

Terms of Reference



“CAFI”

Multi Partner Trust Fund

2015–2027

Adopted 26 April 2016

Revised in November 2018 as per CAFI Executive Board decisions
EB.2018.14, EB.2018.15 and EB.2018.18
and in July 2019 as per CAFI Executive Board decision EB.2019.13¹

¹ All decisions are available at www.cafi.org/content/cafi/en/home/events/cafi-executive-board-meetings-.html

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1. Acronyms and definitions

CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
COMIFAC	Central African Forest Commission
COP	Conference of the Parties
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GHG	Greenhous gases
ICA	International Cooperation Agency
LED	Low emission development
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in developing countries

2. Context

Central Africa is home to the second largest tropical rainforest in the world. This forest ecosystem is also thus far largely spared from massive destruction. While it is mainly affected by small scale activities, it faces major competition from other land uses. Forest loss is accelerating as coordinated action is not sufficient to balance the global value of this critical resource with short-term, unplanned and often rent-seeking economic interests. The potential contribution forests can make to sustainable and inclusive development pathways is not yet realised, as investments in REDD+² are not at the required scale and donor support is fragmented.

In 2011, during the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) meeting in Durban, seven Central Africa nations³ and eight major donors⁴ signed the Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ in the Congo Basin, to boost policy and governance reforms to address deforestation in the region as well as to raise international finance to implement such reforms and to fund investments for sustainable development in the forest arena.

In the spirit of the Joint Declaration of Intent, and to respond to the complex and evolving challenges of deforestation, a group of donor countries have created the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) to coordinate their efforts and to deliver aid more efficiently through supporting the implementation of integrated, ambitious, high quality national low emission and/or REDD+ investment frameworks. The framework for this Initiative is defined by a Joint Declaration⁵ endorsed by the Central African and Donors countries.

Within this context and in order to scale up funding support, a CAFI Multi-Partner Trust Fund (CAFI MPTF) is established to reduce aid fragmentation and increase predictability through multi-year country-based financing strategies. While this funding mechanism will be the largest investment vehicle for the Initiative, complementary parallel investments by private and public donors will be possible.

The Terms of Reference describe, among others, the expected outcomes of the Initiative and its underlying Theory of change, how the fund governance arrangement will provide a forum for joint partnership and cross-country learning, and the programming cycle for single, national investment frameworks aligned with countries' overall development vision and objectives.

3. Regional Context and Challenges

While annual deforestation rates have been low, the Central African rainforests are at a critical turning point. With population growth and globalization, the pressure on forests is increasing. Central African governments find themselves caught in the intertwined challenges

² Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.

³ Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, and Rwanda

⁴ Donor Partner Countries: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom, United States of America, and the European Commission

⁵ See Annex 1

of climate change, poverty reduction, food security and the conversion of tropical forests to new forms of industrial agriculture, mining concessions and infrastructure projects. Their capacity for cross-sectoral coordination and harnessing the potential contribution of forests towards national development priorities is impaired by sometimes overlapping mandates between government departments and public institutions, a situation that is exacerbated in countries where government capacity to impose and enforce rules is weak. For these reasons change typically will be slow. Sustained and concerted efforts will be required to achieve changes to policy.

Faced with these challenges and aware of the importance of Central African forests both for national development and the global environment, countries have been scaling up efforts at all levels. Internationally, negotiations under the UNFCCC are searching for better mechanisms to preserve the forests and compensate countries for doing so. Multi- and bilateral programs are providing support to Central African countries to address forest loss. Regional initiatives, such as the Joint Declaration on REDD+ in the Congo Basin, the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) or Congo Basin Forest Partnership, have contributed to better regional dialog, as well as increasing awareness and action. At the national level, governments have been stepping up efforts either in the context of REDD+ or independently, by monitoring forest loss and developing strategies to address it without compromising development objectives.

Nevertheless, further efforts are needed: integrated reforms to orient Central African economies towards a low emission green economy development path are generally lacking, and action to save the forest is fragmented, non-coordinated and underfinanced. Activities often advance in isolation, separated by differences in scale of intervention, performance metrics and levers for shaping land use behaviour, while changing development trajectories will require substantially enhanced funding, long term sustained support and coordination to systematically send the same policy messages.

4. CAFI Rationale

Central Africa critically needs support to implement essential reforms and complex investments to effectively address deforestation drivers. None of the existing multilateral REDD+ initiatives allow for supporting strategic and holistic REDD+ and/or Low Emission Development (LED) investment frameworks in Central African high-forest cover countries. Key development partners in the field of REDD+ mapped existing funding mechanisms and found that they either lacked focus on the region or, if they did target the Congo Basin, they did not take a holistic, country-level approach with support to national investment frameworks.

The Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) is a platform of coordination for like-minded partners that provides for substantially scaled-up international support to national REDD+/LED investment frameworks and includes a distinct CAFI MPTF to ensure the coherence and efficiency of the Initiative. Donors who are part of the Initiative can commit resources to the Fund or use, in a coordinated manner, bilateral or other channels to provide financial support.

This broad-based joint partner initiative is required because:

- Successful investments require considerable political commitment and reform willingness in partner countries
- Necessary structural reforms may require substantial and well-coordinated financial resources

- Far larger leverage of donor resources can be achieved when negotiating political roadmaps and specific milestones with a dedicated group of partner countries
- Risks can be shared among several donors and
- Donors' comparative advantages can be leveraged
- Shared understanding of low emission development for the region and increased coherence between donor and recipient countries objectives on REDD+/LED are necessary to reach the objectives of the initiative

A regional approach, as opposed to bilateral or global initiatives, is adopted for CAFI because the Central African rainforest is spread across several countries who share certain common characteristics and increased performance can be expected by fostering learning across countries, in a South-South cooperation spirit.

The CAFI MPTF is hosted by the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office of UNDP (MPTF Office). It offers a coordination mechanism to donors who are part of CAFI by harmonized approval, disbursement, and monitoring and reporting processes. As such, the Fund provides the following services:

- Broadened funding base by pooling funding from different donors
- Alignment with national objectives through harmonized support to national investment frameworks
- Strategic and coordinated allocations
- Reduced transaction cost and streamlined implementation via a pass-through mechanism to accredited entities

In addition, CAFI seeks complement existing regional initiatives (such as COMIFAC, ECCAS and CBFP) as well as regional components of global programs such the Forest Investment Program, UN-REDD or the EU-REDD Facility⁶.

5. CAFI Theory of Change

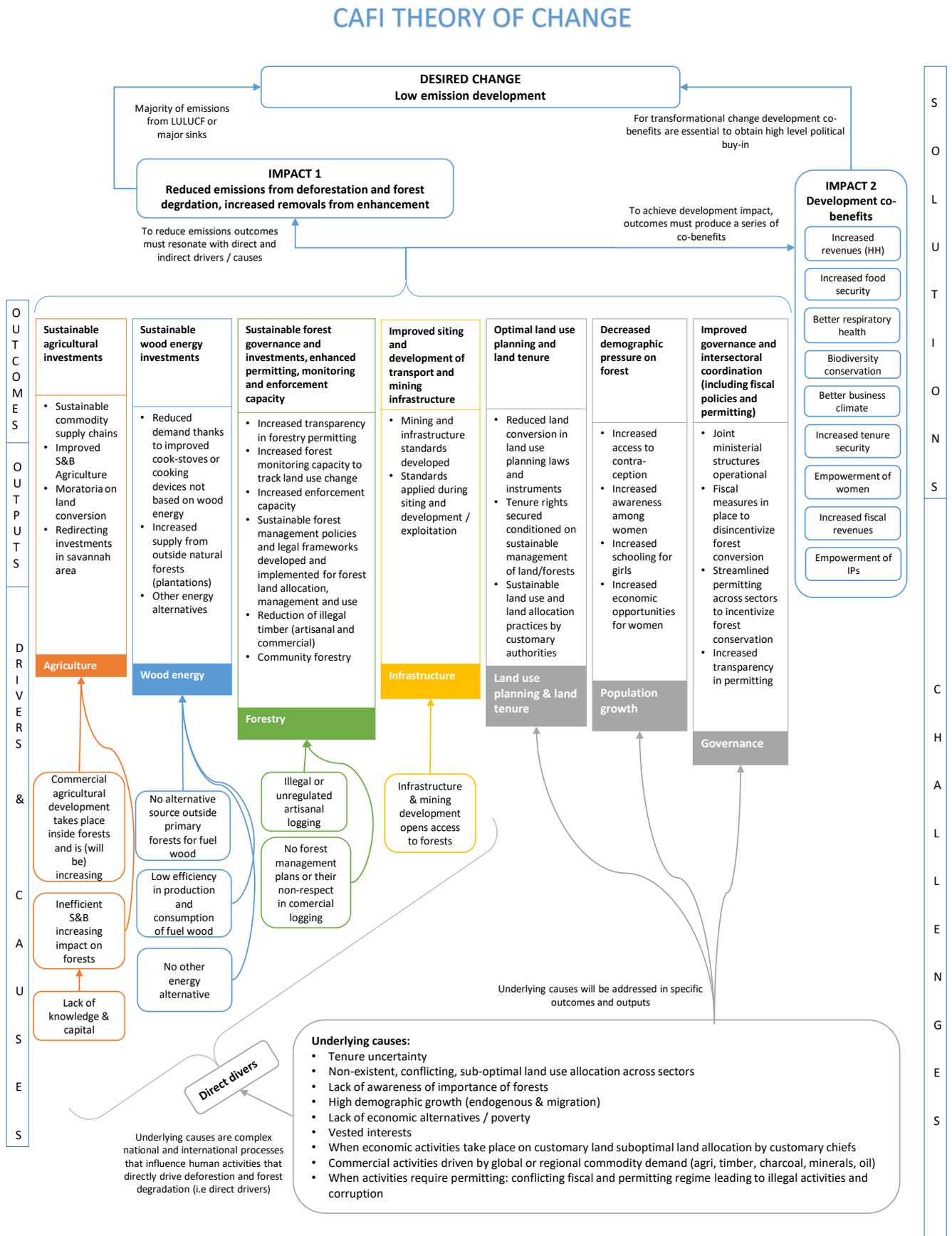
5.1 Summary

CAFI seeks to significantly contribute to low emission development in partner countries through interventions in the land use and forestry sector. The land use and forestry sector is by far the main contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the region. In order to achieve the socio-economic transformation required to reduce emissions, development co-benefits are also expected to be generated. Emission reductions will come from policies and measures that properly address both direct/proximate drivers (such as agriculture, wood energy, forestry and infrastructure/mining) and indirect/underlying drivers (such as lack of land use planning and insecure land tenure, poor governance and rapid population growth)⁷. Successful results addressing drivers constitute the outcomes of the theory of change. Not every country is expected to deliver all the outcomes since each national investment framework will depend on the country-specific dynamics of drivers.

