



Meeting of the SCF Trust Fund Committee

Brasilia, Brazil (Hybrid)

Friday, June 30, 2023

FIP OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT

SCF/TFC.17/03.1

June 7, 2023

PROPOSED DECISION

The SCF Trust Fund Committee reviewed the document, SCF/TFC.17/03.1, *FIP Operational and Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of FIP in the participating countries.

The SCF Trust Fund Committee welcomes the analysis conducted by the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, on achievements and results, resource availability, pipeline review, and portfolio updates.

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1 Introduction

1. The Forest Investment Program (FIP) was established in 2008 to provide scaled-up financing to help countries address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. FIP empowers developing countries to manage their natural resources in a way that achieves the triple win of being good for the forests, good for development, and good for the climate. It started out working in eight countries (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Mexico, and Peru). In 2015, FIP added six new countries with funding envelopes (Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Nepal, and Congo Republic), and three more in 2021 (Honduras, Tunisia, and Rwanda), plus another six without funding envelopes (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Guyana, Uganda, and Zambia).
2. The annual FIP Operations and Results Report (ORR) identifies key strategic issues, highlights decisions taken intersessionally by the FIP Technical Committee, and provides an update on the status of FIP-funded programs and projects under endorsed investment plans and related activities. It also includes projections on future approvals and provides an update on the results achieved by the FIP pilot countries.
3. This ORR covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2022 and provides a cumulative update of the entire FIP portfolio, including disbursements, through December 31, 2022 (with additional updates to March 31, 2023 on resource availability). Results reporting of projects under implementation also covers the time period January 1–December 31, 2022.

2 Strategic Issues

2.1 Resource Availability

4. As of March 31, 2023, the FIP trust fund has reached a total of USD 649.08 million.¹ in cumulative funding. This amount slightly varies from month to month due to currency exchange fluctuations.²
5. As of March 31, 2023, the FIP trust fund has a total potential available resource of USD 30.5 million, comprising USD 25.3 million in capital and USD 5.1 million in grant funding. This 30.5 million USD includes 23.1 million in available resources and 7.3 million in potential future resources. Table 1 summarizes available resources under FIP, and Annex 1 provides more detailed information.

¹ Including contributions, pledges, and investment income earned.

² A total of USD 7.4 million has been reserved by the Trustee to account for currency exchange fluctuations.

**Table 1: FIP resource availability schedule summary
(March 31, 2023, USD million)**

	Total	Capital	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance After Reserves (i)	74.9	60.6	14.3
Anticipated Commitments (ii) Program/project funding and MPIS costs	51.8	42.3	9.5
Available Resources (i - ii)	23.1	18.3	4.8
Potential Future Resources (iii)	7.3	7.0	0.3
Pledges	0.3	-	0.3
Release of currency risk reserves	7.3	7.0	0.3
Potential Available Resources (i-ii+iii)	30.5	25.3	5.1

2.2 FIP Pipeline Management Update

6. As of December 31, 2022, FIP has a total of 56 projects in its portfolio, including 15 projects under the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM). Of the 56 projects, 53 have been approved by the FIP Technical Committee and 52 by the MDB Boards.

2.3 Monitoring and Reporting

7. The [FIP M&R System](#) comprises two components: country-led results reporting and MDB project-level reporting. They complement each other by providing different types of information on program results over time and by serving the M&R needs of different FIP stakeholder groups. However, the relative roles and functions of these two components continue to be recalibrated over time according to the FIP M&R System's evolving value proposition for recipient countries, as well as overall FIP objectives, M&R implementation challenges, and feasibility at different phases of the program.
8. **Background:** The country-led component involves FIP countries organizing an annual, multi-stakeholder M&R workshop to build a shared evidence base across all projects under implementation in the investment plan and report progress on FIP reporting themes.³ It is an original feature of FIP, designed to promote country ownership over investment plans, sustain the programmatic approach across projects and MDBs throughout investment plan implementation, enable multi-stakeholder engagement and accountability at the country level, and promote learning over time. It was initially the only M&R approach used for FIP, but a comprehensive [stocktaking review](#) of the FIP M&R System conducted in 2017 led to approval of the two-component M&R system that combines the country-led reporting on FIP

³ There are four categories of FIP reporting themes: Common Themes (Category 1), Other Relevant Co-Benefit Themes (Category 2), Additional National-Level Impacts (Category 3), and Other Reporting Types (Category 4). See the [FIP M&R Toolkit](#) for more information.

reporting themes with the complementary use of available project-level data reported by MDBs.

9. **COVID-19 pandemic challenges:** In 2020, the country-led component of the FIP M&R System was temporarily suspended due to global social distancing requirements during the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic and other pressing challenges. In 2021 and 2022, the CIF Administrative Unit began requesting countries to resume reporting (in a full or adapted manner) as feasible. In 2022, seven countries submitted a report.
10. **Current status and challenges:** In 2023, all countries were formally required to resume reporting.⁴ The CIF Administrative Unit undertook significant efforts to reach out to all countries and especially those that had not recently (or ever) reported. This took several forms:
 - On-demand virtual country consultations on M&R
 - In-person, three-day FIP M&R Capacity-Building Workshop for countries in Francophone Africa held in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo in January 2023 (see Box 5)
 - Half-day virtual FIP M&R training webinar for Guatemala
 - Targeted workshop that African Development Bank (AfDB) and World Bank teams held in Ghana to revitalize the country's FIP M&R system
11. All 12 countries requested to report FIP country results for this reporting period submitted a full or adapted report. This is a significant achievement for the program following the challenging period from 2020-2022. The Republic of Congo, Nepal, and Guatemala all submitted country results reports for the first time.
12. However, many of the FIP countries reporting did not hold a multi-stakeholder workshop as part of the process, and some did not include all FIP projects active in the country. Comprehensive, systematic updates on quantitative FIP reporting themes have not been made available through country results reports for multiple years.
13. FIP countries face numerous challenges in establishing or maintaining a country-level FIP M&R mechanism. In some FIP countries, projects have closed, and the project teams have dissolved, making it challenging to organize a national investment plan-level M&R workshop. In other cases, FIP countries only have one MDB-approved project in their portfolio or have only recently reached MDB project approval phase and are still establishing a national investment plan-level FIP M&R mechanism. DGM projects and private sector projects are often managed outside the FIP country focal point unit established for the investment plan and may not be involved in all country-level FIP activities. Several FIP countries also reported that it is challenging when national focal point teams or MDB project teams change; new teams are either unaware or unable to implement their country-level FIP M&R responsibilities. Stronger support and buy-in for country-led FIP M&R among all major FIP stakeholder groups (including the CIF Administrative Unit, MDBs, country focal points, and in-country stakeholders) are necessary preconditions to enable this mechanism to function

⁴ With the exception of Mexico, which completed all FIP investment plan projects in 2021.

as designed. In practice, the level of support and buy-in has varied significantly by investment plan and over time.

14. The FIP country-led M&R component can continue to play a critical role in building the evidence base for investment plan progress based on the inputs of multiple in-country stakeholders. In practice, this component is applied flexibly in a manner that best suits each FIP country. It has recognized strengths in providing country-specific qualitative insights across FIP reporting themes. On the other hand, CIF has now established a strong record of annual quantitative reporting on FIP Category 1 themes since 2019 using MDB project-level data, which will continue fulfilling this function moving forward.⁵
15. Based on demand, the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to support FIP countries in coordination with MDBs along several fronts:
 - a) **Online M&R training sessions:** The FIP M&R online training module is available for country focal point teams, MDBs, and other interested parties. It is available in two versions, self-paced or instructor-led, and three languages: English, French, and Spanish. Links to the online training and opportunities to request instructor-led training are available upon request from FIP countries, MDBs, and other FIP stakeholders.
 - b) **Targeted strategic workshops and capacity-building:** The CIF Administrative Unit also offers targeted FIP M&R capacity-building opportunities for recipient countries and local stakeholders. These entail in-person workshops, training, and problem solving on FIP M&R issues. They are especially useful for new countries reporting for the first time or when new country focal points or project teams become involved in FIP. Increasingly, CIF also supports countries with mature or completed FIP investment plans. MDBs active in the targeted FIP countries are also encouraged to participate in the trainings.
 - c) **Country M&R close-out workshops:** As an increasing number of FIP countries reach a stage where most or all projects in their investment plan are completed, many can benefit from guidance in transitioning or closing out their annual, country-led M&R mechanism. In fiscal year 2024 (FY24), the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs plan to support a limited number of countries with closed or highly mature investment plans to collect and analyze final results achieved for these late-stage investment plans. The exercises enable countries to complete their annual results reporting to the CIF Administrative Unit and for the CIF Administrative Unit to take stock of final investment plan results at the country level, including other potential areas of thematic interest, such as gender outcomes, transformational change processes, and just transition issues.

⁵ Subject to guidance from the SCF Sub-Committee

3 Status of FIP

3.1 Portfolio Overview

16. As of December 31, 2022, USD 649 million has been endorsed by the FIP Technical Committee as indicative allocations to the participating countries, totaling 56 projects included in investment plans, the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM), and the Private Sector Set Aside (PSSA). Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status. The portfolio under implementation consists of 53 projects, reaching USD 598 million in MDB-approved funding.

**Table 2: Overview of FIP portfolio
(USD million, as of December 31, 2022)**

	Indicative Pipeline Allocation					Approved Funding	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>IP</i>	<i>DGM</i>	<i>PSSA</i>	<i>RFF</i>	<i>Committee</i>	<i>MDB</i>
FIP Funding	649.08	491.09	71.19	17.30	69.50	598.08	587.58
Number of Projects	56	33	15	3	5	53	52

Note: PSSA: Private Sector Set Asides, DGM: Dedicated Grant Mechanism, RFF: Remaining Funds balance for FIP

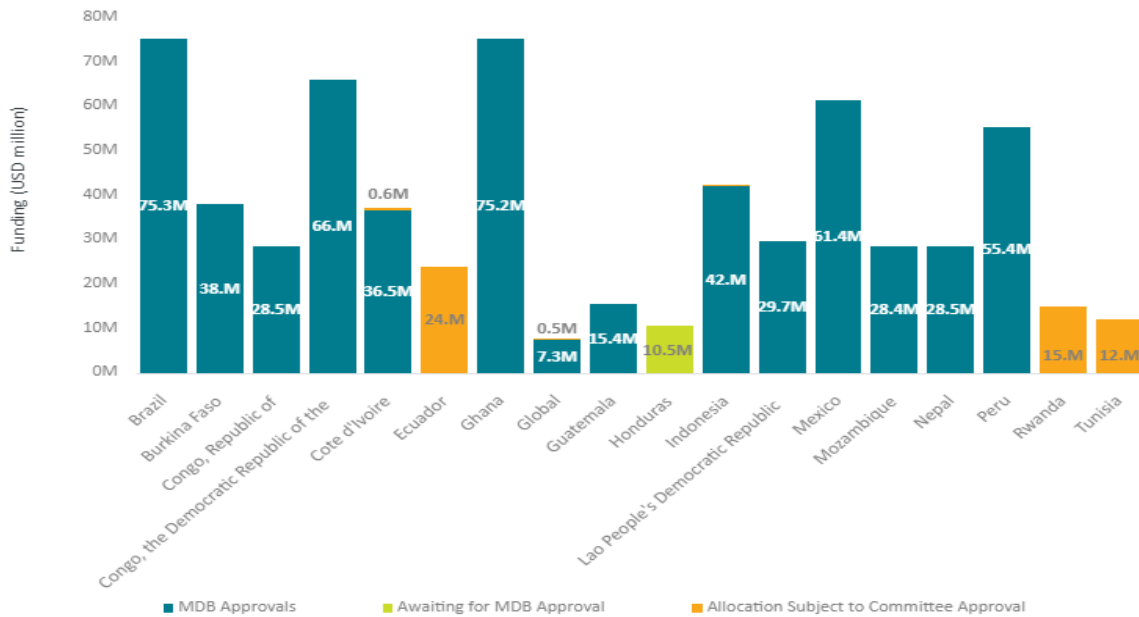
17. Compared to the previous FIP ORR (June 2022), the total portfolio has reduced by USD 17.9 million.
18. Figure 1 shows cumulative funding approvals continue to increase. Approval of the entire endorsed FIP portfolio by both the FIP Technical Committee and the respective MDB Boards is expected by FY25.

Figure 1: Cumulative FIP funding approval rates by fiscal year (Projections until FY25)



19. Figure 2 shows the approval levels of FIP pipeline projects by pilot country and the DGM Global Project. Eleven of the 19 pilot countries with a project pipeline have achieved 100 percent FIP Technical Committee and MDB Board approval of their indicative funding allocation. Three recent countries (Ecuador, Rwanda, and Tunisia) are currently developing projects that will be submitted for FIP Technical Committee approval by the end of FY24.

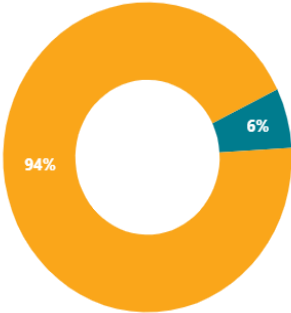
Figure 2: FIP funding approval of project pipeline by country (as of December 31, 2022)



20. Figure 3 presents the distribution of FIP Technical Committee-approved projects by region, MDB, theme, and public or private sector. Africa represents the largest portion of the FIP portfolio, with a total of USD272.6 million, followed closely by Latin America and the Caribbean (USD 218 million), then Asia (USD 100.2 million), and DGM Global (USD 7,3 million). The World Bank has the largest FIP portfolio, implementing USD 395.2 million of FIP Technical Committee-approved funding. The FIP Technical Committee-approved private sector projects total only USD 37.3 million (6 percent of total funding).
21. The thematic focus of the portfolio of FIP Technical Committee-approved projects reflects FIP's objective of working to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Thus, the largest portion of funding focuses on landscape approaches (including agriculture and agroforestry), followed by sustainable forest management and capacity building. Box 1 highlights how FIP helps protect biodiversity corridors in Lao PDR.
22. Figure 4 shows that the co-financing ratio of FIP Technical Committee-approved projects is 1:1.9, totaling USD 1,164.7 million. MDBs and beneficiary governments are the main sources of co-financing.

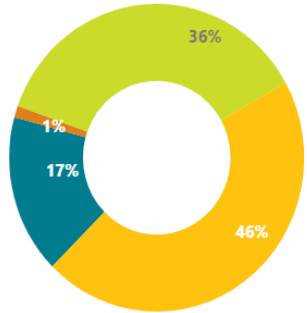
**Figure 3: FIP portfolio overview
(approved by FIP Technical Committee, as of December 31, 2022)**

Committee Approved Funding (By Public/Private)



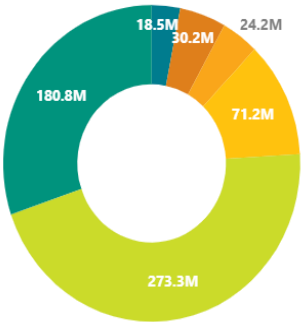
■ Private Sector ■ Public Sector

Committee Approved Funding (By Region)



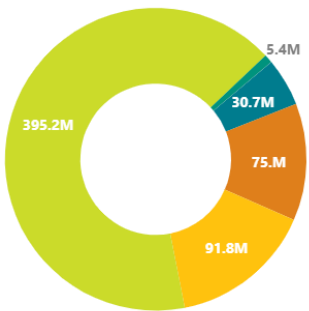
■ Asia ■ Global ■ Latin America & Caribbean ■ Sub-Saharan Africa

Committee Approved Funding (By Sector)



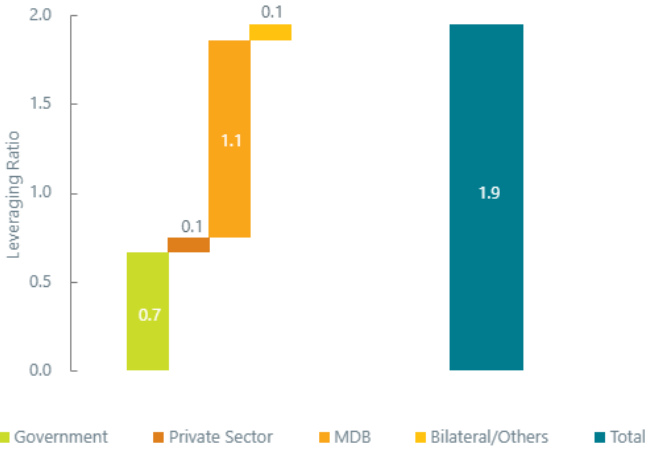
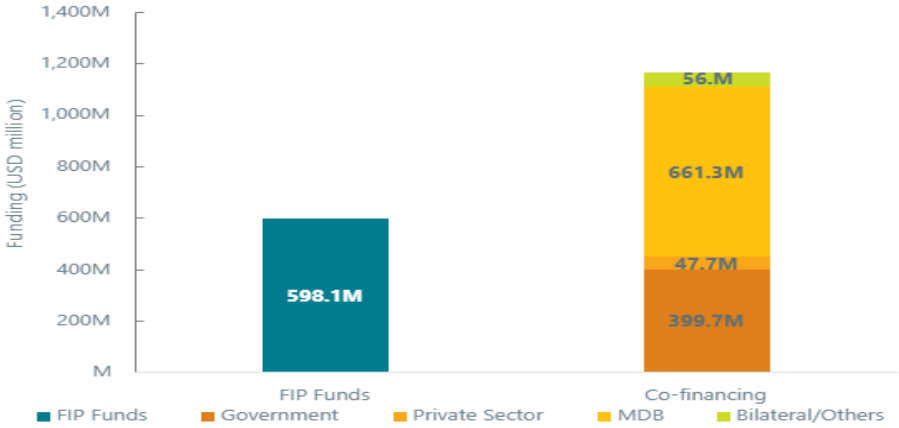
■ AgroForestry
 ■ Capacity Building / Institutional Strengthening and Governance Reform
 ■ Forest Monitoring / MRV
 ■ Indigenous Peoples / Local Communities
 ■ Landscape Approaches

Committee Approved Funding (By MDB)



■ ADB ■ AFD ■ IADB ■ IBRD ■ IFC

**Figure 4: Co-financing total for FIP Technical Committee-approved projects
(USD million, as of December 31, 2022)**



Box 1: Conserving nature's resources and securing livelihoods in Lao PDR



Project: Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services

Implementation Agency: ADB

FIP Funding: USD 12.84 million

Objective: Scale up sustainable forest management activities of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project, with a view to strengthening REDD+ readiness and implementation capacity in selected districts and among targeted project beneficiaries.

Forests in Lao PDR's southern Attapeu and Xekong provinces make up about a fifth of the country's total forest landscape, but they are under threat due to illegal logging and hunting. Local communities and private companies have also converted parts of the forest into agricultural land. These practices result in unconnected pockets of forest land that cannot sustain thriving wildlife.

Biodiversity conservation corridors are key to sustainable forest ecosystems. They provide secure supplies of food and water for animals and allow them to move around safely by avoiding roads and other built infrastructure. These corridors cover several types of forests and many villages, including areas for infrastructure development. It is challenging for the forest management teams to fully cover and maintain biodiversity richness in these large areas with limited staff resources.

