



# Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

## Progress Update and FY18 Annual Report

Eleventh Meeting of the Participants Assembly (PA11)

Washington DC

October 10, 2018

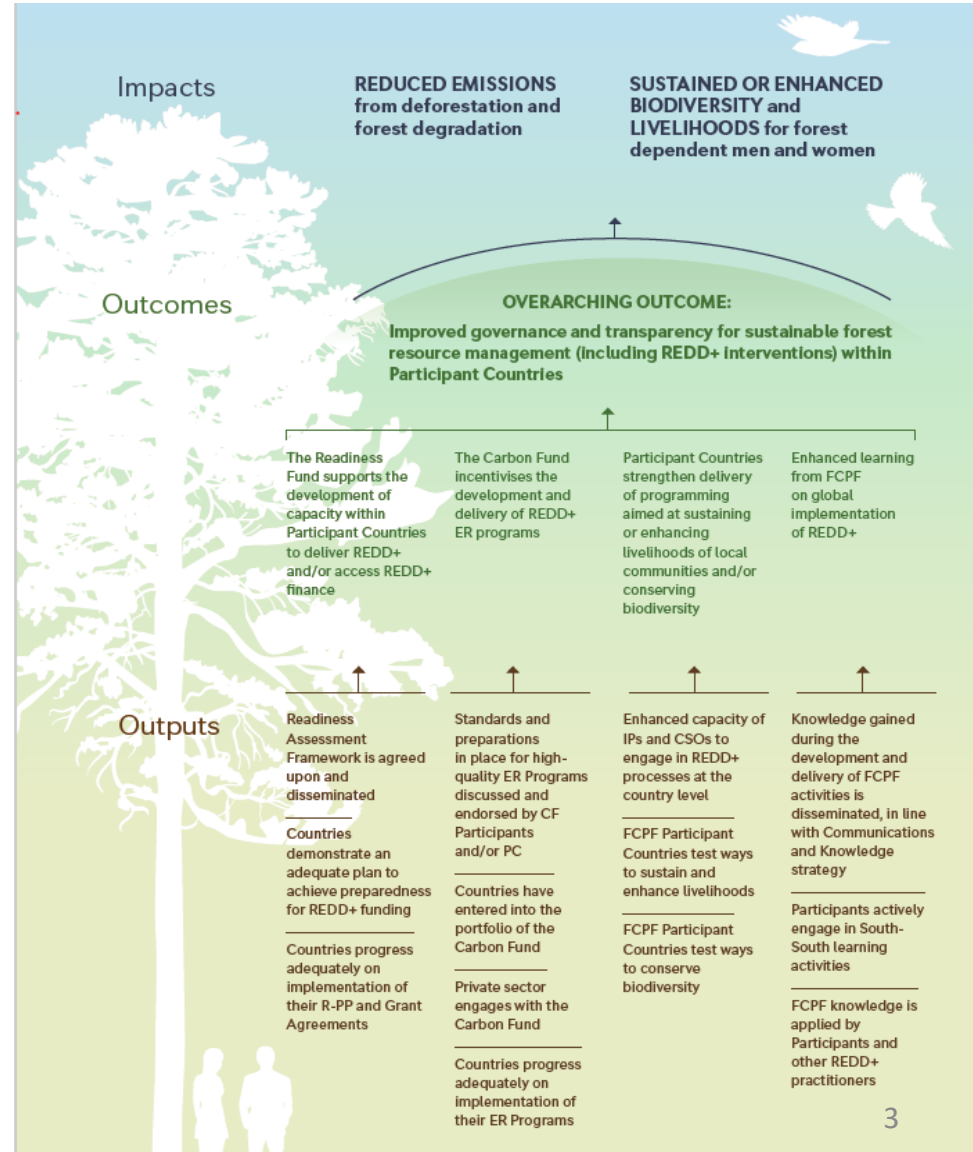
# Introduction

- ❑ Annual Report available online
- ❑ Printed copies of Annual Report will be available
- ❑ Under the Charter the PC is expected to report to PA at each Annual Meeting on the decisions made by the PC and, where appropriate, other issues discussed by the PC (Section 11.1(p))
- ❑ FMT presenting on behalf of the PC



# Presentation Outline

- ❑ Readiness Fund
- ❑ Carbon Fund
- ❑ IP and CSO Capacity-Building Program
- ❑ Gender
- ❑ Private Sector Engagement
- ❑ Technical Capacity Building
- ❑ International Engagement, Sharing Knowledge and Raising Visibility
- ❑ Commitments and Disbursements
- ❑ Concluding Messages



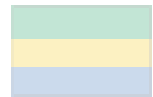
# FCPF Strategic Objectives



Costa Rica



Gabon



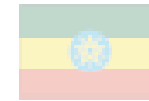
Kenya



Nepal



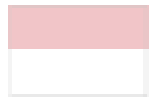
El Salvador



Ethiopia



Fiji



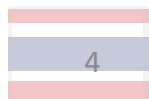
Indonesia



Mozambique



Papua New Guinea



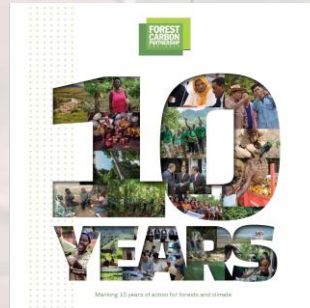
To assist countries in their REDD+ efforts by providing them with financial and technical assistance in building their capacity to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+.

To pilot a performance-based payment system for REDD+ activities, with a view to ensuring equitable benefit sharing and promoting future large-scale positive incentives for REDD+.

To disseminate broadly the knowledge gained in the development of the Facility and the implementation of Readiness Preparation Proposals and Emission Reductions Programs.

Within the approach to REDD+, to test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity.

# Ten Years of Action on Forests



World Bank President Robert Zoellick launches the FCPF at the Bali Climate Meeting.

2007

There are now 37 participant countries, double the original target of 20, reflecting the high level of interest from developing countries.

2009

The Carbon Fund becomes fully operational and the Readiness Fund signed its first Readiness preparation grant agreements with DRC, Indonesia and Nepal.

2011

DRC presents the first large-scale ER-PIN to the Carbon Fund.

2013

The Carbon Fund pipeline now includes 11 ER programs and a record 13 Readiness Preparation grants are signed under the Readiness Fund.

2015

Chile, Ghana, Mexico, and the Republic of Congo join the Carbon Fund portfolio.

2017

2008

FCPF becomes operational and launches its Capacity Building Program for Forest Dependent Peoples and Southern Civil Society Organizations, which is still active in 2018.

2010

13 participant countries submit draft or formal REDD+ R-PPs to the FCPF Readiness Fund.

2012

The Facility now has 18 financial contributors, and 6 categories of observers, including Indigenous Peoples, women's groups and civil society.

2014

11 new countries join FCPF, 7 new ER-PINs are selected into the Carbon Fund and a record number of 13 R-PPs are assessed by the Participants Committee.