⁶ See Annex 5 for details.

⁷ "Drivers" refers to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as well as the barriers to conserving, sustainably managing and enhancing forest carbon stocks

Figure 1. Theory of Change Graph



5.2 Narrative

The challenges: causes of forest loss, development and political economy issues in the region

Numerous recent studies⁸ have identified the **four main direct drivers** and their dynamics in the Central African forests: agriculture, wood energy, forestry and infrastructure/mining development. Historically, rates of deforestation have been low, primarily driven by small scale deforestation phenomena such as slash-and-burn agricultural activities, artisanal timber logging, artisanal charcoal production, and firewood harvesting. Agricultural activities have been predominantly linked to village agriculture, which mainly supplies local markets and nearby urban centers. This agricultural production often involves inefficient land practices as farmers lack access to capital and adequate risk-management mechanisms to sustainably increase yields. To date, industrial agriculture has had limited impact on forest cover with the exception of oil palm and rubber plantations set up near large transportation axes. Due to growing local, regional and international demand and the increasing role of agro-business, commercial agriculture has and will have an increasing impact on forests in all CAFI countries. Industrial logging is not currently considered to be an important direct factor in deforestation. Most industrial logging in the region involves low logging densities concentrated on a few high-value species. However, the concurrence of high population densities with the opening of logging roads promotes substantial local forest cover degradation. Artisanal charcoal production which is mainly to supply urban centers creates a circle of degradation around major cities in the region (Kinshasa, Douala and Yaoundé, among others).

In the future, increased use of fossil fuels which are the focus of increasing exploration in the Congo Basin, could diminish wood's part of the energy mix in the region, but wood will likely continue to predominate. Mining and oil sectors do not cause important deforestation, at least in terms of surface area, but they open access to pristine forests (and as such can also be categorized as an indirect driver – see below) and encourage migrations. Numerous new projects are being considered in these sectors (for example, most of DRC's primary rainforest has been included in exploration concessions) that will have a more pronounced impact on forests.

Underlying causes of forest loss are complex national and international processes that influence human behaviour that directly drives forest loss. The consensus for the main underlying causes are rural and urban demographic pressure, weak and inadequate land use planning and land tenure rules, the development of new infrastructure, and inadequate governance. These causes interact with and are influenced by a number of other factors – such as tenure uncertainty; non-existent, conflicting and/or sub-optimal land use allocation across sectors; lack of awareness of the importance of forests among all decision-makers (government or customary); high demographic growth (endogenous as well as due to migration because of lack of opportunities or to flee insecurity); lack of economic alternatives; poverty; vested interests and lack of accountability. Commercial activities are driven by global, regional or national commodity demand (for agricultural produce, timber, charcoal, minerals and oil) and facilitated by access to markets. In cases when activities are banned without alternatives or when they require permits, conflicting fiscal and regulatory regimes lead to illegal activities and corruption. A holistic approach is thus needed to formalise these sectors, since just regulating them may lead to even more illegalities or corruption.

⁸ Summarized for example in *The Forests of the Congo Basin - State of the Forest 2013*. Eds : de Wasseige C., Flynn J., Louppe D., Hiol Hiol F., Mayaux Ph. – 2014. Weyrich. Belgium; as well as studies of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation conducted by the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF.

Most of these challenges are exacerbated by the complex political economy context in the region, with structural issues often including weak institutions and low capacity (in terms of lack of institutional performance, adaptability, stability and inter-ministerial collaboration), compounded by vested interests preventing the needed institutional and policy reforms. Numerous studies have documented these obstacles in various countries in the region, and mention issues such as autonomy of the nation state from interests behind deforestation and forest degradation (such as politicians and parliamentarians keeping close links to companies), or lack of national ownership over reform processes and inclusiveness of policy processes.

The main development challenges of the region are poverty, inequality, food security, insufficient or non-transparent government revenues, gender inequality and poor business climate (due to weak or non-existent legal frameworks, governance, institutions, reform processes and physical infrastructure). On the other hand, the region is exceptionally endowed with natural resources (forests, biodiversity, minerals, oil, land) thus making the exploitation of natural resources an obvious path to economic growth.

Proposed solutions: CAFI's expected outputs and outcomes

To ensure that emissions are reduced while development objectives are met, the country investment frameworks need to resonate with the direct and indirect drivers described above. More specifically, the expected outputs will depend on the specific context of the country and the dynamics of the driver. As a result, only an indicative list of outputs is provided in the CAFI Terms of Reference but national investment frameworks are to provide full details on expected outputs as well as country-specific theories of change.

The following example can demonstrate how outputs may vary according to country context for the outcome in the field of agriculture. In order to ensure that the impact of agricultural investments on forests is limited, countries may need support for research & development and permitting processes that prioritize and support investment outside forests (if land is available and adapted) or degraded secondary forests. In addition more sustainable slash-and-burn agricultural practices could be supported through increased fallow times, better inputs and training while making sure that it does not result in further forest clearing thanks to locally agreed upon land use plans combined with an adequate incentive framework conditioned on good practices (including the support mentioned above, as well as adapted land tenure arrangements and other in-kind/cash and individual/collective incentives). If large scale agro-development projects are in the pipeline, sustainable commodity supply chain initiatives may be developed and certain areas barred from (large-scale) agricultural development (e.g. HCV primary forests), with a combination of positive incentives balanced with enhanced law enforcement supported by effective and transparent monitoring systems, as demonstrated in Brazil.

At the outcome level, these outputs will ensure that:

- Sustainable agricultural practices lead to less land conversion and increased food security;
- Sustainable alternatives to current wood energy practices are adopted;
- Forestry sector institutions have the capacity and the legal framework to promote, monitor and enforce sustainable forest management;
- Future infrastructure and mining projects minimize their overall footprint;
- Land use planning decisions ensure a balanced representation of sectoral interests and keep forests standing, and better tenure security does not incentivize conversion by individuals or communities;
- Population growth and migration to forests and forest fronts are slowed down;

- Better inter-ministerial coordination and governance resulting in permitting and fiscal regime of economic activities that do not push economic actors to forest conversion and illegal activities.

In general, it is expected that whenever relevant, outputs address the role of the private sector in low emission investments (for the outcomes in the field of agriculture, forestry, wood energy and mining), focus on the importance of legal frameworks (for the outcomes in the field of agriculture, forestry, wood energy, mining, land use planning and land tenure) and propose measure to address local and regional demand for agricultural and forest commodities (timber and NTFP) as well as wood energy.

Beyond the impacts on forest, all of these efforts are equally connected to the livelihoods of rural populations that are often the most vulnerable and the poorest including those that are also more marginalized, such as women, youth, indigenous people, disabled and elderly. Additionally, as women typically rely more on forests than men do, and that rural women engage in multiple economic activities that are key to the survival of households, integrating gender equality considerations within results framework of the present TOR and the national Investment Frameworks is critical. This should also ensure that women's and men's differentiated roles in forest use and management are acknowledged and their roles in reducing deforestation and forest degradation are accounted for. This means that only measures that provide social and economic development benefits to these groups as well, or more generally at the macro-level will be supported by CAFI. This will be ensured by including evidence of contribution to relevant development co-benefits in the selection process and indicators to track progress during implementation.

For example, programs aiming to intensify agricultural production⁹ and increase investments in perennial crops has been shown to result in enhanced food security and increased revenues to households since the green revolution. Because of the dangers of the rebound effect this will be done while controlling agricultural expansion into forests, including through various additional incentives.¹⁰ Increased tenure security will be reached by securing collective and some individual rights (to both men and women) conditioned on respecting certain forest-friendly behaviour. The conservation of forests also results in better biodiversity and watershed protection. Water quality from forest catchments is well recognized as better than that from most alternative land uses (Hamilton and King, 1983; Calder, 2005). The empowerment of women and girls will happen through access to contraception and education, or to agricultural extension services and their inclusion in resource and land use planning and management. Interventions are also expected to generate better governance locally thanks to green development plans developed in a participatory (including indigenous peoples) and gender equitable manner and result, in turn, in more trust in government agencies. Better fiscal

⁹ Short-term improved fallows with nitrogen-fixing trees allow small-scale farmers to restore depleted soil fertility and improve crop yields without buying fertilizers. Especially in Africa, short-rotation (2-3 years), improved agroforestry fallows with nitrogen-fixing trees/shrubs (e.g., *Sesbania sesban* and *Tephrosia vogelii*) can increase maize yield 3-4 fold on severely degraded soils (Cooper et al., 1996; Kwesiga et al., 1999). Unlike hedgerow inter-cropping, which has a high labor demand, these fallows are well adopted (Jama et al., 2006). Similar results can be achieved with legume trees and rice production in marginal, non-irrigated, low yield, conditions. (Buresh and Cooper, 1999; Sanchez, 2002)

¹⁰ Several models and empirical studies have shown that the issue of intensification of agriculture and its relationship to deforestation is complex and that agricultural policy could be modified in such a way as to promote forest-preservative policies rather than policies that, however unintentionally, actually promote more deforestation with "improved" agricultural technologies. The main factors influencing the intensification-deforestation axis to be accounted for in the agricultural programs designed for CAFI should include: labor and capital intensity of new technology, farmer characteristics, output markets, technology, labor market, sector experiencing technical change, scale of adoption and time horizon. (McNally et al. 2014)

revenues can be expected thanks to formalized wood energy production or timber harvesting, increased revenues from increased access to markets (such as through the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade - FLEGT) while better share of fiscal revenues by improved coordination across sectors and levels of government, between state and customary authorities and through more participatory resource management planning. Another expected co-benefit would be improved business climate thanks to better land management and better accountability while biodiversity protection can result from better forest management¹¹.

CAFI seeks to trigger transformational change: impact and development goal of the Initiative

The aggregate impact of the outcomes formulated in comprehensive, ambitious National Investment Frameworks will be both emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and increased removals, as well as development co-benefits. Considering that (i) the LULUCF sector represents by far the majority of emissions in the target countries, endangering the massive carbon sink that Congo Basin forests represent, and that (ii) addressing this sector requires both direct investment as well as structural reforms to tackle the direct as well as underlying drivers of deforestation, interventions supported through CAFI will directly contribute to low emission development in the region, helping countries shift towards a green economy development pathway.

