



# Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

## **Progress Update and FY19 Annual Report**

**Twelfth Meeting of the Participants Assembly (PA12)**

**Punta Cana, Dominican Republic**

**November 11, 2019**

# Introduction

- ❑ The Annual Report is available online.
- ❑ A limited number of printed copies of the Annual Report will be available upon request.
- ❑ Under the Charter the PC is expected to report to the 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))
- ❑ The FMT is 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



# Readiness

# Reporting on Readiness

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

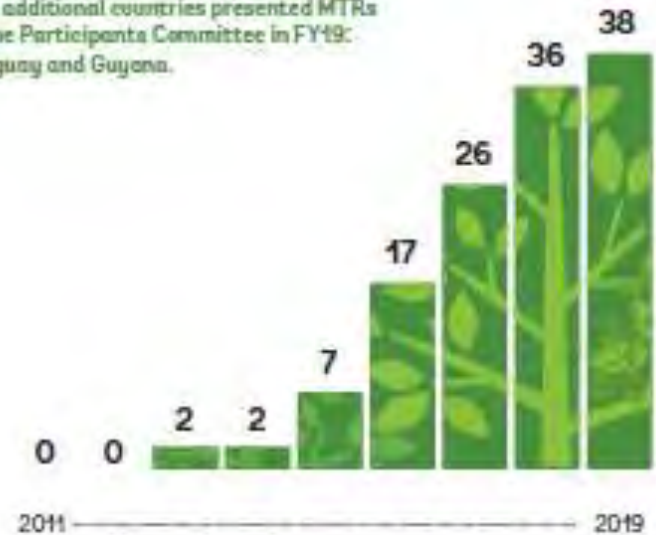
- Implementing national policy reforms
- Engaging and consulting stakeholders
- Advancing national REDD+ strategies
- Developing national forest monitoring and safeguards information systems
- Establishing forest reference levels
- Capturing and enhancing non-carbon benefits



# Milestones: Mid-Term Reports

- ❑ Number of MTRs presented in FY19 = 2
  - ❑ Uruguay and Guyana
- ❑ Total number of MTRs = 38
- ❑ Number of MTRs anticipated in FY20 = 5
- ❑ Number of MTRs anticipated by close of Readiness Fund = 43

Two additional countries presented MTRs to the Participants Committee in FY19: Uruguay and Guyana.



## What is an MTR?

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

# Milestones: Readiness Packages

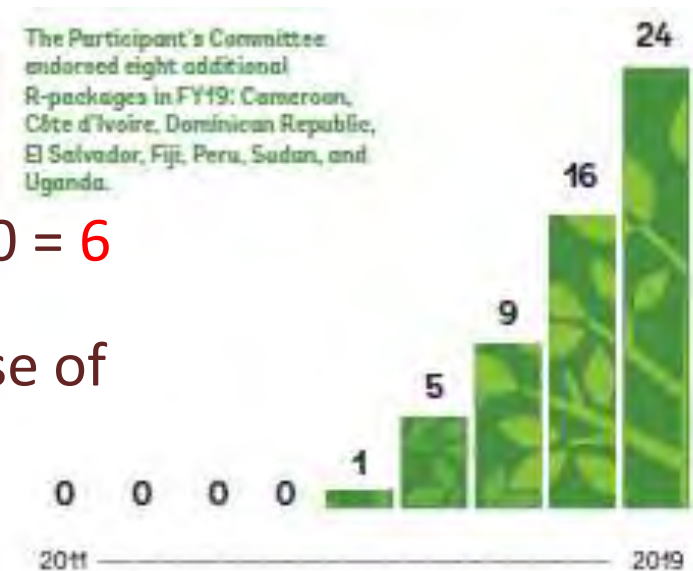
❑ Number of R-Packages endorsed in FY19 = 8

❑ Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Peru, Sudan, and Uganda

❑ Total number of R-Packages = 24

❑ Number of R-Packages anticipated in FY20 = 6

❑ Number of R-Packages anticipated by close of Readiness Fund = 30



## 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 FY19 = 0
- ❑ Number of Preparation Grants anticipated signed in FY20 = 1 (Gabon\*)
- ❑ Total number of Preparation Grants signed = 45



