted.

Table 22: Mexico; Theme 1.2 Livelihood co-benefits. Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project

Project/program title: Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project	Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval	Report year 2015. Cumulative since project approved by IBRD
1. Indicator 1: Number of *ejidos* and communities[63] benefited by CONAFOR's Special Programs.	25	536	470

Table 23 shows how the conversion from number of ejidos to number of beneficiaries was made.

Table 23: Mexico. Livelihood co-benefits. Conversion

Indicator for theme 1.2 "Livelihood co-benefits"	Baseline (ejidos)	Average number of members per ejido	Baseline (number of beneficiaries)
Indicator 1: Number of *ejidos* and communities benefited by CONAFOR's Special Programs	25	179.4	4,485

Indicator for theme 1.2 "Livelihood co-benefits"	Target (ejidos)	Average number of members per ejido	Target (number of beneficiaries)
Indicator 1: Number of *ejidos* and communities benefited by CONAFOR's Special Programs	536	179.4	96,158.4

Indicator for theme 1.2 "Livelihood co-benefits"	Results achieved (ejidos)	Average number of members per ejido	Results achieved (number of beneficiaries)
Indicator 1: Number of *ejidos* and communities benefited by CONAFOR's Special Programs	470	179.4	84,318

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[63] Currently, an indicator to provide information in terms of beneficiaries or households is yet to be defined.

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A1.2 Lao PDR. Livelihood co-benefits calculations.

Table 24 shows the net targets for livelihood co-benefits for Lao PDR.

Table 24: Net targets. Livelihood co-benefits. Lao PDR.

		Baseline	Target	Net target
Lao PDR	(SUFORD-SU) Indicator 1. People in forest and adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forest and Climate Smart Agriculture **(Total)**	309,000	424,000	115,000
	(SUFORD -SU) Indicator 2: People in forest and adjacent community with increased monetary/non-monetary benefits from the forest-ethnic minority peoples	157,000	237,000	80,000

Annex 2: GHG Emission Baseline and Target Calculations

A2.1 Burkina Faso

Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+) project (AFDB)

Baseline calculation

The GHG emission baseline was calculated considering the following conditions: Surface covered by project: 284,655 ha. Carbon stock rate is 53 tC/ha

The reference carbon stock over 284,000 ha is 55,368,244 t CO2e in 2013. The reference scenario is established including a deforestation rate of 0.5% and 0.4% degradation rate. These rates correspond to the country's average historic rates outlined in the first version of the R-PP. **Table 25** shows the carbon stocks, which are used for the GHG emission baseline calculation.

Table 25: Burkina Faso. AFDB project. GHG ER baseline. Carbon stocks.

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
55,368,244	54,896,047	54,425,103	53,955,407	53,486,952	53,019,732

The emission level without project over a 5-year period is 53,019,732 - 55,368,244 = **- 2.35 MtCO2e.** This is considered the baseline for this project.

Target calculation

Over 5 years (Project target. Target 1) 2013-2018

The following considerations have been made:

1.   The deforestation rate will decrease as follows: 0.5% (year 1), 0.4% (year 2), 0.3% (year 3), 0.25% (year 4 and following)

2.   The degradation rate over 284,655 ha – 97,758 ha (Koulby, Bontioli) will decrease as follows: 0.4% (year 1), 0.3% (year 2), 0.25% (year 3), 0.2% (year 4 and next years)

3.   The degradation rate over 97,758 ha (fauna reserves of Koulby, Bontioli) will decrease as follows: 0.4% (year 1), 0.3% (year 2), 0.2% (year 3), 0.1% (year 4) and 0% over the next years

4.   Natural regeneration over 97,758 ha (Koulby, Bontioli) will go from 0% (year 1) to 10% of the total surface on year 2 and next years. It is considered that one-hectare captures 2.43% of biomass annually once it reaches maturity (53 tC/ha X 3.67 tCO2e / tC), so 4,73 tCO2e

5.   Reforestation over degraded land covers 6,671 ha (1,668 ha reforested on year 2; 1,668 ha reforested on year 3; 1,668 reforested on year 4; 1,668 reforested on year 5). It is considered that one reforested hectare has a loss of 12.85 tCO2e (grassland biomass), and then an annual sequestration of 5.12 t CO2e.