Since 2006, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has helped to protect biodiversity corridors in the Lao PDR through a range of development and conservation activities, including through its \$20 million GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project. In 2016, ADB approved additional grant financing from FIP to help manage biodiversity corridors and scale up activities to stop deforestation and forest degradation.

The ambitious biodiversity management system focuses more on prevention than problem solving. Communities are involved in biodiversity management activities, including patrolling, which helps break the cycles of smuggling non-timber forest products, illegal logging, illegal hunting, and setting of forest fires. Efforts to restore, protect, and maintain biodiversity in the corridors have resulted increased forest area. Local households have also benefited through sustainable agriculture training that has increased yields and incomes without harming wildlife and the environment.

Source: ADB FIP Team

3.2 Portfolio Updates

3.2.1 Project Approvals

23. As shown in Table 3, during the reporting period, the FIP Technical Committee approved four projects for a total of USD 29.1 million and the MDB Boards approved five projects totaling

USD 38.7 million. Box 6 sheds light on the second phase of Brazil DGM approved by the World Bank.

**Table 3: FIP project approvals by FIP Technical Committee and MDB Boards
(January to December 2022)**

FIP Sub-Committee Approved Projects and Programs (January to December 2022)						
Country	IP/DGM /PSSR	Project Title	MDB	Grant	Non-Grant	Approval Date
Brazil	IP	Forest Management Information for the Conservation and Valorization of Forest Resources in Brazil	IADB	9,700,000	0	1/4/2022
Cote d'Ivoire	RFF	Forest Investment Project Phase 2	IBRD	0	8,000,000	4/21/2022
Brazil	DGM	Brazil Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples Phase Two – additional financing	IBRD	930,000	0	6/3/2022
Honduras	RFF	Improving the Resilience and Mitigation of Climate Change in Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Forestry and Agroforestry Companies in Honduras	IADB	500,000	10,000,000	9/22/2022
				11,130,000	18,000,000	

FIP MDB Board Approved Projects and Programs (January to December 2022)						
Country	IP/DGM /PSSR	Project Title	DB	Grant	Non-Grant	Approval Date
Republic of Congo	IP	Northern Congo Agroforestry Project	IBRD	3,575,000	12,000,000	2/8/2022
Brazil	IP	Forest Management Information for the Conservation and Valorization of Forest Resources in Brazil	IADB	9,700,000	0	3/17/2022
Cote d'Ivoire	RFF	Forest Investment Project Phase 2	IBRD	0	8,000,000	6/30/2022
Nepal	DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	IBRD	4,500,000	0	10/27/2022
Brazil	DGM	Brazil Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples Phase Two – additional financing	IBRD	930,000	0	11/23/2022
				18,705,000	20,000,000	

24. Though initial DGM countries (Ghana, Nepal, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, and Peru) closed out their projects, DGM Nepal and DGM Brazil Phase Two (additional financing) are the latest DGM projects to be approved by the World Bank. DGM Brazil builds on the first phase (see Box 6) by further investing in sustainable livelihoods to ensure the conservation of natural resources while generating income and increasing the food security and well-being of traditional communities and indigenous peoples in the Cerrado biome.

Box 2: Connecting traditional peoples from Brazil and Mozambique



Project: DGM Brazil and DGM Mozambique

Implementing Agency: IBRD

DGM Funding: USD 6.5 million (Brazil) and USD 4.5 million (Mozambique)

Objective: Strengthening the capacity of target communities and community-based organizations to participate in integrated land management

Brazil and Mozambique have a lot in common. They are both former colonies of Portugal, share linguistic, historical and cultural ties, and feature similar types of savannah-like forests: Cerrado in Brazil and Miombo in Mozambique. Both countries also have projects under the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM), which is part of the Forest Investment Program of the Climate Investment Funds.

In Brazil, the implementation began in 2015 and quickly caught the eyes of Mozambicans. In 2016, the DGM Mozambique delegation visited Brazil to learn about actions to combat deforestation in the Cerrado biome, which involved an environmental protection system coupled with support to communities that relied on the land for their subsistence.

Six years later, in October 2022, DGM Brazil returned the visit at the time of a strategic milestone. The project has just had its second phase approved by the World Bank. This time, USD 930,000 will be invested in sustainable livelihoods to ensure the conservation of natural resources while generating income and increasing the food security and well-being of traditional communities and indigenous peoples in the Cerrado biome.

The first phase ended in January 2022, and the representatives of the DGM Brazil Steering Committee brought home a wealth of experience and accumulated results. Sixty-four sub-projects throughout the Cerrado region received a total of USD 6.5 million in investment. The project benefited 34,780 people in total, including 19,372 indigenous people and 11,056 women, in addition to youths and the elderly. DGM Brazil also provided emergency assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic to the benefit of 6,250 people in communities served by the project.

Both in Brazil and in Mozambique, the DGM has proven to be an important instrument of empowerment of traditional communities. During the visit, Daniel Maula, chair of the DGM Mozambique Steering Committee and coordinator of NGO Radeza, said that it was the first-time conservation projects had been written and

proposed by the communities themselves. All initiatives prior to this experience had been ready-made solutions brought in from outside. The request for proposals was broadcast on local radio stations and regional meetings were held. DGM Mozambique received a total of 107 proposals, of which 18 were approved.

The full amount for DGM Mozambique is USD 4.5 million. It is expected to benefit 2,000 people directly and train at least 5,000 people to engage in integrated landscape management. The sub-projects focus on the creation of value chains, such as the development of small poultry farms, horticulture, honey production, forest management for the sale of wood and coconut trees, and community-based tourism.

Source: IBRD

3.2.2 Projects Cancelled/Closed

25. As shown in Table 4, 11 projects for a total of USD 29.45 million were canceled or closed during the reporting period. The returned funds were integrated in the resource availability of FIP as of March 2023, which also includes returned funds from two additional projects closed in Burkina Faso after the reporting period.

**Table 4: FIP projects canceled/closed
(January 2021–December 2022)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>MDB</i>	<i>Grant (USD)</i>	<i>Non-Grant (USD)</i>	<i>Additional Comments</i>
Burkina Faso	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management	IBRD	36,376		Project closed funds returned
Burkina Faso	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	AFDB	465,657		Project closed funds returned
Brazil	Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil	IBRD		16,200,000	Project cancelled
Brazil	Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use project (under the low carbon emission agriculture plan)	IBRD	309,426		Project closed funds returned
Brazil	Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado	IBRD	100,680		Project closed funds returned
Peru	Dedicated Grant Mechanism in Peru	IBRD	26,235		Project closed funds returned

Regional	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Program Framework and Funding Proposal for the DGM Project for the Global Component	IBRD	332		Project closed funds returned
Ghana	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks	AFDB	49,200		Project closed funds returned
Guatemala	Forest Governance and Livelihoods Diversification in Guatemala - FEES (previously named: Strengthening governance and livelihood diversification)	IBRD	1,800,000	10,400,000	Project cancelled
Lao People's Democratic	Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management	IBRD	211		Project closed funds returned
Peru	Integrated landscape management in Atalaya Ucayali Region - Peru	IBRD	66,678		Project closed funds returned
			2,854,794.71	26,600,000	

FIP Cancellations (January 1, 2023, to March 31, 2023)						
Country	Project Title	MDB	Grant (USD)	Non-Grant (USD)	Approval Date	Additional Comments
Burkina Faso	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management	IBRD	36,376		1/31/2023	Project closed funds returned
Burkina Faso	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	AFDB	465,657		1/24/2023	Project closed funds returned
			502,033			

3.2.3 Project Completion

26. From January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, three FIP projects reached completion, bringing the total number of completed projects to 14. These are:
- Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (IBRD)
 - Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado (IBRD)
 - Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Funding Proposal for the DGM Project for Brazil (IBRD)
27. Key lessons from newly completed projects are included in Section 5.6, and a list of closed FIP projects as of December 31, 2022, is in Annex 4.

4 Cross-Cutting Themes

4.1 Partnership, Knowledge Management, Evaluation, and Learning

28. Since July 2022, six events for FIP and CIF's new Nature People and Climate (NPC) program were organized, reaching over 480 participants. This included a Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP) Resilience and Landscapes Interest Group meeting, two M&R workshops, the Africa Knowledge Exchange in Côte d'Ivoire, and two NPC events.
29. Knowledge products: During this reporting period, one FIP-related study supported by the CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative was published. As part of CIF's TCLP, a new case study assesses investments over the last 12 years in Mozambique through FIP and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The case study applies transformational change dimensions in three key areas (policy and planning, capacity development, and sustainable finance) and takes a closer look at private sector engagement in the country.
30. **Independent evaluations:** Two independent evaluations related to FIP were ongoing in FY23, with one completed and another started.
 - The [Independent Evaluation of Development Impacts of Climate Finance in the CIF](#) was completed and published in April 2023. The evaluation uses a mixed-methods approach to assess how CIF investments have had direct and indirect social, economic, environmental, and market development impacts across four of CIF's programs: CTF, FIP, PPCR, and SREP. It captures qualitative and quantitative data, analyzes CIF's investment portfolio, catalogs modeling tools, and provide 13 original case studies that represent a cross-section of CIF programs, geographic regions, climate finance sectors, technologies, and projects across CIF's MDB partners. The evaluation includes a deep-dive case study on FIP projects related to agroforestry and rural land management in Brazil and two light-touch case studies on FIP projects related to palm oil in silviculture systems in Brazil and forest management in Indonesia. Findings from the evaluation were shared during the January 2023 Trust Fund Committee Meeting and additional dissemination events will continue in FY24. See [the full report](#), [summary](#), [case studies](#), and [modeling memo](#).
 - The Mid-term Evaluation of FIP and Dedicated DGM was launched in January 2023 and is expected to be published in FY24. The evaluation sets out to better understand which elements of FIP and DGM worked, which did not work, for whom, and in which contexts. After a competitive process, Indufor North America was selected to lead the evaluation, in collaboration with ICF. In FY23, the independent evaluation firm finalized the design of the evaluation, including the inception report, and conducted data collection and analysis. The reference group, consisting of 10 representatives from contributor and recipient countries, MDBs, Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs), and the CIF Administrative Unit met twice in FY23.
31. **TCLP:** The [TCLP](#) continues to engage partners and practitioners in learning on diverse topics that span current and future CIF programming, including themes related to FIP through its

Resilience and Landscapes interest group. In April 2023, the group had a meeting on “Water Management: Intersections Between Just Transitions and Transformational Change” to explore inclusive, just, and resilient approaches to water resource management. Findings from a [recently launched](#) CIF case study and other examples were discussed to better understand how to deepen transformative intent in the water management sector.

32. **M&R training:** In early 2023, CIF and MDBs enhanced efforts to support FIP countries with national, participatory monitoring and reporting. A [three-day FIP M&R Capacity-Building workshop](#) was held in January 2023 in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo. It brought together participants from neighboring FIP countries (Burkina Faso, DRC, Côte d’Ivoire, Rwanda, and Tunisia) to facilitate South-South learning to support the Republic of Congo in launching its first country investment plan-level M&R system.
33. In March 2023, a virtual FIP M&R capacity-building training was conducted to support Guatemala to carry out vital monitoring and reporting on their FIP projects. Also in March 2023, AfDB organized a M&R capacity workshop to enhance in-country, gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation capacity on FIP projects in Ghana. The country resumed investment plan-level reporting for 2022 results, and this workshop revitalized their national FIP stakeholder workshop as part of the results validation process. The workshop in Ghana brought together 40 participants, including nine women, from project implementation units, CIF country focal points, MDBs (AfDB and World Bank), and other relevant national stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, local community groups, government, line ministries, private sector, and CSOs.
34. **CDI:** The [Climate Delivery Initiative](#) (CDI) provides a dedicated space and research base to inventory and analyze operational barriers and solutions of climate finance programming for enhanced project design. In FY23, four new case studies were completed with one related to FIP. The [case study](#) focuses on delivery challenges in Ghana’s Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/ Enhancing Carbon Stocks (ELCIR+) project, implemented by the AfDB. It explores the challenges and successes of delivering a collaborative, multi-stakeholder approach in Ghana to transform cocoa farmers into active agents for reforestation and Ghana’s forest agencies into active agents for rural income development.
35. **Results Deep Dive series:** As part of the CIF’s commitment to rigorous and inclusive monitoring and reporting on investments’ contributions, a new Results Deep Dive series began this year as a supplement to CIF’s annual results reporting processes. Annual monitoring and reporting provides a systematic synthesis of portfolio performance along each program’s core impact indicators, while the new Deep Dives provide in-depth reviews of these results within specific thematic or developmental dimensions of climate change. As such, they afford greater granularity on the drivers and implications of various performance characteristics. Two new FIP deep dives provide insight into biodiversity issues and sustainable forest and land management activities.
36. **Africa Knowledge Exchange:** This [four-day learning event](#) in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire aimed to promote knowledge sharing and broker lessons learned from 15 years of CIF experience in African countries. The event was undertaken in collaboration with the Government of Côte

d'Ivoire and the AfDB. The event provided country representatives from across Africa with the opportunity to connect, showcase innovations and outcomes, and discuss the challenges faced and lessons learned in implementing sustainable forestry, climate resilience, and nature-based solutions through FIP and PPCR projects. A focus was placed on identifying lessons that could be useful for CIF countries that will be designing and implementing projects/programs under NPC. The event covered a [variety of important topics](#), spanning enhancing climate finance in Africa, transformational climate leadership, just transition, DGM, and much more.

37. **COP27:** CIF shared its wealth of knowledge in a total of [31 events](#) at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt. This included a high-level dialogue, "[Force of Nature: Closing the Finance Gap for Nature-Based Solutions](#)" attended by over 200 people, around strategies to ramp up finance for nature-based solutions to the climate crisis in developing countries. CIF also unveiled the first group of countries to benefit from its new NPC program.
38. **Nature, People, Climate Program:** Two additional NPC-related events were held in FY23. First, [a high-level dialogue](#) took place in December 2022 in Montreal, Canada during the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) to bring together government, Indigenous, and civil society leaders to discuss nature-based solutions. In February 2023, the [first webinar](#) in the new CIF Nature Series took place to provide an introduction to nature-based solutions with support from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). In addition, a review of the submitted Expressions of Interest (EOIs) for NPC was undertaken to better understand if and how the topic of just transition was considered and incorporated.
39. **CIF-MDB KMEL coordination calls:** In May 2023, CIF launched bi-annual Knowledge, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (KMEL) coordination calls with MDBs to provide a holistic overview of CIF's new studies, learning opportunities, and upcoming collaboration opportunities. These calls identify possible opportunities for coordination, consolidation, and/or cooperation with MDBs and they keep MDBs informed of upcoming KMEL requests.

4.2 Gender

40. FIP portfolio performance on gender: The gender team continued to provide direct upstream support to MDBs at the project design stage to improve the quality of gender integration at entry. In FY23, a total of six projects were reviewed and recommendations were provided to strengthen the gender gap and social impact analysis, improve integration of gender-disaggregated indicators, and build in activities that enhance women's climate leadership. Four of these projects were approved by the FIP Technical Committee during the reporting period, all incorporating three scorecard indicators: gender analysis, women-specific activities, and gender-disaggregated indicators. Box 3 features the strong gender-integration approach of a newly approved project in Côte d'Ivoire.
41. Table 5 presents an overview of the FIP project portfolio through December 31, 2022. It demonstrates an increase in projects that scored positively across all the three scorecard indicator areas.

Table 5: FIP project gender scorecard performance

Note: Table does not include TAF

Indicators	Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) (Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline)	Only projects approved from July 2014 – June 2020 (% and n) GAP phases 1 & 2	Projects approved from July 2020 – December 2022	Cumulative: All project approved from inception until December 2022 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	53% (8 of 15 projects)	77% (24 of 31 projects)	100% (8 of 8 projects)	74% (40 of 54 projects)
Women-targeted activities	73% (11 of 15 projects)	84% (26 of 31 projects)	100% (8 of 8 projects)	83% (45 of 54 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	73% (11 of 15 projects)	84% (26 of 31 projects)	100% (8 of 8 projects)	83% (45 of 54 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	40% (6 of 15 projects)	74% (23 of 31 projects)	100% (8 of 8 projects)	69% of 54 projects)

42. Building upon the [Portfolio Review of Gender Integration in CIF](#) completed in FY22, a systematic review of gender results across the portfolio of projects was conducted to assess the correlation between the quality of gender integration at entry in CIF-funded investments and gender results. This review aims to demonstrate the gender impact of completed projects and inform future project design, particularly in the context of CIF’s new programs. Overall, eight FIP projects were examined through the review of completion reports. FIP projects report progress in female employment, resilient livelihood, access to land and resources and increased female voice and agency at the community level, primarily through capacity-building interventions.
43. **In-country capacity building and stakeholder engagement:** With the gradual resumption of in-person activities following the COVID-19 pandemic, the gender team prioritized in-country engagements with the program stakeholders to strengthen the gender and social inclusion components of M&R across the FIP portfolio. A training session on gender-responsive M&R was organized during a regional FIP M&R capacity-building workshop in January 2023 in Brazzaville, the Republic of Congo. It drew active participation from IPLCs, including Angélique Ntinou, the Vice-President of the DGM National Steering Committee. This was the first time that gender and social inclusion issues were integrated into CIF’s M&R training.
44. Furthermore, the participation of Congolese Minister of Forestry Economy Rosalie Matondo (who emphasized the importance of women’s climate leadership in forestry and agroforestry investments) helped draw the attention of national news media, which featured the event. Ahead of the FIP M&R workshop in Brazzaville, the [CIF Gender Integration Guidance Note](#), developed in FY22, was translated in French to help expand CIF gender-related outreach to Francophone countries. It provides guidelines on gender analysis, gender actions, and gender indicators, and calls for a clear results chain among them.
45. A consultation workshop was conducted on January 27, 2023, in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo on women’s climate leadership and disability inclusion in the country’s forestry sector. It drew participants from civil society, women’s associations, organizations of persons

with disabilities (OPDs), and Indigenous women associations. This workshop aimed to identify the needs and priorities of Congolese stakeholders active in the gender and disability inclusion space, strengthen women’s climate leadership, and promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in CIF’s programming. The event enabled CIF to capture on-the-ground feedback while facilitating climate action coalition-building among women leaders and persons with disabilities active in the country.

46. As part of the three-day M&R workshop held in Ghana under the CIF country engagement window, AfDB and the World Bank worked to enhance in-country, gender-responsive monitoring, evaluation, and reporting capacity on FIP projects in Ghana using real case scenarios. The workshop involved project implementation units from all FIP projects in Ghana, including closed projects, and uncovered key implementation challenges and lessons learned on gender and other themes (see Section 4.1).

Box 3: Women rise to the challenge of reforestation in Côte d'Ivoire



Project: Forest Investment Project

Implementing Agency: IBRD

Funding: USD 15 million

Objectives: Conserve and increase the forest stock and improve access to sources of income from sustainable forest management for selected communities in target zones

Active in Côte d'Ivoire since 2016, FIP is investing USD 28.5 million in the country's national forestry strategy. The Forest Investment Project implemented by the World Bank supports forest-adjacent communities in reforestation activities in Dimbokro and the Ahua forest areas. An important partner is the Malebi Association, founded in 2008 by Delphine Ahoussi to combat harmful charcoal production and reintroduce *taungya*, the traditional agroforestry system that allows subsistence crops and trees to be grown together. With CIF funding, the association has trained and supported 3,000 people in the *taungya* system, notably in the Ahua degraded classified forest.