2016

Costa Rica and the Democratic Republic of Congo become the first two countries to present ERPDs to the Carbon Fund, leading the way on large-scale emission reductions programs



# Readiness

# Reporting on Readiness

REDD Country Participants have continued to make important advancements in their REDD+ Readiness efforts, including the following:

- ❑ Implementing national policy reforms
- ❑ engaging and consulting stakeholders
- ❑ advancing national REDD+ strategies
- ❑ developing national forest monitoring and safeguards information systems
- ❑ establishing forest reference levels
- ❑ capturing and enhancing non-carbon benefits



# Milestones: Readiness Preparation Proposals

☐ Number of R-PPs reviewed in FY18 = 1

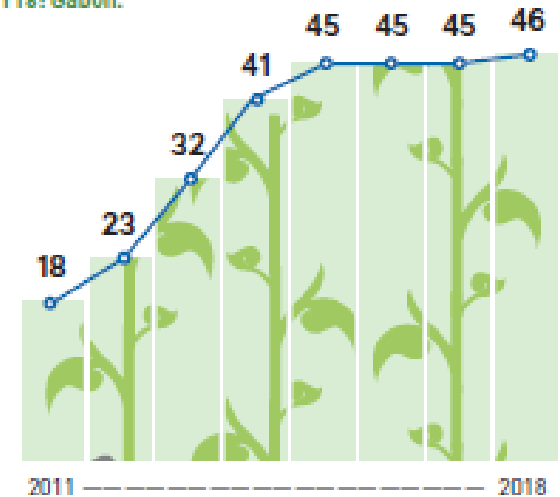
☐ Gabon

☐ Total number of R-PPs = 46

☐ Number of R-PPs anticipated in FY19 = 0

☐ Number of R-PPs anticipated by close of Readiness Fund = 46

The Participant's Committee endorsed one additional R-PP in FY18: Gabon.



## What is an R-PP?

The R-PP, submitted by REDD Country Participants, details the activities to be undertaken by countries to increase their capacity to address REDD+ and the Readiness Package.

# Milestones: Mid-Term Reports

☐ Number of MTRs presented in FY18 = 9

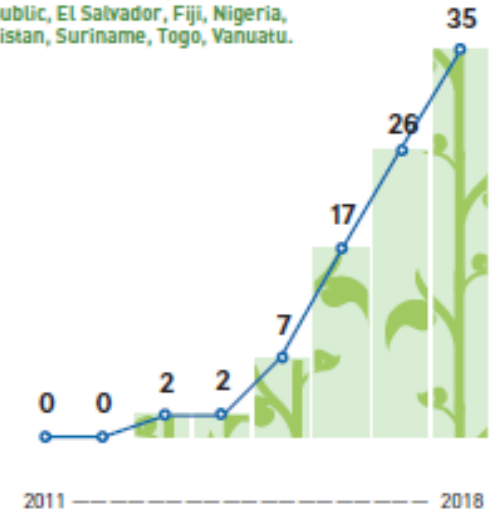
☐ Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Nigeria, Pakistan, Suriname, Togo, Vanuatu

☐ Total number of MTRs = 35

☐ Number of MTRs anticipated in FY19 = 4

☐ Number of MTRs anticipated by close of Readiness Fund = 40

Nine additional countries presented MTRs to the Participants Committee in FY18: Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Nigeria, Pakistan, Suriname, Togo, Vanuatu.



What is an MTR?

An MTR provides an update on progress made in the implementation of the R-PP.

# Milestones: Readiness Packages

❑ Number of R-Packages endorsed in FY18 =

7

❑ Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lao PDR,  
Liberia, Madagascar, Nicaragua

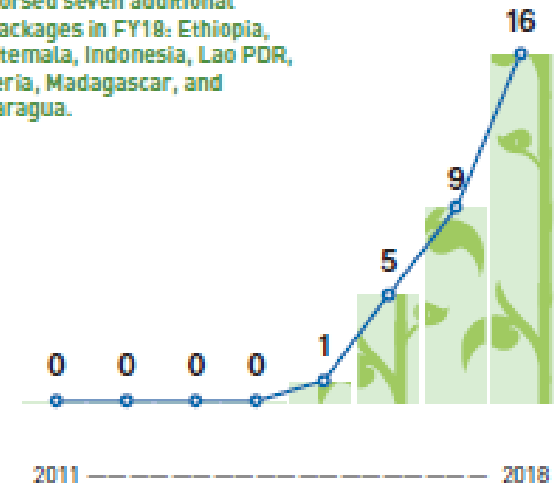
❑ Total number of R-Packages = 16

❑ Number of R-Packages anticipated in FY19

= 6

❑ Number of R-Packages anticipated by close  
of Readiness Fund = 26

The Participant's Committee endorsed seven additional R-packages in FY18: Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, and Nicaragua.



## What is an R-Package?

An R-Package describes the activities designed to support a REDD Country Participant's capacity to participate in future systems of positive incentives for REDD+, which include a reference scenario, a REDD+ Strategy and a monitoring system.

# Readiness Grants Signed

- ❑ Number of Preparation Grants signed in FY18 = 1 (Paraguay)
- ❑ Total number of Preparation Grants signed = 44
- ❑ Number of Preparation Grants anticipated signed in FY19 = 2 (Gabon, Kenya\*)
- ❑ Number of Preparation Grants anticipated signed by close of Readiness Fund = 45



- ❑ Number of Additional Grants signed in FY18 = 15
- ❑ Total number of Additional Grants signed = 26
- ❑ Number of Additional Grants anticipated signed in FY19 = 8
- ❑ Number of Additional Grants anticipated signed by close of Readiness Fund = 34

\* Kenya was signed in July 2018

# Readiness Grants Signed



## Preparation Grants

- Total number allocated = 46 (World Bank = 36; Other Delivery Partners = 10)
- Total number signed = 45 (World Bank = 35\*; Other Delivery Partners = 10)
- Total number unsigned = 1 (World Bank – Gabon) \*including Kenya



## Additional Grants

- Total number allocated = 34 (World Bank = 28; Other Delivery Partners = 6)
- Total number signed = 26 (World Bank = 21; Other Delivery Partners = 5)
- Total number unsigned = 8 (World Bank = 7; Other Delivery Partners = 1)