Addressing emissions from the LULUCF sector and shifting the development pathways towards a green economy require managing diverse and sometimes conflicting interests among various actors and sectors, as well as complex coordination among the different sectors behind the drivers of land use change. While securing significant financial commitment towards the support of proposed reforms and interventions is an important enabling factor, the promotion of explicit win-win development-forests interventions - or at least win-“lose-less-forest” ones – and tracking their actual development contributions is essential for such transformational REDD+/LED interventions to gather the high-level political support as well as broad support base necessary to achieve this. The Investment Frameworks are expected to develop alternative sustainable development models based on the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation both at the macro-economic level, as well as at a more local level in deforestation and forest degradation hotspots. At the macro level these efforts will be sustained IF the actions result in verifiable emission reductions for which the international community will compensate the Central African countries and IF the activities result in measurable development co-benefits such as more streamlined management of economic activities leading to improved business climate, better access to markets or increased fiscal revenues. At the local level results will be sustained and replicated because:

¹¹ Many examples exist to demonstrate the co-benefits presented above at the project level such as doubled incomes, protected natural resources, reduced sedimentation of waterways, increased employment rates and food supplies in Loess Plateau China thanks to afforestation activities or ecosystem restoration in Shinyanga, Tanzania. While at the macroeconomic level, the decoupling of economic growth and development from forest loss in Brazil and Costa Rica can serve as examples. In the Central African region, the Threshold 21 model demonstrated both the benefits in terms of emission reduction and development under the DRC REDD+/Green economy scenario as opposed to a business-as-usual one, for example:

- An additional 1.5 years added to life expectancy;
- A drop in the unemployment rate to 41 per cent by 2035;
- An increase in the Human Development Index from 0.29 to 0.374;
- An increase in GDP to US\$ 31 billion;
- A reduction in the poverty rate to less than 45 per cent;
- The stabilization of forest cover at around 145 million ha by 2030;
- The reduction of the deforestation rate to 0.21 per cent by 2035; and
- Limiting the loss of carbon stocks to only 1.3 gigatons.

Improved land use governance arrangements will enable the provincial and local authorities to consider deforestation and forest degradation impacts in their investment planning and land use policies, resulting in more sustainable development choices.

The villages, communities and private sector will have an interest in complying with local low-deforestation/forest degradation development plans as the compliance with the land management rules will be linked to clarification of tenure rights either revenue generating investments or direct payments (performance-based incentives); this way land allocation decisions made by traditional authorities will take into consideration the value of forests.

Villages and communities, including indigenous peoples and both men and women will be equipped with the technology and know-how to obtain better yields from the savannah area (with increased labour productivity), making the limitation on agricultural expansion into the forested areas easier to accept and adhere to.

The success of achieving the desired results depends on the capacity of Central African governments to combine and sequence the different sectoral interventions together in order to mitigate rebound effects (such as agricultural investments triggering further forest clearing) and create mutually enabling conditions that will facilitate sectoral investments. This is why CAFI will not support project-based approaches or programs that only concentrate on one direct driver of forest loss without simultaneously addressing other interconnected direct drivers (such as wood energy, timber and slash-and-burn agriculture on the same plot) or improving the enabling environment (land use and tenure rules, governance or fiscal policies). The latter are important not only to ensure the sustainability of the results but also to avoid or reduce the rebound effect and make sure that both development co-benefits are generated in addition to emission reductions. As mentioned above, to develop and implement these complex investment plan spanning over different sectors presupposes a high level political commitment and capacity of a government institution with broad inter-sectoral mandate to effectively manage inter-sectoral coordination. This will be facilitated by (i) the rules of CAFI requiring national institutional arrangements supported by a cross-sectoral entity (see institutional arrangements below), (ii) the significant total amount of funding committed, (iii) the high political profile of such an initiative, (iv) the coordinated and synergic approach allowed by pooling support from several donor countries through a single facility, (v) the alignment on a national framework defining clear priorities even for non-CAFI funding and activities including, the FIP, FCPF, bilateral support and FLEGT.

A further assumption behind the theory of change is that response measures sufficiently resonate with both current forest loss dynamics (mainly dispersed small scale direct drivers) as well as future drivers (foreshadowed by increasing population and economic growth, globalized commodity markets). This means the investment plans should rely on historical assessments of forest loss but also on robust models to present possible future scenarios. The significant work already done on the latter, for example through the regional REDD-PAC initiative (GLOBIOM land use modelling) and which included some in-country capacity building efforts, can provide a solid basis for this.

In addition, in order for the outcomes to result in the expected impact, governments will have to coordinate not only across sectors but across different levels of government and thus manage possible conflicts of interest between the different agents of the State. Thus the investment frameworks will need to demonstrate that their development and future implementation involves the relevant government bodies. Furthermore, they are also expected to be developed in a participatory and equitable manner with the effective contribution of non-government stakeholders including women, youth groups and indigenous peoples as well as

private sector among others. This is especially important in those countries of the region where because of recent conflicts and little government presence many roles and functions of government have been taken over by civil society.

Weak institutional capacity described above need to be remedied through a combination of both political and technical solutions. At the political level, collaborative capacities in particular can be enhanced through simultaneous top-down and bottom-up engagement, i.e. impetus from the leadership/presidential level as well as upward interest and demand for accountability from an informed civil society. From a technical standpoint, collaborative capacities can be developed through the deployment of various strategies and tools¹², and collaboration is considered more likely to be sustained when common interests are not only identified from the initial phase but also widely communicated and owned internally, and when information is openly and systematically shared between concerned ministries. Improving issues of collaborative capacities and information exchange can also mitigate some issues related to vested interests. The openness and sharing of data and information between various ministries is indeed a contributor to greater transparency and improved law enforcement¹³. In addition, the engagement of other actors, such as oversight institutions (e.g. Court of Accounts or audits¹⁴), parliamentary groups or commissions, individual “champions” or the free media has also been shown, in the medium to long term, to counter these risks.

6. Fund Governance

The management of the CAFI MPTF is carried out at three levels: partnership coordination & fund operations (Executive Board and Secretariat) serving the overall CAFI initiative, fund design and administration (MPTF Office), and fund implementation (implementing organisations). In order to ensure flexibility, the governance arrangements combine nimble oversight by an Executive Board with country-specific arrangements, either through the existing relevant MPTF-administered National Fund (such as for DRC) or directly national steering committees. A small secretariat building on the existing UNDP REDD+ team ensures the operational support for the CAFI MPTF. The CAFI MPTF is administered by the MPTF Office. The fund’s Implementing Organizations are the World Bank, International Cooperation Agencies (ICAs), UN agencies and other implementing organisations¹⁵.

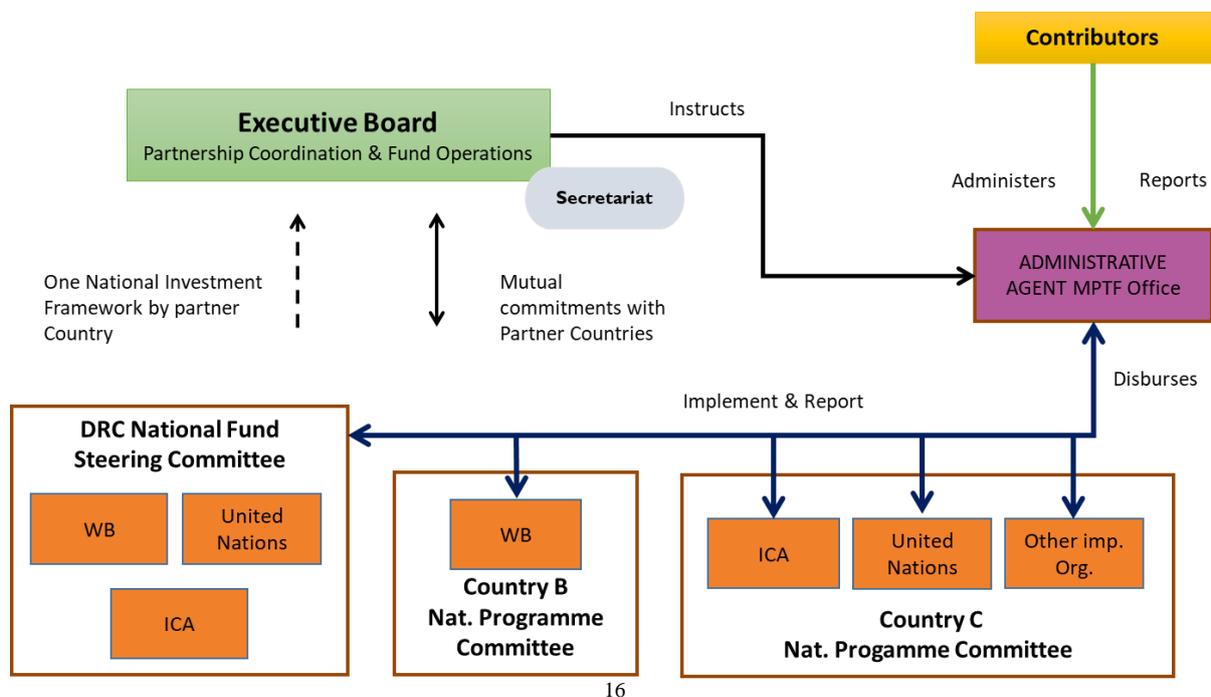
Figure 2: Governance Arrangements

¹² Some of which are listed here : <https://www.unteamworks.org/file/417647/download/454234>

¹³ As is the idea behind the Indonesia Multi-Door Approach to enforcing Environmental Crimes, which seeks to impose harsher penalties by combining various laws when prosecuting an environmental crime.

¹⁴ Although it is too soon to evaluate the impact on vested interests of the recent involvement of the Brazilian Court of Audit (TCU) in undertaking environmental audits, especially related to forest areas, this process is a first step whose consequences deserve to be examined.

¹⁵ Section amended in November 2018 as per decision EB.2018.15



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6.1 The Executive Board

The Executive Board is the decision-making authority responsible for:

1. Providing the partnership platform and coordination functions for the CAFI initiative;
2. Approving any modification of the strategic direction of the CAFI Initiative and its overall results framework;
3. Providing general oversight of the CAFI MPTF;
4. Approving the Fund's risk management strategy;
5. Approving quality criteria for the eligibility assessment of National Investment Frameworks;
6. Concluding Letter of Intents¹⁷ with Partner countries as a mutual commitment with associated performance targets;
7. Approving country funding allocations to National Investment Frameworks with a multi-year disbursement plan¹⁸ by the CAFI MPTF taking into consideration parallel funding¹⁹;
8. Requesting fund transfers by the Administrative Agent :
 - a. to the Administrative Agent's National Fund account based on the approved disbursement plan and available cash balance in the CAFI MPTF account²⁰ (DRC);

¹⁶ Section amended in November 2018 as per decision EB.2018.15

¹⁷ The Letter of Intents will set out the respective responsibilities of the parties within the CAFI partnership, in which beneficiary countries commit to implement interventions in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas (GHG) from deforestation and forest degradation while CAFI donors are committed to secure funding for the implementation of those interventions. The LOIs are not legally binding agreements and specific to countries.

¹⁸ Disbursement plans will be based on cash balance, signed commitments and schedule of payments by contributors as regularly communicated to the Executive Board by the Administrative Agent.