Historically, women have not had equitable access to land in Côte d'Ivoire. The women of Malebi had to overcome major barriers to bring to life their vision for the land. They faced community norms that assign most household responsibilities to women.

"We are there in the morning feeding the kids and the men are already at work. The time to work is before noon, if you miss this you can't turn back the clock," explains Ahoussi. She insists that these special circumstances need to be considered when financing gender-transformative forest programs in rural communities. "We need these activities to make women happy, so financing needs to support them," says Ahoussi.

In Dimbokro, women benefit directly from the cassava, okra, and yam that flourish as part of the agroforestry system with acacia and teak trees.

"Agroforestry is a very good scheme that can really help women to restore the environment, the forest, or the ecosystem. But also, to improve their living condition because they are mixing crop and forest. The crop is for their livelihood. Trees are for humanity," explains UNEP Champion of the Earth and Wangari Maathai Forest Champion Cécile Bibiane Ndjebet. She partners with Malebi through the African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF), an organization that she founded that covers 17 countries in West and Central Africa.

Source: CIF Administrative Unit

4.3 Disbursements and Implementation Updates

48. Cumulative project disbursements by MDBs total USD 416 million as of December 31, 2022.⁶ The current rate of portfolio disbursement is 72 percent of funding for MDB-approved projects (see Figure 5). Detailed disbursement analysis is included in the CIF Disbursement Report.

Figure 5: Cumulative FIP project disbursements by reporting period and fiscal year



49. Table 6 shows cumulative disbursements for FIP countries with projects under implementation as of December 31, 2022. Mozambique has the highest percentage of disbursement (100 percent) among all FIP countries. All five of its projects have already completed activities on the ground. It is followed by Lao PDR and DRC, both with 94 percent of funds disbursed and projects in the last stages of implementation.

50. Among the second group of countries accepted to FIP, Guatemala and Honduras have the lowest level of disbursement at 3.1 percent and 0 percent, respectively, since their projects were the last to start implementation on the ground.

⁶ This amount includes disbursements of Project Preparation Grants (PPGs).

**Table 6: Disbursement levels by country
(in USD million)**

Country	Sum of funding amount (USD Equiv)	Cumulative disb. as of December 31, 2022	Disbursement ratio
Brazil	75.3	56.8	75%
Burkina Faso	38.0	35.5	93%
Congo, Republic of	28.5	2.5	9%
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	66.0	61.9	94%
Cote d'Ivoire	37.1	14.4	39%
Ghana	75.2	61.6	82%
Global	7.8	6.6	85%
Guatemala	15.4	3.1	20%
Honduras	10.5	-	-
Indonesia	42.4	40.8	96%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29.7	29.2	98%
Mexico	61.4	56.2	91%
Mozambique	28.4	28.4	100%
Nepal	28.5	0.2	1%

4.4 Risk Management

51. The FIP Risk Report provides an update on assessments of the more significant risk exposures facing FIP. This is a summary of the projects flagged for implementation risk, based on data from December 31, 2022, with certain projects using more updated information as indicated.
52. Implementation risk for FIP declined from High to Medium during the reporting period, with five MDB-approved projects representing USD 65 million (8.6 percent) of program funding flagged for implementation risk. FIP's implementation risk score was High for the past four reporting cycles, and Medium for the four reporting cycles prior to that.
53. Table 7 illustrates that three projects representing USD 51.7 million of program funding have been flagged under the first criterion (versus two representing USD 61 million flagged in the previous Risk Report).

Table 7: Projects effective for 36 months with less than 20 percent of approved funds disbursed

Country	Program / Project Title	MDB	Funding Amount (USD millions)	Cumulative Disb. as of Dec 31, 2022 (USD millions)	Disbursement Ratio	FIP Committee Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Months Since Effectiveness Date
Peru	Forest Investment Program Peru	IDB Group	36.3	3.1	16%	12/6/2017	9/19/2018	51
Cote d'Ivoire	Forest Cover Recovery and Resilience Improvement Project in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire	AfDB	9.0	1.0	11%	8/22/2018	8/23/2018	52
Peru	Integrated Land management in Atalaya, Ucayali Region	IBRD	6.4	0.3	5%	5/23/2018	5/8/2019	43

54. Table 8 illustrates that one project representing USD 9.2 million of program funding has been flagged under the second criterion (versus one project representing USD 4 million flagged in the previous Risk Report).

Table 8: Projects within 15 months of closing with less than 50 percent of approved funds disbursed

Country	Project Title	MDB	Funding Amount (USD millions)	Cumulative Disb. as of December 31, 2022 (USD millions)	Disbursement Ratio	Effectiveness Date	Original-Anticipated Final Disbursement Date	Month Before Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement
Guatemala	Sustainable Forest Management	IDB Group	9.2	0.0	0%	10/1/2018	4/1/2020	-21

55. Table 9 illustrates that one project representing USD 4 million of program funding has been flagged under the third criterion (versus two representing USD 30 million flagged in the previous Risk Report).

Table 9: Projects with extended anticipated dates of final disbursement, and less than 50 percent of approved funds disbursed

Country	Program / Project Title	MDB	Funding Amount (USD Equv)	Cumulative Disb. as of December 31, 2022	Disbursement Ratio	FIP Committee Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Initial Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement	Extended Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement
Burkina Faso	Climate change mitigation and poverty reduction through the development of the cashew sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project)	AfDB	4.0	1.7	43%	12/30/2016	8/23/2017	12/28/2022	12/31/2023

5 Results

5.1 Introduction and Approach for 2022 results

56. This [section](#) describes the results that were achieved in FIP during the reporting period from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 and cumulatively through December 31, 2022. It includes achieved results from 52 MDB-approved FIP projects that are either under implementation or closed.⁷ The results span 13 countries and one region: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Republic of Congo, and the Global Region.⁸ Annex 2 lists all FIP projects that have reported targets and/or results to the CIF Administrative Unit.
57. All 12 FIP country countries with projects under implementation as of 2022 were once again required to submit a country results report for this reporting cycle (following the temporary suspension of FIP country results reporting during the COVID-19 pandemic).⁹ These country results reports are expected to cover the FIP results reporting themes with an emphasis on investment plan-level achievements, multi-stakeholder analyses of results achieved, and qualitative insights that are not well captured through MDBs' project-level reporting. In turn, the increasingly robust longitudinal track record of reporting from MDBs' project-level data has become the primary source of quantitative information for FIP Category 1 reporting themes.¹⁰
58. All 12 FIP countries contacted submitted a full or adapted report this year: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, and Republic of Congo.¹¹ The Republic of Congo and Guatemala both submitted a country results report after receiving FIP M&R capacity-building support from the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs to launch their country M&R approach (see Box 5). Information from FIP country results reports is used as the foundation for FIP Category 2 reporting themes (see Section 5.5) and as supplementary information for Category 1 reporting themes. Annex 3 provides additional information on the status and constraints that FIP countries reported to CIF with respect to their M&R submission in 2023.

5.2 Scope and Maturity of Reporting for 2022 results

59. Out of 52 MDB-approved FIP projects, (33 under FIP investment plans, 15 under DGM, three under FIP PSSA, and one under the RFF, totaling USD 586 million in FIP funding), 40 projects reported achieved results for 2022. An additional 10 projects (six investment plan projects

⁷ Projects identified as "closed" reflect their current status as reported in the CCH.

⁸ The DGM has projects at the global level.

⁹ Including planning a multi-stakeholder country M&R workshop, the hallmark of the FIP M&R System

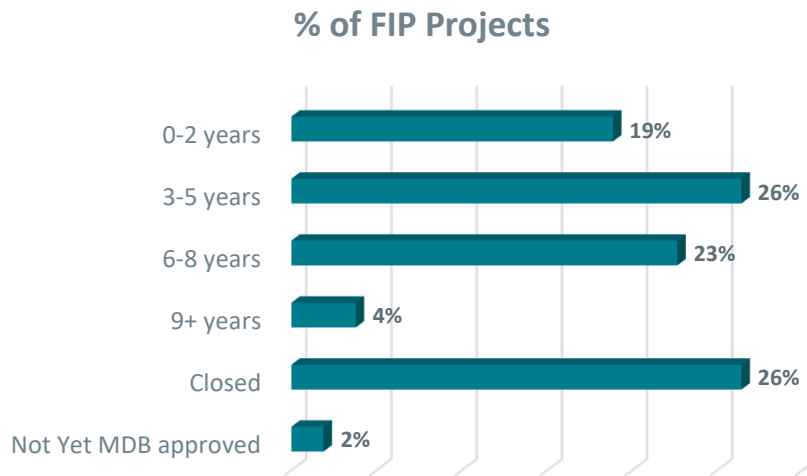
¹⁰ Before 2020, MDB and countries were both expected to report quantitative updates on FIP Category 1 reporting themes. However, due to reporting constraints during the COVID-19 pandemic, only MDB data has been available for Results Years 2019-2021. As a result, this now constitutes the de facto quantitative evidence base for FIP's achieved results and is the approach that will be continued moving forward. Countries are nonetheless encouraged to report quantitative results on FIP investment plans to the extent feasible.

¹¹ Mexico completed all FIP projects in 2021 and was not contacted.

and four DGM projects) reported targets toward FIP’s total expected results, although they have not yet reported non-zero progress toward these targets.¹² For the first time, this report also fully incorporates results achieved from DGM projects in the totals reported under the FIP Category 1 reporting themes.¹³

- 60. Among all FIP projects, 47 percent of the portfolio is not yet MDB-approved or has been under implementation less than five years. Fourteen projects are reported as closed,¹⁴ representing approximately 26 percent of the portfolio by project count. The remaining 27 percent of MDB-approved projects in the portfolio is now at least six years old. In terms of total FIP funding, 61 percent of the portfolio has either surpassed five years of maturity or closed, whereas 41 percent falls within the 0-5 year range, including the two percent of allocated project funding that has not yet reached MDB approval (see Figures 6a and 6b).

Figure 6a: MDB-approved portfolio maturity for FIP (% projects)

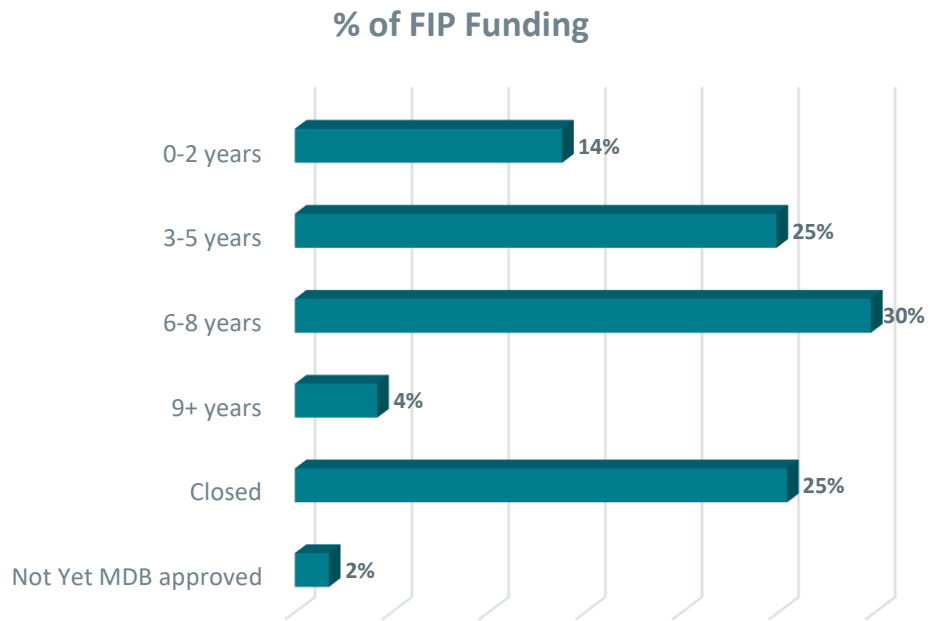


¹² The 10 projects are: investment plan projects from Guatemala, Nepal, Peru, and the Republic of Congo, and DGM projects from Brazil, Guatemala, Nepal, and Republic of Congo. DGM global projects (Phase I and Phase II) do not currently contribute to FIP’s main reporting themes.

¹³ This was not the case previously, since DGM was established as a separate mechanism from country-led M&R in the FIP M&R System. However, as FIP results on Category 1 reporting themes now come primarily from MDBs at the project level, the CIF Administrative Unit, World Bank DGM/FIP focal points, and Conservation International determined that results from DGM projects should also be reflected in the official program-level totals (in addition to the more detailed results reporting on DGM undertaken by Conservation International).

¹⁴ Projects identified as “closed” reflect their current status as reported in the CCH. Additional projects may have completed implementation on the ground and/or reported final project results, although they have not yet been reported as “closed” within the CCH.

Figure 6b: MDB-approved portfolio maturity for FIP (% funding)



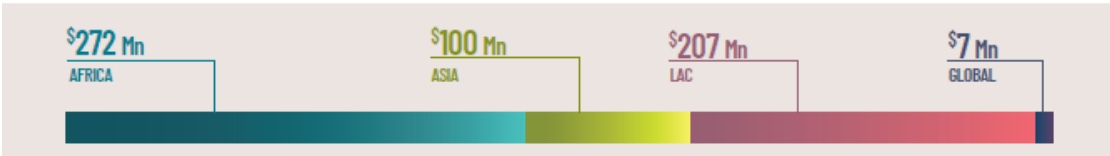
5.3 Overview of Results

61. The following illustration summarizes FIP cumulative results achieved through December 31, 2022.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

2023 FIP Results Report

Total FIP investments of



have mobilized a co-financing of



resulting in



equivalent reduced, avoided, or sequestered



hectares of land covered through sustainable forest and land management activities, and



people receiving livelihood co-benefits

 <p>FIP has covered over 371 million hectares of land through avoided deforestation, increased afforestation/reforestation, and other sustainable land management activities, equating to more than the surface area of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Peru combined.</p>	 <p>Almost 6.3 million people (58% men, 42% women) have received livelihood co-benefits from FIP, which is approximately the population of El Salvador.</p>	 <p>FIP investments have resulted in over 27.7 million Mt CO₂ eq reduced or avoided, the equivalent of taking more than 5.9 million cars off the road in a year.</p>
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5.4 FIP Category 1 Results

5.4.1 FIP Theme 1.1a: GHG Emissions Reduced/Avoided or Enhancement of Carbon Stocks

62. Based on MDB-reported results data from 12 FIP projects in seven countries, FIP has achieved a cumulative total of 27.73 million tons of CO₂ eq. (Mt CO₂ eq) reduced, avoided, or from enhanced carbon stocks as of December 31, 2022 (see Table 10). This figure represents a 28 percent achievement against the cumulative target, which stands at 100.46 million Mt CO₂ eq reduced, avoided, or from enhanced carbon stocks, based on the expected results from 24 FIP projects in 11 FIP countries. Results are not reported from Brazil or available from Mozambique, and projects are not expected to report on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions every year.¹⁵ DGM projects have not reported any contribution to FIP Theme 1.1a due to their differing objectives.

Table 10: FIP reporting theme 1.1a: GHG emissions reduced/avoided/enhanced carbon stocks (as of December 31, 2022)

Country	Target (1)	Cumulative achieved by end of 2022 (MtCO ₂ eq)	Percent achieved (Cumulative)
Brazil	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Burkina Faso	11.78	5.30	45%
Côte d'Ivoire	25.47	0.35	1%
DRC	15.50	6.40	41%
Ghana	8.94	5.98	67%
Guatemala	0.59	0.0	0%
Indonesia	3.70	1.82	49%
Lao PDR	4.03	2.21	55%
Mexico*	1.20	5.66	473%
Mozambique	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Nepal	17.74	0	0%
Peru	4.91	0	0%
Republic of Congo	6.60	0	0%
Total	100.46	27.73	28%

Note: * Since the entire FIP Investment Plan in Mexico is now closed, no new achievements are reported as compared to last year.

63. **Country results:** At the country level, four countries are leading contributions toward cumulative GHG emissions reduced/avoided and enhanced carbon stocks they are DRC (6.40 million Mt CO₂ eq), Ghana (5.98 million Mt CO₂ eq), Mexico (5.66 million Mt CO₂ eq), Burkina Faso (5.30 million Mt CO₂ eq). The majority of cumulative results achieved from FIP projects stem from Africa, which has contributed 18.04 million Mt CO₂ eq of emissions

¹⁵ Timelines for GHG accounting vary among MDBs. Typically, projects report to CIF on GHG emissions reduced/avoided at mid-term review and completion.

reduced/avoided as a region, accounting for approximately 65 percent of the total emissions reductions achieved by FIP projects as of December 31, 2022.

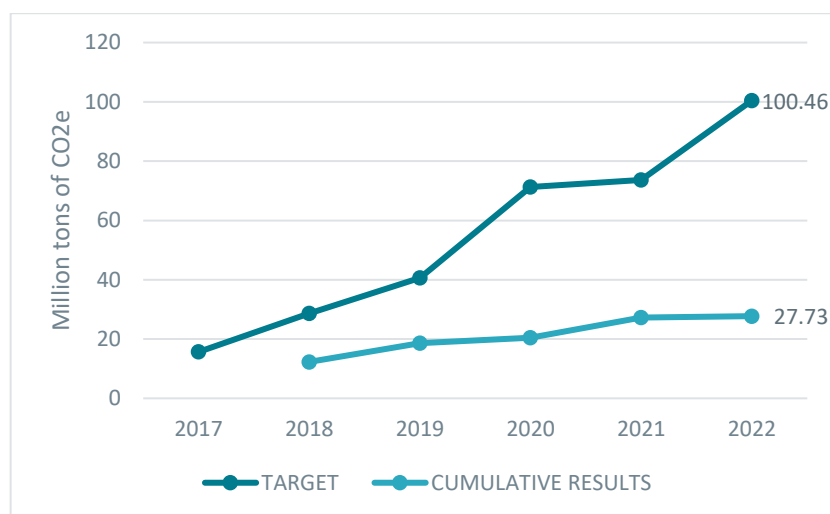
64. In relative terms, FIP countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, and Republic of Congo) have reached approximately 26 percent of their total targeted GHG emissions to reduce/avoid/sequester (i.e., 18.04 million Mt CO₂ eq against a collective target of 68.29 million Mt CO₂ eq). In Asia, cumulative GHG emissions reduced/avoided from FIP projects in Indonesia and Lao PDR account for more than 15 percent of the total target for the region.
65. **Project results:** At the project level, the main project driving the increase in cumulative emissions reductions in 2022 is the Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (IBRD) in DRC, which reported an additional 0.48 million Mt CO₂ eq of emissions reduced/avoided as of this year. Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+) Project (ADB) reached 0.37 million Mt CO₂ eq in emissions reductions.
66. **Completed FIP projects are, on average, exceeding their GHG targets.** Among the five closed projects reporting on this theme—Burkina Faso's Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (IBRD), Ghana's Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancing Carbon Stocks (AfDB), Lao PDR's Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management Project (IBRD), Mexico's Forests and Climate Change Project (IBRD), and Financing Low Carbon Strategies Project (IDB Group)—the cumulative achievement has surpassed 115 percent of these projects' collective targets.
67. **New FIP projects are also driving increased ambition to reduce/avoid GHG emissions further.** For example, the Northern Congo Agroforestry Project in the Republic of Congo and the Forest Investment Project Phase 2 in Côte d'Ivoire (both IBRD) were MD-approved in 2022, and together added 21.92 million Mt CO₂ eq toward the expected results for this reporting theme. In addition to their mitigation potential, the Northern Congo Agroforestry Project will contribute to strengthening climate-smart agriculture and conservation practices in community development zones, while the Forest Investment Project Phase 2 will conserve and increase Côte d'Ivoire's forest stock and improve communities' access to sources of income through sustainable forest management activities.
68. **Annual trends:** As shown in Figure 7, both GHG emission targets and cumulative achievements reported have continued to increase each year from 2017 to 2022.¹⁶ **From 2021 to 2022, cumulative emissions reductions modestly increased by 0.45 million Mt CO₂ eq (27.28 to 27.73 million Mt CO₂ eq),** whereas the targeted emissions increased by 36.5 percent (73.61 to 100.46 million t CO₂ eq). Due to this large increase in the program-level target from new MDB-approved projects and the fact that projects under implementation do not typically report new achieved results on an annual basis, the achievement rate¹⁷ decreased for 2022 compared to 2021 (28 percent in 2022 compared to 37 percent in 2021).

