CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

FIP SUSTAINABLE LAND AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

An in-depth analysis of FIP's performance in Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

// June 2023

RESULTS DEEP DIVE SERIES//

CIF Program: Forest Investment Program (FIP)

TOPICS

- Results and Impact
- Sustainable Forests
- Land Use

LAND MANAGEMENT RESULTS[1]

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Enhanced forest governance capacities

Legislation

+

Formalization of monitoring systems and protocols

+

Decentralized, community-driven, and participatory governance mechanisms

Increased carbon sequestration

Replenishment of carbon stocks on woodlands appropriated for agriculture

+

Establishment of plantation forests

+

Payment for Ecosystem Services

Reduced forest exploitation and encroachment

Alternative livelihoods

+

Agroforest systems

SUSTAINABLE LAND AND/OR FOREST MANAGEMENT

ENHANCED FOREST GOVERNANCE CAPACITIES

371 Mn ha
under SLM and SFM

Engaged:

1.2 Mn people

2,500 civil servants

REDUCED FOREST EXPLOITATION AND ENCROACHMENT

Reduced pressures on
1.1 Mn ha
of forest

Supported:

1.3 Mn people

>1,000 community groups

700 subprojects

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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RESULTS DEEP DIVE SERIES

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is committed to rigorous and inclusive monitoring and reporting (M&R) on investments' contributions toward net-zero emissions and adaptive, climate-resilient, just, and socially inclusive development pathways. The M&R Results Deep Dive series is a supplement to CIF's annual results reports — while annual M&R provides a systematic synthesis of portfolio performance against each program's core indicators, the Deep Dives provide in-depth reviews of these results within specific thematic or developmental dimensions of climate change. As such, they offer greater granularity on the drivers and implications of various performance characteristics.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This Results Deep Dive examines the performance of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in the areas of sustainable land management (SLM) and sustainable forest management (SFM). FIP is a grant and lending program within the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), with total commitments to-date amounting to USD 598 million of own-account investments alongside USD 1.17 billion of public and private co-financing. FIP works toward increasing carbon stocks by expanding forest cover and reducing forest loss.

Deployed within this frame, SLM refers to actions toward the stewardship and use of land resources (e.g., soils, water, animals, and plants) to meet changing human needs while ensuring long-term productive potential and environmental functions.[2] To a great extent, SLM is delivered via targeted policy and institutional support; user-driven, participatory approaches; integrated use of natural resources; and multistakeholder collaboration across multiple levels.[3] Similarly, SFM refers to administrative, legal, technical, economic, social, and environmental actions toward the conservation and use of forests.[4] This Results Deep Dive examines FIP SLM and SFM results within three major thematic areas of FIP investment:[5]

- **Enhanced forest governance capacities**
- **Increased carbon sequestration for climate change mitigation**
- **Reduced forest exploitation and encroachment**

Plant nursery in Ghana

2. OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

SLM and SFM at the FIP refer to a broad suite of interventions toward increasing the resilience, coverage and vitality of forests and forest-integrating systems. Interventions in countries have often been multifold. For example, national-level legislation is often effectuated by decentralized systems and structures at the local level; forest restoration actions are coupled with alternative livelihoods that curtail future forest incursions; and the establishment of agroforests and forest plantations are coupled with technological transfers and resource provisions to enhance the heterogeneity and productivity of the cash crops. Acknowledging that institutional and community capacities and agencies are the foundations for lasting SLM and SFM, all FIP action areas have included in-depth training, consensus building, and/or partnerships and joint action. FIP projects have reached over 423,000 individuals with capacity building,[6] including 5,300 officials from across 120 agencies at the national, provincial, and district levels, who received training and updated technical knowledge. Over 1,800 local institutions and villages were engaged in SLM and SFM activities, ensuring the sustainability of these measures at the front lines of forest protection.

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS

423,000 people

5,300 officials from 120 agencies

1,800 local institutions and villages

Tiogo Forest, Burkina Faso

3. DEEP DIVE RESULTS

This analysis is based on a review of 26 FIP-supported projects in ten countries,[7] representing 371 million hectares (ha) now under SLM or SFM. The following sections examine these interventions in more detail, within the three thematic areas presented above.

3.1 Results Highlight 1: Enhanced forest governance capacities

Governance-oriented FIP actions have brought 371 million ha[8] under SLM and SFM, engaging 1.2 million people[9] and 2,500 civil servants.[10] The following examples illustrate the range of interventions delivered.