# Unsigned Grants: Time Lag from approval/notice

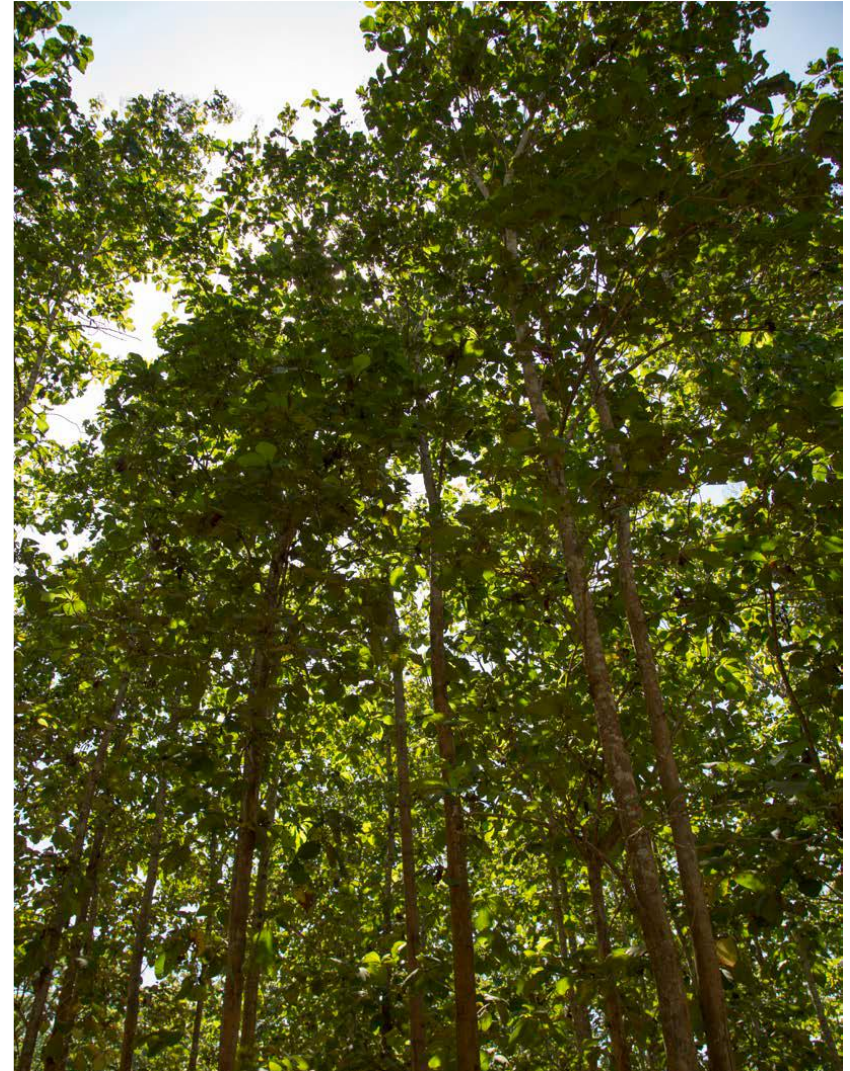
## Preparation Grants

- ❑ 7 months – Gabon



## Additional Grants

- ❑ 6 months – Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic
- ❑ 7 months – Nigeria, Togo, El Salvador
- ❑ 9 months – Pakistan, Suriname
- ❑ 18 months - Cameroon



# Building an Enabling Environment for REDD+

- ❑ FCPF Readiness Grants make important contributions to nationally-driven policy reform that supports the effective design and implementation of REDD+.
- ❑ The initiation and execution of these reforms are complex undertakings, requiring collective action across ministries and sectors and at national and subnational levels, which sometimes goes beyond the scope of FCPF funding.
- ❑ The following examples provide a snapshot of important, country-driven policy reforms introduced over the past year that both guide and inform REDD+ in the context of broader national processes.
- ❑ Many more examples are available in [the FY18 Annual Report](#) and [Country Progress Reports](#).



# Building an Enabling Environment for REDD+

- ❑ In **Burkina Faso**, the government adopted decrees in November 2017 that outlined the institutional framework for REDD+ and approved the creation of a National Training Centre on REDD+ and Climate Change.
- ❑ In **Panama**, the national government approved a law on forestry incentives and forest cover in October 2017, establishing a Reforestation Panama Fund within the framework of the Alliance for One Million Hectares. This alliance brings together representatives from multiple Ministries, the National Association of Reforestation, environmental civil organizations and the private sector.
- ❑ In **Vietnam**, the new Forestry Act passed in November 2017 replaced the 2004 Act on Forest Protection and Development. In conjunction with this law, four decrees have been prepared that provide detailed instructions for the implementation of the Forestry Act, the operation of the forest protection force, and the restoration and enrichment of natural forests and plantations.

# Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

- Since its launch in 2007, broad stakeholder engagement has been at the heart of FCPF's REDD+ support to countries. Civil society, Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, and women's groups, have come to play a central role in REDD+ Readiness and implementation.
- The following are a few examples from the past year of consultation and outreach work happening in participant countries.



# Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

- ❑ **Cambodia** organized 6 knowledge exchanges and visits, 18 workshops, and 12 meetings that helped raise awareness of and build capacity on REDD+ implementation. These events reached a total of 1,356 representatives from diverse stakeholder groups. Cambodia also partnered with its Royal University of Agriculture to host sessions to increase students' understanding of the REDD+ mechanism.
- ❑ In **Honduras**, 58 meetings engaged more than 2,000 relevant stakeholders, including indigenous groups and Afro-Hondurans, on REDD+ Readiness and implementation. The country also conducted its first workshop on the interpretation of cultural safeguards, with the participation of 66 people representing the Tolupan, Garífuna, and Maya Chorti peoples
- ❑ In **Sudan**, consultations on the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed REDD+ Strategy were held over a 6-week period between April and June 2018. In the form of focus group discussions, the consultations engaged 1,073 stakeholders via 65 meetings and 2 workshops across 12 states.

# National REDD+ Strategies



- ❑ National REDD+ strategies are a key output of the REDD+ Readiness phase. They outline policies and programs that define the following:
  - ❑ the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation
  - ❑ relevant baseline indicators and forest monitoring systems
  - ❑ reference emission levels
  - ❑ social and environmental safeguards
- ❑ REDD+ strategies serve as a catalyst, helping countries analyze and reform wider forestry, land-tenure, and sustainable development policies.
- ❑ Following are a few examples of some of the advancements made by Countries over the past year in the design of their national REDD+ strategies.

# National REDD+ Strategies

- ❑ Between March and June 2018, **Cameroon** conducted consultations on its National REDD+ Strategy across several agroecological zones, helping refine it before its validation by the National REDD+ Steering Committee in June.
- ❑ **Guatemala** continued developing its National REDD+ Strategy over the year, producing a comprehensive version integrating 20 years of lessons from the forest sector. Its REDD+ process was further institutionalized via the creation of a REDD+ unit within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
- ❑ **Papua New Guinea's** National Executive Council endorsed its National REDD+ Strategy, providing a framework of actions to be carried out by multiple stakeholders to help manage the country's forests and develop rural economies. The strategy targets improvements in legislation and capacity across government sectors, and the development of partnerships with the private sector.

# FRELS, NFMS, and SIS

- ❑ Setting **Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELS)** is one the first steps countries need to take to benefit from REDD+. They provide a baseline against which ERs can be measured, and subsequent results-based payments be made.
- ❑ Another key building block of Readiness is setting up robust and transparent **National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)**. The FCPF supports countries in the design of NFMSs that build on existing systems and use a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches.
- ❑ Countries must also develop a **Safeguards Information System (SIS)** for providing publicly available information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected in Readiness and implementation



# FRELS, NFMS, and SIS

- ❑ Several FCPF countries (**Democratic Republic of Congo, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Panama, and Suriname**) submitted FRELS (or FRLS) to the UNFCCC for technical assessment. While many others made considerable progress, expecting to finalize them soon.
- ❑ **Côte d'Ivoire** finalized its NFMS and associated action plan during the year. The NFMS combines remote sensing and field data and addresses satellite-based land-use monitoring, national forest and soil-based inventories, community monitoring of forests, and GHG inventories. A geoportal to compile and disseminate NFMS data and data exchange agreements has also been developed.
- ❑ **Pakistan** finalized its national standards for conducting national forest inventory and satellite land monitoring. In June 2018, Pakistan shared its proposed national carbon tracking system and REDD+ registry with key REDD+ stakeholders.
- ❑ **Pakistan** also hosted two national workshops to share best practices and lessons learned on respecting REDD+ safeguards and gather feedback to inform the country's proposed SIS framework design, which was validated in May 2018.