¹⁶ Cumulative results were not reported for 2017.

¹⁷ The achievement rate is defined as the cumulative achieved result divided by the target. This metric illustrates the percent achieved to date in comparison to what is expected to be achieved over the lifetime of the program or project.

It is expected that the achievement rate will again increase in future reporting years once more projects mature to the point of reporting final achieved GHG emissions reductions and newly approved projects start reporting results against the targets established. Cumulative achieved results are expected to continue growing steadily as projects reach mid-term and completion¹⁸ and as the more recently MDB-approved projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Nepal, Peru, and Republic of Congo begin to accrue actual results from their efforts to reduce/avoid emissions and enhance carbon stocks.

Figure 7: Cumulative GHG emissions reduced/avoided/enhanced carbon stocks from 2017-2022 (million Mt CO₂ eq)



69. **Methodological note:** The cumulative achievement reported for FIP’s GHG emissions reductions since 2019¹⁹ is an estimate based only on data reported to the CIF Administrative Unit through MDBs at the project level. The estimate relies on a harmonized framework of MDBs’ project-level GHG reductions/sequestration results, formulated within diverse indicators and reported on only as projects’ reporting timeframes allow. In some cases, for example, a project-level indicator may only capture a cumulative reduction in net annual emissions at the time of project completion (as opposed to the gross cumulative emissions reductions achieved by a project over its entire implementation period). The framework also does not systematically capture all ongoing GHG emissions reductions/sequestration from FIP interventions beyond the project completion date. More targeted analytical work and resource allocation would be required to more robustly assess country investment plan-level results related to mitigation.

5.4.2 FIP Theme 1.1b: Area Covered by Sustainable Forest and Land Management Practices

70. **Sustainable forest and land management practices covered an additional 53,465,029 hectares (ha) in 2022, representing a 17 percent increase with respect to the cumulative**

¹⁸ It should be further emphasized that, due to constraints from COVID-19 reporting years and the changing role of FIP MDB data in results reporting over time, methodologies have shifted somewhat across reporting years. Caution is therefore recommended when interpreting longitudinal trends.

¹⁹ When data availability became constrained due to the COVID-19 pandemic

results achieved as of 2021 (see Table 11). While a total of 14 FIP projects contributed to this result, the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil (IBRD) contributed approximately 99.5 percent of the new hectares covered.²⁰

71. The cumulative target for area covered increased modestly to 41,021,526 ha from the previous target of 40,660,061 ha (an increase of less than one percent). This increase is driven by a combination of new MDB-approved projects and DGM projects reporting targets for the time—such as the Republic of Congo’s Community Agroforestry and Wood Energy Project (AfDB) and Northern Congo Agroforestry Project (IBRD), Côte d’Ivoire’s Forest Investment Project Phase 2 (IBRD), and the DGM projects in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guatemala and Republic of Congo—and some minor adjustments to current project-level targets reported by MDBs.²¹ Together, the DGM projects expect to contribute an additional 9,550 ha under sustainable forest and land management practices. The target increase is primarily due to contributions from the Côte d’Ivoire’s Forest Investment Project Phase 2 (IBRD), as it expects to cover more than 1 million hectares with gazette forest management plans, agroforestry schemes, and *taungya* methods, natural regeneration of degraded lands, dedicated areas for the production of timber and fuelwood, and other sustainable forest and land management activities. Box 3 highlights the role of women sustaining traditional agroforestry system and supported by FIP.

²⁰ [Disclosable Version of the ISR - FIP: Environmental regularization of rural lands in the Cerrado of Brazil](#)

²¹ The target for the Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management (IBRD) in Lao PDR was adjusted to 2,680,000 ha from the previous target of 3,380,170, per IBRD validation. The figure of 3,380,170 ha refers to the achieved amount.

Table 11: FIP reporting Theme 1.1b: Area covered by sustainable forest and land management practices (ha, as of December 31, 2022)

Country	Target	Annual 2022	Cumulative 2022	Percent achieved (Cumulative)
Brazil	30,556,766	53,231,458	362,831,140	1187%
Burkina Faso	747,300	17,142	766,743	103%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,257,575	164,523	170,133	14%
DRC	424,600	12,266	233,590	55%
Ghana	255,433	174	208,695	82%
Guatemala	94,600	0	0	0%
Indonesia ²²	29,880	19,488	54,167	181%
Lao PDR	4,412,661	12,900	5,130,332	116%
Mexico	2,568,401	0	2,505,665	98%
Mozambique	43,000	7,078	39,949	93%
Nepal	22,250	0	0	0%
Peru	584,200	0	0	0%
Republic of Congo	24,860	0	0	0%
Total	41,021,526	53,465,029	371,940,414	907%

72. **Country results:** Brazil continued to lead annual contributions to FIP Theme 1.1b in 2022. The country's additional 53,231,458 ha covered is mainly due to the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil Project (IBRD), responsible for 53,200,000 ha (nearly 100 percent of the country's total). This land area corresponds to the project's definition of sustainable land management through the rural environmental cadaster registration process.²³ If this project is excluded, approximately 265,029 ha of new and additional lands were covered by other FIP projects' sustainable forest and land management interventions in 2022 alone.
73. Côte d'Ivoire had the second highest country contribution to FIP Theme 1.1b in 2022, reporting 164,523 additional hectares under sustainable management practices. Both the Forest Investment Project (IBRD) and Forest Investment Project Phase 2 (IBRD) projects are responsible for 99.6 percent of the country's totals, including new established plantations, restored plantations, and cocoa agroforestry areas established sustainably in and around forests. Indonesia is the third highest contributor, with an additional 19,488 ha covered by the Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation Project (ADB). This result was achieved through community-based forest management activities, such as forest fire management, agroforestry, and assisted natural regeneration.

²² The Indonesia FIP country focal point reported a total of 175,586 ha as the cumulative result and 120,880 ha as the target., which also includes *indirect* forest fire prevention activities. CIF will work with ADB, IBRD, and the country focal point to reconcile the measurement approach for future reporting periods.

²³ Please refer to the [FIP ORR \(June 2022\)](#) for a detailed explanation.

74. **Project results:** At the project level, some other annual achievements toward FIP Theme 1.1b include:

- The Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome Project (IBRD) in Brazil reported that sustainable landscape management practices and low-carbon emissions agricultural and restoration practices were adopted within 39,468 ha of private landholdings (see Box 4).
- The Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector Project (AfDB) in Burkina Faso reported that 17,142 ha of existing plantations were rehabilitated.
- The Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services Project (ADB) in Lao PDR reported over 18,000 ha of land was effectively patrolled to ensure conservation and sustainability.

Box 4: Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome (IBRD)

The Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome Project is scaling up the results of Brazil's FIP Investment Plan's by supporting environmental regularization and low-carbon emission agricultural practices for traditional communities in selected watersheds, promoting landscape restoration, and enhancing forest carbon stock in the Cerrado Biome's private rural landholdings. The project is also contributing to the objectives of the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), which focuses on sustainable agriculture practices like no-till agriculture, the restoration of degraded pasture, the planting of commercial forests, biological nitrogen fixation, treatment of animal waste, and the integration of crops, livestock, and forests, through the Brazil Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC).

All rural properties that the project assists must be in environmental compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. This includes registration of properties in the Rural Environmental Cadaster and setting aside a percentage of the farm area to protect native vegetation both as part of Legal Reserves and Areas of Permanent Preservation. The project also owes success to strong collaboration among government administrative organizations, research institutions, and international organizations: the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), the National Rural Learning Service (SENAR), the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), and the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GIZ).

Cumulative results as of December 2022 include the following:

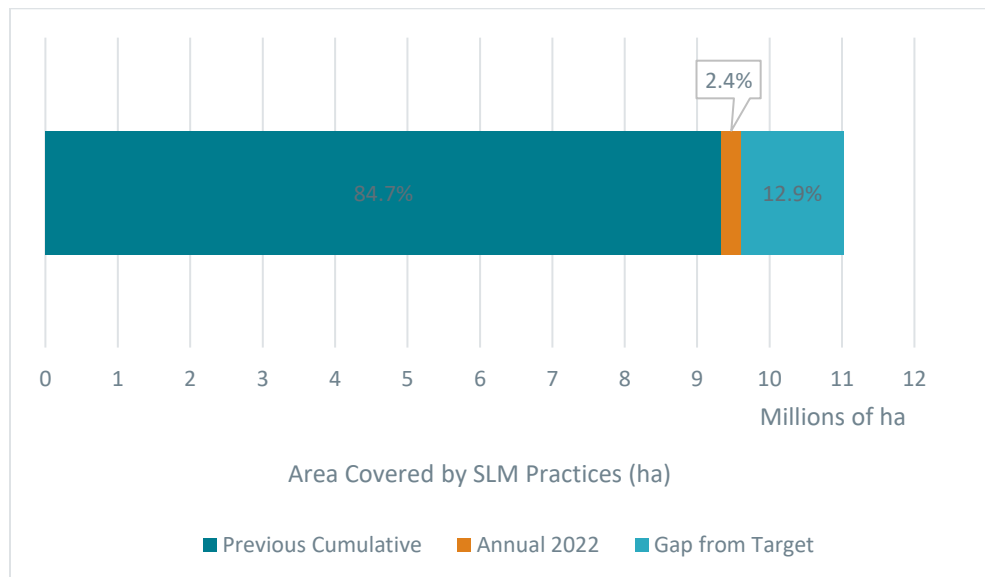
- 63 municipalities and 3,180 landholdings supported with technical and managerial assistance
- 10,843 ha of land area where conservation and restoration practices have been adopted
- 848 landholders (including 222 women) who have adopted environmental conservation and restoration practice
- 50,649 ha of land area where low-carbon emission agricultural practices have been adopted
- 2,219 farmers who have adopted improved agricultural technology
- Source: Project document, country report, and project implementation status report

75. In terms of cumulative results, the total land area covered by 24 FIP projects that reported results as of December 31, 2022 has reached 371,940,414 ha. This achievement represents over 907 percent of the expected results (i.e., targets) from 34 projects.
76. The broader program-level achievements for this reporting theme are largely masked in the total results reported due to the effects of the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil Project (IBRD) as an extreme positive outlier. An analysis of FIP Theme 1.1b that excludes the outlier project illustrates that a total of 9,640,414 ha—an area approximately equivalent to the land area of Liberia²⁴—have been covered by FIP-supported sustainable forest and land management practices (cumulatively) against an adjusted target of 11,021,526 ha. This corresponds to a cumulative achievement of more than 87 percent of

²⁴ Per [World Bank Database on Land Area \(Km²\)](#)

the adjusted target, including approximately 85 percent achieved prior to 2022 and more than 2 percent achieved in 2022 alone (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: FIP progress toward Theme 1.1b as of December 31, 2022 (adjusted to exclude the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil Project)

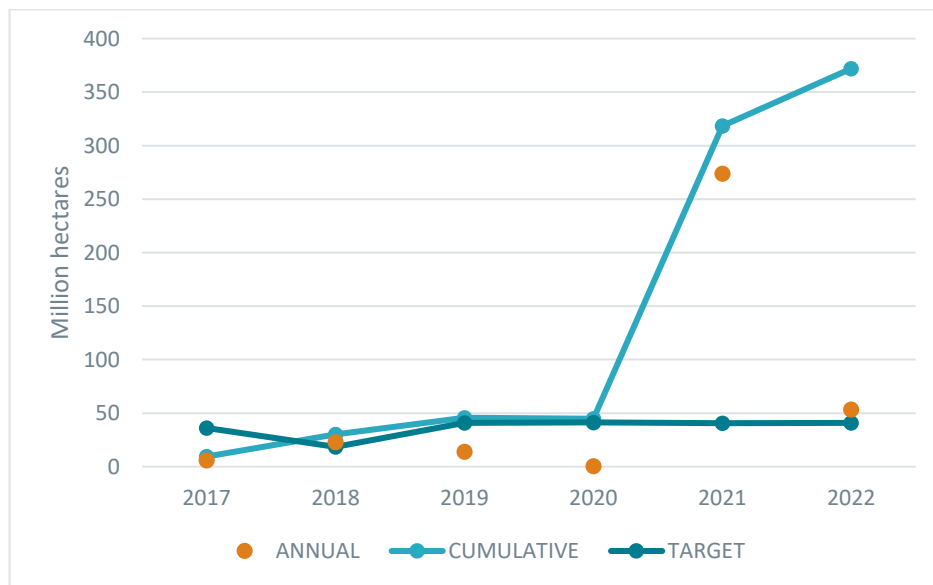


77. Other significant project results for FIP Theme 1.1b in 2022 include the following:
- Brazil’s Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome (IBRD) added 39,468 ha, where low-carbon emission agricultural practices have been adopted through project activities.
 - The Forest Investment Project Phase 2 (IBRD) in Côte d'Ivoire reported its first achieved results. The project intervened in over 20,000 ha to establish cocoa agroforestry plantations.
 - Also in Côte d’Ivoire, the Forest Investment Project (IBRD) covered 22,719 ha with gender and age-inclusive plantation restoration activities, enhanced biodiversity conservation, and the establishment of new plantations.
 - The Democratic Republic of Congo’s Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (IBRD) expanded the target area where sustainable land management practices will be adopted from 350,000 to 368,000 ha and added 5,160 ha to its achieved results. This means the project is now achieving 52 percent of expected results. The project received additional finance from the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) and is expected to close in 2024.
78. **DGM results:** Of the five DGM projects reporting on Theme 1.1b, three reported achieved results. Together, they demonstrate the significant potential of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage land area when resources are made available to them.

The DGM Brazil project has brought a cumulative of 831 ha under sustainable landscape management practices, 38 percent above the expected target. The DGM Burkina Faso project has restored or afforested 33,071 ha (16 times more than the expected target of 2,000 ha). The DGM Côte d'Ivoire project has implemented agro-forestry schemes in 534 ha (264 percent of its target).

- 79. Five investment plan projects—Peru (2), Nepal (1), Guatemala (2)—and two DGM projects (Guatemala and Republic of Congo) are expected to make additional contributions toward the FIP program’s area covered by sustainable forest and land management practices. However, they are still in relatively early phases of implementation and have not yet achieved any results on the ground.
- 80. **Annual trends:** Year-on-year, total trends on FIP Theme 1.1b trends are noticeably influenced by the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil Project (IBRD). Figure 9 illustrates the jump reported from the previous year and the all-time high of cumulative results as of 2022. **The cumulative sustainable forest and land area covered as of 2022 (371,940,414 ha) increased by approximately 732 percent from 2020 and 17 percent from 2021, when the cumulative results were 44,699,363 ha and 318,439,033 ha, respectively.** Excluding the outlier project’s annual contribution, the adjusted cumulative result for 2022 is 9,640,414 ha.

Figure 9: Cumulative area covered by sustainable land management practices (ha) from 2017–2022



5.4.3 FIP Theme 1.2: Livelihood Co-Benefits

81. FIP program investments contribute to the economic and social well-being of recipient communities and beneficiaries residing in and around forested areas. Common livelihood co-benefits include an improved source of income, employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, access to finance, education, enhanced capacity to utilize forest resources sustainably, agroforestry, health, and more.
82. In 2022, FIP projects saw a significant increase in the total number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits, expanding their reach by **approximately 4,014,194 people since 2021. This brings the new cumulative number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits to 6,294,377 (166 percent of the cumulative target of 3,793,319 people)**. A total of 20 projects reported annual results, 37 projects reported cumulative results, and 45 projects reported targets for 2022. Among these projects, 11 DGM projects reported targets (for a total of 194,028 people), five DGM projects reported annual achieved results (for a total of 192,798 people), and nine DGM projects reported cumulative results (for a total of 299,125 people).
83. **Country results:** Eleven FIP countries reported achieved results on Theme 1.2 for 2022.²⁵ As shown in Table 12 and Figure 10, Brazil reported the highest number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits, annually (3,641,064 people) and cumulatively (3,863,484 people, representing over 61 percent of the program-level results). Brazil's significant increase from last year (225,580 people) is again driven by the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil Project (IBRD). For 2022 alone, the project reported 3,599,082 additional beneficiaries from small rural properties, including families of traditional peoples and communities, and families from agrarian reform settlements enrolled in the Rural Environmental Cadaster (*Cadastro Ambiental Rural*, CAR) across 11 states. Although the project works to promote gender equality—both by encouraging the participation of female staff in the state agencies responsible for project training and by promoting the participation of women landowners/landholders to register their holdings in CAR—unfortunately, gender-disaggregated data are not available for the beneficiaries from small rural properties (see Table 14).
84. Burkina Faso added 158,000 new beneficiaries in 2022, reaching a cumulative total of 1,068,337 people and representing almost 17 percent of the FIP program-level cumulative results. The Burkina Faso DGM project is responsible for over 98 percent of the new annual results contribution for the country in 2022, of which 78,130 people (60 percent) were women.²⁶ The beneficiaries were supported through 53 micro-projects focused on income generation and sustainable livelihoods, and 32 sub-projects supporting sustainable natural resource management and the improvement of living conditions.