Legislation remains the most robust mechanism for institutionalization and enforcement of SLM and SFM. FIP interventions in Indonesia included the drafting and ratification of new regulations, as well as the development of institutional mechanisms for the enactment of existing ones, thereby supporting the government's commitment to mandatory SFM in all woodlands. New ordinances include the issuance of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry decree on forest management units; governor regulation on MRV and REDD+ data sharing; a governor decree on REDD+ working groups; and guidelines related to tenure and REDD+ grievance redress mechanisms. At the provincial level, FIP interventions entail the design of regulation on non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and peat and mangrove management. At the regional level, a road map for SLM regulation was built. The effectuation of existing legislation was supported via the capacity development of government agencies, and the establishment of decentralized SFM units, while also aligning ordinances with customary adat land rights, among other efforts.

FIP governance actions in Mozambique were aimed at reach and penetration and included the issuance of a national, overarching Forest Policy and Implementation Strategy. Within narrower fields, FIP's revision of the Legal Concessions' Framework provides an alternative management model for commercial forest concession, organized through tripartite, binding SFM agreements among the government, commercial operators, and communities. Supplementary measures include the establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Landscape Forums, providing a space for civil society, the private sector, provincial governments, and development agencies to negotiate, plan, and jointly monitor SFM. In addition, a Dialogue and Complaints Mechanism exists to deal with issues related to REDD+ actions along with a Systematic Land Regularization scheme, which has prompted the issuance of almost 3,100 land titles across 189 communities.

Baixo Limpopo community in Mozambique

Formalization of monitoring systems and protocols via new structures and procedures, or augmentation and activation of existing ones, has proven effective for planning and managing land use; mitigating deforestation and forest encroachment; and facilitating law enforcement. In Brazil, the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) serves as a mechanism monitoring the use of private, rural land and its compliance with vegetation maintenance requirements. FIP actions have buttressed the CAR's operationalization—contributing to a cumulative 362 million ha under SLM, strengthening the Brazilian Forest Service's ability to monitor illegal deforestation and implement the Forest Code, and empowering state agencies to analyze and use CAR entries.

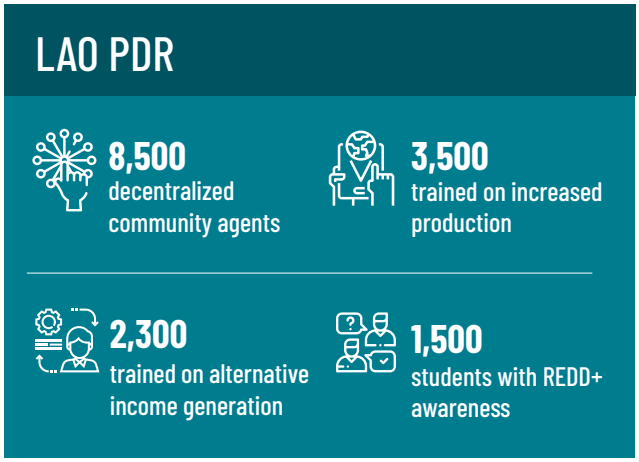
Effective forest resources management requires several key elements, including institutional and personnel know-how, and agency. For example, a tandem project in Brazil—focused on creating a system that monitors changes in vegetation cover, provides fire warnings, and supports preventive actions by fire brigades to reduce the risk of fires—has trained 22 government institutions and 2,200 invested individuals. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the FIP developed forest and land use management plans and tools to enable different stakeholders to monitor REDD+ activities. For effectuation, the program improved the capacities of over 460 local development committees for long-term leadership and agency in forest resource management.

In Mozambique, stocktaking is intertwined with legislative effectiveness actions (delineated above, under Legislation) and includes in-depth Forest Governance Assessments (i.e., providing diagnostics and strategies for addressing issues collaboratively); Forest Operators' Assessments (i.e., evaluating and responding to challenges in compliance with forest legislation); and a Safeguards Information System, disseminating related information in the public domain. A revised timber-tree identification catalog, classifying over 200 of the most traded species, was integrated into a Forest Information System mobile application, thereby enhancing user access, and with regional trainings on-boarding community actors and national/provincial agencies for use of the application.