- ❑ Number of Additional Grants signed in FY19 = 8
- ❑ Number of Additional Grants anticipated signed in FY20 = 1 (Burkina Faso)
- ❑ Number of Additional Grants anticipated signed by close of Readiness Fund = 34

\* Gabon was signed in early FY20



# Update on Grant Signature Status

REDD Country	Allocation/Notice Date	Amt allocated (US\$ mil)	Deliver Partner	Comments
Burkina Faso	March 2018	3.07	WB	The signing of the additional funding grant has been delayed due to an in-depth financial audit, which was recently completed. The Bank is reviewing the findings of the audit.
Cameroon	March 2017	5.00	WB	Signed
Dominican Republic	March 2018	2.20	WB	Signed
Gabon	February 2018	1.95	WB	Signed
Togo	February 2018	2.93	WB	Signed
<b>Total allocated amount not yet signed</b>		<b>3.07</b>		

# 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 FY19 Annual Report](#) and [Country Progress Reports](#).



# Building an Enabling Environment for REDD+

- ❑ In **Lao PDR** National Assembly passed new forest and land laws in FY19 that support REDD+. The forest law includes articles on carbon trading, ER, and carbon sequestration that further support the country's REDD+ implementation framework.
- ❑ **Panama**, in December 2018, passed a new regulation that creates an incentive program for forest cover and the conservation of natural forests. To comply with this new forestry incentives program, the Panama Reforesta Fund was established, as part of the country's Alianza por el Millón, an initiative to reforest 1 million hectares (ha) over the next 20 years. In FY19, Panama also approved its national forest strategy (2018–50), which includes REDD+ activities
- ❑ **Uganda** is working on revising its 2001 Forest Policy and 2003 Forests and Tree Planting Act, based on the country's REDD+ Strategy discussions and Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT) process.

# 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

- ❑ **Guatemala** hosted 21 territorial consultation workshops, covering all country departments, to discuss drivers of deforestation, REDD+ strategic options, and safeguards instruments. These workshops engaged a total of 1,072 stakeholders (34 percent of whom were women) from local communities, the private sector, NGOs, municipalities, and IP.
- ❑ **Thailand** trained more than 200 stakeholders on how they can engage with the country's REDD+ framework. These training events were held at the country's eight Forest and Climate Change Education and Action Centers in five regions.
- ❑ **Togo** held over 40 stakeholder consultations at the prefectural, regional, and national level, on the potential impacts of its national REDD+ Strategy, engaging almost 2,000 REDD+ stakeholders. Training material was also developed for more than 10,000 stakeholders (including women and youth) on climate change, sustainable forest management, and agroecological practices.

# 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

- ❑ **Bhutan** advanced several policies and instruments linked to its national REDD+ Strategy, including its National Community Forest Management Strategy, a funding mobilization framework, a REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanism, local forest management plans, and its SESA, ESMF, GRM, and safeguards information system for REDD+.
- ❑ **Colombia** completed and presented its national REDD+ Strategy in July 2018. Throughout FY19, Colombia continued to refine various REDD+ Strategy components such as regional REDD+ implementation plans; REDD+ transparency and grievance redress mechanisms; strategic communications on REDD+ for audiences at national, sectoral, and interinstitutional levels; and dialogue with ethnic and peasant communities.
- ❑ **Nigeria** has finalized a first draft of its REDD+ Strategy, including the definition of its REDD+ Strategy options. In order to expand the scope of the program, the country's national REDD+ Secretariat has also developed a modality for selecting three additional states to be mainstreamed into national REDD+ Readiness activities.

# FRELS, NFMS, and SIS

- ❑ Setting **Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELS)** is one of 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 (**Argentina, Nicaragua, and Nigeria**) submitted FRELS (or FRLS) to the UNFCCC for technical assessment. While many others made considerable progress, expecting to finalize them soon.
- ❑ **Honduras** finalized the design of its forest information and monitoring management system, which will be one of the main components of the country's NFMS. Methodologies and protocols were also established for forest monitoring mapping and inventories, and for the reporting of emissions from deforestation. Moreover, Honduras standardized its information on land use and land-use change, resulting in a forest emissions matrix that will be presented for approval later in 2019.
- ❑ **Vanuatu** has advanced the development of its NFMS by starting to inventory its national forest. This has involved designing sampling approaches, laying out sample plots, and conducting plot-wise measurement of carbon pools, using remote sensing, among other tools. Vanuatu has also advanced efforts to establish a system for monitoring REDD+ multiple benefits, which will be built into the country's NFMS.