Table 26 shows the carbon stock over five years.

Table 26 Burkina Faso. AFDB project. GHG ER target 1. Carbon stocks.

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
55,368,244	54,896,047	54,563,683	54,327,538	54,162,337	54,024,995

A conservative factor of 40% was applied. (54,024,995 - 53,019,732) x 0.6 = 0.6 million t CO2e. This is the GHG emission reduction target over five years (project target. Target 1).

Over 15 years (Lifetime target. Target 2) 2013-2028

The same considerations were made for a 15 year period. (see **Table 27**).

Table 27 Burkina Faso: AFDB project. GHG ER target 2. Carbon stocks.

	2013	2014	2015	…	…	2028
Without project	55,368,244	54,896,047	54,563,683	…	…	48,414,108
With project	55,368,244	54,896,047	54,563,683	…	…	52,882,657

GHG emission reduction over 15 years (52,882,657-48,414,108) x 0.6 = 2.7 million tCO2e.

Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF) project (IBRD)

Baseline calculation

The baseline has been calculated with the observed deforestation rate of the 1992-2002 period. The total surface covered by the project is 1,461,598 ha.

The following carbon stock rates have been considered:
- Forests: 198 tCO2e/ha. Annual degradation rate of 2%.
- Degraded forests and fallow land: 128 tCO2e/ha. Annual degradation rate of 5%.
- Crops: 84 tCO2e/ha.
- Grasslands and degraded lands: 37 tCO2e/ha.

Table 28 shows the emission level without project over a five-year scenario.

Table 28: Burkina Faso. IBRD project. GHG ER baseline. Carbon stocks.

Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
302,402,872	290,874,476	280,847,074	271,391,756	262,477,988	254,076,875

The emission level without project over a five-year scenario would be: 254,076,875 - 302,402,872 = - **48.33 M tCO2e**. This is considered the baseline for this project.

Target calculation

Over 5 years (Project target. Target 1) 2013-2018. As shown in **Table 29**, the carbon stock with project over five years will be:

Table 29: Burkina Faso. IBRD project. GHG ER target 1. Carbon stocks

Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
302,402,872	290,874,476	281,891,573	274,366,576	268,142,426	263,090,912

The emissions with project over five years are: 263,090,912 - 254,076,875 = - 9,014,037 t CO2e

If we adjust this calculation for one million applicable hectares out of the 2.6 million hectares of land, then the emissions with project over five years are: 3.47 million tCO2e.

Over 15 years (Lifetime target. Target 2) 2013-2028. **Table 30** shows the carbon stock with project over fifteen years.

Table 30: Burkina Faso. IBRD project. GHG ER target 2. Carbon stocks.

2013	2014	2015	…	…	2028
302,402,872	290,874,476	280,847,074	…	…	192,914,619
302,402,872	290,874,476	281,891,573	…	…	221,637,712

The GHG emissions over 15 years (adjusted from 2.6 to 1 million hectares)
(192,914,619-221,637,712)/2.6 = -11.05 M tCO2e

A2.2 DRC

Improved Forested Landscape Management project (IBRD)

Baseline

Baseline was established at -1.86 million tCO2e.

Deforestation

The historical deforestation rate is calculated as a percentage of the 2000 carbon stock, and is used as the reference scenario (baseline)[64]. Below is an example of the Carbon stock calculation for primary forest:

$$Carbon\ stock\ _{PF,2000} = Surface\ _{PF,2000}\ x\ Carbon\ stock\ rate\ \frac{tC}{ha}\ x\ \frac{44}{12}\frac{t\ CO_2}{t\ C}$$

Table 31 shows the carbon stock calculated for the year 2000 per forest type.