Northern Mozambique wilderness

Decentralized, community-driven, and participatory governance mechanisms remain a cornerstone of self-sustaining SLM and SFM actions at the local level. Projects in Indonesia balanced institutional capacity building (by training 490 government staff on REDD+ planning and implementation) with capacity development for 3,330 individuals in 17 villages, thereafter, implementing their own community-based REDD+ pilot projects. Decentralization actions in Indonesia centered on expanding the reach and enforcement of ratified forest regulations (delineated above, under Legislation) via 14 decentralized forest management units deploying participatory and inclusive SFM plans.

Participatory village land use planning and management actions in Lao PDR strengthened the capacities of (1) localized government actors: 32 provincial and district government staff, since completing participatory land plans in 17 villages; and (2) decentralized community agents: 8,500 individuals, including 60 persons receiving vocational training and developing business plans; 3,500 persons trained on technologies for increased production; 1,500 students and 920 people reached on REDD+ awareness and training; 2,300 persons received on-the-job training on alternative income generation; and 170 members of the patrol teams.



3.2 Results Highlight 2: Increased carbon sequestration for climate change mitigation

This area includes actions such as forest restoration, sustainable management of degraded forests and landscapes, and the deployment of payments for environmental services. An estimated 470,000 ha[11] have been restored or brought under conservation actions via SLM and SFM, engaging over 10,000 landholders.[12]

To replenish carbon stocks on woodlands appropriated for agriculture, SLM and SFM interventions incentivized the uptake of low-emission technologies that simultaneously increase yields and environmental co-benefits. FIP's SLM within Brazil's Cerrado Biome focused on recovering degraded pastures and native vegetation via (1) the adoption of environmental conservation and restoration practices, and (2) the mainstreaming of low-carbon agricultural practices. The in-depth technical assistance provided to farmers sought to increase productivity and incomes while increasing rates of carbon fixation; reducing emissions in crop production; promoting soil biodiversity; enhancing drought resistance; and improving crop fertility and resilience, with SLM practices adopted on 430,000 ha.[13]

In Ghana, the implementation of climate-smart cocoa and agroforestry systems (i.e., interspersing shade trees on agrarian plots while enhancing soil and ecosystem vitality) has increased the productive capacities of and revived carbon sinks on 176,000 ha of degraded forest landscapes in the High Forest Zones.[14] SLM in Burkina Faso deployed soil nutrient-augmenting cashew plantations on degraded savannahs for enhanced carbon sequestration; introduced emission-reducing processing practices; and increased localized value chain capture by

developing domestic processing facilities. One hundred thirty cooperatives received training on sustainable farm management; 30,000 producers on land tenure; and 7,100 producers trained on different agricultural techniques.

The establishment of plantation forests to serve as carbon sinks—when coupled with proportional timber revenue arrangements wherein community reforestation actions proffer results-based incomes to forest-adjacent populations—can accelerate uptake (via the direct financial incentives) and deter forest encroachment (via the need to nurture trees to maturity to reap timber yields). In Ghana, 24,000 ha[15] of woodlands were restored via plantation forest establishment, with reform and/or operationalization of tree tenure and benefit-sharing schemes avouching timber returns to the participating border communities, whose guardianship remains crucial for long-term forest viability. In Côte d'Ivoire—where, as in Ghana, communities were provided seedlings and training for the establishment of plantation forests—interventions have restored over 22,700 ha of degraded woodlands by establishing forest plantations along with other practices.

Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) is a cash-for-work program, wherein voluntary participation in augmenting environmental resources is compensated via, often, results-based payments. In Burkina Faso, PES contracts to forest adjacent communities resulted in the reforestation or regeneration of 3,020 ha, increased household incomes, and reduced rates of food insecurity and severe food insecurity amongst participants. In DRC, 10,000 ha of anthropogenic savannahs were restored via PES contracts, contributing to a total of 172,000 ha brought under SLM (including via natural regeneration, protection from bush fires, and conservation action) in the country.