²⁵ Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mozambique, and Peru

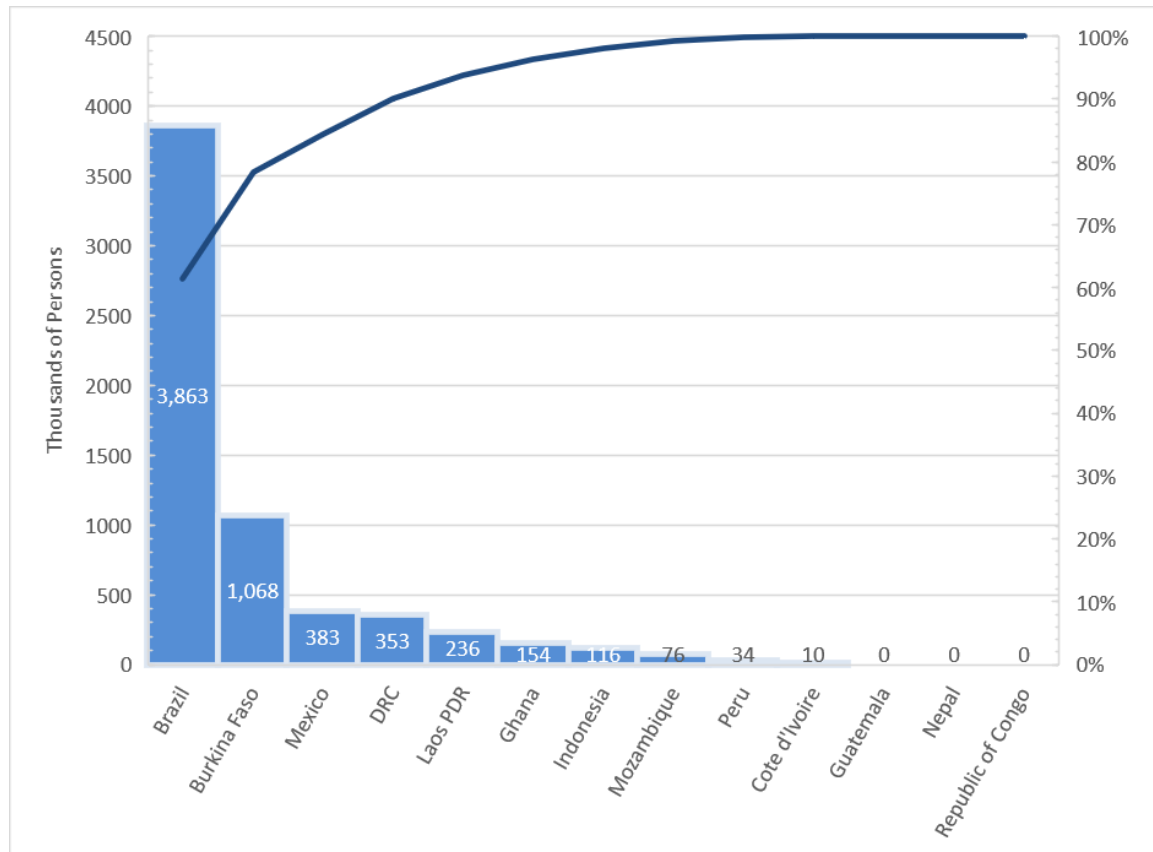
²⁶ FIP results reporting captured this for the first time for 2022, but they were cumulatively achieved during the project's lifetime.

Table 12: FIP reporting theme 1.2: Livelihood co-benefits as of December 31, 2022

Country	Target	2022 Annual results	2022 Cumulative results	Percent achieved (Cumulative)
Brazil	212,395	3,641,064	3,863,484	1,819%
Burkina Faso	328,600	158,000	1,068,337	325%
Cote d'Ivoire	1,765,460	9,141	9,625	0.5%
DRC	430,875	168,592	352,810	82%
Ghana	138,693	6,316	154,400	111%
Guatemala	3,000	1	1	0%
Indonesia*	100,700	21,690	116,077	115%
Lao PDR	243,545	8,687	235,778	97%
Mexico	295,247	686	382,653	130%
Mozambique	75,093	17	76,846	102%
Nepal	109,150	0	0	0%
Peru	65,225	0	34,366	53%
Republic of Congo	25,336	0	0	0%
Total	3,793,319	4,014,194	6,294,377	166%

Note: * The Indonesia FIP country focal point reported a total of 237,094 people as the cumulative result, including 163,805 men and 77,290 women, but no target. CIF will work with ADB, IBRD, and the country focal point to reconcile the measurement approach for future reporting periods

Figure 10: Distribution of FIP country contributions toward cumulative, program-level livelihood co-benefits



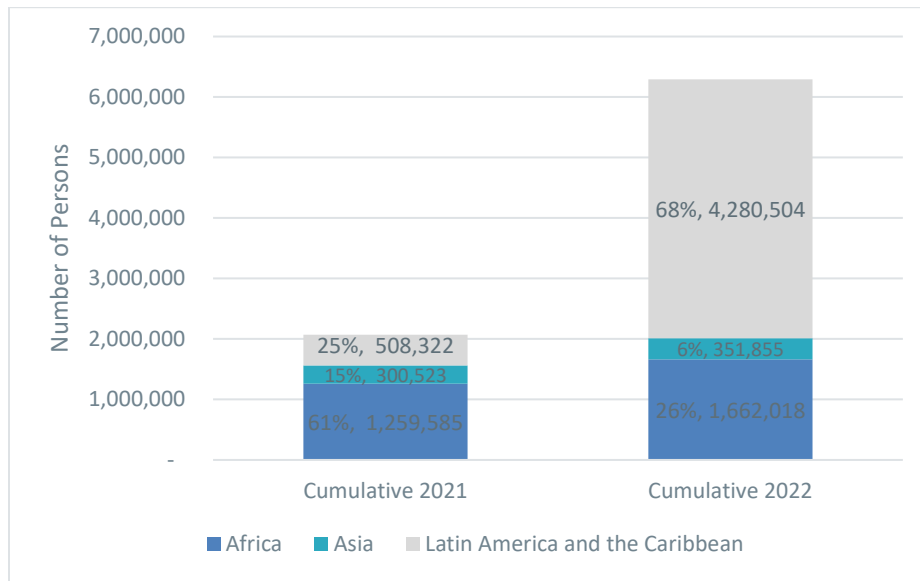
Note: Moving from left to right, the curve indicates the percentage of total FIP program-level livelihoods co-benefits achieved by each country and the countries to its left.

85. Mexico has supported the third largest number of people with livelihood co-benefits. While Mexico’s investment plan projects already concluded implementation and are not supporting additional beneficiaries, the DGM Mexico project accounts for an additional 686 people supported, bringing the cumulative total for the country to 382,653 people (71 percent men and 29 percent women).
86. In DRC, livelihood co-benefits increased by 147 percent (352,810 people) compared to the previous reporting period (142,706 people). Two projects drive this contribution. First, the Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (IBRD) is piloting approaches to improve community livelihoods and forested landscape management while reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in selected areas. Second, the DRC DGM project (IBRD) enhanced the livelihoods of 41,512 people, including through their participation in trainings, the direct impacts of micro-projects supported, literacy programs, and other community-level forest management interventions.
87. In Lao PDR, a total of 8,687 people have improved their livelihoods as a result of FIP-supported integrated farming systems, as well as other monetary and non-monetary

benefits from forests via the Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services Project (ADB).

88. In Ghana, the Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes Project (IBRD) and Public-Private Partnership for Restoration of Degraded Forest Reserve through VCS and FSC Certified Plantations Project (AfDB) together supported an additional 6,316 people in 2022 (including approximately 30 percent women). They gained employment and benefit from resources related to climate-smart agriculture and private sector teak plantations, among other livelihood co-benefits. The Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes (IBRD) has supported the most people in the country with livelihood co-benefits on a cumulative basis, totaling 121,205 people (53 percent women, 47 percent men).
89. In Indonesia, the Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation Project (ADB), Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development (IBRD), and DGM Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities Project (IBRD) provided 21,690 additional beneficiaries with livelihood co-benefits, bringing the total cumulative in the country to 116,077 people. The Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development (IBRD) project reached 94,000 people in forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary and non-monetary benefits. The project focused on activities such as e-learning, provision of technical assistance, consultative services/coordination/meetings, coaching clinics, in-house trainings, monetary support for forest farmer groups to scale up, as well as for fruit-farm plantation maintenance and other activities. The Indonesia DGM project reported an additional 895 program participants benefiting (monetary or non-monetary) from livelihoods through grant activities that reached 8,805 people (28 percent of whom were women).
90. More recently MDB-approved projects, such as in Nepal and Republic of Congo, have not yet reached a mature enough stage of implementation to report achieved livelihood co-benefits. FIP investment plan projects in Guatemala, Peru, Nepal, and Republic of Congo expect to reach another 137,675 people in the coming years. In these countries, the DGM projects expect to contribute 65,036 new beneficiaries (including the already-closed DGM Peru project, which supported 34,366 beneficiaries, representing 53 percent of the expected total).
91. **Regional results:** Figure 11 illustrates the total number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits by region. As of 2022, Latin America and the Caribbean accounts for 68 percent of all livelihood co-benefit beneficiaries, followed by Africa (26 percent) and Asia (6 percent). This represents a significant redistribution by region compared to 2021, when Africa represented 61 percent of livelihood co-benefits, Latin America and the Caribbean 25 percent, and Asia 15 percent.

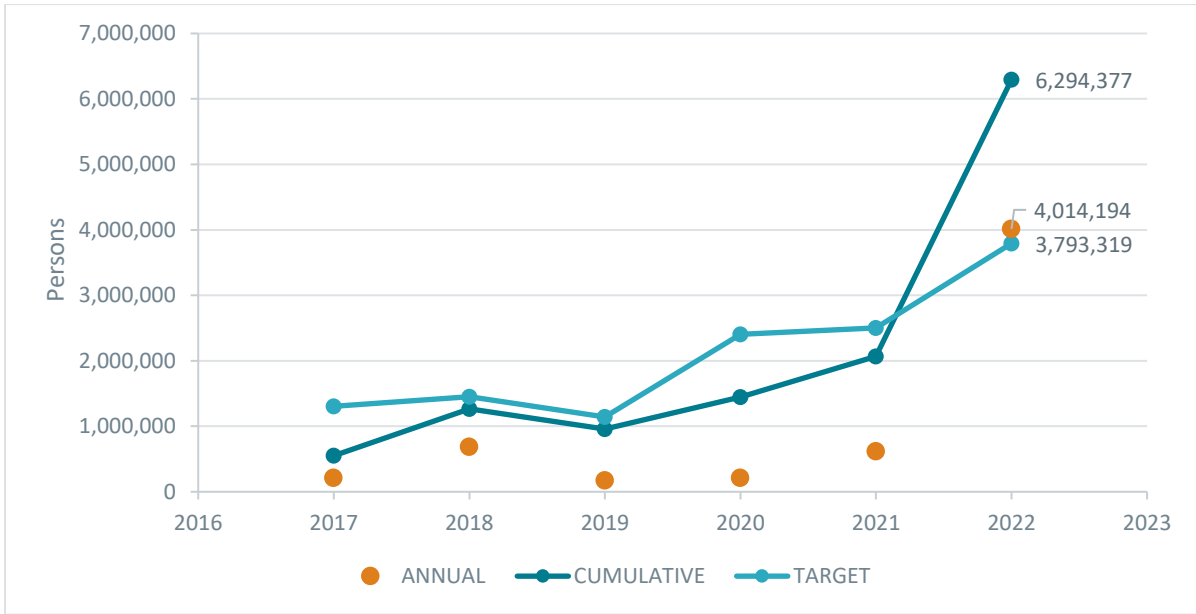
Figure 11: Cumulative livelihood co-benefit results by region, 2021 versus 2022



92. **Annual trends:** From 2019 to 2022, the cumulative number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits increased from 960,852 people to 6,294,377 people, representing a 555 percent net increase over the three-year period. The level of ambition across FIP projects also climbed from a target of 1,142,789 people in 2019 to 3,793,319 people in 2022, representing a 232 percent increase over the same period (see Figure 12).
93. **In the past year alone, the cumulative number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits increased over three-fold from 2,068,430 people to 6,294,377 people, while the target moved upward to a lesser degree from 2,503,776 people to 3,793,319 people.** The 2022 cumulative results for FIP Theme 1.2 marks a 166 percent achievement rate (compared to a 83 percent achievement rate in 2021). Meanwhile, the annual results for FIP Theme 1.2 rose from 174,824 people in 2019, to 215,356 people in 2020, to 618,977 people in 2021, to 4,014,194 in 2022. The increases in annual and cumulative beneficiaries supported in 2022 are driven largely by the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil Project (IBRD), adding 3,599,082 new beneficiaries.²⁷ Other mature investment plan projects in Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mozambique, and the Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome in Brazil collectively account for 222,313 people supported in 2022, or 5.5 percent of FIP’s annual livelihood co-benefits. All DGM projects supported another 299,125 people with livelihood co-benefits, as reported in 2022.

²⁷ See [Disclosable Version of the ISR - FIP: Environmental regularization of rural lands in the Cerrado of Brazil](#)

Figure 12: People receiving livelihood co-benefits from 2017-2022



Note: While it is not advisable to directly compare all results reported from 2017 to 2022 (due to temporary methodological constraints on M&R during the COVID-19 pandemic), comparisons of 2017–2018 and 2019–2022 are more feasible, respectively (although 2022 also incorporates results from DGM projects for the first time). A cautious consideration across reporting year can provide a rough approximation of how the portfolio’s results have shifted over time.

94. **Livelihood co-benefits by gender:** FIP promotes the full and equal inclusion of women and marginalized people in the planning, decision-making, and implementation processes of its investments. To monitor gender-specific outcomes in the program, the CIF Administrative Unit is working to enhance analysis of available gender-disaggregated results data, in line with the [CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 3](#) and the [CIF Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Policy](#). Table 13 illustrates the gender-disaggregated achievements and targets reported for FIP Theme 1.2 as of December 31, 2022.
95. **Out of the total cumulative achieved livelihood co-benefits reporting gender-disaggregated data, approximately 59 percent of all beneficiaries are men and 41 percent are women.** The combined number of men and women (1,831,579 people) reflects approximately 29 percent of all achieved livelihood co-benefit results that have been reported, since the remaining 71 percent of results achieved (corresponding to 4,462,798 people) were not reported in a gender-disaggregated manner.²⁸ In terms of the total target value reported for FIP Theme 1.2, approximately 41 percent is reported as gender-disaggregated

²⁸ For 2021 results, approximately 80% of FIP results on Theme 1.2 had gender-disaggregated data reported. The significant drop for 2022 is primarily due to the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil Project (IBRD), which did not report gender-disaggregated results for its outsized new results reported.

(corresponding to 947,624 men and 609,897 women, compared to 2,235,799 targeted people with no gender specified).

96. Table 13 shows that, despite the gender gaps that persist in many FIP countries, the program has already exceeded its gender-specific targets at the portfolio level. The 1,066,501 men who have received livelihood co-benefits represent a 112 percent achievement against the 947,624 men targeted. Similarly, the 765,078 women who have received livelihood co-benefits represent a 125 percent achievement against the 609,897 women targeted. These data suggest notable gender-specific results in absolute terms but weaker results in relative terms.
97. In Burkina Faso, for example, FIP projects have engaged with local communities for activities that promote and support women's participation. The Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (IBRD) reached nearly as many women as men (48 percent compared to 52 percent) among the 533,395 people supported in total. The project also mirrors the portfolio-level trend of absolute achievements against gender targets despite the relative gender gap since it enhanced the livelihoods of 169 percent of its men-specific target and 299 percent of its women-specific target. The Burkina Faso DGM project specifically targets women's involvement in economic and sustainable land management activities, with women making up 60 percent of its direct beneficiaries (78,130 of 130,219 total beneficiaries). This high participation results from an inclusive and tailored approach that the project takes to engage all community members in effective capacity building and decision making while aiming to close gender gaps related to women's assets, skills, and capacity building in sustainable natural resources management.
98. Country-level gender gaps related to achieved livelihood co-benefits vary significantly across the portfolio. Two countries have supported more women than men: Peru (54 percent women compared to 46 percent men) and Ghana (52 percent women compared to 48 percent men). Some countries are relatively close in terms of gender parity, such as Lao PDR (48 percent women compared to 52 percent men) and Burkina Faso (47 percent women compared to 53 percent men). Several other countries, however, have supported a significantly greater proportion of men than women, such as Mexico (29 percent women compared to 71 percent men), Brazil (31 percent women compared to 69 percent men), and Indonesia (36 percent women compared to 64 percent men) (see Table 13).

Table 13: Gender-disaggregated livelihood co-benefits in FIP countries, as of December 31, 2022 ²⁹

Country	Cumulative achieved (men)	Target (men)	Cumulative achieved (women)	Target (women)	Breakdown of total achieved result by gender	Remaining country results (without gender data)	Proportion of country results with gender data available
Brazil	36,832	28,019		10,482	69% men	3,809,908	1.4% of results
					31% women		18% of targets
Burkina Faso	387,638	186,752		118,488	53% men	337,173	68% of results
					47% women		93% of targets
Côte d'Ivoire	1,452	70,600		70,600	65% men	7,408	23% of results
					35% women		8% of targets
DRC	151,575	175,875		141,500	60% men	98,471	72% of results
					40% women		74% of targets
Ghana	65,415	67,847		69,565	48% men	17,525	89% of results
					52% women		99% of targets
Guatemala	0	2,100		900	0% men	0	0% of results
					0% women		100% of targets
Indonesia	74,448	65,490		35,210	64% men	0	100% of results
					36% women		100% of targets
Lao PDR	68,170	84,086		65,624	52% men	104,433	56% of results
					48% women		61% of targets
Mexico	264,637	223,004		63,659	71% men	10,608	97% of results
					29% women		97% of targets
Mozambique	2,987	1,634		1,536	61% men	71,923	6% of results
					39% women		4% of targets
Nepal	0	0		0	0% men	0	0% of results
					0% women		0% of targets
Peru	13,348	26,177		24,513	46% men	5,349	84% of results
					54% women		78% of targets
Republic of Congo	0	16,040		7,820	0% men	0	0% of results
					0% women		94% of targets
Total	1,066,501	947,624	765,078	609,897	58.9% men	4,462,798	29% of results
					41.1% women		41% of target

Box 5: FIP M&R Capacity-Building Workshop for Republic of Congo and Countries in Francophone Africa (January 2023)

The CIF Administrative Unit, in partnership with the World Bank and the AfDB, provided the Republic of Congo with FIP M&R capacity-building support at a [regional workshop](#) held from January 23-26, 2023 in Brazzaville.

The FIP country focal point team from the Republic of Congo, MDBs, and more than 50 in-country FIP stakeholders (including Indigenous Peoples and local communities) learned how to apply the FIP M&R approach to the country's investment plan and launch the annual results reporting process for the first time. Three FIP projects in the Republic of Congo—The Community Agroforestry and Wood Energy Project (AfDB), The Northern Congo Agroforestry Project (IBRD), and the DGM Congo Project (IBRD)—have all recently begun implementation in the country.

FIP recipient countries from the region that are relatively advanced in implementation (i.e., DRC, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire) joined the event to share their lessons and experiences and refresh their knowledge and understanding of the FIP M&R system, particularly as they move toward more advanced stages of implementation for their own FIP investment plans.

The workshop also provided an opportunity to support newer FIP recipient countries in the region (i.e., Tunisia, Rwanda) to learn how the FIP M&R System functions and to enhance their knowledge on M&R issues in sustainable forestry and climate finance more broadly.

Overall, the workshop served as a unique platform for CIF to engage with Francophone African countries on shared issues entirely in their own (working) language. Following the workshop, the Republic of Congo submitted its first FIP country results report to the CIF Administrative Unit this year.