Table 31: DRC. IBRD project. Carbon stocks

Carbon stock 2000 (t CO2)	
Primary Forest	956,035,039
Secondary Forest	95,445,776
Woodlands	13,876,983
Total	1,065,357,798

Total Emissions over a 10 year period (Mt) $_{2000-2010} = (Total\ Emissions_{2000-2005} + Total\ Emissions_{2005-2010}) -$ Carbon stock rate$_{post\ df}$ x $(S\ df_{W+SF\ 2005-2010} + S\ df_{W+SF\ 2010-2005})$x $\frac{44}{12}\frac{t\ CO_2}{t\ C}$ x $\frac{1}{1000}\frac{Mt\ CO_2}{t\ CO_2} -$ Carbon stock rate$_{post\ df}$ x $(S\ df_{W+SF\ 2005-2010} + S\ df_{W+SF\ 2010-2005})$ x $\frac{44}{12}\frac{t\ CO_2}{t\ C}$ x $\frac{1}{1000}\frac{Mt\ CO_2}{t\ CO_2} = 46.70\ Mt\ CO_2$ [65]

Then, the historical emissions as a % of total carbon stock were calculated:

$$Historic\ emissions\ as\ \%\ of\ total\ C\ stock = \frac{\frac{Total\ emissions_{2000-2010}}{years}}{Carbon\ stock_{2000}}$$

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[64] 44/12 is the ratio of molecular weights of CO2 and carbon.

[65] Where S = surface and df = deforestation

$$Historic\ emissions\ as\ \%\ of\ total\ C\ stock = \frac{\frac{46.70\ x\ 10^6}{10}}{1,065,357,798} = 0.44\%$$

Energy efficiency

Emission reductions from energy efficiency of cookstoves (Component 2b)

Emission reductions for this component are calculated following UNFCCC's methodology "AMS-II.G Small-scale Methodology: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass Version 05.0"

Table 32 shows the GHG emission reductions from using improved cookstoves over a five and 15- year period.

Table 32: DRC. IBRD project. GHG ER. Improved cookstoves.

				Efficiency new device	0.382	
	Number of stoves	70,000		Efficiency old device	0.1	
Emission Reductions	273,047	tCO2/year	Once the 70,000 cookstoves are running			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of stoves per annum	5%	10%	20%	30%	35%	100%
Emission Reductions	13,652	40,957	95,566	177,480	273,047	
Over a 5-year period:		600,702	tCO2			
Over a 15-year period:		3,331,168	tCO2			

Afforestation

Table 33 shows the expected GHG ER from afforestation interventions. It was considered that the annual carbon sequestration is 15 tCO2/ha.

Table 33: DRC. IBRD project. GHG ER. Afforestation

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Component 1 5 000 ha	Plantation (ha)	0	500	1,000	1,500	2,000					0	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	0
	Annual increment (tCO2)	0	7,500	22,500	45,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	7,500	-60,000	-127,500	-195,000	75,000	75,000
	Cumulative Stock (tCO2)	0	7,500	30,000	75,000	150,000	225,000	300,000	375,000	450,000	457,500	397,500	270,000	75,000	150,000	225,000
Component 2a 10 000 ha	Plantation (ha)	0	2,000	5,000	3,000	0					0	2,000	5,000	3,000	0	0
	Annual increment (tCO2)	0	30,000	105,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	-120,000	-525,000	-255,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
	Cumulative Stock (tCO2)	0	30,000	135,000	285,000	435,000	585,000	735,000	885,000	1,035,000	915,000	390,000	135,000	285,000	435,000	585,000
Component 3 5 000 ha	Plantation (ha)	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	500					500	1,000	1,500	1,500	500	0
	Annual increment (tCO2)	7,500	22,500	45,000	67,500	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	7,500	-60,000	-127,500	-127,500	7,500	75,000	75,000
	Cumulative Stock (tCO2)	7,500	30,000	75,000	142,500	217,500	292,500	367,500	442,500	450,000	390,000	262,500	135,000	142,500	217,500	292,500
Total stock (tCO2)		7,500	67,500	240,000	502,500	802,500	1,102,500	1,402,500	1,702,500	1,935,000	1,762,500	1,050,000	540,000	502,500	802,500	1,102,500
Fresh biomass harvested (tons)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	420,000	900,000	720,000	300,000	0	0

Over 5 years (Project target. Target 1) 2015-2019

Table 34 shows the total GHG emission reduction target over five years.