Community members discuss sustainability plans in Ghana

3.3 Results Highlight 3: Reduced forest exploitation and encroachment

Where rural livelihoods depend on forest encroachment or the exploitation of forest products, the development of alternate income generation streams, or actions to sustainably integrate production practices into thriving forest ecosystems, can deliver poverty reduction, emissions reduction, and ecosystem benefits. FIP's SLM and SFM actions curtailing exploitation of forest lands and resources have reduced the anthropogenic pressures on 1,100,000 ha[16] of forest while supporting increased incomes for forest fringe communities. Interventions in this area have engaged almost 1.3 million people,[17] built the capacities of over 1,000 community groups,[18] and supported 700 subprojects.[19] The examples below present the range of activities supported by the FIP to ease pressures on forests via pilots and first-of-their-kind innovations, among others. Activities' scope ranges from targeted, small-scale interventions of tens of hectares to sweeping actions covering thousands of hectares and reaching tens of thousands of beneficiaries.

Alternative livelihoods to curtail forest exploitation vary depending on the local context and community's specific needs. In Burkina Faso, SFM actions developed new income generation activities that focused on the curtailment or sustainability of natural forest resource exploitation. Alongside the establishment of women-led market mechanisms and platforms, these actions contributed to a total of 533,400 people realizing livelihood co-benefits. In Indonesia, the FIP facilitated activities that benefited over 100 villages from livelihood improvement programs through activities such as maintaining home gardens, beekeeping, cultivating freshwater fish species, producing handicrafts, and coffee. Other programs related to the provision of agricultural processing houses, transforming raw products into a variety of food and industrial products such as coffee, honey, pepper, rubber products (e.g., tires), tea (e.g., from lemon grass), and fish products. Furthermore, 2,300 ha of community-based agroforestry systems were established, enabling communities to develop sustainable businesses and shift paradigms away from—generally harmful for the forests, soil, and biodiversity—slash-and-burn farming practices. In Ghana, training and starter kits for alternative livelihood development were delivered to 13,000 forest-fringe beneficiaries, buttressing tandem actions for forest restoration, agroforestry, and human-forest symbiosis.

Beekeepers in Burkina Faso

Agroforest systems developed to curtail forest encroachment can be designed to also increase household incomes of forest-dependent communities. In Brazil, SFM established the first sustainable silvopastoral agroforestry value chain for macauba, a native, oil-producing palm. The SFM area covers 2,000 ha of farmland, and the project piloted a strategy to circumvent forest encroachment in the expansion of crop cultivation.[20]

To improve, mainstream, and institutionalize the pilot actions, the project established partnerships with universities, landholders, agricultural laborers, and other stakeholders.

In Côte d'Ivoire, 22,700 ha of agroforestry systems (engaging over 1,200 local producers) were established as a buffer zone around the Tai National Park. In tandem, agricultural value chains in the country have been augmented to draw livelihoods away from forest exploitation, supporting income generation via viable alternative livelihoods—namely vegetable cultivation; perennial agricultural plantations; cassava cultivation; livestock farming; beekeeping; and mushroom production. In the DRC, agroforestry systems have been established over 24,500 ha[21] and engaged 26,100 people[22] in SLM and SFM, curtailing pressures on forests from unsustainable practices such as agricultural expansions, shifting-cultivation (aka slash-and-burn agriculture), and the harvesting of natural resources from forests.

DRC: AGROFORESTRY

24,500 ha of agroforests

26,100 people engaged in SLM and SFM

Tree planting for agroforestry at Ibi Bateke, DRC

4. CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Both SLM and SFM are crucial for achieving a reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, providing more resilient livelihood options and co-benefits to local communities while contributing to reducing emissions and protecting biodiversity. [23] Despite SLM and SFM activities being highly context-dependent, this Results Deep Dive found similarities across countries' investment practices, with key commonalities detected in approaches used for the realization of the three thematic outcomes:

Enhanced forest governance capacities through land use planning, development of institutional/government agency capacities, and strengthened community capacities.

Increased carbon sequestration for climate change mitigation through PES, ANR, and support for well-managed forests certification.

Reduced forest exploitation and encroachment through agroforestry, sustainable agriculture, and alternative livelihood practices

SLM also relies on the complementarity of tools, institutional strengthening, and policies for setting the conditions for better land administration, and these intersections have been well covered by the project activities listed within the thematic area 3.1 Enhanced forest governance capacities, which provides crucial underpinnings for the other areas of investment.