# Non-Carbon Benefits

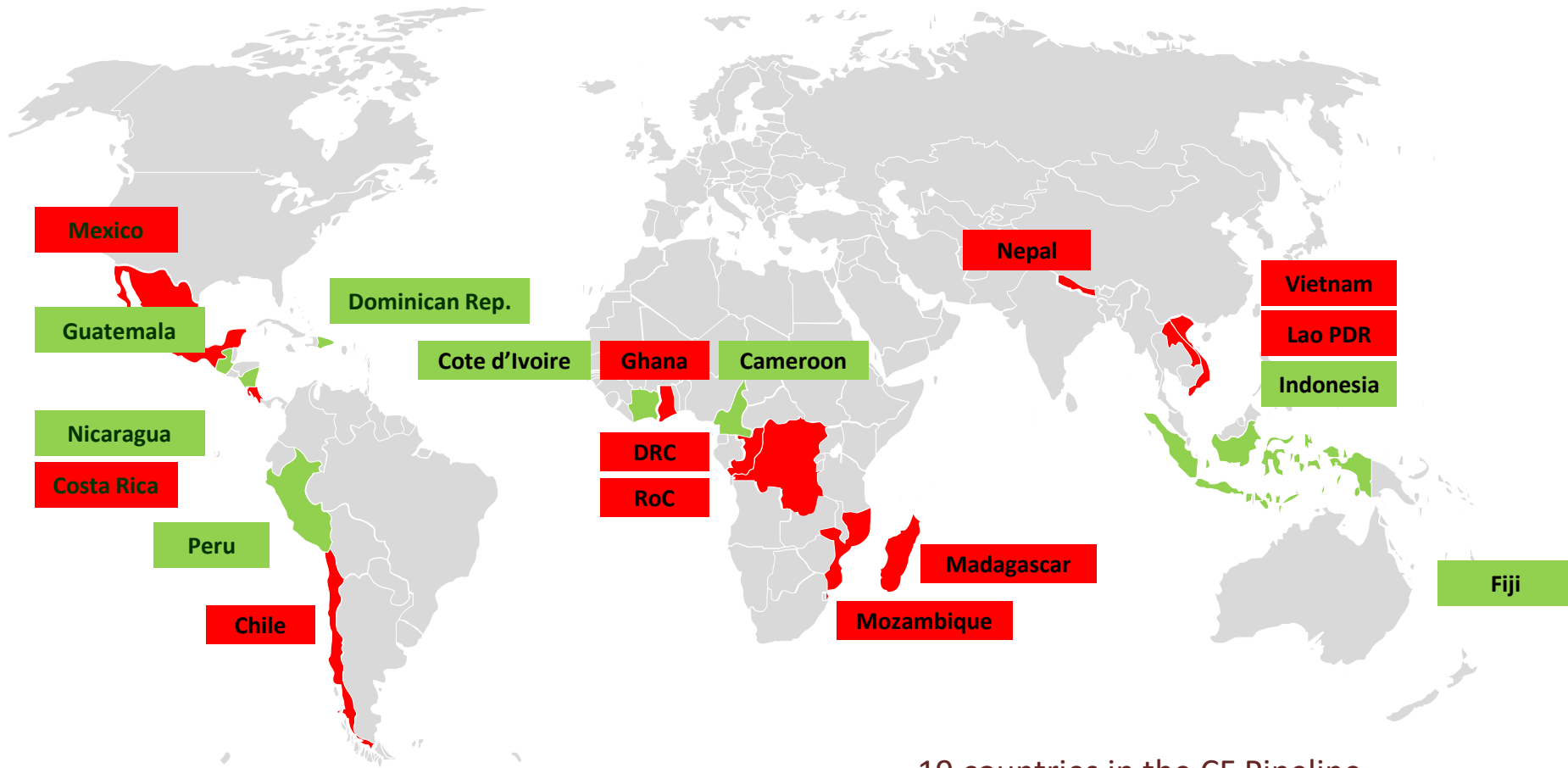
- ❑ A wide range of positive outcomes may result from REDD+ activities that go beyond those associated with avoided carbon emissions and carbon sequestration, ranging from biodiversity conservation to livelihood improvements.
- ❑ A strong example from this past year comes from **Nepal**, where skills enhancement and financial support for income-generating activities, are integral parts of the country's REDD+ Strategy's implementation plan. In FY18, Nepal continued to develop a monitoring system for non-carbon benefits and impacts of REDD+ that highlights biodiversity conservation as one of the key co-benefits of REDD+.
- ❑ Nepal's draft biodiversity monitoring protocol provides processes and steps for monitoring changes in biodiversity (flora and fauna) while managing forests and protected areas under REDD+ policies.





# Carbon Fund

# Carbon Fund Pipeline and Portfolio



Selected into CF Pipeline

Selected into CF Portfolio\*

19 countries in the CF Pipeline

11 countries in the CF Portfolio\*

\*includes provisional selection into portfolio

# Milestones: Emission Reductions Program Documents

❑ Number of ERPDs endorsed entering Portfolio in FY18 = 5

❑ Lao PDR, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Vietnam

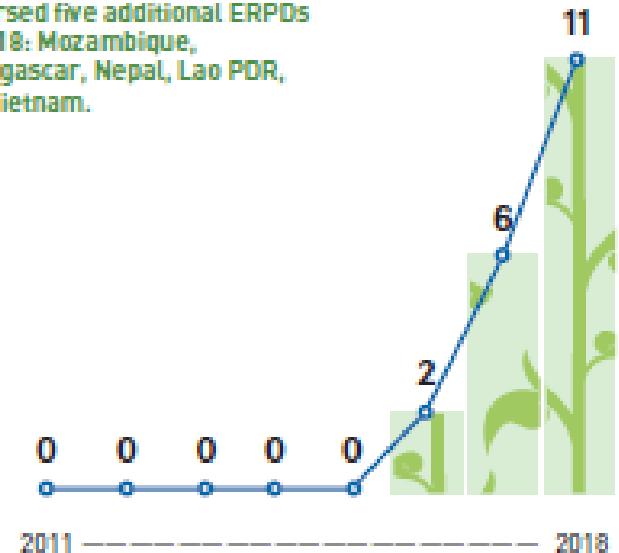
❑ Total number of ERPDs in Portfolio = 11

❑ Republic of Congo provisionally accepted

❑ Number of ERPDs anticipated in FY19 = 8

❑ Number of ERPDs anticipated by end of FY19 = 19

Carbon Fund Participants endorsed five additional ERPDs in FY18: Mozambique, Madagascar, Nepal, Lao PDR, and Vietnam.



## What is an ERP?

The ERP presents the technical and organizational aspects of the ER Program and the ER Program measures in accordance with the Carbon Fund Methodological Framework.

# Milestones: Emission Reductions Program Documents

- ❑ ERPDs expected to be presented in February 2019: Côte D'Ivoire, Indonesia, and Nicaragua.
- ❑ ERPDs possibly to be presented in June 2019: Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Peru,
- ❑ The final opportunity for draft ERPDs to be presented for potential selection into the Carbon Fund Portfolio is at CF20 (June 2019).



# Emission Reductions Payment Agreements

- ❑ Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA) Preparation workshops held in FY18: 4
- ❑ Total number of ERPA Preparation workshops held: 6
- ❑ Number of ERPAs anticipated to be signed in FY19: 5
  - ❑ Out of Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mexico, Mozambique and Ghana

### Chile

**Program name:** Chile's Emissions Reduction Program

**Program area:** 13.2 million ha

**Program ER LOI volume:** 5.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

**Location:** Five of the 15 administrative regions in the country

**Status:** Discussing commercial terms of ERPA with the World Bank

The main goal of Chile's ERP is to support the country's National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change and Vegetation. The program will address social, environmental, and economic desertification, land degradation, and economic drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The program will also address key governance issues, including land tenure conflicts, and new financing options for areas under special land tenure regimes. With a strong social component, the program seeks to increase the participation of stakeholders to reduce poverty especially in rural areas.