¹⁹ Parallel funding to National Investment Frameworks will be presented by Contributors highlighting their expected contributions to common outcomes and programmes. Parallel funding should come from new allocations and not from alignment of current pledges or programmes. Programme documents should follow the same independent review as described further in chapter 8.

²⁰ Only applicable for DRC in accordance with the MOA signed on 30th of August 2013, which stipulates that the Government may utilize technical cooperation provided by organisations of the United Nations system and multi-lateral development banks and other international organisations to implement the activities funded by the Fund.

- b. to implementing organisations of CAFI Programmes based on the approved disbursement plan and available cash balance in the CAFI MPTF account, applicable in the case of countries without MPTF-administered National Fund (currently Gabon, Cameroon, Congo, CAR, Equatorial Guinea);
 - c. to implementing organisations to support partner countries in developing their National Investment Framework or developing full CAFI Programme proposals, applicable in the case of countries without existing National Fund (Gabon, Cameroon, Congo, CAR, Equatorial Guinea).
9. Reviewing Fund status and overseeing the overall progress against expected results as reported by National Funds/CAFI Programmes consolidated by the Secretariat (through a Risk Dashboard and Fund Scorecard);
 10. Reviewing performance targets with Partner Countries based on each Letter of Intent and adjusting disbursement plan when necessary²¹;
 11. Approving any necessary programmatic or budgetary CAFI Programme revisions (Country without National Fund);
 12. Commissioning mid-term and final independent evaluations on the overall performance of the Fund;
 13. Approving direct costs for Secretariat functions; and
 14. Approving Fund extensions and revisions of the Fund TOR, as required.

The Contributors signatories of the Joint Declaration are eligible to be members of the Executive Board. Only board members that have directly contributed to the CAFI MPTF and the UN board member will be granted voting right for decisions concerning the Trust Fund and in particular on its financial allocations. In case a contributor who is an Executive Board member has earmarked its contribution to one or several specific partner countries of CAFI, this contributor would sit without voting rights when financial allocation decisions relating to other partner countries are made by the Executive Board.

In addition, UNDP on behalf of Participating UN Organisations²² is a member of the Executive Board. The MPTF Office is an *ex-officio* member. The World Bank and FAO are also invited to participate as observers.

To ensure and foster the strategic dialogue with Partners Countries, the Executive Board will organize specific in-country sessions, where respective national government, civil society and indigenous peoples' and private sector representatives will be invited to discuss progress toward performance targets as agreed in the Letters of Intent and review CAFI financial commitments in the disbursement plan.

In addition, an annual forum with all stakeholders will be organized to update progress, share experiences and obtain inputs. The annual forum will also be an opportunity to explore further collaboration with other Central Africa regional initiatives such as COMIFAC, ECCAS and CBFP.

The Executive Board will adopt and apply rules of procedures to complement and/or clarify the Terms of Reference. The rules of procedure may be amended as needed from time to time.

²¹ Based on independent verifications commissioned by the technical secretariat 18 Based on independent verifications commissioned by the technical secretariat, and to be consistent with programmatic delivery and documented financial need.

²² UNDP and FAO are the two initial participating organisations. In the case there is more than five contributing members of the Executive Board, FAO will become a member of the Executive Board.

The Executive Board meets periodically and makes decisions by consensus. The Executive Board is chaired by one contributor on an annual rotational basis, extended automatically for one year on a no-objection basis²³. The Chair will represent the EB.

6.2 Country level arrangements

The Partner Countries which have joined the initiative by signing the Joint Declaration will have the opportunity to present their National REDD+ and/or LED Investment Frameworks (NIFs) to the Executive Board for funding. Due to the cross-sectorial character of such investments, NIFs are expected to be submitted to the CAFI Secretariat by a high-level national entity responsible for the national development planning process such as the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Finance/Planning/Economy or similar cross-governmental office. Similar high-level inter-ministerial arrangements for overseeing the implementation of the NIF should be set out in the agreed Letter of Intent.

In cases where a MPTF-administered National Fund for REDD+ or climate change exists, the funds may be channelled directly to the MPTF account of said fund. The National Fund Steering Committee²⁴ will be in charge of providing strategic direction and oversight, coordinating the implementation of the portfolio of CAFI Programs as set out in the NIF. To fulfil this function, it will assume the following responsibilities.

1. Approving Programme/Project²⁵ Preparatory Grants based pre-selected concept notes if need be;
2. Requesting the Administrative Agent to transfer preparatory funding to implementing organisations if need be;
3. Approving Programme/Project documents;
4. Requesting the Administrative Agent to transfer funding to Implementing Organisations based and available cash balance in the National Fund account;
5. Approving programmatic or budgetary revisions to Programmes/Projects, as appropriate, within the limit of the National Investment Framework allocation;
6. Approving consolidated annual progress reports of the National Fund to the Executive Board.

Any existing roles and responsibilities of the National Fund in terms of Monitoring & Evaluation, Risk Management and Safeguards will be applicable to the National Investment Framework allocations. If any clauses in the National Fund terms of reference contradict any governance arrangements established by the CAFI MPTF, the Executive Board will be assessing the risks, make recommendations to the country and may request additional controls or performance benchmarks for disbursements.

For countries without an MPTF-administered National Fund, where the Executive Board has approved a funding allocation to the NIF and subsequently a CAFI programme (with single

²³ Section amended in November 2018 as per decision EB.2018.18

²⁴ Leadership by a cross-sectorial ministry of governance arrangements of National Funds is encouraged, as is a representation of multiple key stakeholders such as civil society, indigenous peoples and the private sector.

²⁵ Programmes may contribute to a set of NIF outcomes while projects only contribute to a single NIF Outcome.

or multiple implementers), the Country's government and implementing organisations should establish a Steering Committee. Such structure should be responsible for:

1. Approving annual work plans;
2. Providing strategic direction and oversight;
3. Review implementation progress;
4. Address challenges and risks;
5. Reviewing implementer(s) annual progress reports to the CAFI Executive Board.

It will be recommended to consider using existing structures and create a common platform to facilitate the coordination of the overall National Investment Framework. Multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder representation is encouraged. The governance arrangements for each CAFI Programme should be fully described in the CAFI Programme document submitted to the CAFI Executive Board for approval.

To support the Partner Country one of the Implementing Organisations will be designated by the CAFI Executive Board ²⁶ in consultation with the country as the lead organisation responsible to support the government coordinate and convene relevant stakeholders²⁷. The functions of the lead organization shall include: convening and reporting on Steering Committee meetings, preparation of joint work plans, mid-term and final evaluation, and other planning of joint processes. The lead organization shall be entitled to recover its direct costs related to its role, and should be included in the CAFI Programme budget.

6.3 Secretariat

The Secretariat function is provided by the UNDP. It supports the Executive Board and facilitates the overall operations of the Fund.

It is foreseen that the Secretariat will be a light structure acting as the central point of contact for CAFI and coordinating with countries with regards to the different submission and reporting processes. It will provide the EB advice and support in strategic planning, and consolidate narrative progress reporting, using tools such as an M&E scorecard and a risk management dashboard. It will also facilitate the review process for National Investment Frameworks and CAFI Programmes²⁸. It also facilitates collaboration and communication between Implementing Organisations, when necessary.

The Secretariat will be composed of the following:

1. One Senior programme management specialist, head of the Secretariat
2. One technical specialist
3. One knowledge management and communications specialist
4. One Programme Assistant
5. Additional human resources may be called upon from the UNDP REDD+ Team, or from other Implementing Organizations, on a cost-recovery basis.

²⁶ In consultation with other potential implementing organizations

²⁷ Section amended in November 2018 as per decision EB.2018.15

²⁸ Not applicable to the DRC National Fund where the programmes are approved by the National Steering Committee and the independent review commissioned by the National Fund Executive Secretariat

The budget required to perform the tasks dedicated to the functions of the Secretariat will be agreed and approved annually by the Funding Board, and would be charged to the Fund account as direct costs not exceeding 2.5% of the overall fund capitalisation.

6.4 Implementing Organisations

The Fund will be implemented through four types of fund implementation modalities, namely

1. Participating UN Organisations
2. The World Bank
3. International Cooperation Agencies²⁹ (ICAs)
4. Other implementing organizations (such as international Non-Governmental Organisations or research institutions invited by the Executive Board to sign an administrative support services agreement with UNDP)". The highest fiduciary standards will be applied in the selection and follow-up of the other implementing organizations.³⁰

The choice of implementing organisations is based, among others, on existing international capacities required for supporting the implementation of the National Investment Frameworks of the CAFI countries.

Similar direct access to the CAFI MPTF for International Non-Governmental Organisation and other Organisation/Structure with proven strong fiduciary systems will also be developed in the future.

As per the UNDG MOU for MPTFs, each implementing organization shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Each implementing Organisation shall establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each Implementing Organization in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each Implementing Organization shall carry out its activities contemplated in the approved proposal in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, using its standard implementation modalities³¹.

In doing this, each implementing organization shall demonstrate framework consistency with the safeguards described in Annex 4 and their key issues as guidance. This framework consistency may be demonstrated through a gap analysis and description of measures it will undertake, according to its rules and procedures, if a gap is identified,

While respecting their rules and regulations implementing organisations will display a high level of awareness in regards to the risk of fraud, corruption³² and all other contextual and

²⁹ Including KFW, DFID, BTC, SNV, AFD, GIZ, USAID, JICA, upon signing an Administrative support services agreement with UNDP. Additional relevant ICAs may be invited by the Executive Board to sign an administrative support services agreement with UNDP.

³⁰ Section amended in November 2018 as per decision EB.2018.15

³¹ Described in section III and IV of the Memorandum of Understanding.

³² Described in section VIII of the Memorandum of Understanding.

programmatic risks identified by the Executive Board. The implementing organisations are expected to be proactive in reporting those risks to the CAFI MPTF.