5.5 FIP Category 2 Results

99. FIP Category 2 reporting covers Biodiversity and Other Environmental Services (Theme 2.1); Governance (Theme 2.2.); Tenure, Rights, and Access (Theme 2.3); and Capacity Development (Theme 2.4). Category 2 results are primarily reported at the country investment plan level based on information aggregated from FIP country results reports submitted during each reporting period. All 12 FIP countries with active projects submitted Category 2 results for 2022: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, and Republic of Congo.
100. Three countries—the Republic of Congo, Guatemala, and Nepal—submitted their FIP country results reports for the first time. This section focuses on results highlights achieved from these three new FIP countries, as well as two additional FIP countries (Ghana and Peru) that

²⁹ The “proportion of country results with gender data available” refers to the percentage of each country's total results values for FIP Theme 1.2 based on gender-disaggregated data. For example, if a country reports 100 people with livelihood co-benefits based on multiple indicators, but only one indicator reports 10 men and 10 women, this column would read 20%, since 80% of the country's achieved results do not report a gender-disaggregated breakdown. This is not the same as the total number of projects or indicators reporting gender-disaggregated data.

had not submitted country results reports for the past several reporting periods. Recent detailed analyses of Category 2 results for Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Mozambique can be found in last year's FIP Operational and Results Report.³⁰

5.5.1 Biodiversity and Other Environmental Services (Theme 2.1)

BIODIVERSITY³¹

Biodiversity refers to the richness of local species that are typical of a habitat, ecosystem, or biome in areas covered by the FIP investment plan.

Other environmental services refer to any ecosystem function that is demonstrably beneficial to humankind. Examples include the role of forests in regulating air and water quality, stabilizing the local climate, protecting soil, and enhancing physical resilience to climate stress.

101. In **Ghana**, FIP has been working to sensitize communities, create awareness, and promote behavioral change that enables the protection and conservation of its remnant forests. A renewed commitment by forest fringe communities has led to avoided deforestation, biodiversity protection, conservation actions, restoration of degraded forest reserves and adjoining ecological corridors, enrichment planting, plantation development, and climate-smart cocoa practices. Specific efforts have been made to target diverse species during planting activities.³² From 2019 to 2022, most efforts concentrated on maintaining planted areas. Five community resource management areas (CREMA) were established and operationalized to manage and protect the forest and other natural resources in the program area. The concept devolves the power of natural resource management to the community. Such buy-in and ownership prospects encourage the community to better protect and manage the remaining biodiversity.
102. Restoration and management of sacred groves are paramount to enhancing biodiversity and improving ecosystem services. The program has worked within 20 identified sacred groves to restore 461 severely degraded hectares out of 619,786 hectares in total. Activities focused on establishing plantations to serve as habitats for key species, such as the *Pericopsis elata* and the hooded vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*). The biodiversity potential of these areas is being strengthened with the rehabilitation of these areas.
103. FIP-Ghana has restored 519.89 ha of degraded watersheds by planting indigenous species that help protect and improve the quality of water and other natural resources within the ecological corridors.

³⁰ [FIP Operational and Results Report \(June 2022\)](#)

³¹ [FIP monitoring and Reporting Toolkit](#)

³² Targeted species: *Khaya ivorensis* (Dubin), *Milicia exelsa* (Odum), *Triplochiton scleroxylon* (Wawa), *Terminalia superba* (Ofram), *Terminalia ivorensis* (Emire), *Pericopsis elata* (Kokrodua), *Guibourtia ehie* (Anokye hyedua), *Entandrophragma candollei* (Penkwa akoo), and *Tieghemella heckelii* (Baku).

104. Other activities related to biodiversity in Ghana are:
- The establishment of 5,000 ha of small-scale plantations to increase environmental services and ecosystem benefits in the micro-climate of the communities
 - Implementation of wildfire management guidelines and management plans for off and on reserve areas to reduce the incidence of fire (which causes massive deforestation and degradation and biodiversity loss)
 - Development of a database on seed trees to help in protecting these special trees and seed collection.
105. In **Guatemala**, the DGM project aims to strengthen the capacity and benefits gained by IPLCs as they relate to the sustainable management of forests and natural resources. Pilots of the Open Cities Initiative have been established to help two communities monitor their community forests, thereby reducing fire risks, illegal logging, and pests and diseases, among other aspects that help prevent deforestation and forest degradation.
106. In **Nepal**, implementation recently began. Project activities will contribute to reducing GHG emissions and enhancing carbon stocks. However, plans are underway to target tree species selected by landowners...³³
107. In **Peru**, FIP interventions to reduce habitat loss and other environmental services are part of the completed 18 community development plans (*planes de vida*) and 55 community development plans for which the process has been initiated. Peru is also planning demarcation activities in 26 native communities and the establishment of three FIP monitoring subcommittees in three Regional Environmental Commissions (*Comisiones Ambientales Regionales*, CARs), which are expected to help conserve and protect biodiversity as a co-benefit.
108. In the **Republic of Congo**, most forest areas are managed through concessions, with communities typically facing access restrictions. The country also has a history of observed problems related to bushfires, the expansion of agriculture, and conflicts between humans and wildlife that threaten the local biodiversity. The Community Agroforestry and Wood Energy Project (AfDB) aims to promote community agroforestry on 15,000 ha, which is expected to result in improved soil fertility and reduced pressure on forests. The Northern Congo Agroforestry Project (IBRD) aims to strengthen climate-smart agriculture, sustainable agroforestry, and forest management by experimenting with mechanisms to channel carbon finance to local beneficiaries. One of the two agro-forestry systems to be supported will focus on promoting select forest species to recover degraded areas. Through conservation initiatives, deforestation will also be avoided on 1,500 to 3,000 ha of primary forests. This

³³ Key species selected by landowners: Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Masala (*Eucalyptus* spp), Kadam (*Neolamarckia cadamba*), Simal/Kapok (*Bombax ceiba/Ceibapentadra*), Bakaino (*Melia azedarach*), Siris (*Albizia* spp), Bans (*Dendrocalamus* spp), Lahare pipal (*Populous* species), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Ipil Ipil (*Leucaena latisiliqua*), Babul (*Acacia Arabica*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Phirphire (*Acer oblongum*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Gulab Jamun (*Syzygium jambos*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Dabdabe (*Garuga pinnata*), Tanki Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Bijaya Sal (*Plerocarpus marsupium*), Gamari (*Gmelinaarborea*), Amala (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Katahar (*Artocarpus integra*), Badahar (*Artocarpus lakoocha*), Aanp (*Mangifera indica*), Chaanp (*Michelia champaca*), Agarwood (*Aquilaria malaccensis*), Kagati (*Citrus limon*) and Imli (*Tamarindus indica*).

pilot project will enable the Republic of Congo to better integrate IPLCs into emission reduction activities and encourage forest-dependent populations to conserve their forest areas for monetary and non-monetary benefits.

109. FIP is helping to reintroduce endangered species by collaborating with Indigenous Peoples to learn more about species, establish botanical gardens, and prevent species from becoming extinct. Activities also focus on protecting cultural heritage, domesticating *Gnetum Africanum* (an edible vine), and establishing nurseries for non-timber forest products, such as black pepper (*Irvingia gabonensis*).

5.5.2 Forest Governance (Theme 2.2)

FOREST GOVERNANCE³⁴

Governance refers to the processes—including legal provisions and enforcement—through which officials, institutions, and forest users (both women and men) acquire and exercise authority in the management and conservation of forest resources.

Improved forest governance is characterized by the development, enhancement, and/or enforcement of and compliance with policies, laws, and other regulatory mechanisms and incentive programs that encourage sustainable forest management and conservation.

110. In **Ghana**, the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) model empowers forest fringe community members to support the Forestry Commission in sustainable forest management and further the country's forest and wildlife policy. FIP-Ghana has established ecological corridors where management powers have been devolved to groups of communities. These groups have their own codes of conduct and bylaws that guide the use of common natural resources, in turn contributing to reduced forest loss. Some of the activities undertaken by these CREMAs include forest protection and illegal mining awareness building, including the role communities can play by reporting incidents suspected to be illegal to the appropriate state agencies.
111. Key results include the following:
- Innovative reforms in tree tenure and benefit sharing (farmers have adopted the management roles assigned to them in the policy reforms)
 - Supporting the review of compensation for crop damage during timber harvest (which has led to notable behavioral change in removing trees from farms and reducing harm to crops)
112. FIP-Ghana has also supported the improved coordination and communication between government agencies on landscape-related issues, such as harmonized messages that lead to

³⁴ [FIP monitoring and Reporting Toolkit](#)

increased behavioral change among farmers adopting more sustainable practices. A roadmap was also agreed with the timber industry and other stakeholders to operationalize the timber tending benefit, which will pay a benefit to farmers who tend naturally occurring trees.

113. In **Guatemala**, the Green Guarantees for Competitive Landscapes Project (IDB Group) has two key partners in the intervention territory: the National Forest Institute (INAB), which is the leading forestry agency in Guatemala with whom a cooperation agreement will be signed to link project beneficiaries with forestry incentives, and the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP), which will coordinate activities within the forest concessions in the Department of Petén. The objective of these concessions is to conserve the local flora and fauna through sustainable, low-impact forest management and related actions that strengthen governance and prevent the illegal extraction of species. This relationship is expected to improve the institutional framework, governance, and autonomy of the territories, allowing the country to maintain and increase its current forest coverage.
114. **Nepal's** Forest Sector Strategy aims to bring 40 percent of Nepal's forests under community-based forest management (CBFM) approaches. Through the project, 15,000 ha of government-managed forest area will be handed over to new community-based-forest management groups. Likewise, 15,900 ha of existing community-managed forests will be supported and brought under improved sustainable forest management.
115. In **Peru**, progress has been made in strengthening and institutionalizing the Regional Environmental Commissions in the regional governments, as well as future updating of the Regional Environmental Management System instruments. Several workshops were held in the regions to open space for dialogue and coordination at the provincial government level.
116. In the **Republic of Congo**, FIP is reinforcing the Congo model of forest governance, where civil society is involved in all levels of decision making. The country also has a voluntary partnership agreement with the EU to supply and buy legal timber. In addition, the Platform of Civil Society Associations for Forest Governance is involved in all reforms on the ground and with the independent observatory on forest governance.

5.5.3 Land Tenure, Rights, and Access (Theme 2.3)

LAND TENURE, RIGHTS, AND ACCESS³⁵

Land tenure, security, rights, and access refer to the ability of individuals and communities—particularly Indigenous Peoples and women—to own, control, access, and use lands, territories, and other forest resources. This thematic area is typically enabled and/or codified through legal and regulatory frameworks and involves livelihoods security and the exercise of land-related rights over time.

³⁵ [FIP monitoring and Reporting Toolkit](#)

117. In **Ghana**, diverse activities were implemented to secure land rights and forest access. These included securing the integrity of forests through boundary planting of forest reserves, pillaring of admitted farms, replacement of defaced forest reserve boundary pillars, and securing internal and external boundaries of forest reserves to avoid further encroachment and degradation.
118. FIP-Ghana consulted and registered 308 admitted farm owners, developing their skills and role in resource use and management. The Forestry Commission worked with these admitted farmers through a consultative approach to demarcate their farm boundaries and avoid further encroachment. These boundaries are expected to help avoid future boundary disputes, thereby reducing encroachment into forest reserves.
119. There is a commitment from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in collaboration with local communities to devolve resource management authorities to the CREMAs. This is serving to reassure farmers of the government's commitment to resolve the issue of tenure in the forest sector.
120. FIP-Ghana also developed cadastral maps for off-reserve areas and watersheds. These maps ensure that off-reserve farmers who planted trees in their farms for woodlots and plantations can secure access to the land.
121. In **Peru**, the main FIP contributions to forest tenure, rights, and access during this reporting period relate to the initiation of demarcation activities for 26 communities. A georeferencing process for 25 native communities has also been coordinated with relevant local communities, organizations, and institutions. These communities were part of multiple communities titled between 1980 and 2010. The regulations and measurement instruments have since shown errors in the limits generated, and many titled communal areas are not recognized by the communities as part of their recognized physical territories. This has caused territorial conflicts, discrepancies, and overlapping areas between communities, owners, companies, concessions, and others. FIP is planning work in this area on land titling, extensions, and recognition claims.
122. In **Republic of Congo**, a law passed in 2018 states that all unregistered land belongs to the state but that each family can pay to have its ancestral lands demarcated. If families cannot afford to do so, the state charges 10 percent of the cost and titles ownership of the land. In practice, this issue is further exacerbated by issues related to internal migration patterns of the local population, nomadic lifestyles of Indigenous Peoples in the north of the country, and displacement of villages due to logging.
123. FIP-Congo has contributed to work on these issues through the completion of a study documenting and analyzing land tenure dynamics in the *Séries de Développement Communautaire* (SDC) of the Forest Management Units (FMUs) of the Sangha and Likouala departments.
124. The DGM project promotes the practice of agroforestry by Indigenous populations and is expected to facilitate access to land for Indigenous populations with difficulty accessing land. A mapping of lands and territories is being undertaken to secure land for Indigenous populations in the project's intervention zone. Also, through the practice of agroforestry, the

project will allow new agricultural practices to take root and mitigate human pressure on nearby forests.

5.5.4 Capacity Development (Theme 2.4)

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT³⁶

Capacity development refers to any activity that aims to improve the ability or competence of stakeholders (individuals or institutions) to address the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The exact nature of capacity development activities varies according to stakeholder needs.

125. In **Ghana**, FIP has rolled out massive awareness campaigns to promote avoided deforestation/sustainable land and forest management practices in the mosaic cocoa and forest landscapes, as well as information on the incidence and prevention of wildfires. The country reports that the wildfire awareness campaign has already led to improved management of this issue.
126. FIP-Ghana is testing a new strategy in its intervention zones, which involves mentoring, leadership and communication training, and other skills development for select project beneficiaries who have demonstrated exemplary commitment and a sophisticated understanding of the major sustainable forest management themes. These selected “Community Champions of Community Agents of Change” have been tasked with supporting other beneficiaries in their communities in implementing the same interventions. They move alongside the project staff and other key collaborating civil society and community-based organizations to further their capacity.
127. Farmer business schools and other environmentally sustainable cocoa farming practices continue to be organized for beneficiaries. These trainings provide communities with knowledge on techniques for raising high-quality tree seedlings and incorporating trees into cocoa farms, which improves yield and makes them resilient against harsh weather conditions and diseases, thereby prolonging the life span of the farm. Between 2019 and 2022, 3,000 beneficiaries were trained (including 1,611 women). This was followed up by selecting an additional 500 people to serve as community change agents.
128. Special skills development programs aimed at women’s groups have helped to enhance their capacity as resource managers and to develop their business skills. For example, women are prioritized during the setting up of plantation nurseries and procurement of seedlings from operators. These activities aim to ensure that women fully benefit from the program.
129. FIP-Ghana also continues to train community fire squads, which have been formed and resourced in several forest-fringe communities to enhance local skills related to early

³⁶ [FIP monitoring and Reporting Toolkit](#)

detection of fires and strategies to combat them. The Forestry Commission provided training for fire volunteers in four political districts between 2018 and 2022. Approximately 542 fire squad members were trained (of which 28 percent were women).

130. In **Guatemala**, the DGM will work with groups of young people through the Open Cities Initiative to enhance their capacity to use available tools to monitor community natural resources and risks. This is part of Guatemala's participation in the worldwide Open Cities project, as the first project which focuses on meeting the monitoring needs of Indigenous Peoples' community forests.
131. As a result of **Nepal's** recent federalization process and Forest Sector Strategy, a series of capacity building activities is underway for government and non-governmental stakeholders. The objective is to inform these stakeholders on sustainable forest management issues to enable them to make deliberative decisions in support of sustainable forests and forest product utilization.
132. FIP-Nepal supports private sector actors working with forest-based products by improving enabling conditions and providing them with access to finance. Community-based forest management groups and farmers are being supported to harvest timber and non-timber forest products from sustainably managed forests and plantations, and to identify markets for the resulting products. A credit line for forest-based enterprises will be piloted to provide access to finance for existing and new forest-based small businesses. Potential new entrepreneurs and forest-based enterprise owners will be provided with capacity support to access the new credit line. They can use such finance for establishing and improving their industries.
133. Project implementation has begun. So far, an operational manual, a plantation grant manual, and a community-based forest management grant manual have been developed to guide the implementation of activities, including at all three levels of government operating under the federal structure.
134. In **Peru**, FIP activities have focused on building the conditions for strengthening citizen participation spaces. In 2022, several meetings were held with key stakeholders and communities, and follow-up committees were organized.
135. FIP has strengthened the Indigenous governance spaces of the regional Indigenous organizations, based on the initiation of 25 community development plans for native communities, permitting greater coordination and strengthening of the organizations and their partner communities (as a result of the project's comprehensive support for community development plans, georeferencing, monitoring and surveillance, and business plans). The community development plans were launched in 2022 and are expected to be completed between May and June 2023.
136. FIP-Peru aims to strengthen the technical, organizational, entrepreneurial, and commercial capacity of native communities and small forest users to develop sustainable businesses. The Incentive Fund promotes business plans with sustainable economic activities based on the use of forest resources. The implementation of these activities is intended to reduce the threats of deforestation and illegal activities, strengthen capacity for the improvement of

techniques and technologies in forest and crop management, and thus contribute to GHG emissions reductions.

137. In **Republic of Congo**, FIP is supporting local skills development, the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples, and strengthening the technical capacity of the forestry administration. The program is enabling gender focal points in each ministry to mainstream the inclusion of women and Indigenous populations in forest-related projects, including through participation quotas. FIP is also emphasizing the importance of local sensitization at the beginning of project implementation so that the beneficiaries concerned and authorities at the local level understand the importance of the projects and support them.

5.6 Completed FIP Projects

138. MDBs prepare a project completion report,³⁷ in line with each MDB's procedures,³⁸ when a project has been fully disbursed (public sector) or its loans have been completely repaid (private sector). Upon sharing this report with the CIF Administrative Unit, the MDB concludes its project-level FIP results reporting requirement.³⁹ Project completion reports are designed to promote accountability, report the final results achieved, and provide lessons from completed operations. In some cases, an independent review of a project completion report may also be conducted.
139. The CIF Administrative Unit compiles all project completion reports available for completed FIP projects in coordination with MDBs,⁴⁰ enabling further analyses of results achieved among completed projects, lessons learned, and more. As the FIP portfolio matures, project completion reports play an increasingly important role in FIP results reports.
140. To date, 15 FIP project completion reports have been submitted to the CIF Administrative Unit, including six new project completion reports received during the current reporting period: four DGM projects and two investment plan projects (see Section 3.2.3 and Table 14). Based on these, several common themes for lessons have emerged across the portfolio of completed projects (see Table 15). They relate to project design and implementation, institutional coordination and project delivery arrangements, financing, stakeholder engagement and community involvement, land security, capacity building, policies and governing arrangements, M&R and supervision issues, transformational potential, and support to REDD+.

³⁷ Terminology of these reports varies from MDB to MDB. For example, the World Bank refers to them as Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs).

³⁸ IFC is unable to share its project completion reports with CIF due to its information disclosure policy.

³⁹ Some degree of project engagement may still be required as part of FIP's country-led M&R mechanism.

⁴⁰ Some projects that have completed implementation have not been reported as closed in the CCH and some closed projects have not issued project completion reports.