### Costa Rica

**Program name:** Costa Rica's Emission Reductions Program

**Program area:** 12.3 million ha

**Program ER LOI volume:** 10 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

**Location:** All of the country's continental territory, 30% of which is covered by tropical rain forests

**Status:** Discussing commercial terms of ERPA with the World Bank

Costa Rica's Emission Reductions (ER) program serves to support the country's National Development Plan to achieve a low carbon economy in a sustainable and inclusive manner. The program will support the expansion of the country's Payment for Environmental Services (PES) program and introduce policies and measures to support forest governance and address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The program will also address key governance issues, including land tenure conflicts, and new financing options for areas under special land tenure regimes. With a strong social component, the program seeks to increase the participation of stakeholders to reduce poverty especially in rural areas.

### Democratic Republic of Congo

**Program name:** Mai-Ndombe Emission Reductions Program

**Program area:** 12.3 million ha

**Program ER LOI volume:** 10 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

**Location:** Mai-Ndombe Province

**Status:** Discussing commercial terms of ERPA with the World Bank

As the first large-scale provincial green development program, the Mai-Ndombe ERP is to support the overall objective of the Mai-Ndombe ERP is to support the country's National Development Plan to achieve a low carbon economy in a sustainable and inclusive manner. The program will support the expansion of the country's PES program and introduce policies and measures to support forest governance and address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The program will also address key governance issues, including land tenure conflicts, and new financing options for areas under special land tenure regimes. With a strong social component, the program seeks to increase the participation of stakeholders to reduce poverty especially in rural areas.

### Mexico

**Program name:** Emission Reductions Initiative

**Program area:** 8.3 million ha

**Program ER LOI volume:** 8.7 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

**Location:** 11 intervention areas across five states

**Status:** Discussing commercial terms of ERPA with the World Bank

Mexico's ER Initiative uses a comprehensive REDD+ land management model to support national, state, and community-level approaches to reducing emissions from the forestry and land-use sectors. The program will support rural communities in the development of low-carbon investment plans and also help develop national and state policy instruments, institutional reforms, and capacity-building programs that promote climate-smart land sector transformation. The program takes an integrated approach to land management in rural areas and builds on the lessons learned from Mexico's early REDD+ actions.

### Vietnam

**Program name:** Vietnam's Emission Reductions Program

**Program area:** 5 million hectares

**Program ER LOI volume:** 10.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

**Location:** The entirety of Vietnam's North-Central Coast Region

**Status:** Discussing commercial terms of ERPA with the World Bank

Vietnam's Emission Reductions Program (ERP) is to support the country's National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change and Vegetation. The program will address social, environmental, and economic drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The program will also address key governance issues, including land tenure conflicts, and new financing options for areas under special land tenure regimes. With a strong social component, the program seeks to increase the participation of stakeholders to reduce poverty especially in rural areas.

A woman with a colorful, patterned headscarf stands in a lush green cornfield. She is looking slightly to the left of the camera with a neutral expression. The corn plants are tall and vibrant green, with some tassels visible. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the field and a clear sky.

**Capacity Building Program for Forest-  
Dependent Peoples and Southern  
Civil Society  
Organizations**

# Capacity Building Program

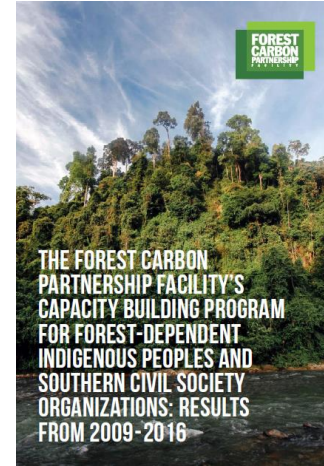
- ❑ The FCPF Capacity Building Program for Forest-Dependent Peoples and Southern Civil Society Organizations works with Indigenous Peoples, other forest-dependent communities, and southern civil society organizations to increase their understanding of REDD+ and their engagement in REDD+ Readiness and implementation.
- ❑ The CBP focuses on national capacity building and awareness raising, especially among women and youth, as well as regional exchange and sharing of lessons learned. Launched in 2008, the small grants component of the CBP in its three phases now totals just under \$10 million.



# Phases One and Two

## Phase 1

- ❑ Almost \$2 million in funding supported 27 projects across the three regions.
- ❑ IP organizations and CSOs selected and contracted to carry out specific capacity building activities.
- ❑ Completed in April 2016, with a “Results” Report launched in July 2017.



## Phase 2

- ❑ With approximately \$3 million in funding, Phase 2 supported six regional organizations, one for indigenous peoples and one for civil society organizations across the three regions.
- ❑ Activities are now fully operational and being implemented under World Bank’s Small Recipient-Executed Grants Funding Guidelines.
- ❑ The first of the six grant-funded regional Projects (Africa) became effective in July 2016 and the final Project (Asia-Pacific) in September 2017.

# Phase Three

- ❑ In March 2017, the PC allocated an additional \$5 million to the CBP.
- ❑ This amount was subsequently divided among the six existing regional organizations engaged in Phase 2.
- ❑ For Phase 3, FCPF Carbon Fund countries will be prioritized in both the scale up of existing support and the initiation of new activities.
- ❑ Processing of the additional funding allocated to each of the six regional organizations is nearly complete.
- ❑ Project closing dates have been extended to June 30, 2020 in most cases.

Region	Indigenous Peoples Organization	Civil Society Organization
Africa		
Asia and Pacific		
Latin America and the Caribbean		



## Phase 2: Results from Africa



### Regional Organizations: MPIDO and PACJA

- ❑ Number of Project beneficiaries: **41,994**.
- ❑ Percentage women: **48%**.
- ❑ Representatives of IP communities in **Ethiopia, Cameroon, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sudan** and **Uganda** were nominated to technical committees, influencing the design and implementation of REDD+ programs.
- ❑ African IP organizations have demonstrated capacity to manage resources and deliver results, leveraging additional funding outside of the CBP.
- ❑ In the **Congo Basin**, the CBP supported REPALEAC to develop a Strategic Framework that is currently guiding engagement of IPs in that sub-region.
- ❑ In **Uganda**, the CBP supported a much-needed self-selection process for CSO and IP leaders seeking to play a leading role in that country's REDD+ process.

# Phase 2: Results from Asia-Pacific

## Regional Organizations: Tebtebba and ANSAB

- ❑ Number of Project beneficiaries: **4,108**.
- ❑ Percentage women: **40%**.
- ❑ In **Vietnam**, the CBP sub-project has been recognized as a “change agent” in the communities where it’s been implemented, by improving beneficiaries’ understanding of REDD+ and their rights.
- ❑ In **Fiji**, IPs in the Buli forest management groups validated that the training received under the Program was relevant and informative, as they learned about the importance of environmental protection and the effects of human activity on their ecosystem.
- ❑ In **Nepal** and **Fiji**, research done on customary land tenure has helped to inform the countries’ benefit sharing mechanisms for REDD+ implementation and the assessment of land and resource tenure for their respective ERPDs.