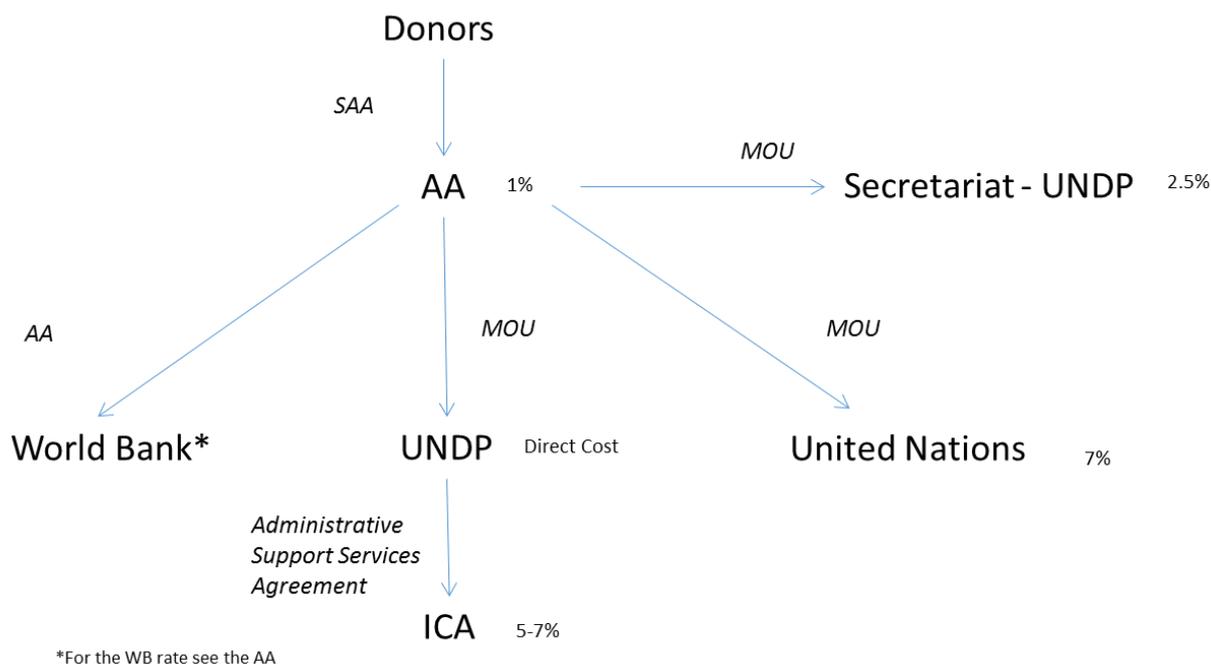
7. Fund Administration and Legal Instruments

The Trust Fund shall be terminated on December 31, 2027.

The CAFI Multi-Partner Trust Fund is administrated by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office using a pass-through modality, where each Implementing Organisation applies its own set of procedures, provided that it meets the minimum requirements set up by the Initiative in terms of safeguards and fiduciary principles.

The Administrative Agent will conclude a Memorandum of Understanding with Participating UN Organisations, an Administrative Support Services Agreement for the ICA and other implementing organisations³³, an Administrative Agreement with the World Bank and Standard Administrative Arrangements or equivalent in the case of the European Union with contributing partners.

Figure 3: CAFI Legal Architecture and Fees³⁴



The MPTF Office is responsible for the following fund administration functions:

1. Receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Fund;
2. Administer such funds received including winding up the Fund and related matters;
3. Subject to availability of funds, transfer such funds to implementing Organisations, upon instructions from the Executive Board or the National Fund Steering

³³ Section amended in November 2018 as per decision EB.2018.15

³⁴ In the case of the DRC National Fund, the DRC National Fund was established upon a request of the government through a memorandum of Agreement. The legal architecture and fees remain the same.

- Committee in the case of an allocation to a National Fund administered by the MPTF Office;
4. Provide to donors an annual consolidated report based on narrative reports consolidated by the secretariat and financial reports provided by implementing Organisations;
 5. Provide to donors a final consolidated report, including notification that the Fund has been fully expended or has been wound up;
 6. Disburse funds for any additional costs of the tasks that the Executive Board may decide to allocate.
 7. Provide fund management tools to ensure transparency and accountability.

The Administrative Agent will charge a one-time fee of one per cent (1%) on each donor contribution to cover the Administrative Agent's costs of performing the Administrative Agent's functions. The Administrative Agent will disburse direct cost for Secretariat functions based on Executive Board's decisions.

8. Contributions to the Fund

Contributions to the CAFI MPTF may be accepted from governments, inter-governmental or nongovernmental organisations. Contributors are encouraged to provide un-earmarked contributions, which will be programmed by the Executive Board, supported by the Secretariat.

Contributors may earmark their contribution by country or by implementing organisation categories (WB, UN, ICA or implementing organisations) to facilitate contributions in case of specific requirement³⁵. The earmarking will be reflected in the contribution agreement.

Contributions may be accepted in fully convertible currency or in any other currency that can be readily utilized. Such contributions will be deposited into the bank account designated by UNDP MPTF Office. The value of a contribution payment, if made in other than US dollars, will be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Gains or losses on currency exchanges will be recorded in the UN MPTF account established by the Administrative Agent.

9. Programming Cycle

9.1 Funding Allocations

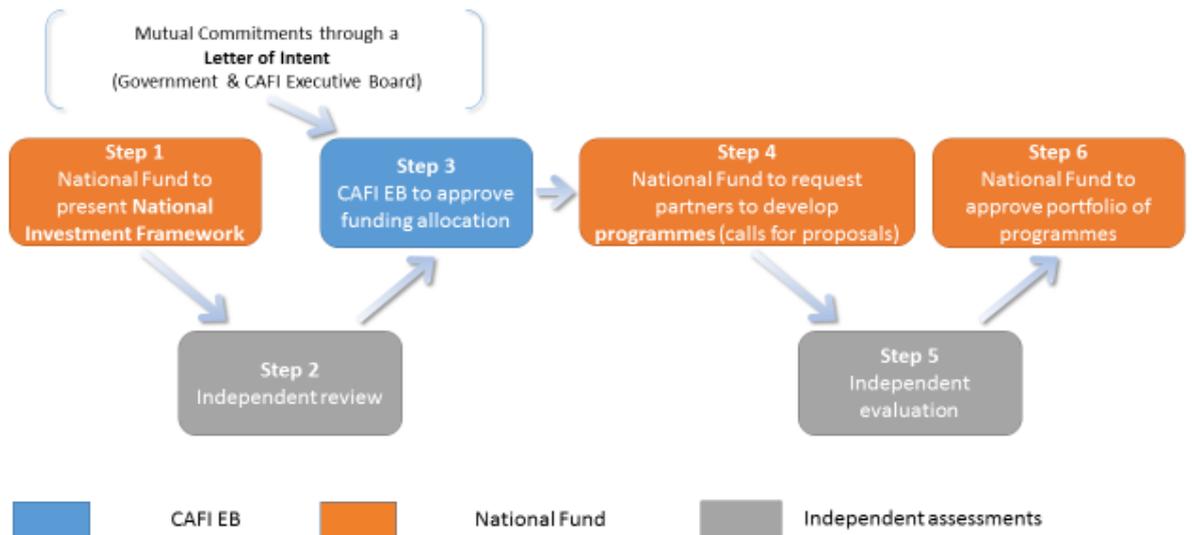
The procedures to develop and submit National Investment Framework and subsequent programmes to the Executive Board is summarised in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Funding allocations

- 1) Countries with an existing REDD+/LED strategy and an established national fund structure

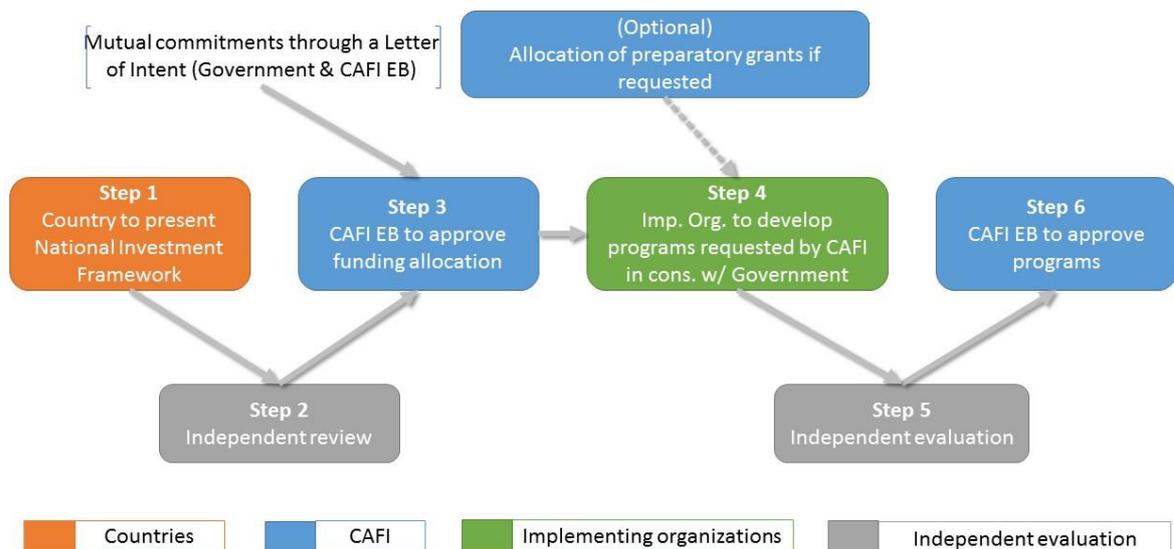
³⁵ Section amended in November 2018 as per decision EB.2018.15

MPTF managed National Fund modality



2) Countries with an existing REDD+/LED strategy, but without a national fund structure

Programming cycle without national fund



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The following sections explain each step in detail.

³⁶ Section amended in November 2018 as per EB decision EB.2018.14

STEP 0	Countries without existing REDD+/LED strategy	Preparatory phase
<p>The partner countries without an existing REDD+/LED strategy, will be authorize to request to the Executive Board a preparatory grant to support the development of its investment framework. Once the country has signed the Joint Declaration and officially join to initiative, it may enter in a partnership with one of the implementing organisation and submit to the Executive Board a preparatory grant request.</p> <p>Such request will be presented in a project document format (template to be provided by the secretariat). The proposal will be reviewed directly by the secretariat and submitted to the Executive Board.</p>		
STEP 1	Countries	Submits National Investment Framework
<p>The National investment Framework defines REDD+/LED country priorities at the sectorial and geographic level. Based on their existing National REDD+/LED Strategy, countries will identify the key reforms and transformative changes the Government intends to promote during the next six years, with associated performance targets. The National Investment Framework will describe the expected outcomes through a result matrix aligned to the CAFI objectives. The National Investment Framework is approved and submitted to CAFI by the National Government with the support of the implementation organisations.</p>		
STEP 2	CAFI Secretariat	Eligibility Assessment
<p>The Secretariat of CAFI will commission two separate assessment reports (double blind process) on the proposed National Investment Framework by two independent international experts with proven experience and expertise in REDD+ processes. Their assessment will be based on criteria previously approved by the Executive Board covering, among others, the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Robust analysis ensuring identification and to the extent possible quantification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in a spatially explicit manner including the analysis of the political economy of land use change ▪ Identification and prioritization of response measures that resonate with the drivers ▪ Expected direct or indirect contribution to the stabilization or enhancement of forest carbon stocks ▪ Targeted geographical areas with high risk of deforestation ▪ Development co-benefits resulting from response measures supported by evidence and in line with priorities identified in National Strategies; ▪ Respect for the safeguards listed in Paragraph 2 of Annex 1 of the Cancun agreements; ▪ Proposed budget in accordance with implementation capacities. ▪ Demonstrated multi-stakeholder and inter-sectoral buy-in in the development and future implementation of the national investment framework 		
STEP 3	CAFI Executive Board	Approves funding allocation