**Table 14: FIP projects that have submitted a completion report to CIF,
as of December 31, 2022**

Project	MDB	Country	Completion Date
Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP)	IBRD	Mozambique	Pending
Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Burkina Faso	IBRD	Burkina Faso	Pending
Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management	IBRD	Burkina Faso	September 2022
Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Funding Proposal for the DGM Project for Brazil	IBRD	Brazil	June 2022
Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado	IBRD	Brazil	June 2022
Dedicated Grant Mechanism in Peru	IBRD	Peru	November 2021
Forest Information to Support Public and Private Sectors in Management Initiatives	IDB Group	Brazil	September 2021
Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks	AfDB	Ghana	August 2021
Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes	IDB Group	Mexico	July 2021
Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Program Framework and Funding Proposal for the DGM Project for the Global Component	IBRD	Global	December 2020
Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	AfDB	Burkina Faso	September 2020
Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management	IBRD	Lao PDR	August 2020
Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use Project under the Low Carbon Emission Agriculture Plan	IBRD	Brazil	Nov 2019
Support for Forest-Related Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos	IDB Group	Mexico	October 2019
Forests and Climate Change Project	IBRD	Mexico	February 2018

Table 15: Common themes and excerpts from FIP project completion reports submitted to CIF

<i>Project Design and Implementation Considerations</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a need to undertake adaptive trials prior to extending new technologies to farmers. It is important to clearly understand the demand for technology in intervention populations, to select technology solutions for problems identified, and to ensure the availability of resources and time planning in project design. • It is important that interventions seeking to reduce deforestation are based on mechanisms that respond to the needs, limitations, and characteristics of the sector and the target population. This facilitates the effective implementation of sustainable practices and strategies. • In contexts where [MDBs have] little knowledge and presence within a sector, financial intermediaries with extensive experience in the field can help facilitate access to the target population. • Digital supervision mechanisms should be considered when setting up the budget for similar projects that require intervention in areas far from cities, since supervision costs are higher. • Investment complementarity is key. One FIP investment plan project collaborated closely with the DGM project and local SMEs to develop income-generating activities for farmers and women’s organizations. The partnership between the two projects was highly successful, and the investments’ complementarity helped enable a greater impact. • Non-governmental arrangements can work well and contribute to exceptionally high stakeholder involvement. For example, a qualified NGO (the National Executing Agency for DGM Brazil (NEA)) managed the project, with beneficiary associations still fully in charge of and responsible for implementation and results. Sub-projects in grassroots communities with little experience have risks that can be mitigated by training and close assistance from the NEA. Full participation of stakeholders from the beginning of the project was a large factor for success. • The role and performance of the National Steering Committee of DGM Brazil (a governing body made up predominantly of representatives of beneficiary communities) was a key element in securing support for and acceptance of the project, as well as in supporting the continued roles of stakeholders throughout the governance of the project. • Regional focal points could support weaker communities by pairing them with more advanced ones. It might have been wise to identify regional focal points among sub-project associations so that they could have provided guidance and support to other sub-projects. • Sub-projects with paid implementation coordinators progressed faster than those that relied on volunteer implementation coordinators. The paid coordinators dedicated their time to the sub-projects, seeking out goods and services, maintaining a close dialogue with the NEA, and helping keep the results reported up to date.
<i>Institutional Coordination and Project Delivery Arrangements</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of developing local investment plans added value to local governance—both in general, and for the sustainable management of forest resources. This outcome was enabled through community-led planning and multi-actor implementation. • Using country institutions with the mandate to perform the key project activities targeted helped the project to efficiently use its resources. Opportunities to synergize activities with other ongoing activities in the institutions engendered institutional sustainability.
<i>Financial Considerations</i>

- Governments should avoid multiple administrative layers by adhering to the designs agreed upon at appraisal. In one case, the introduction of additional layers under the same entity impeded the efficiency of fund flow.
- It is necessary to incorporate financial schemes that incentivize both financial intermediaries and beneficiaries through a combination of environmental impacts and economic gains. Schemes such as partial credit guarantees could be explored to achieve greater leverage of financial resources.

Stakeholder Engagement and Community Involvement

- Building a solid foundation for community-led development through citizen engagement at the local level is essential for the successful implementation of community-led REDD+ projects.
- Giving sufficient time and consideration to harnessing local knowledge for developing a shared vision is one of the most important lessons other countries need to consider if replicating (FIP's) approach in other parts of the Sahel.
- To avoid implementation delays, it is recommended to start analyzing landscape governance roles during the consultation process and project preparation phase.
- Generating beneficiaries' own knowledge of environmental management is critical. So is the opportunity for them to become accredited by the formal financial system.
- Knowledge generation from the project was significant. The results and actions from the project have been documented and mainstreamed through various news outlets, as well as showcased in multi-media format, and in scientific articles.
- Community involvement has led to greater local ownership and sustainability of investments, reduced conflicts over the access to natural resources, strengthened social ties among community members and local authorities, and greater accountability for lasting results.
- The project empowered traditional communities to tell their own story to the world.
- Community-based sub-projects generated livelihood benefits in communities that increased levels of food and water security, increased measurable earnings, and increased local capacity to cope and respond to changing environmental pressures and external threats to their lifestyle.
- The territorial and environmental management plans developed by some sub-projects contained a summary of the natural features and resources of a territory, including traditional uses of land, water, flora and fauna, as well as new opportunities for their use. Descriptions of the lead-actor role of the communities in their territory, autonomy, and self-determination proved especially useful.

Land Security

- The operation was innovative since it focused on reducing deforestation through a line of credit extended to a population that had been virtually excluded from this kind of financial service due to their communal land tenure system (which prevented them from being granted collateral).
- Addressing land tenure security as one of the indirect drivers of deforestation is key to improving landscape governance.
- Improving governance requires a breakdown analysis of communities' and social actors' differing roles and interests relative to land. Bringing these roles/interests together in a managed process and identifying practical solutions to give access rights to different user groups is critical to overcome the issue of land security as an underlying cause of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Through its deep engagement with municipalities, communities, and citizens, the project addressed underlying social tensions with the potential to cause conflict related to land security and natural resource access.

Capacity Building

- The organization of virtual events enables the participation of a large number of stakeholders and allows the content to be recorded and available for later consultation.
- [With] high turnover of project staff, the institutional memory, experience, and knowledge of the Bank’s rules and procedures are lost, and the newcomer needs to be trained again. Even the replacement of professionally qualified [staff] slows down the learning curve and deprives projects of benefiting from the experience and skills of the previous professional. Transfers of project staff should be avoided to the extent possible.
- Capacity building is key but changes in behavior take a long time and can require further funding. Transmission of knowledge and institutional strengthening are key to building long-term capacity for climate change actions and to increasing the participation of Indigenous People and local community organizations in decision-making processes. The behavioral changes regarding current land use practices and natural resource management require a medium-to-long-term timeframe to develop. Additional efforts and funding will be needed to enforce sustainable resource management and support long-term GHG emission reductions.
- Training was offered within sub-projects on the benefits of sustainable landscapes practices for the areas where communities live, as well as for water supply, food security, income generation, and change mitigation. This was a useful approach.
- Learning, meeting other communities, and executing their own sub-projects has increased self-confidence and strength among Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities (IPTC). They found consciousness and strength as actors. They became respected protagonists. Unified despite their ethnic diversity and geographical distances, they are the guardians of natural resources for their territories. They started to believe in the possibility of change, even in the context of influencing land-use policies at large. This is a fundamental condition for active IPLC community engagement in matters of land use, land and forest management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

National Development Policies and Governing Arrangements

- The use of the analytical tools, systems, and information developed within the scope of one project has enabled stakeholders to establish the history of high-impact fires in the Cerrado. This has had key impacts on law enforcement, policy, and territorial development.
- One project successfully promoted national development policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
- The process of developing local investment plans added value to local governance – both in general, and for the sustainable management of forest resources. This outcome was enabled through community-led planning and multi-actor implementation.

M&R and Supervision Issues

- Some of the operational and monitoring difficulties could have been mitigated if coordination and communication between the different actors had been reinforced from the start of the project. It is suggested to organize start-up workshops with all the actors involved to streamline the operation of the program, generate better quality information, and communicate the objective of the program with greater force to the final beneficiaries.
- It is relevant that the institution in charge is encouraged to capture data within its information systems, allowing progress in green portfolio financing to be identified.
- The absence of systematic macro-monitoring of the grant recipient (for example, ensuring audit and supervision mission recommendations) could adversely affect project delivery.

Transformational Potential

- One FIP project demonstrated the transformational potential of a tightly focused, science-based project when led by experienced, technically sound, and sophisticated institutions. The synergies between executing institutions enhanced and strengthened the development of the information systems, datasets, and tools and enabled the development of information and first-of-their-kind modeling approaches.
- The systematic provision of better information systems is a cost-effective public investment to pursue improved planning, response, and action on deforestation and fire risk.
- The development of state-of-the-art fire risk ignition and spread probability models have majorly advanced efforts to control and prevent fires in the Cerrado biome. These results will require continued support and expansion moving forward.
- The experience gained in implementing projects and in coordinating actions across different institutions can serve as building blocks for an expansion of activities and a continuous improvement of the Cerrado monitoring systems.
- REDD+ has transformative potential for improving food security and reducing poverty while addressing local deforestation and degradation and reducing global emissions.

Support to REDD+

- Estimates of GHG emissions and information on the fire risk spread potential in the Cerrado are available to the public in real-time, demonstrating the impact of information systems investments.
- Community-led planning and management of forests and woodlands led to a reduction of GHG emissions from deforestation and woodland degradation, demonstrating the viability of this approach.
- IPTC representatives supported conservation and REDD+ processes at regional, national, and global levels. The numerous meetings the national steering committee conducted demonstrated the capacity gained by IPTC organizations and networks to participate effectively in DGM decision-making processes.
- IPTC entities and representatives participated actively in events and forums related to their territorial rights and to REDD+, demonstrating their direct interest and engagement in these areas.

5.7 FIP Social and Economic Development Impact Modeling

141. Launched in 2019, CIF's flagship workstream on the Social and Economic Development Impacts of Climate Investments (SEDICI) maps the economic, social, environmental, and market-establishing impact pathways of CIF's four investment programs (CTF, PPCR, FIP, SREP), alongside their intersectionality with outcomes specific to gender, vulnerable persons, and local stakeholders. Over 40 potential impact pathways and development outcomes were identified, and scaled according to their prevalence and priority within project objectives and results targets.
142. To quantify portfolio level impacts, CIF has tested and utilized a suite of economic modelling methods, among which the Joint Impact Model (JIM) has proven effective in generating estimates of direct, induced, supply chain and forward effects in the areas of employment and economic value-added. CIF is now a member of the JIM's development panel and is currently leading the workstream to enhance the granularity and robustness of computations. Execution is supported by a core working group, including AfDB, KfW, PIDG, and Stewart Redqueen, in consultation with the broader set of JIM partner organizations, including BII, BIO, FMO, FinDev Canada, JP Morgan, Proparco, OeEB, and others. Expansion of sector-specific work into the area of forestry is a goal for subsequent cycles of model development.
143. The JIM is currently being refreshed to incorporate the new April 2023 issuance of the GTAP database, a key data set on which the model functions, alongside those of ILOSTAT, the World

Bank Development Indicators Databank, IEA, EIA, and others. As such, CIF did not run the model for the FIP portfolio this semester, but summary findings as of December 31, 2021 include contribution toward 95,445 person-years of employment, of which 33,694 constitute direct employment, 24,704 induced (27 percent formal, 73 percent informal), and 37,047 from supply chains (33 percent formal, 67 percent informal). The economic value-added to be generated by the portfolio is estimated at USD 1 billion, of which USD 629 million is direct and USD 381 million is via supply chains.

5.8 FIP’s Contribution to SDGs

144. FIP projects contribute to a range of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which CIF maps based on project design and objectives (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: FIP contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals



145. The investment activities of all FIP projects contribute toward SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). At the same time, a sub-set of FIP projects also contribute toward SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).
146. **SDG 2: End Hunger.** The majority of FIP projects (37) have activities that support communities to enhance food availability, improve the environmental management of the lands, restore forest cover, and support forest-related economies.

147. **SDG 5: Gender Equality:** Thirty-one FIP projects contribute toward SDG 5 by helping to reduce women’s vulnerability and enhance their socio-economic empowerment. For example, FIP projects are formalizing and strengthening market conditions for women-led enterprises related to non-timber forest products, advocating for land tenure legal reforms that give equal rights to men and women, and enhancing training and leadership development for women.
148. **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.** Six FIP projects are contributing to elements of SDG 9. Related activities include increasing the access of small-scale industrial enterprises to financial services (such as affordable credit), supporting their integration into value chains and markets, and developing new value chains for non-timber forest products (such as macauba palm oil).

6 Progress on DGM⁴¹

149. As of December 31, 2022, all 15 DGM projects have been MDB-approved, of which 11 are under implementation. In 2022, two projects were approved by the MDBs (Brazil Phase II and Nepal) and two projects were closed (DGM-Brazil and DGM Ghana). Six projects are mid-implementation (Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, and DGM Global), while two more, Guatemala and Republic of Congo, have only recently begun implementation. DGM Burkina Faso was in the process of closing out at the end of the reporting period.
150. After 7.5 years of implementation, DGM has facilitated Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC) to effectively participate in international efforts to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to promote sustainable forest management and forest carbon stocks (REDD+). DGM has also enabled significant progress for IPLCs in several areas: the legal and policy arena, land tenure and community recognition, gender equity and inclusion, income generation, food sovereignty, and cultural restoration.
151. Through the DGM, IPLCs in 10 countries (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, and Peru) have received a combined value of over USD 19.5 million to directly manage over 647 sub-projects of community-led initiatives (See Table 16).
152. The interest in DGM sub-grants continues to increase with new calls for proposals and expressions of interest. DGM countries are continuously working to improve their reach and access to communities with these calls, which have proven to be effective due to the high volume of proposals received. Boxes 6 and 7 illustrate communities’ level of interest and achievements from two completed projects (DGM Brazil Phase I and DGM Burkina Faso).

⁴¹ Information is based on results as of December 2022 from the 15th Semi-Annual Report of DGM prepared by Conservation International (unpublished by the date of this FIP ORR), World Bank implementation status reports (ISRs) and World Bank implementation completion and results reports (ICRs) published after June 30, 2022. More detailed information on DGM implementation and results can be found on the [DGM website](#).

Table 16: DGM sub-project numbers and amounts approved by country

Country	Quantity	Total (USD)
Brazil	64	2,480,905
Burkina Faso	85	2,342,382
Côte d'Ivoire	65	
DRC	9	432,507
Ghana	219	2,650,055
Guatemala	30	
Indonesia	63	3,550,331
Mexico	92	2,844,013
Mozambique	17	1,310,797
Peru	98	3,945,269
Total	647	19,556,259

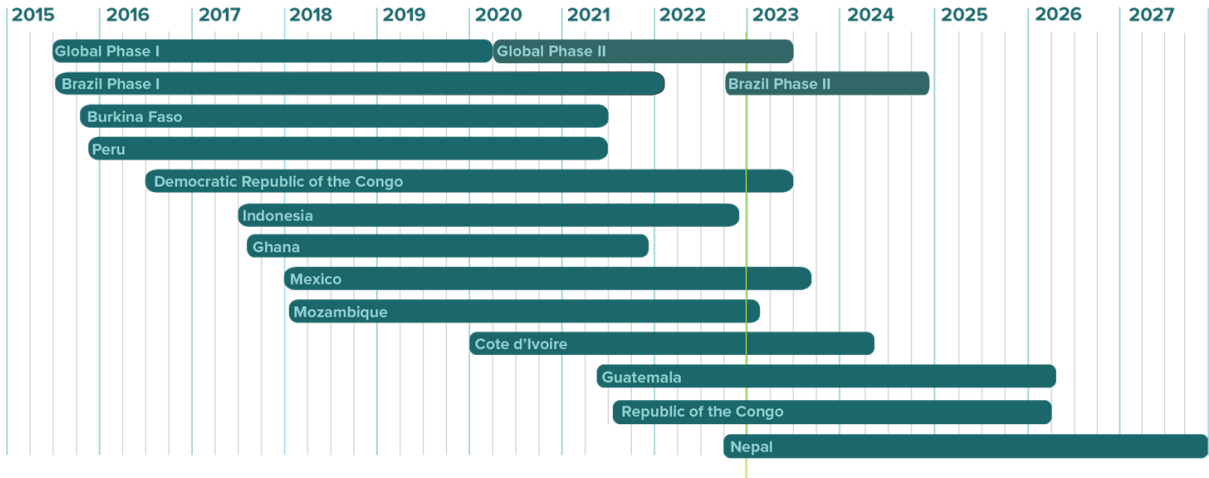
Note: In Burkina Faso, there are sub-projects for natural resource management and micro- projects for livelihoods.

153. The Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (DGM Global) made important progress this reporting period by re-initiating in-person knowledge sharing and learning exchanges through the first DGM-targeted exchange, held in Mozambique in October 2022. Additional activities included supporting the Global Steering Committee and DGM Global Fellow’s participation at UNFCCC COP27 and CBD COP15, the culmination of the fellowship program, virtual trainings, and World Bank supervisory missions. By supporting IPLC capacity building and engagement in climate and biodiversity-related events, DGM Global has strengthened networks and partnerships for DGM IPLCs at regional and global levels while expanding learning and knowledge from the DGM to a wider IPLC community.

6.1 DGM Project Timeline

154. While each DGM project lasts approximately five years, their implementation periods are not simultaneous. Instead, they begin implementation once they have met several important pre-conditions, including agreement with the government on a forest investment plan, establishment of a steering committee, selection of an executing agency, and approval by the World Bank and the FIP Technical Committee. Due to DGM’s staggered implementation, several projects may be ending as others are just beginning(see Figure 14).

Figure 14: DGM projects timeline



6.2 Progress in the DGM Country Common Indicators

155. The World Bank tracks the progress of DGM projects through common indicators, which require aggregation across multiple countries’ DGM projects (see Tables 17–20). World Bank implementation status reports (ISR) for each project provide the data for these indicators. The precise phrasing of the indicators is not consistent between country projects, and not every country DGM project is required to report on each of these indicators. Therefore, the aggregated figures do not necessarily represent the comprehensive, aggregated progress of DGM. The end-line date for aggregate end targets varies per country project and ranges from December 2020 to April 2026.