## Phase 2: Results from Latin America

### Regional Organizations: Sotz'il and ACICAFOC

- ❑ Number of Project beneficiaries: **3,632**.
- ❑ Percentage women: **38%**.
- ❑ 10 sub-projects have been implemented successfully in 7 different FCPF countries in Latin America.
- ❑ 12 national- and regional-level Knowledge Exchange workshops were conducted, allowing for further learning on REDD+ issues of interest, particularly for IPs.
- ❑ 33 IP leaders, technicians and negotiators, of whom 54% were women, participated in a training and certification program on “Indigenous Peoples, Forests and REDD+”.
- ❑ Guidance on the *Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Forests, REDD+ and Safeguards* was produced and disseminated.



# General Progress since PA10

- ❑ The project for CSOs/LCs in Asia-Pacific, which was approved in July 2017, was the first to become effective (in Jan. 2018) with additional funding as part of Phase 3.
- ❑ By August 2018, **all six regional projects had been approved** by the World Bank to receive additional funding as part of Phase 3. As part of this process, the Recipient Organizations were visited by WB supervision missions designed to check that all Phase 2 project objectives were met.
- ❑ Five of the six projects have had their Grant Agreements signed and are now effective.



A woman is walking away from the camera on a dirt path through a wooded area. She is carrying a large, heavy bundle of sticks or branches balanced on her head. She is wearing a patterned top and a long, striped skirt. In her left hand, she holds a blue bowl. The background is filled with green trees and bushes under a clear sky.

# Gender

# Gender Inclusion

- ❑ Women play an essential role in forest landscape management across the world but are often not fully involved in decisions related to forests, nor the equitable distribution of benefits from forest resources.
- ❑ The FCPF works with countries to design REDD+ Readiness and large-scale ER Programs that ensure women are partners in the planning, operation, and deployment of climate finance.
- ❑ During FY18, several countries advanced efforts to mainstream gender considerations in their REDD+ Readiness and implementation efforts.



# Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+



- ❑ **Ghana** collaborated with the IUCN to implement its gender analysis and action plan designed to provide technical assistance related to gender safeguards and mainstreaming gender into the country's Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program.
- ❑ **Mexico** explored approaches to trigger behavioral change, modify social norms, and address gender inequalities in national REDD+ efforts. These approaches were designed to provide stakeholders with concrete recommendations for improving men and women's economic opportunities as well as their access to and control over forest resources in the ER program area.

# Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+

- ❑ **Nepal's** Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management worked to mainstream a gender analysis and action plan into the country's ER Program area.
- ❑ In **Togo**, the national women's group, CF-REDD+, found an innovative way of using the mobile application WhatsApp to connect women in disparate areas of the country and help them stay engaged in REDD+ meetings and decision making.
- ❑ In **Vietnam**, Tebtebba and the Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas conducted a gender analysis and provided capacity building for ethnic minority women as part of its SESA.

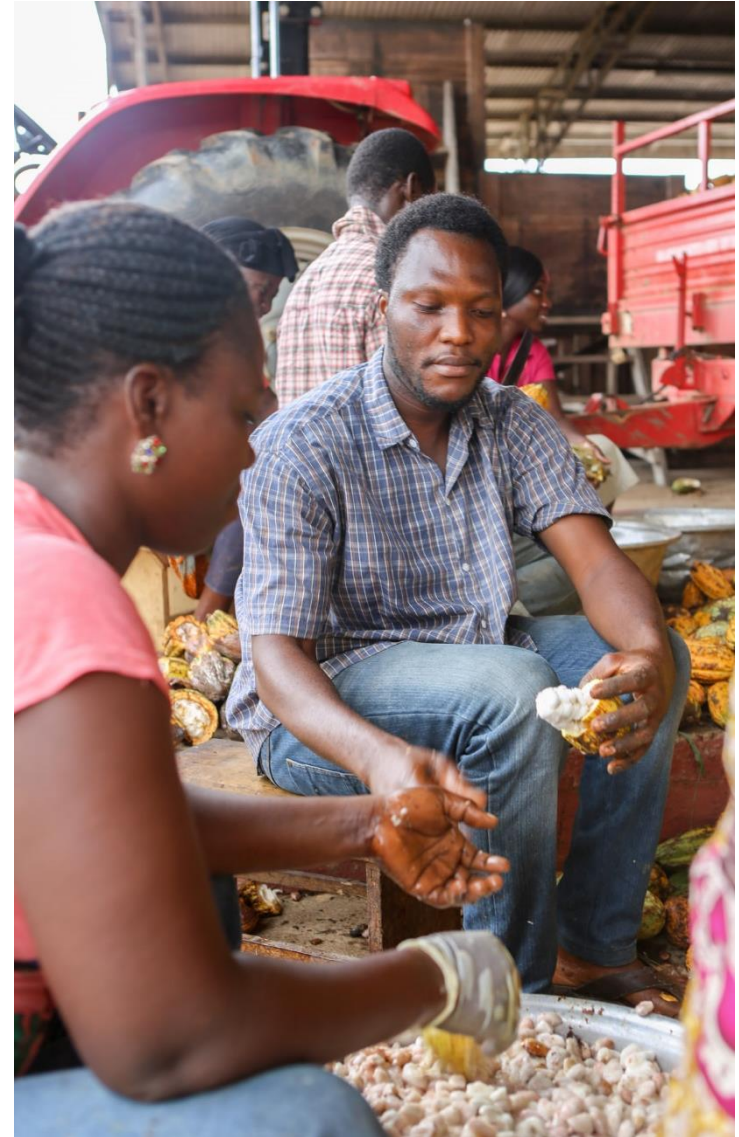




# Private Sector Engagement

# Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ Long-term, private sector investments are critical to address current funding gaps in climate finance for forests and landscapes. The FCPF seeks out innovative entry points for the private sector to help scale up the potential of REDD+.
- ❑ At the national level, the FCPF supported the development of private sector strategies in the most advanced countries in the Carbon Fund—including **Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Madagascar, and Mozambique**.
- ❑ In **Mozambique**, for example, this has focused on outreach to the cashew sector. In **Madagascar**, strategy outreach is being designed to reach several sectors, including vanilla, coffee, cocoa, and cloves.



# Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ In December 2017, the FCPF supported a MOU announced between Cameroon and Taylor Guitars, outlining a collaboration on sustainable ebony sourcing and planting in Cameroon's ER Program area.
- ❑ The FCPF has also begun developing a blueprint document for partnership development that will help national programs align and harmonize private sector engagement



# Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ At COP23, the FCPF supported **Côte d'Ivoire** and **Ghana** in their high-level commitments to collaborate on meeting the goals of the **World Cocoa Foundation's Cocoa and Forests Initiative**. This program brings together pledges from governments and the private sector to adopt 100 percent deforestation-free sourcing in cocoa production.
- ❑ The FCPF is also collaborating with the World Bank's **FIP** to bring on board key private sector companies to match FCPF-FIP grants to agroforestry programs in **Ghana** and **Côte d'Ivoire**.
- ❑ In partnership with the **Tropical Forestry Alliance**, the FCPF is helping bring together governments and the private sector to find ways to reduce deforestation in cocoa, dairy, and palm oil value chains.