Preparing cassava in Berekum, Ghana

Promoting and supporting SLM and SFM practices will remain an integral goal for FIP and CIF, and a crucial contributor to meeting the needs of humans and nature amid shifting climate conditions.
As the FIP program portfolio represents a good mix of projects at different development stages, important lessons and findings can be gleaned between projects. Further and iterative analysis of the FIP reporting categories, as presented in this Results Deep Dive, could be one avenue to dissect and showcase results, enriching future knowledge on SLM and SFM contributions to forests, their inhabitants, and neighboring populations.

ENDNOTES

1. Obtained by the Forest Investment Program in 10 countries: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Mozambique, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, Nepal.
2. IPCC. 2019. Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems [P.R. Shukla, et al. (eds.)] https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2019/11/SRCCL-Full-Report-Compiled-191128.pdf.
3. For more information on Sustainable Land Management, see FAO's website at https://www.fao.org/land-water/land/sustainable-land-management/en/
4. For more information on Sustainable Forest Management, see FAO's website at https://www.fao.org/sustainable-forests-management/en/
5. These investment areas are drawn from the FIP design. Source: FIP design document; https://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd16/documents/fao_factsheet/land.pdf; https://www.fao.org/land-water/land/sustainable-land-management/en/
6. Based on the following results reported: 13,827 people from Brazil's Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome project; 19,779 people from Brazil's Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use project (under the low carbon emission agriculture plan) project; 165 people from Brazil's Macauba Palm Oil in Silvicultural Systems project; 1,241 people from the Development of Systems to Prevent Forest Fires and Monitor Vegetation Cover in the Brazilian Cerrado project; 30,496 people from Burkina Faso's Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project); 15,673 people from Burkina Faso's Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management project; 17,069 people from Burkina Faso's Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+); 1,203 people from the Forest Cover Recovery and Resilience Improvement Project in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire; 19,883 people from DRC's Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins project; 256,236 people from DRC's Improved Forested Landscape Management Project; 13,526 people from Ghana's Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks project; 10,118 people from Ghana's Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project; 9,850 people from Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+) project; 851 people from Indonesia's Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development project; 8,504 people from Lao PDR's Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services project; 2,946 people from Lao PDR's Smallholder Forestry Program; 1,212 from Mexico's Forests and Climate Change Project; 811 from Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP).
7. The selection of projects reviewed within this Results Deep Dive is based on reference to SLM or SFM actions within country-level FIP reporting documents, and where related results and information were available within project-level reporting documents.
8. This figure includes 644,201 ha from Brazil's Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome project; 362,300,000 ha from the Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil project; 29,722 ha from Burkina Faso's Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management project; 94,013 ha from Burkina Faso's Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+); 8,787 ha from Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Project Phase 2; 166,957 ha from Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+) project; 4,356,381 ha from Lao PDR's Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management project; 47,696 ha from the Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP); 530,000 ha from Nepal's Forests for Prosperity Project; 1,885,358 ha from Mexico's Forests and Climate Change Project; 224,950 ha from Mexico's Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes project; 595,135 from Mexico's Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos project.
9. Including landholders, land users, community members, and others; based on the following results reported: 3,712 people from Brazil's Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome project; 512,446 landholdings from Brazil's Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands in the Cerrado of Brazil project; 288,960 people from Burkina Faso's Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+); 509 people from Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Project; 356 people from Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+) project; 117,400 people from Lao PDR's Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management project; 265,632 people from Mexico's Forests and Climate Change Project; 3,593 people from the Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP).
10. Based on the following results reported: 2,164 civil servants from the development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado project; 325 people employed in agricultural services from Brazil's Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome project.
11. This figure includes 10,843 ha from Brazil's Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome project; 20,000 ha from the Climate change mitigation and poverty reduction through the development of the cashew sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project); 39,622 ha from Burkina Faso's Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management project; 3,192 ha from Burkina Faso's Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+); 2,561 ha from Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Project; 76,000 ha from Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Project Phase 2; 7,729 ha from DRC's Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins project; 171,987 ha from DRC's Improved Forested Landscape Management Project; 5,885 ha from Ghana's Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks project; 4,865 ha from Ghana's Public-Private Partnership for restoration of degraded forest reserve through VCS and FSC certified plantations project; 14,009 ha from Ghana's Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes

Project; 6,000 ha from Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+) project; 83,951 ha from Lao PDR's Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services project; 22,859 from the Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP).