Table 17: DGM indicator: Percent of sub-projects successfully completed and achieved their objectives which are consistent with FIP objectives

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Brazil	N/A	45% (29 of 64)	100% (64 of 64)	75%
	June 2015	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Jan. 2022
Burkina Faso	N/A	43% (37 of 85)	100% (85 of 85)	50%
	May 2015	Aug. 2020	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021
DRC	N/A	0.00 (0 of 6)	0.00 (0 of 47)	50%
	Feb. 2015	Dec. 2021	Feb. 2022	Jun. 2023
Cote d'Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.00 (0 of 176)	75%
	Sep. 2020	May. 2021	Jun. 2022	May 2024
Ghana	N/A	15% (33 of 219)	100% (219 of 219)	65%
	Mar. 2017	Jan. 2021	Jul. 2021	Nov. 2021
Mexico	N/A	0.00 (0 of 94)	0.00 (0 of 92)	75%
	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Aug. 2023
Mozambique	N/A	0.00 (0 of 17)	39% (7 of 18)	70%
	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Nov. 2022	Feb. 2023
Aggregate	N/A	20% (99 of 485)	53% (375 of 701)	75%
	N/A	Jun. 2022	Dec. 2022	May 2024

Table 18: DGM indicator: People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or non-monetary benefits from forests, disaggregated by gender

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Burkina Faso	0	24,332	24,332	8,000
	Jun. 2015	Nov. 2019	Jul. 2020	Jun. 2021
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	991	1,100
	Aug. 2020	Jun. 2022	Dec. 2022	May 2024
DRC	0	27,129	28,880	15,000
	Feb. 2015	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2022	Jun. 2023
Indonesia	0	7,910	8,805	700
	Mar. 2017	Dec. 2021	Dec. 2022	Nov. 2022
Mexico	0	3,569	4,252	2,500
	Jan. 2018	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2022	Aug. 2023
Aggregate	0	62,940	67,260	N/A
	N/A	Jun. 2022	Dec. 2022	N/A

Notes: Results from this indicator feed into FIP Reporting Theme 1.2. DGM Brazil is no longer required to report on this indicator as of the project's second restructuring. See [DGM Brazil Restructuring Paper \(World Bank\)](#).

Table 19: DGM indicator: Percent of participants in the capacity development activities with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national, or global levels

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Burkina Faso (Number)	0	102 ^{a/}	177	35
	May 2015	Nov. 2019	Jan. 2020	Jun. 2021
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	64%	75%
	Sep. 2020	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2022	May 2024
Indonesia	N/A	86% ^{b/}	92%	75%
	Mar. 2017	Dec. 2021	Dec. 2022	Nov. 2022
Mexico	N/A	94%	98%	75%
	Jan. 2018	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2022	Aug. 2023
Mozambique	N/A	35%	86%	60%
	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Nov. 2022	Feb. 2023
Aggregate	N/A	63%^{c/}	85%^{d/}	75%
	N/A	Jun. 2022	Dec. 2022	May. 2024

Notes: Country project targets are lower than the aggregate target in 1 of 5 countries. DGM Brazil is no longer required to report on this indicator as of the project's second restructuring.

a/ The indicator for DGM Burkina Faso is framed as a number rather than a percentage and is not included in the aggregation.

b/ The current actual number has been corrected based on recalculation of headcounts.

c/ Simple average of percentages in reporting country projects; missing updates from Mozambique and Burkina Faso

d/ Simple average of percentages in reporting country projects; missing Burkina Faso

Table 20: DGM indicator: Percent of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed

	Baseline	Actual (Previous ISR)	Actual (Latest ISR)	End Target
Brazil	N/A	100% (13/13)	100% (16/16)	100%
	Oct. 2014	Jun. 2021	Oct. 2021	Jan. 2022
Cote d'Ivoire	N/A	0	100% (2/2)	100%
	Sep. 2020	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2022	May 2024
DRC	N/A	75%	75%	85%
	Feb. 2015	Aug. 2021	Oct. 2022	Jun. 2023
Ghana	N/A	100% (33/33)	100% (33/33)	100%
	Mar. 2017	Jun. 2020	Jan. 2021	Apr. 2022
Indonesia	N/A	80%	100% (6 of 6)	70%
	Mar. 2017	Dec. 2021	Jun. 2022	Nov. 2022
Mexico	N/A	100% (209/209)	100% (219 of 219)	100%
	Jan. 2018	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2022	Aug. 2023
Mozambique	N/A	100%	96%	80%
	Feb. 2018	Dec. 2020	Nov. 2022	Feb. 2023
Peru	N/A	100%	100%	100%
	Aug. 2016	Jun. 2021	Jun. 2021	Dec. 2020
Aggregate	N/A	93%^{a/}	96%	100%
	N/A	Jun. 2022	Dec. 2022	May 2024

Notes: Country project targets are lower than the aggregate target in 3 of 8 countries. Missing updated information on DRC and Mozambique grievances, other than percentage addressed, as reported in ISRs.

a/ Simple average of percentages in reporting country projects; missing quantity of grievances in DRC, Mozambique and Peru.

Box 6: Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities, and Quilombolas of the Cerrado

Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities (IPTCs) have occupied Cerrado lands long before large-scale farming cattle ranching moved in. They contribute to the conservation of natural resources in the areas where they live and work, roughly 15 percent of the biome. Traditional land use management systems, livelihoods, and cultures have come under increasing external and internal threats, eroding IPTC adaptive capacity and social resilience.

The DGM Brazil was designed to strengthen the engagement of the Cerrado biome's IPTCs in FIP, REDD+, and similar climate change-oriented programs at the local, national, and global level, and to contribute toward improving livelihoods, land use, and sustainable forest management in their territories. DGM Brazil ended project activities for Phase 1 and received MDB Board approval for Phase 2 on November 23, 2022. Phase 1 had very positive results and development impacts, including the following:

- 64 sub-projects conducted
- 831 ha implemented sustainable landscape management practices
- 34,780 community-based sub-projects beneficiaries
- 56% Indigenous Peoples beneficiaries
- 32% are female beneficiaries
- 188 IPTC representative organizations provided with capacity building

Gender: This project was shaped and run by women and triggered important changes in their roles in the communities, their lives, and their self-esteem. Thirteen sub-projects were designed and run by women. The National Executing Agency (NEA) team consisted of 19 women and eight men. Three women and nine men make up the National Steering Committee (NSC), one of the women represents Brazil in the GSC. Of the 8,083 people who received training, 4,245 were women (52 percent). Within the 188 organizations trained by NEA itself, 269 of 649 people trained were women (41 percent).

Institutional strengthening: The project created substantial capacity for project management, procurement, accounting and monitoring in the NEA, which is now available for follow-on projects. The NSC reflects Brazil's ethnic and cultural diversity, with representatives of Indigenous Peoples, quilombolas, and traditional communities working cooperatively and coming to a high level of consensus among themselves. Associations in 60 IPTC communities were able to strengthen their capacities to manage and implement their own sub-projects, learn about efficient procurement, forge new partnerships, and solve legal, fiscal, and accounting issues.

Mobilizing the private sector: Some initiatives established partnerships to sell their own products. For example, a producers' association was able to purchase labelling equipment to start selling to one of the biggest supermarket networks in Brazil. It also partnered with an online marketplace to sell its products all over Brazil. The project has generated incremental production and income from cultivation and use of Cerrado products

Source: World Bank, 2022. BR DGM for Indigenous People and Traditional Communities. DGM Brazil, Implementation Completion Report

Box 7: Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Burkina Faso

The DGM Burkina Faso was designed to show how investments in line with the strategic pillars of the REDD+ approach can reconcile better management of natural resources while reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. DGM Burkina Faso lasted 5.5 years and closed out project activities in June 2021. It achieved the following positive results and development impacts:

- 43% of subprojects were successfully completed and achieved their objectives (of 53 micro-projects, and 32 sub-projects).
- 34,265 ha has been restored or re/afforested
- 142,151 Direct Project Beneficiaries (55 percent are female)
- 6,706 land users adopting SLM practices
- 24,332 People in forest & adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forests
- 895 Forest users trained (556 Female)
- 8 ethnic minority/indigenous people forest users trained
- 102 DGM participants with increased role in the FIP and other REDD+ processes at local, national or global levels.
- 80 Pastoralist and traditional communities representative organizations provided with capacity building support to improve management of land uses
- 47 land tenure-related activities implemented



Gender: DGM Burkina Faso made gender equality outcomes a priority in the selection and implementation of micro-projects and sub-projects, evidenced by the high number of projects led by women.

Women have experienced positive changes through DGM in the form of improved skills, extra income, and an increased sense of solidarity. Women in Burkina Faso face unique challenges, such as low literacy rates and traditional cultural values that often limit women's access to education and productive assets and that continue to impact the scope and degree of their involvement in leading micro-project and sub-project activities. Older women face especially daunting challenges due to their lower rates of literacy and heavier reliance on their children and other external parties for information and project support. However, there were several women-led micro-projects exclusively led by elderly women, which demonstrate that these challenges can be addressed.

A key benefit mentioned by women across micro-projects and sub-projects was the increased sense of solidarity with other women working on their projects and within the community more broadly. Women said that prior to DGM, they worked individually and that conflicts with other women were not uncommon. However, with the structure and the trainings provided by the DGM, women said they were brought together through women-led organizations and worked collectively. With this increased sense of unity, women said that they now feel like they have more voice in the community and often speak up

Source: World Bank, 2022. Local Forest Communities Support Project. DGM Burkina Faso, Implementation Completion Report

Annex 1: FIP Resource Availability

FIP TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS					
Inception through March 31, 2023 (USD millions)			Total	Capital	Grant
Donor Pledges and Contributions					
Contributions			749.5	255.9	493.6
Pledges	a/		0.3	-	0.3
Total Pledges and Contributions			749.8	255.9	493.9
Cumulative Funding Received					
Contributions Received					
Cash Contributions			702.8	209.3	493.6
Unencashed promissory notes	b/		46.6	46.6	-
Unencashed promissory notes- TAF			-	-	-
Cash Contribution - Allocation from Capital to Grants	c/		-	(14.0)	14.0
Total Contributions Received			749.5	241.9	507.6
Other Resources					
Investment Income earned -up to Feb 1, 2016	d/		14.5	-	14.5
Total Other Resources			14.5	-	14.5
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)			764.0	241.9	522.1
Cumulative Funding Commitments					
Projects/Programs			673.0	225.6	447.4
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs			34.7	-	34.7
Administrative Expenses-Cumulative to 1st Feb 2016	d/		25.6	-	25.6
Country Programming Budget from 1st Jan 2018	d/		0.7	-	0.7
Technical Assistance Facility	i/		5.8	-	5.8
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments			739.7	225.6	514.1
Project/Program, MPIS and Admin Budget Cancellations	e/		(71.8)	(51.2)	(20.6)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)			667.9	174.3	493.5
Fund Balance (A - B)			96.1	67.6	28.6
Currency Risk Reserves	f/		(7.0)	(7.0)	
Currency Risk Reserves-TAF			-	-	-
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)			89.2	60.6	28.6
Future Programming Reserves:					
Admin Expenses-Reserve (includes Country Programming budget/Learning and Knowledge exchange reserve) and for FY 20-28 (net of estimated investment income and reflows). Breakup of various components are provided below. (Model Updated as of December 31,2017)					
	g/		(10.9)		(10.9)
subtract					
Administration Expense reserve for CIFAU, IMDB & Trustee		USD 20.9 Million			
Country Programming Budget Reserve		USD 1.0 Million			
Learning and Knowledge Exchange Reserve		USD 1.1 Million			
add					
Estimated Investment Income Share for FIP		USD 5.4 Million			
Projected Reflows		USD 6.6 Million			
Technical Assistance Facility	i/ j/		(3.4)		(3.4)
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) after reserves			74.9	60.6	14.3
Anticipated Commitments (FY23-24)					
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs			51.8	42.3	9.5
Technical Assistance Facility			-	-	-
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	k/		51.8	42.3	9.5
Available Resources (C - D)			23.1	18.3	4.8
Potential Future Resources (FY23-24)					
Pledges	a/		0.3		0.3
Contributions Receivable			-		-
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	e/		7.0	7.0	-
Total Potential Future Resources (E)			7.3	7.0	0.3
Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)			30.5	25.3	5.1
Reflows from MDBs	h/		2.8		2.8

a/ The balance of the pledge amount from the U.S

b/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 37.7 million.

c/ Promissory Notes amounting to GBP 9.9 million received as capital contributions are available to finance grants (including administrative costs) according to the terms of the contribution agreements/arrangements. The Promissory Notes were encashed for USD 14.03 on May 27, 2021

d/ From Feb 1, 2016, Investment income across all SCF programs has been posted to a notional Admin "account", from which approved Administrative Budget expenses for the Trustee, Secretariat and MDBs are committed. The Country Programming budgets are recorded under individual programs.

e/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the SCF TFC

f/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated

g/The amount of this reserve is estimated by the CIFAU and Trustee using the 10-year forecast of the Admin Budget less the 10-year estimate of Investment Income and reflows. Pro-rata estimates across three SCF programs are based on the 22% fixed pro rata share of the FIP's cash balance as at December 31, 2017 approved by the SCF TFC on March 8, 2018. The decision reads as "allocate USD 11.6 million from the available grant resources in the FIP Program Sub-Account to finance estimated Administrative Costs from FY19 to FY28, such that the projected, indicative amount of approximately USD 81.8 million in FIP grant resources remains available for allocation to FIP projects. This reserve amount has been reduced by USD 0.5 million approved for country engagement from January 2018.

h/ Any payments of principal, interest from loans, which are due to be returned to the Trust Fund pursuant to the Financial Procedures Agreements consistent with the pertinent SCF funding approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee. For the avoidance of doubt, the Reflow does not include any return of funds from SCF grants or Administrative Costs, including cancelled or unused funds, or any investment income earned on SCF resources held by any MDB. The usage of reflow from MDBs are approved by the SCF TFC on March 8, 2018 to cover the shortfall in administrative expenses net of the SCF investment income. The reflows includes the commitment fee, front end fee and late payment fee.

i/ The CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees agreed on July 20, 2018 to establish the Technical Assistance Facility for Clean Energy Investment Mobilization under the terms of the SCF.

j/ Commitments for the Technical Assistance Facility, as estimated by the CIFAU.

k/ Anticipated commitments as estimated by the CIFAU.

Annex 2: FIP Investment Plan and DGM Projects Reporting Targets and/or Results

156. This list includes *DGM projects (italicized)*. This year is the first time that *DGM project* results are captured by the FIP M&R System to report FIP Category 1 theme results.

Country	Project name
Brazil	Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil
	Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use Project (under the low carbon emission agriculture plan)
	Forest Information to Support Public and Private Sectors in Management Initiatives
	Development of Systems to Prevent Forest Fires and Monitor Vegetation Cover in the Brazilian Cerrado
	Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome
	Forest Management Information for the Conservation and Valorization of Forest Resources in Brazil
	Investment Plan Coordination Project
	Macauba Palm Oil Project
	<i>Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Funding Proposal for the DGM Project for Brazil</i>
<i>Brazil Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples Phase Two – additional financing</i>	
Burkina Faso	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management
	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)
	Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction Through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project)
	<i>Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Burkina Faso</i>
Côte d’Ivoire	Forest Investment Project
	Forest Investment Project Phase 2
	Forest Cover Recovery and Resilience Improvement Project in the Center of Côte d’Ivoire
	<i>Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Cote D'Ivoire</i>
DRC	Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kanangani Basins
	Improved Forested Landscape Management Project
	<i>Forest-Dependent Community Support Project</i>
Ghana	Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project (+ additional financing)
	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks
	Public-Private Partnership for Restoration of Degraded Forest Reserve through VCS and FSC Certified Plantations
	<i>DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities</i>
Guatemala	Sustainable Forest Management
	Green Guarantee for Competitive Landscapes
	<i>DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC)</i>
Indonesia	Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+)

	Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development <i>Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities Project</i>
Lao PDR	Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management Smallholder Forestry Program
Mexico	Forests and Climate Change Project Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos <i>DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities</i>
Mozambique	Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP) Emissions Reductions in the Forest Sector Through Planted Forests with Major Investors <i>DGM for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities</i>
Nepal	Forests for Prosperity <i>Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities</i>
Peru	Forest Investment Project Integrated Land Management in Atalaya, Ucayali Region <i>Dedicated Grant Mechanism in Peru</i>
Republic of Congo	Community Agroforestry and Wood Energy Project Northern Congo Agroforestry Project <i>DGM: Support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for Sustainable Resources Management</i>

Annex 3: Summary of FIP M&R Country Engagement in 2023

Country	Submission	Response status	Constraints reported
Brazil	Submitted full report	Responded and confirmed submission	Challenges due to election in Brazil and changes in the executive branch; Should not affect future results reporting
Burkina Faso	Submitted full report	Attended FIP M&R Workshop in Brazzaville (Jan 2023); Responded and confirmed submission	Public sector projects are closed/closing with only one private sector project remaining. Need an M&R close-out strategy.
Côte d'Ivoire	Submitted full report	Attended FIP M&R Workshop in Brazzaville (Jan 2023); Responded and confirmed submission	Have not been financially or logistically able to organize a national FIP M&R workshop since the IP launched. Have not incorporated all IP projects in country results report.
DRC	Submitted full report	Attended FIP M&R Workshop in Brazzaville (Jan 2023); Responded and confirmed submission	Need an M&R close-out strategy soon
Ghana	Submitted full report	Held FIP M&R Workshop with support from AfDB and WB (March 2023); Submitted after	Need an M&R close-out strategy soon
Guatemala	Submitted full report	Virtual FIP M&R Training held; Responded and requested further guidance	Country requested support. A short, virtual training was held, but some additional, more comprehensive support may be needed.
Indonesia	Submitted full report	Responded and confirmed submission	None
Lao PDR	Since no changes occurred, the same partial report from last year was submitted	Responded and confirmed submission	Country only reported on ADB project;
Mexico	None	N/A	All IP projects have now closed. Country is no longer required to report.
Mozambique	Submitted partial report	Responded and confirmed submission	Country reported on the IBRD project.
Nepal	Submitted full report	Responded and confirmed submission	Country reported for the first time. No constraints reported.
Peru	Submitted full report	Responded and confirmed submission	No constraints reported.
Republic of Congo	Submitted full report	Supported to launch through FIP M&R Workshop in Brazzaville (Jan 2023). Responded and confirmed submission	In-country support provided to launch FIP M&R. Country is still working to coordinate across projects and has concerns over LSE and access to funding for future national M&R.

Annex 4: Closed FIP Projects as of December 31, 2022

157. The following list is based on the Portfolio Management data in the CCH as of December 31, 2022.

Project	MDB	Country	Completion Date
Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management	IBRD	Burkina Faso	September 2022
Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado	IBRD	Brazil	June 2022
Forest Information to Support Public and Private Sectors in Management Initiatives	IDB Group	Brazil	September 2021
Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks	AfDB	Ghana	August 2021
Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes	IDB Group	Mexico	July 2021
Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	AfDB	Burkina Faso	September 2020
Emissions Reductions in the Forest Sector Through Planted Forests with Major Investors	IFC	Mozambique	July 2020
Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management	IBRD	Lao PDR	August 2020
Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use project (under the low carbon emission agriculture plan)	IBRD	Brazil	May 2020
Support for Forest-Related Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos	IDB Group	Mexico	October 2019
Forests and Climate Change Project	IBRD	Mexico	February 2018
<i>DGM Projects</i>			
Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Funding Proposal for the DGM Project for Brazil	IBRD	Brazil	June 2022
Dedicated Grant Mechanism in Peru	IBRD	Peru	November 2021
Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Program Framework and Funding Proposal for the DGM Project for the Global Component	IBRD	Global	May 2021



The Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to mobilize resources and trigger investments for low carbon, climate resilient development in select middle and low income countries. To date, 14 contributor countries have pledged funds to CIF that have been channeled for mitigation and adaptation interventions at an unprecedented scale in 72 recipient countries. The CIF is the largest active climate finance mechanism in the world.

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