Table 34: DRC. IBRD project. GHG ER target 1.

tCO2	Deforestation	Energy efficiency	Afforestation
Component 1	1,855,609		150,000
Component 2a			435,000
Component 2b		600,702	
Component 3			217,500
Total	1,855,609	600,702	802,500

Total over 5 years is **3,258,812** tCO2e.

Over 15 years (Lifetime target. Target 2) 2015-2029
Table 35 shows the total GHG emission reduction target over fifteen years.

Table 35: DRC. IBRD project. GHG ER target 2.

tCO2	Deforestation	Energy efficiency	Afforestation
Component 1	11,651,856		225,000
Component 2a			585,000
Component 2b		3,331,168	
Component 3			
Total	11,651,856	3,331,168	292,500

Total over 15 years is **16,085,524** tCO2e.

Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins (AFDB)

Baseline calculation. The AfDB project established the GHG baseline at - 0.29 million tCO2e. The baseline is calculated as the carbon stock in 2013 – carbon stock in 2018.

Target calculation. The target is calculated taking into account the net effects of each component of the project implementation (carbon stock with project implementation – baseline), as shown in **Table** 36.

Table 36: DRC. AFDB project. GHG ER target.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Increase in accumulated carbon stocks	70,280.00	210,840.00	397,926.67	585,013.33	772,100.00
Accumulated avoided deforestation	4,659.72	34,074.44	68,039.46	106,144.29	144,147.49
Avoided forest degradation	2,109.79	6,329.37	12,658.75	21,097.91	31,646.87

	77,049.51	251,243.82	478,624.87	712,255.53	947,894.36
Total target					

A2.3 Ghana

Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks (AFDB)

Baseline calculation

Ghana will provide information about the baseline for next year's FIP results report. Ghana has secured additional funding through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility to operationalize the National MRV System. This system would be used in the estimation of carbon baseline.

Baseline for Emission Reduction

Calculation is based on rates of deforestation in the various Ecological Zones, in this regard, the Hectares of Forest to be lost annually was due to the prevailing rate of deforestation is used as the basis to calculate the baseline. Multiply the Total Area of forest to be lost annually by the Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Per Hectare in that particular ecological zone

Rate of Deforestation (converted to Ha of forest) x tCo2E/Ha = Emission Reduction Baseline

For project end target, the project will implement a number of interventions to reduce the rate of deforestation from the current rate to a rate much lower thereby saving some forest as a result of the program interventions. The forest saved is multiplied by the tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per hectare to arrive at the end target.
Current Rate – expected rate x tCo2E/ha = End Target (emission reduced)

Target calculation

Emission reduction targets (project and lifetime targets) were calculated with a discount factor of 25%.

Table 37 shows the GHG ER target over 5 years (Project target. Target 1), between 2014 and 2019.

Table 37: Ghana. GHG ER target 1.

Project components	t CO2e
Plantations. Total accumulated CO2 generated based on LTA after buffer	39,188
Woodlots. Total accumulated CO2 generated after buffer	6,525
Cocoa and other agroforestry schemes. Total accumulated CO2 generated after buffer	262,519
Avoided deforestation. Total accumulated CO2 generated after buffer	213,503
TOTAL. Accumulated total CO2 generated by the project after discount	521,735

Table 38 shows the GHG ER target over 25 years (Lifetime target. Target 2), between 2014 and 2039.

Table 38 Ghana. GHG ER target 2.