## 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.



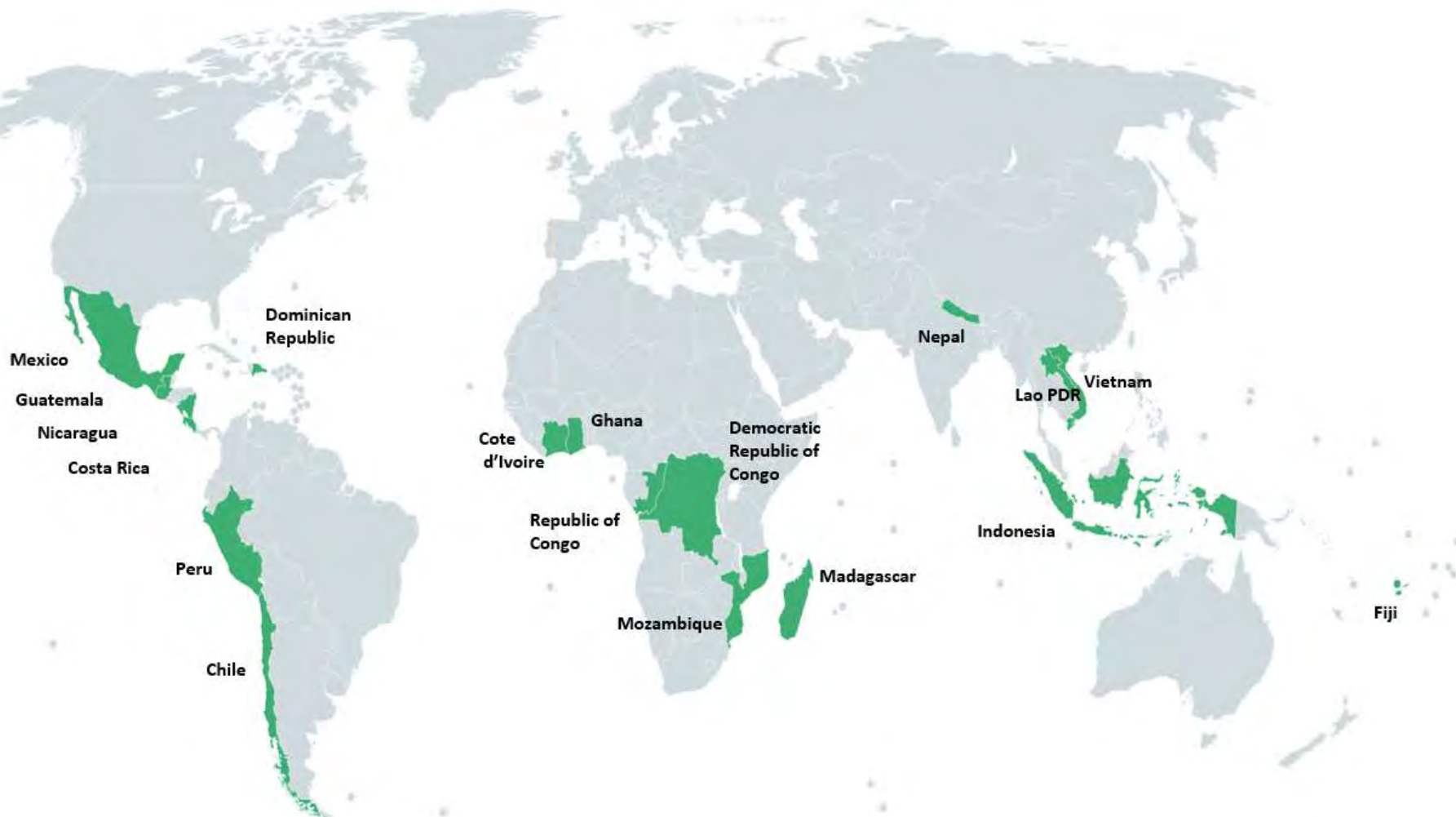
# Non-Carbon Benefits

- ❑ In **Côte d'Ivoire**, REDD+ efforts include work to improve agricultural techniques, such as the promotion of agroforestry, strengthen the resilience of agricultural systems in the face of climate change, and ensure the diversification of income sources for livelihood improvements. By fostering zero-deforestation agriculture, Côte d'Ivoire's national REDD+ Strategy also protects its national cultural heritage and biodiversity-rich sites in program areas.
- ❑ **Paraguay** has integrated key non-carbon benefits into its REDD+ work, aimed at promoting rural development and poverty reduction, and thereby indirectly reducing the pressure on forests. Paraguay is also working to enhance the valuation of environmental services provided by forests through the effective functioning of its environmental services law, which in turn aims to promote the conservation, protection, recovery, and sustainable development of biological diversity and natural resources in the country.

A vibrant photograph of a multi-tiered waterfall in a dense tropical forest. The water cascades over several rocky ledges, creating white foam and mist. The surrounding vegetation is lush and green, with various types of trees and plants. The sky is visible at the top, showing a blue color with some white clouds. The overall scene is bright and natural.

# Carbon Fund

# Carbon Fund Portfolio



# Milestones: Emission Reductions Program Documents

❑ Number of ERPDs endorsed in FY19 = 2

❑ Côte D'Ivoire and Indonesia

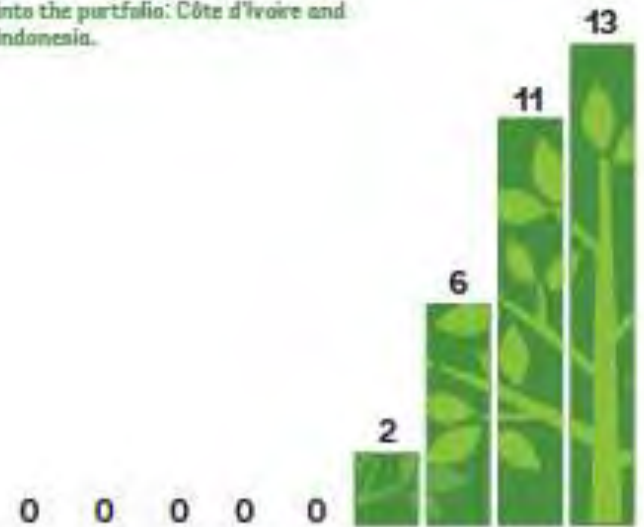
❑ Total number of ERPDs in Portfolio end FY19 = 13

❑ Number of ERPDs endorsed in FY20 = 5