	<p>On the basis of the eligibility assessments, the Executive Board will review the National Investment Frameworks and engage in a strategic dialogue with the Country. A Letter of Intent will be agreed upon between the Country and the Executive Board as a mutual commitment with associated key performance targets reflecting the expected transformative changes proposed by the National Investment Framework³⁷. All members of the Executive Board will participate in this assessment and the following discussions on the Letter of Intent.</p> <p>The Executive Board will approve a funding allocation to the Country with a multi-year disbursement plan to the National Fund, or CAFI Programme. In the case of a National Fund and in accordance with the disbursement plan, the MPTF Office will be requested by the Executive Board to transfer funding allocation to the National Fund account.</p>
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Countries with an existing REDD+/LED strategy and an established national fund structure

STEP 4	National Fund Steering Committee	Request partners to develop programmes
	<p>In the case of a National Fund, based on the funding allocation received in its account, the National Fund Steering Committee will review its programming priorities and request implementation organisations (WB, UN or ICA) to develop programme documents (individually where only one of the implementation organisation is foreseen or in collaboratively where two or more implementation organisations are foreseen). Implementing organisations are allowed to recover funds used to develop the full program document, up to an amount that will be approved by the National Fund Steering Committee.</p> <p>The National Fund would be able to finance a portfolio of several programmes.</p>	
STEP 5	National Fund Executive Secretariat	Independent Review
	<p>The Secretariat of the National Fund will commission two separate evaluation reports (double blind process) on the proposed programmes by independent international experts with proven experience in REDD+ processes. Their review will be based on harmonized criteria previously approved by the Executive Board and the National Fund Steering Committee covering the following aspects :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alignment with National Investment Framework & Principal REDD+ Criteria; ▪ Social and Environmental Evaluation; ▪ Design and objectives; ▪ Management and Monitoring; ▪ Sustainability and National Ownership; ▪ Budget. <p>The conclusion of the independent review will be shared and discussed with the implementing organisation(s) with a view of improving the proposed Programme.</p>	

³⁷ Funding approved to implementing partners should not exceed fully committed amount as described in the each LOI.

STEP 6	National Steering Committee	Approves portfolio of Programmes
	<p>On the basis of the independent review, the National Steering Committee will approve, return with comments or reject each of the submitted programme documents and when applicable request the release of funds to the Implementation Organisations in accordance with the available resources allocated to the National Investment Framework and as scheduled in the disbursement plan.</p>	

Countries with an existing REDD+/LED strategy, but without a national fund structure

STEP 4 38	Countries and Implementation Partners	Submit CAFI Programme
	<p>Once a funding allocation has been confirmed by the Executive Board, implementation partners (WB, UN, ICA or other implementing organisations) will be requested by CAFI, after consultations with the Government, to develop CAFI Programmes. Programme will be jointly submitted to CAFI by the country and implementing partner(s). In order to ensure coordination across the programs and projects in one country, each project or programme will make sure that sufficient financial and human resources are available for coordination among the projects. The Executive Board may make further decisions regarding monitoring, evaluation and coordination that will be incorporated in the project document.</p> <p>Implementing organisations are eligible for preparatory grants to develop the full program documents, at the request of the Executive Board and up to an amount that will be approved by the Executive Board.</p>	
STEP 5	CAFI Secretariat	Independent Review
	<p>The Secretariat of CAFI will commission two separate evaluation reports (double blind process) on the proposed programmes by independent international experts with proven experience in REDD+ processes. Their review will be based on criteria previously approved by the Executive Board covering the following aspects :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alignment with National Investment Framework & Principal REDD+ Criteria; ▪ Social and Environmental Evaluation; ▪ Design and objectives; ▪ Management and Monitoring; ▪ Sustainability and National Ownership; ▪ Budget. <p>The conclusion of the independent review will be shared and discussed with the country and/or implementing organisation(s) with a view of improving the proposed Programme.</p>	
STEP 6	CAFI Executive Board	Approves CAFI Programme

³⁸ Section amended in November 2018 as per EB [decision EB.2018.14](#)

On the basis of the independent review, the Executive Board will approve, return with comments or reject the Investment Programme document and when applicable request the release of funds to the Implementation Organisation(s) in accordance with the available resources allocated to the National Investment Framework and as scheduled in the disbursement plan.
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CAFI cross-cutting gender perspective

There is an important potential for women empowerment and improvement of women's living conditions through REDD+ activities. On the other hand, if the gender perspective is neglected there is a major risk that activities can have a negative effect on women's empowerment and living condition. Given the central role of women in many of the sectors of intervention, women can play an important role as drivers for change.

CAFI will develop gender sensitivity, expertise, knowledge and capacity at all levels of the initiative, in order to fully integrate the gender perspective in the activities. In order to implement such vision:

- The funds governing principles promote equitable access and benefits for women and men.
- Gender mainstreaming will be included within the initiatives operational guidelines.
- Gender analysis will be included in the development of investment frameworks and investment programs.
- Women stakeholders will be consulted in the development of programs.
- Technical, social and gender expertise is included throughout the whole planning and implementation process.
- Sex-disaggregated baselines and indicators to measure effect on women are established.
- Sufficient financial resources are allocated to adequately implement and follow up the gender perspective.

Note on Conflicts of interest

- Members of the Executive Board or National Steering Committee should not participate in the decision on the approval of any programme under which their organisation will receive funds or act as a technical partner.
- Apart from these general requirements, any potential conflict of interest³⁹ should be disclosed to the Chair of the Executive Board prior to decisions that are potentially affected. Conflicts of interest declared or brought to the attention of the Board/Committee after a decision has been made will trigger its prompt re-examination.

9.2 Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

For each programme approved for funding, each Implementing Organisation will provide the Secretariat and the Administrative Agent with narrative progress reports and financial annual statements prepared in accordance with their accounting and reporting procedures, as agreed upon in the legal agreements signed with the Administrative Agent.

³⁹ A real, perceived or potential conflict of interest can arise whenever a transaction, or an action, with respect to the function and responsibilities of the Executive Board or National Steering Committee conflicts with the personal interests, financial or otherwise, of a Board/Committee member, an immediate family member or that of the Board/Committee's employer.

The annual and final reports will be results-oriented and evidence based. The reports will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the expected result in the programme document. Both programmatic and financial performance indicators will be monitored at the Outcome and Output level.

Output level

The output indicators would be specific to each programme and reflect changes in skills or abilities, or the availability of new products and services that have been achieved with the resources provided by the CAFI MPTF. The evaluation of the performance against each output indicator will take external factors into account as well as the pre-identified assumptions and risks. The Implementing Organisations are responsible for the achievement of this first level of results and responsible for collecting and report data.

Outcome level

The outcome indicators will be agreed upon in the CAFI Result Framework and National Investment Framework. They will monitor implementation of national reforms and the effects of the interventions on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The performance targets associated to each Outcome indicator will be defined and mutually agreed in the letter of Intent between CAFI and the Partner Country. Since there are a number of existing outcome indicators already monitoring REDD+/LED implementation effect in Central Africa Countries, the Fund will encourage the use of such existing indicators if they are relevant to the defined Theory of Change. A list of outcome indicators is proposed in Annex II.

Every programme funded by the CAFI MPTF will be assigned the responsibility to collect data associated to indicators of the outcome they are intended to contribute to. While many factors beyond the control of the implementing organisations may influence the results of the interventions at outcome level, it is expected that the mutual commitment agreed in the Letter of Intent will provide the highest level of accountability of all stakeholders that they are working together toward the shared REDD+/LED outcome of the CAFI MPTF and National Investment Frameworks.

Overarching indicators on safeguards

It is expected that all recipient organizations will provide information on how CAFI-supported activities are addressing and respecting the social and environmental safeguards outlined in Annex 4 as part of the CAFI requirements for Monitoring and Reporting. While taking into account national context, the reports should include information on each of the key issues associated with the safeguards.

Performance Assessment

The Secretariat will be responsible for consolidating the data reported by the implementing organisations together with the financial reported expenditure into a single M&E scorecard. This tool will be used by the Executive Board to review the overall progress against expected results and assess the achievement of performance targets define in the Letter of Intent. This assessment will be done through a dialogue with the Country Partner and the concerned Implementing Organisation(s) and may result in Disbursement Plan or Programme

revision's decisions by the Executive Board (or National Fund Steering Committee for Programmes approved by the DRC National Fund)⁴⁰.

In addition, the Executive Board will commission two independent reviews/evaluations on the overall performance of the Fund. These evaluations will take place at mid-term (2018) and at the closure of the Fund (2027) respectively. The aim of these evaluations, to be spelled out in further detail in the TORs for the evaluations, will be to study the various performance measurements of the Fund, to confirm or to annul them, and to test the theory of the change described in the Result Fund Matrix. The mid-term evaluation will consist of specific recommendations to the Executive Board for the review of the Fund Result Matrix and its underlying theories of the change if necessary.

9.3 Risk Management

The CAFI MPTF also intends to be a risk management platform for the Contributors, Partners Countries and Implementation Organisations by developing a common understanding of the risk context and mutually agreed mitigation measures including a national grievance mechanism where these have not already been developed in the national REDD+ process.

A risk management strategy will be developed by the Secretariat taking into account the nature of risks and extend of potential losses. It will define the Fund's risk tolerance, establish policies in relation to identified risks, and determine the risk treatment through mitigation measures or adaptation.

The monitoring of risks will be done by the implementing organisations as part of their regular reporting, highlighting in particular the key mitigation or adaptation measures taken in accordance with the risk management strategy and their direct influence on achieving the expected results.

A particular attention will be given to risks arising from conflict situations and insecurity in several of the countries supported by CAFI. First, these risks will be dealt with at the portfolio level (i.e. balancing the portfolio so that delays in implementation in conflict affected areas do not impact greatly the overall performance of the portfolio). The objective of CAFI is not resolve conflicts, so it is expected that activities will concentrate in areas where implementation is possible. However, security situation can be volatile and subject to abrupt changes. Furthermore, in certain countries, it is the security situation that drives migration and puts pressure on nearby forests. So it is inevitable that certain programs will be affected by a conflict situation or its indirect impacts. As a results at the program level, implementing agencies are expected to ensure proper implementation arrangements in line with the capacities of local authorities and the security situation as well as exercise a duty of care to guarantee the safety and security of staff, suppliers and contractors involved in the implementation of programmes in areas with volatile security situation.

The Secretariat will present the consolidated risk mitigation measures and the reporting into a Risk Dashboard, a management tool that will accompany the M&E scorecard to better reflect some of the causes influencing the overall performance of the Fund and to guide decision by the Executive Board.