12. Based on the following results: 848 landholders from Brazil's Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome project; 1,505 landholders from Côte d'Ivoire Forest Investment Project; 964 landholders from Ghana's Public-Private Partnership for restoration of degraded forest reserve through VCS and FSC certified plantations project; 500 landholders from Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+) project; 6,370 landholders from Lao PDR's Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services project.
13. 50,649 ha via the Rural Landscapes project, and 378,513 ha via the FIP/ABC project.
14. 81,726 ha via the Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes project, and 94,114 ha via the Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks project.
15. 14,009 ha via the Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes project, and 5,053 ha via the Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks project, and 4,866 ha via the Public-Private Partnership for Restoration of Degraded Forest Reserve through VCS and FSC Certified Plantations project.
16. Based on the following results reported: 50,649 from Brazil's Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome project; 378,513 ha from Brazil's Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use project (under the low carbon emission agriculture plan); 2,000 ha from Brazil's Macauba Palm Oil in Silvicultural Systems; 26,645 ha from the Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project); 360,377 ha from Burkina Faso's Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management project; 22,719 ha from Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Project; 23,667 ha from Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Project Phase 2; 65 ha from the Forest Cover Recovery and Resilience Improvement Project in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire; 3,073 ha from DRC's Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins project; 21,491 ha from DRC's Improved Forested Landscape Management Project; 94,114 ha from Ghana's Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks project; 80,661 ha from Ghana's Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project; 1,629 ha from Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+); 671 ha from Indonesia's Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development; 232 ha from Lao PDR's Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services project; 12,501 ha from the Mozambique Forest Investment Project.
17. Including landholders, land users, community members, and others; based on the following results reported: 2,219 people from Brazil's Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome; 20,025 people from Brazil's Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use project (under the low carbon emission agriculture plan) project; 195 people from Brazil's Macauba Palm Oil in Silvicultural Systems project; 3,147 people from the Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction through the Development of the Cashew Sector in Burkina Faso (Wouol project); 533,395 people from Burkina Faso's Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management; 4,950 people from Burkina Faso's Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+); 1,217 people from Côte d'Ivoire Forest Investment Project; 5,700 people from Côte d'Ivoire Forest Investment Project Phase 2; 44,673 people from DRC's Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins project; 212,827 people from DRC's Improved Forested Landscape Management Project; 8,006 people from Ghana's Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks project; 115,140 people from Ghana's Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project; 1 person from Guatemala's Green Guarantee for Competitive Landscapes project; 4,738 people from Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+) project; 119,170 people from Indonesia's Promoting Sustainable Community-Based Natural Resource Management and Institutional Development; 26,928 people from Lao PDR's Protecting Forests for Sustainable Ecosystem Services project; 117,400 people from Lao PDR's Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management; 4,264 people from Lao PDR's Smallholder Forestry Program; 102,830 people from Mexico's Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos project 3,170 people from the Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP).
18. Based on the following results reported: three groups from Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Project; 17 groups from the Forest Cover Recovery and Resilience Improvement Project in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire project; 40 groups from Ghana's Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks project; 120 groups from Indonesia's Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CFI-ADD+) project; 666 groups from Lao PDR's Scaling-up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management project; 189 groups from the Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP).
19. Based on the following results reported: 415 subprojects from Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Investment Project; 27 subprojects from the Forest Cover Recovery and Resilience Improvement Project in the Center of Côte d'Ivoire project; 40 subprojects from Ghana's Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks project; 172 subprojects from Mexico's Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes project; 40 subprojects from the Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP).
20. See project page: https://www.iadb.org/en/project/BR-Q0019
21. 3,073 ha via the Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins project, and 21,494 ha via the Improved Forested Landscape Management Project.
22. 26,083 people via the Improved Forested Landscape Management Project.
23. For more information, see UNCCD's website at https://www.unccd.int/ and IPCC's report (2019) on Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. [P.R. Shukla, et al. (eds.)]. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/4/2022/11/SRCCL_SPM.pdf.

THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is one of the largest multilateral climate funds in the world. It was established in 2008 to mobilize finance for low-carbon, climate-resilient development at scale in developing countries. Fifteen contributor countries have pledged over US$11 billion to the funds. To date CIF committed capital has mobilized more than $64 billion in additional financing, particularly from the private sector, over 70 countries. CIF's large-scale, low-cost, long-term financing lowers the risk and cost of climate financing. It tests new business models, builds track records in unproven markets, and boosts investor confidence to unlock additional sources of finance. Recognizing the urgency of CIF's mission, the G7 confirmed its commitment to provide up to $2 billion in additional resources for CIF in 2021.

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