A lush green forest with a rocky stream flowing through it. The water is clear and flows over dark, smooth rocks. The surrounding trees are dense and vibrant green, with sunlight filtering through the canopy. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

# Technical Capacity Building

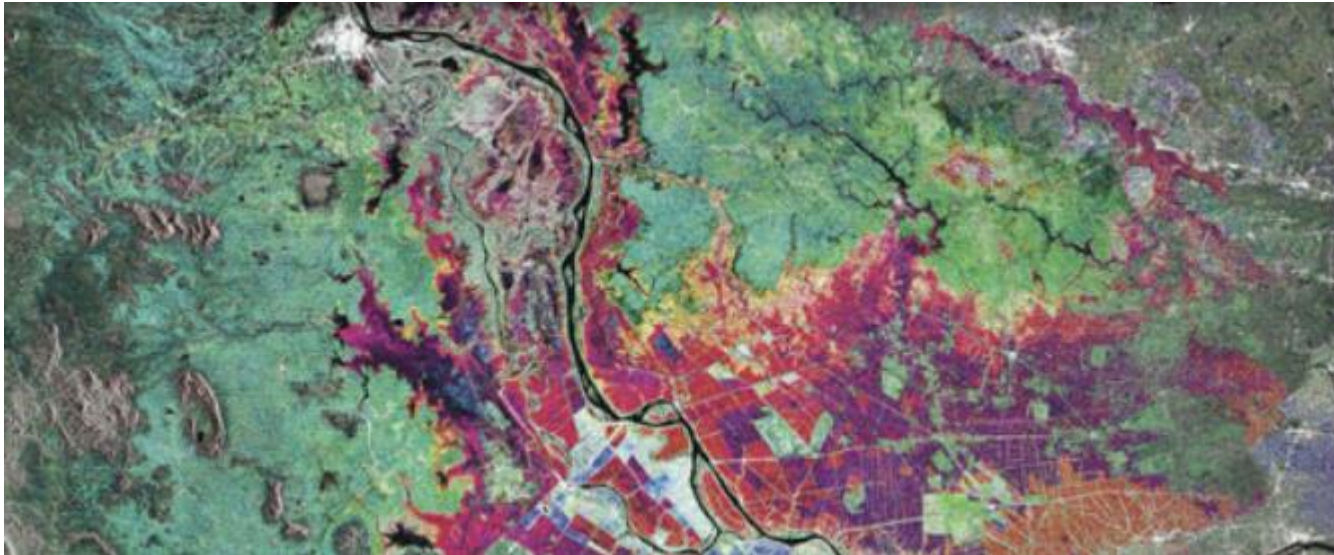
# Measurement, Reporting, and Verification

- ❑ In FY18, the FMT conducted a series of MRV missions to countries to help them address challenges and ramp up capacities on a range of issues, including land-use change analysis, forest degradation analysis, the preparation of national FRELs, and the implementation of national MRV systems.
- ❑ The FMT also continued to improve its tools for carbon accounting, advancing its work on issues such as the rules and modalities for verification under the Carbon Fund.



# Measurement, Reporting, and Verification

- ❑ The FMT worked closely with the **Global Forest Observation Initiative** to support countries in developing their NFMS and MRV systems by leveraging a combination of proven and “disruptive” emerging technologies.
- ❑ It also partnered with GFOI on several initiatives, including an expert meeting on MRV accuracy assessments, a data component needs assessment, and an MRV country needs assessment pilot in Togo.
- ❑ The FCPF supported the development of the **FAO’s SEPAL** system, which offers countries unparalleled access to detailed satellite data on forests and super computing power.



# Transaction Registries

- ❑ The FCPF is working with Carbon Fund Participants to design and test different transaction registry models in line with the fund's methodological framework.
- ❑ In FY18 , the FMT surveyed countries on whether they would prefer using an FCPF-centralized emissions registry, their own country registry, or a hybrid of the two.
- ❑ Given the variation in survey response (and the number of countries still undecided), the FCPF is developing models for both a centralized and various in-country registries.
- ❑ At CF18 in June, the FMT confirmed that the functional structure and process logic of the centralized transaction registry model will fully meet CF criteria and requirements, as well as the requisites for participating in ICAO's CORSIA.



A group of people is gathered around a table, looking at a brochure. The brochure features a circular diagram with various colored sections and text. The text on the brochure is partially legible, including "Sustainable Development Goals" and "Partnership for Sustainable Development". The background is blurred, showing the hands and arms of the people.

**International  
Engagement, Sharing  
Knowledge  
&  
Raising Visibility**

# Participation in International Fora



UN Climate Week  
SEPTEMBER 2017



COP  
NOVEMBER 2017



One Planet Summit  
DECEMBER 2017



Land and Poverty  
Conference WBG  
MARCH 2018



Africa Carbon Forum  
APRIL 2018



UN Permanent Forum on  
Indigenous Issues  
APRIL 2018



Innovate4Climate  
MAY 2018



Global Landscapes Forum  
MAY 2018



Oslo Tropical Forest Forum  
JUNE 2018

# Communications and Knowledge-Sharing

Over the past year, the FCPF supported REDD+ Readiness and ERP design through new **technical publications, workshops, and knowledge exchanges.**

 **18 stories produced**

 **2,739 FCPF Facebook page followers**

 **23 knowledge seminars**

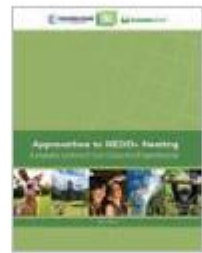
 **98,900 WBG Climate Twitter followers**

 **5 South-South Knowledge Exchanges**

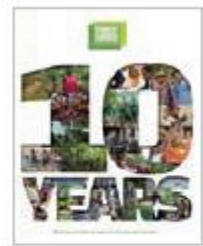
 **983 Newsletter subscribers**



Forest and Climate-Smart Cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana



Approaches to REDD+ Nesting



FCPF: Marking 10 Years of Action for Forests and Climate



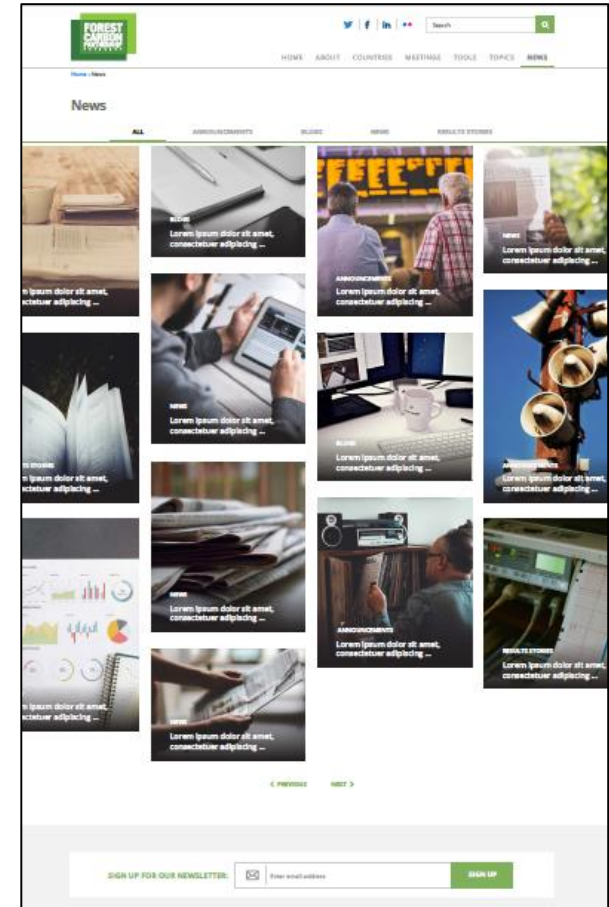
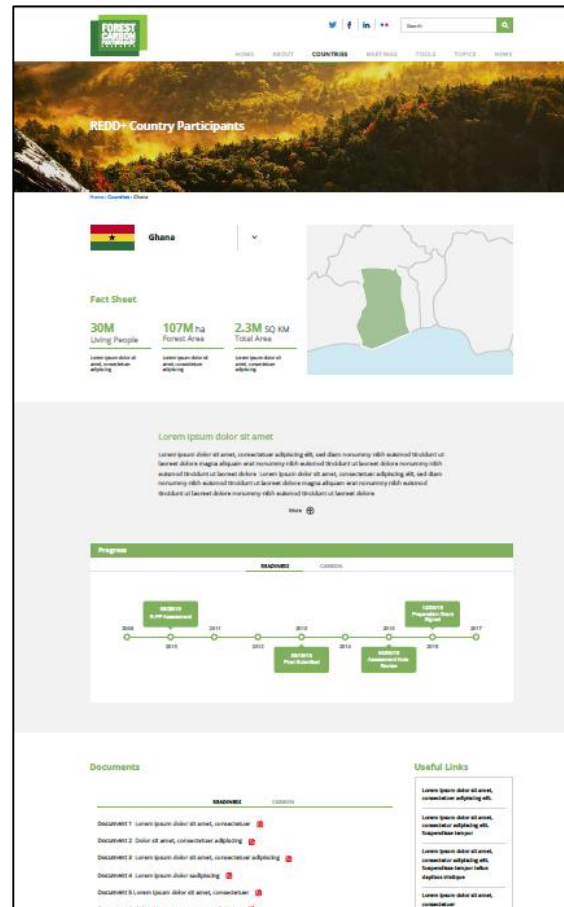
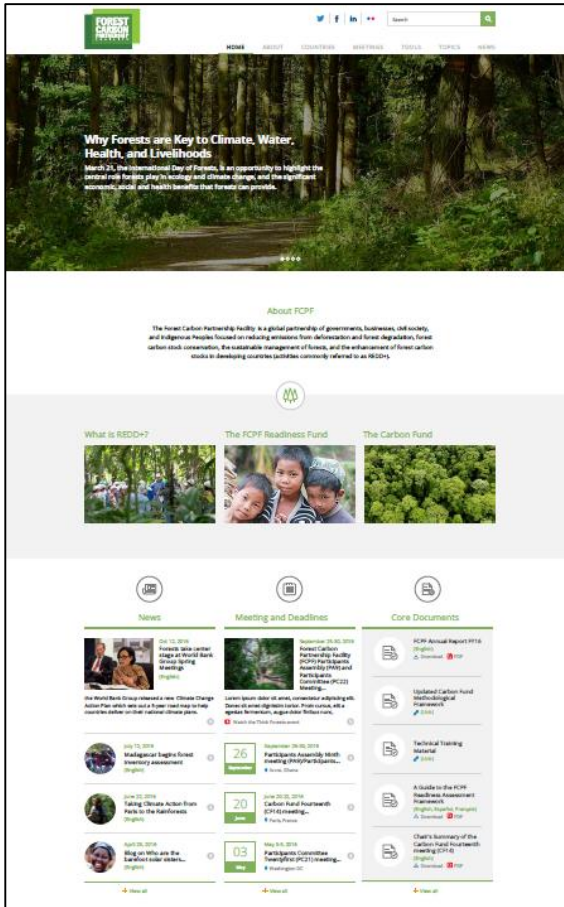
The Future of Forests and Climate Change



A Decade for Forests and Climate

# New FCPF Website

□ A beta version of the new FCPF Website is scheduled to be launched in December.



# South-South Knowledge Exchanges

- ❑ Joint FCPF-FIP Knowledge Day at PA10/PC24
  - ❑ Luang Prabang, Lao PDR (September 2017)
- ❑ FCPF Africa IP and CSO Capacity Building Knowledge Exchange
  - ❑ Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (October 2017)
- ❑ Joint FCPF-Global Forest Observation Initiative Country Needs Assessment Workshop
  - ❑ Lome, Togo (February 2018)
- ❑ Ghana-Sudan REDD+ Knowledge Exchange
  - ❑ Accra, Ghana (February 2018)
- ❑ Latin America-Africa REDD+ Knowledge Exchange
  - ❑ Sao Paulo, Brazil and Acre, Brazil (March 2018)



SOUTH-SOUTH  
KNOWLEDGE  
EXCHANGES

5






# Commitments and Disbursements

# Commitments and Disbursements

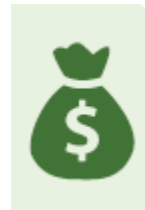
<b>Commitments and Disbursements</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>WB (36 countries +25 Additional Funding Grants</b>	<b>UNDP (Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Panama, Paraguay, PNG, Suriname)</b>	<b>IDB (Guatemala, Guyana, Peru)</b>
Grant Allocations by the PC	\$314.3 m	\$251.6	\$41.3 m	\$21.4 m
Change since PC25	\$5.3 m	\$5.3 m		
Commitments per Signed Legal Agreements	\$274.0 m	\$222.5 m	\$35.1 m	\$16.4 m
Change since PC25	\$13.9 m	\$11.6 m	\$2.3 m	
Disbursements	\$151.4 m	\$128.8 m	\$18.8 m	\$3.8 m*

\*disbursements available for this update from IDB include disbursements through December 31, 2017 only.

# Countries with Low Burn Rates (<50%)



Country	% of overall Grant Disbursements
Argentina	< 10%
Belize, Guyana, Fiji, Thailand	11% - 20%
CAR, Guatemala, Guyana	21% - 30%
Cambodia, Colombia, Cote D'Ivoire, PNG, Peru, Sudan	31% - 40%
Burkina Faso, Chile, Dominican Republic, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Nepal, Panama	41% - 49%



- Due to the current economic situation in **Argentina** , the Government is aiming to reign in its fiscal deficit. As a result, some of its recipient-executed activities may be implemented by the World Bank.

A person wearing a wide-brimmed, olive-green hat and a matching green t-shirt is seen from the back, looking out over a lush green landscape. The person's right arm is raised, resting on a tree branch. The background shows a dense forest of green trees under a bright sky.

# Concluding Messages

# Concluding Messages

- The FMT will continue to emphasize establishing the remaining **building blocks** for Emission Reductions programs and providing **bespoke tools and knowledge for country programs**, building on its growing body of experience and evidence.
- The FCPF will **continue to work closely with other actors and initiatives** to make sure that financing and technical modalities are aligned, providing countries with the support they need to drive the REDD+ agenda forward.
- With available resources in the Readiness Fund almost entirely allocated and the current term of the fund ending in December 2020, countries must **proactively manage the limited resources** within the remaining term of the fund. In cases where there are delays that can not be resolved, **grant funding could be reallocated**.
- Given the diminishing number of opportunities to **present MTRs, R-Packages, and ERPDs** countries must **monitor deadlines, disbursements and risks** closely to ensure they are able to deliver programs and products in time.
- The **first ERPAs should be signed** over the next few months, reflecting the progress we have made together and the growing momentum as we move forward.

# Thank You!

[forestcarbonpartnership.org](http://forestcarbonpartnership.org)