⁴⁰ The procedure for Programme revision will be fully defined in the rules of procedures of the Executive Board within the limits of the legal arrangements described in the MOU, SAA and AA.

10.Public Dissemination

The Executive Board and the Administrative Agent will ensure that the Fund's operations are disseminated on the web site of the Administrative Agent (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Information posted on the web site will include: contributions received and from whom, Executive Board decisions, funds transferred, annual expenditures, summaries of proposed and approved programmes, the work plan and Fund progress reports on subjects such as fundraising and external assessment reports, including relevant information on Fund operations. Furthermore, the domains www.cafi.org and www.cafi.net will provide updated and user-friendly information on CAFI's governance structures, key decisions made, updates on the portfolio and dedicated country information.

Each Implementing Organisation will take appropriate measures to promote the Fund. Information shared with the press regarding fund beneficiaries, official notices, reports and publications will acknowledge the Fund's role. More specifically, the Administrative Agent will ensure that the role of the contributors and National Governments is fully acknowledged in all external communications related to the Fund.

Annex 1: signed CAFI Declaration (inserted in pdf version)

Annex 2: List of Additional tools and documents available (available upon request and on the upcoming CAFI web site)

- Rules of Procedures of the Executive Board;
- Terms of Reference for the Secretariat;
- CAFI Programme Template;
- DRC National Investment Framework
- DRC Letter of intent;
- Risk Management Strategy and dashboard;
- M&E plan and scorecard.

Annex 3: Proposed Result Indicators

The performance indicators are presented separately for the two impact areas and the specific outcomes; indicators capture both the emission reduction effects and the development co-benefits of a given outcome.

Key outcome indicators and additional indicators below are indicative and will be finalized upon the finalization of the full M&E framework.

Result Indicators	
Impact 1: emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhanced removals	
tCO ₂ e/year	Baselines (forest emission reference levels/forest reference levels (FREL/FRL)) and results (verified emission reductions) will be based on FREL/FRL undergone technical assessment as described in the relevant COP decisions of the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (and subsequent UNFCCC agreements, decisions or guidance) or any other baseline the country suggested and on the technical annexes of the Biennial Update Reports. Since the source documents are country-specific, a specific methodology will be developed for the aggregation of results at the fund (and regional level) in terms of scale and scope.
Impact 2: sustainable development co-benefits	
Number of people (disaggregated by sex) living under US\$ 1.25 a day	As per the Sustainable Development Goals adopted in 2015

Outcome 1: sustainable agricultural investments			
Key outcomes indicators ⁴¹ and data sources			
Indicator	Rationale	Possible sources	
		Primary	2ndary
1.1 Area (ha) of new agriculture lands resulting from forests conversion in target areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excluding plantations - Including plantations 	Very good indicator of the evolution of agro industrial expansion	FAO ⁴² The Observatory for Forests of Central Africa (OFAC)	Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale (OSFAC) Forest cover change maps Moabi (DRC only)
1.2 Number of countries with policies and legal frameworks limiting conversion of natural ecosystems (forest) to agricultural concessions	No available statistics on sustainable agriculture, so qualitative indicator	FAO	
1.3 Percentage of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) done before agricultural concessions are granted, per area of intervention	This provides an idea of the legal framework in the country	Government sources : EIAs to be individually collected from relevant ministries	
1.4 Increase in food productivity, disaggregated by country	Proxy for food security	FAO	

⁴¹ Disaggregated by target area / non target areas

⁴² NFMS in each country (long term for most CAFI countries); Land use change reporting to the UNFCCC through NC (ev. 4 years) and BUR (ev 2 ears) , greenhouse gas inventories, Collect Earth

List of indicators that programmes will be encouraged to consider in addition to the above, performance to be aggregated⁴³
Agricultural investment planning shows evidence of integrated land use planning / ha converted in compliance with integrated land use plans and legal frameworks
Average productivity of Agricultural production in target areas
% of agricultural output certified legal/sustainable/forest friendly/zero deforestation in target areas
Average revenues of farming households in target areas (disaggregated by type of household head (joint, single female, or single male headed household))
Incidence of food insecurity / calorie intake by households in target areas, disaggregated by type of household head (joint, single female, or single male headed household)

⁴³ It could be envisaged that programmes are asked to report against at least 1 or 2 indicators picked from the list

Outcome 2: sustainable wood energy investments

Indicator	Rationale	Sources	
		Primary	Secondary
2.1 Share of [sustainable] wood energy in the general energy matrix	Feasible to measure share of wood energy in the energy matrix in major cities	Surveys would need to be conducted for CAFI in select major cities	
2.2 Number and quality of energy policies for sustainable management of wood-energy and substitution	Policy indicator on renewable energy	REDD+ Policies, Laws and Regulation reviews	
2.3 Incidence of improved cookstoves in cities	Reflects access to energy, reduced emissions and increased disposable income	Surveys based on sales in large cities	Reports/information from development partners (GEF, Bill Gates Foundation)

List of indicators that programmes will be encouraged to consider in addition to the above (performance to be aggregated)

Degradation of natural forests
Amount of wood energy co-produced from S&B or timber production
Total amount of wood energy per inhabitant (disaggregated by sex) produced in target area or share of wood energy in energy matrix
Total amount of wood energy consumed by inhabitant in target area
Number of people (disaggregated by sex) involved in the production, transformation, trade of sustainable wood energy
Average revenues of people (disaggregated by sex) involved in the production, transformation, trade of sustainable wood energy
Changes in income disparities between women and men involved in the production, transformation, trade of sustainable wood energy

Outcome 3: sustainable forest governance and investments, and enhanced permitting, monitoring and enforcement capacity			
Indicator	Rationale	Source	
		Primary	Secondary
3.1 Hectares of forests with forest management plans	Clear indicator of improved forest management at the concession level	FAO	WRI Forest Atlas
3.2 m³ of total round-wood / hard-wood production (from industrial concessions, harvesting permits and artisanal permits)	Indication of production originating from managed concessions	FAO ⁴⁴	
3.3 Number of permits granted following existing regulations		Independent observations mandated by the government	WRI ⁴⁵
3.4 Accessibility of information on permits, harvesting allowances, concessions, forest managements plans, a) as defined in laws and regulations and b) assessed in practice	Highlights access to information as one important component of forest governance; there are others, but transparency is key	VPA agreements (including transparency annex)	WRI
List of indicators that programmes will be encouraged to consider in addition to the above (performance to be aggregated)			
Volume of timber certified or FLEGT-licensed in target areas			
Volume of timber harvested in compliance with management plans			
Revenues from timber production harvested in compliance with existing legal frameworks (possibility to disaggregate along the value chain)			
Surface of protected forested areas			
Existence of NFMS that allows for tracking deforestation and degradation and whether NFMS include (scale from low to high completeness for each component): Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS); National Forest Inventory (NFI)			

⁴⁴ Data on total round-wood production for country (includes illegal sector)

⁴⁵ Upcoming Forest Transparency Initiative/Forest Watch Legality, pilot launched for DRC and RoC end 2016

Number of forest policies relating to governance, investments and permitting which promote indigenous peoples' and women's inclusion, including in decision making, and protect their rights, including to land, and/or remove legal obstacles to their business activities (e.g. property ownership, requirements for male signatures on banking or business documents, stringent loaning collateral requirements, etc.)
Degree of compatibility of permitting systems, advertising rules, participation rules, tender documentation, tender evaluation, submission and procedures with internationally recognized standards

Outcome 4: sustainable siting and development of infrastructure and mining investment			
Indicator	Rationale	Source	
		Primary	Secondary
4.1 Number of new mining concessions in forests, including new ones appearing in forests	Increased mining concessions in forests are related to increased conversion of forest land to another land use	National mining (may need to purchase shape files) Cadastres Collect Earth	WRI ⁴⁶
4.2 Length of new transport infrastructure (for mining or other extractive industries) built in forests	Increased length of new transport infrastructure leads to increased fragmentation of forests	NFMS Collect Earth	http://map.loggingroads.org/
4.3 Percentage of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) done <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before new mining concessions are granted • before new roads are built 		Relevant ministries in countries Frameworks in place	WRI Forest Atlas
4.4 Number of countries with policies and legal frameworks limiting conversion of natural ecosystems (forest) to mining and / or oil concessions	No available statistics on sustainable agriculture, so qualitative indicator	FAOSTAT database	
List of indicators that programmes will be encouraged to consider in addition to the above (performance to be aggregated)			
Number of mining projects providing access to basic services			
Ha of forests protected in exchange for mining activities in forests			
Evidence that siting and development of infrastructure and mining investment requires and undertakes participatory and inclusive approaches to planning and implementation, including the participation of women and indigenous peoples			

⁴⁶ Available mid 2016

Outcome 5: optimal land use planning and land tenure			
Indicator	Rationale	Source	
		Primary	Secondary
5.1 Number of countries with updated land use laws/policies that take into account the contribution of forests and land use sector to climate change mitigation and other social and environmental benefits	Reflects LUP	Laws or regulations published in the official journal of each country Documentation of LUP processes that are ongoing / planned / finalised	
5.2 Number of countries with instruments a) developed b) enacted c) implemented to promote the rights of communities to access and sustainably use forest resources	Speaks to tenure security for communities		National information / information provided by NGOs
5.3 Number of countries with a mechanism or a database to map the overlapping of land uses: a) Actively maintained b) used to coordinate with other sectoral ministries c) officially released d) none of the above	Is a more relevant indicator than the existence of a land registration system in forests, which does not speak of its effectiveness		Expert interviews
List of indicators that programmes will be encouraged to consider in addition to the above (performance to be aggregated)			
Ha of land for which consensus is reached among different sectors and stakeholders			
Ha of forest registered conditioned upon EIA and in compliance with environmental management plans			
Ha of land where environmental management plans are effectively implemented and zoning respected			

Time and costs of registering or transferring property (as part of ease of doing business)
Quality of land administration (as part of ease of doing business)
Evidence that land use planning and tenure regulations have been done participatory with all relevant stakeholders and do not discriminate against any groups, including women, local communities, indigenous peoples, etc.
Percentage of land or house titles or leases provided in the names of women, men, and/or are listed jointly (i.e. both spouses)

Outcome 6: reduced demographic pressure on forests			
Indicator	Rationale	Source	
		Primary	Secondary
Contraceptive prevalence in target areas	Increased contraceptive prevalence is a widely accepted proxy for improved family planning	WHO reports http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.CONU.ZS/countries National family planning strategies	
Number of people moving from forests to non-forests and vice versa in targeted areas, disaggregated by sex	Captures national and international political and economic impact on forest pressures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations censuses • UNDESA reports 	
Percentages of girls attending high school or tertiary education in targeted areas	Increased education among girls is a good proxy to measure how the social and economic co-benefits on REDD+ could be directly and indirectly impacting families. The SDG formulation refers to both secondary and tertiary education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departments/ministries of education • Possible data from UNICEF and UNESCO 	
List of indicators that programmes will be encouraged to consider in addition to the above (performance to be aggregated)			
Evidence that policy and strategies include gender equality objectives and activities to address barriers to equitable education outcomes			