Project components	t CO_2e
Plantations. Total accumulated CO_2 generated based on LTA after buffer	285,236
Woodlots. Total accumulated CO_2 generated after buffer	9,405
Cocoa and other agroforestry schemes. Total accumulated CO_2 generated after buffer	1,750,125
Avoided deforestation. Total accumulated CO_2 generated after buffer	1,921,523
TOTAL. Accumulated total CO_2 generated by the project after discount	3,966,289

AFDB project Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks	Year	1	2		3	4	5	.....	...	21	22	23	24
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	.....	....	2035	2036	2037	2038
Plantations													
Number of hectares supported by the project	5000												
annual rate of CO2 sequestration / ha (Tons)	9.60												
TCO2 in previous land uses	18.35												
TCO2 generated (not for carbon crediting)			-14,583	1,417	17,417	48,000	48,000	.....	.....	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Total accumulated CO2 generated (not for carbon crediting)			-14,583	-13,167	4,250	52,250	100,250	....	....	650,125	698,125	746,125	794,125
TCO2 credited based on LTA			0	0	4,250	48,000	48,000	....	....				
Total accumulated CO2 generated based on LTA			0	0	4,250	52,250	100,250	....	....	380,315	380,315	380,315	380,315
TCO2 credited based on LTA after buffer	25%		0	0	3,188	36,000	36,000	....	....	0	0	0	0
Total accumulated CO2 generated based on LTA after buffer	25%		0	0	3,188	39,188	75,188	....	....	285,236	285,236	285,236	285,236
Woodlots													
Number of hectares supported by the project	1200												
annual rate of CO2 sequestration / ha (Tons)	9.60												
TCO2 in previous land uses	18.35												
TCO2 generated			-3,500	340	4,180	7,680	3,840	....	....	0	0	0	0
Total accumulated CO2 generated			-3,500	-3,160	1,020	8,700	12,540	....	....	12,540	12,540	12,540	12,540
TCO2 generated after buffer	25%		-2,625	255	3,135	5,760	2,880	....	....	0	0	0	0
Total accumulated CO2 generated after buffer	25%		-2,625	-2,370	765	6,525	9,405	....	....	9,405	9,405	9,405	9,405
Cocoa and other agroforestry schemes													
Number of hectares supported by the project	26000												
annual rate of CO2 sequestration / ha (Tons)	7.34	not used											
T CO2/ha in shade cocoa plantation	291.6												
T CO2/ha in (low shade) cocoa plantation	201.85												
TCO2 generated			38,892	77,783	116,675	116,675	116,675	....	....	77,783	38,892		
Total accumulated CO2 generated			38,892	116,675	233,350	350,025	466,700	....	....	2,294,608	2,333,500	2,333,500	2,333,500
TCO2 generated after buffer	25%		29,169	58,338	87,506	87,506	87,506	....	....	58,338	29,169	0	0
Total accumulated CO2 generated after buffer	25%		29,169	87,506	175,013	262,519	350,025	....	....	1,720,956	1,750,125	1,750,125	1,750,125

Avoided deforestation													
total area of forest conserved	90000												
deforestation rate	2%												
Deforestation baseline	43200		1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	....	.....	1800	1800	1800	1800
success rate in avoiding deforestation	40%												
Deforestation in the project scenario	27000		1,620.00	1,440.00	1,260.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	....	....	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00
TCO2/ha in forest	360												
TCO2 in posterior land uses (low shade cocoa)	201.85												
TCO2 generated by the project			28,467	56,934	85,401	113,868	113,868	....	....	113,868	113,868	113,868	113,868
Total accumulated CO2 generated			28,467	85,401	170,802	284,670	398,538	....	....	2,220,426	2,334,294	2,448,162	2,562,030
TCO2 generated after buffer	25%		21,350	42,701	64,051	85,401	85,401	....	....	85,401	85,401	85,401	85,401
Total accumulated CO2 generated after buffer	25%		21,350	64,051	128,102	213,503	298,904	....	....	1,665,320	1,750,721	1,836,122	1,921,523
TCO2 generated by the project			63,859	135,057	210,506	286,223	282,383	....	....	191,651	152,760	113,868	113,868
TCO2 generated by the project after discount	25%		47,894	101,293	157,880	214,667	211,787	....	....	143,739	114,570	85,401	85,401
Accumulated total CO2 generated by the project			63,859	198,916	409,422	695,645	978,028	....	....	4,907,889	5,060,649	5,174,517	5,288,385
Accumulated total CO2 generated by the project after discount			47,894	149,187	307,067	521,734	733,521	....	....	3,680,917	3,795,487	3,880,888	3,966,289