Outcome 7: Improved governance, inter-ministerial coordination and transparency (including permitting and fiscal policies)			
Indicator	Rationale	Source	
		Primary	Secondary
7.1 Existence of a functional, recognized multi-stakeholder mechanism (e.g. civil society platform, representative on a Steering Committee, participatory monitoring mechanism) to accompany the National Investment Framework cycle : a. countries with no such mechanism b. Countries where mechanism exist but lacks quality, recognition and regularity c. Countries where mechanism exist and is recognized and systematic	Civil society engagement a key component of improved governance		Expert interviews
7.2 Number of countries with accessibility by public, media and civil society to NIF and their M&E plans, data and results	Indicator speaks to transparency about plans and results	Government web sites Media reports	
7.3 Degree of anchoring of the NIF in the national development policy and institutional fabric	Reflects inter-ministerial coordination and high level leadership on NIF implementation	UN-REDD Tool	
List of indicators that programmes will be encouraged to consider in addition to the above (performance to be aggregated)			
Percentage of stakeholders who perceive that vested interests are decreasing			
Number of management tools developed and used to promote inter-ministerial coordination			
Existence of joint ministerial action plan and percentage of deliverables reached			
Percent of media organizations that have at least one reporter with access to the government budget and understands the key expenditures			
Percentage of satisfied civil servants on issues of collaborative capacities (disaggregated by outreach, coordination & joint action)			
Number of fiscal incentives conducive to conversion of forests			

Monetary value of fiscal incentives conducive to conversion of forests
Number of fiscal incentives conducive to forest conservation
Monetary value of fiscal incentives conducive to forest conservation
Cost, timing and complexity of land administration and permitting process across sectors for economic activities in forested areas
Representation of government agencies behind drivers of forest loss and of stakeholders in joint ministerial structures and action plans related to forests
Percentage of senior government officials involved in REDD+ fiscal policies, permitting and institutional and inter-ministerial coordination who are women, by agency

Annex 4. Guidance for Reporting on how CAFI-supported Activities are Addressing and Respecting Social and Environmental Safeguards

Reporting Requirement

As part of the CAFI requirements for Monitoring and Reporting, it is expected that all recipient organizations will provide information on how CAFI-supported activities are addressing and respecting the social and environmental safeguards outlined below. While taking into account national context, the reports should include information on each of the key issues associated with the safeguards.

Types of Information (see reporting template below)

- A. An assessment of the social and environmental benefits and risks of the CAFI-supported activities:** the Report should outline the specific benefits and risks anticipated from the CAFI-supported actions. See the benefits and risks tool to support such an assessment: [BERT tool](#).
- B. Information on how relevant safeguards below have been addressed and respected during the implementation of CAFI-supported activities:** The Report should provide information on: a) the country's policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) and associated institutional arrangements which are in place to deal with the potential benefits and risks associated with CAFI-supported activities; and b) how the PLRs, through the associated institutional arrangements, are implemented in practice. Information should also be provided on the recipient organization's policies and procedures in place to address and respect the same.

Sources of Information

Recognizing that many CAFI-supported activities will be aligned with and drawing from national REDD+ strategies and action plans, which may have already undergone social and environmental assessment processes, resulting in management plans, it is expected that Reports will draw from and reference existing sources of information, such as a country's strategic environmental and social assessments (SESA); environmental and social management plans (ESMF); specific management plans (e.g. related to indigenous peoples, resettlement, biodiversity, etc.); safeguard information system (SIS); and or summary of information on how safeguards are being addressed (UNFCCC submissions).

NB: The framework below will also be used by those commissioned by the CAFI Secretariat to undertake the eligibility assessment of the proposed National Investment Frameworks.

Part A. Narrative Report: An assessment of the social and environmental benefits and risks of the CAFI-supported activities		
Safeguard	Key Issues	Part B. Information on how relevant safeguards below have been addressed and respected during the implementation of CAFI-supported activities
Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consistency with international commitments on climate; contribution to national climate policy objectives, including those of mitigation and adaptation strategies ● Consistency with the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals; contribution to national poverty reduction strategies ● Consistency with international commitments on the environment; contribution to national biodiversity conservation policies (including National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans) and other environmental and natural resource management policy objectives 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consistency with State’s human rights obligations under international law, including the core international human rights treaties⁴⁷ and ILO 169, where applicable ● Consistency and complementarities with the objectives of the national forest programme ● Coordination among agencies and implementing bodies, national forest programmes and national policy(ies) that enact the relevant international conventions and agreements ● Consistency with other relevant international conventions and agreements 	
<p>Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to information ● Accountability of governance structures ● Land tenure arrangements ● Enforcement of the rule of law ● Adequate access to justice, including procedures that can provide effective remedy for infringement of rights, and to resolve disputes (i.e., grievance mechanisms) ● Gender equality ● Coherency of national/subnational legal, policy and regulatory framework for transparent and effective forest governance ● Corruption risks ● Resource allocation/capacity to meet institutional mandate ● Participation in decision-making processes 	

47 These include the following: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1981), Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987), Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003), International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2010), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2008).

<p>Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definition/determination of indigenous peoples and local communities ● Recognition of rights to lands, territories and resources ● Right to compensation and/or other remedies in the case of involuntary resettlement and/or economic displacement ● Right to share in benefits when appropriate ● Right to self-determination ● Right to participate in decision making on issues that may affect them ● Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) ● Recognition and protection of indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ traditional knowledge, cultural heritage, intellectual property 	
<p>The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of relevant stakeholders ● Legitimacy and accountability of bodies representing relevant stakeholders ● Mechanisms or platforms to facilitate participatory processes during design, implementation and monitoring of actions ● Functional feedback and grievance redress mechanism ● Recognition and implementation of procedural rights, such as access to information, consultation and participation (including FPIC) and provision of justice ● Transparency and accessibility of information 	
<p>Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definition of natural forest and understanding of the spatial distribution of natural forest ● Addressing potential impacts on biodiversity and forest ecosystem services 	

<p>ensuring that actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation of natural forests; avoiding degradation, or conversion to planted forest (unless as part of forest restoration) ● Identification of opportunities to incentivise enhanced environmental and social benefits through design, location and implementation of actions ● Conservation of biodiversity outside forest 	
<p>Actions to address the risks of reversals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analysis of the risk of reversals of emissions reductions, also referred to as 'non-permanence' ● National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) designed to detect and provide information on reversals. 	
<p>Actions to reduce displacement of emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actions that address the underlying and indirect drivers of deforestation and land use change rather than only direct drivers at specific locations ● Actions to reduce displacement of emissions from specific actions at: local (e.g. across project boundaries) and national (to other jurisdictions within the country) levels ● Selection and design of actions taking into consideration the risk of emissions displacement; displacement risk analysis for the selected actions, including risk of emission displacement to other ecosystems. ● National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) designed to detect and provide information on displacement at national and local levels. 	

Annex 5. Complementary initiatives

The table below describes the institutions that CAFI could collaborate with. In a separate, living document, potential or current collaboration will be updated on a continuous basis.

Institution	Countries (Africa)	Mandate / objective	Sectors	Ministries	Current status	Opportunities	Risks
CEEAC (Green Economy System in Central Africa and the Green Economy Fund BDEAC)	6 + 4	Regional economic integration	Mining, agrobusiness, forest management, hydropower ... (33 pillars or programs) with a lead country	(minister level) Economy/finance, Foreign affairs, Forests/Natural resources	Political process completed Now in operationalisation stage	Sectors relevant to CAFI involved Highest level political buy-in (CEEAC) Potential to explore how to address transboundary issues such as leakage and harmonization of legal frameworks across the region Reform of the CEEAC on the agenda: “natural resources management committee”	Reform process not fully completed Not the same countries as CAFI Low CEEAC capacity Smaller level projects than CAFI
COMIFAC	6 + 4	Coordination of regional forest and environmental policy – specialized agency of CEEAC	Environment and forests through the Convergence Plan ⁴⁸	Ministries of Environment and Forests (minister level)	Operational for several years	Potential to explore how CAFI investments could contribute to the implementation of the CP Potential to explore how to address transboundary issues such as leakage and harmonization of legal frameworks across the region	Not all CAFI relevant sectors involved (either in the CP or institutionally) Not the same countries as CAFI Lack of MoU clarifying competencies of COMIFAC and CBFP
CBFP	6 + 4	Promote conservation and sustainable management of Forests	Environment and forests through the CP	Informal structure regrouping approx. 60 partners to support the coordinated	Change in governance structure : COMIFAC to lead the partnership	Shared objective: coordinate and align technical and financial support but CAFI was created b/c the support was deemed not sufficiently coordinated in the region (CAFI TORs)	Not all CAFI relevant sectors involved (either in the CP or institutionally), although scope is

48 1) Harmonization of forest and environmental policy, 2) SFM 3) BD conservation 4) fight against CC and desertification 5) socio-economic development and multi-stakeholder participation 6) sustainable finance 7) training and capacity building 8) R&D 9) Communication and awareness raising

		Support COMIFAC		implementation of the COMIFAC CP CBFP Facilitation		Potential to explore how CAFI investments could contribute to the implementation of the CP Potential to explore how to address transboundary issues such as leakage and harmonization of legal frameworks across the region	enlarging (agro industry, mining) Not the same countries as CAFI
FCPF	DRC, RoC, Cameroon, CAR + Ghana	RF – REDD+ readiness CF supports countries that have made progress on REDD+ readiness through RBP for ER	All drivers	Ministries in charge of Environment REDD+	CF LoIs for 2 Congos signed in 2014 Readiness work in CAR Cam	Potential to link readiness work to NIF development ERP to be integrated into NIF	
FIP	DRC, RoC, + Ghana	Support REDD+ investments	All drivers	Mostly Ministries of Environment / Forests / NR but also Finance	DRC implementation, ROC & Cameroon investment planning	Similar objective – complementarity is sought at the operational level in relevant countries (both investment planning and in the implementation of programs)	
UN-REDD	6 + 22	Support countries on pillars of UNFCCC Warsaw Framework (readiness and PAMs)	Joint program of three UN agencies All drivers	Mostly Ministries of Environment/Forests/NR	New 2016-2020 strategy New governance structure	Technical and policy advisors at regional and country levels Knowledge management and networks Readiness work finished in the region (no new capitalization to support new countries at this stage)	
EU REDD Facility	DRC, RoC Cameroon	REDD+, FLEGT	Mainly forestry, LUP and land tenure, governance and commodities	Support facility to donor and REDD+ countries (government and civil society)	Operational	In overlapping countries complementary work is possible in relevant areas	