A2.4 Mexico

Baseline calculation

Mexico calculated the baseline in the five states where the FIP investment plan is implemented: Jalisco, Campeche, Yucatán, Quintana Roo y Oaxaca. The following activities were considered: deforestation from land use change, degradation and forest fires.
The definition of forest used is "lands with an area of more than 50 hectares with trees of more than 4 meters in height −or trees able to reach this height in situ− and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent. It does not include lands subject to a land use that is predominantly agricultural or urban."

Mexico used national emission factors, the same ones that were considered for the reference emission level (REL) submitted to UNFCCC[66].

For the deforestation and degradation above-ground woody biomass (trees and shrubs greater than 7.5 cm of diameter) and fine roots biomass were considered.

For wildfires, dead wood (fallen woody material found in litter with a diameter larger than 7.5 cm), litter, dead biomass, herbaceous vegetation and shrubs that is in an advanced state of decomposition were considered.

The baseline was calculated taking emissions from deforestation, degradation and forest fires for each state. The average total emissions for the 2000-2010 period for the five states is Mexico's baseline, 22.07 million tCO2e, as shown in **Table 39**.

Table 39: Mexico. GHG baseline.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Oaxaca	7.56	7.65	5.43	6.00	4.72	5.21	4.87	3.63	3.63	3.67	3.62	
Jalisco	4.51	4.82	3.69	3.71	3.58	3.86	3.86	0.70	0.80	0.62	0.55	
Campeche	7.12	7.11	6.70	7.45	6.75	6.74	6.77	4.63	4.65	4.74	4.63	
Q. Roo	3.91	3.89	4.04	4.18	4.03	4.17	5.31	2.89	3.23	3.72	2.99	
Yucatán	4.75	4.76	4.09	4.47	4.11	4.11	4.29	3.82	3.92	4.29	3.84	
TOTAL (mtCO2e)	27.86	28.23	23.96	25.80	23.20	24.09	25.09	15.67	16.24	17.04	15.63	22.07
Deforestation												
Oaxaca	5.27	5.27	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	
Jalisco	2.27	2.27	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	
Campeche	4.84	4.84	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.11	
Q. Roo	1.45	1.45	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	
Yucatán	2.18	2.18	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	
TOTAL (mtCO2e)	16.02	16.02	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	16.51
Degradation												

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[66] National forest reference emission level proposal by Mexico
http://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/country/application/pdf/frel_mexico_english_version_jan15f.pdf

Oaxaca	2.07	2.07	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
Jalisco	2.02	2.02	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Campeche	2.24	2.24	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	
Q. Roo	2.42	2.42	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	
Yucatán	2.56	2.56	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	
TOTAL (mtCO2e)	11.31	11.31	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	4.30
Forest fires												
Oaxaca	0.22	0.31	0.84	1.40	0.13	0.61	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.28	
Jalisco	0.22	0.54	0.24	0.26	0.13	0.41	0.41	0.25	0.35	0.17	0.10	
Campeche	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.76	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.01	
Q. Roo	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.14	1.28	0.01	0.36	0.84	0.12	
Yucatán	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.42	0.07	0.07	0.24	0.06	0.15	0.53	0.08	
TOTAL (mtCO2e)	0.53	0.91	1.16	3.00	0.40	1.29	2.29	0.63	1.19	2.00	0.59	1.27

Target calculation

Mexico's target was established at 10% of the baseline, so it is 2.2 million tCO2e.