❑ Fiji, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Peru accepted in July.

❑ Number of ERPDs anticipated at end of FY20 = 18

Two additional ERPDs were selected into the portfolio: Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia.



## 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 Payment Agreements

- ❑ Number of ERPAs signed in FY19 = 3
- ❑ Total number of ERPAs signed = 3
- ❑ Number of ERPAs anticipated in FY20 = 15
- ❑ Total number of ERPAs anticipated by FY20 = 18

## What is an ERPA?

The ERPA is an agreement signed between the Participants and the World Bank (acting as trustee of the FCPF Carbon Fund) for the sale, transfer of, and payment for ERs generated from the ER Program.



A woman with a colorful headscarf stands in a lush green cornfield. She is looking slightly to the side with a thoughtful 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 third phase and now totals just under \$10 million.



# Phases One and Two

## Phase 1

- ❑ Almost \$2 million in funding has supported 27 projects across three regions.
- ❑ IP organizations and CSOs were 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 the 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, and 1 additional organization (REPALEAC – Financed through COMIFAC) in Francophone Africa. This brings the recipient organizations to seven.
- ❑ For Phase 3, FCPF Carbon Fund countries have been prioritized in both the scale up of existing support and the initiation of new activities.

Region	Indigenous Peoples Organization	Civil Society Organization	
Africa	 Ministry National Integral Development Organization	 REPALEAC	 PACJA FOR PEOPLE'S VOICES
Asia and Pacific	 FIPBM	 ANSAP	
Latin America and the Caribbean	 Asocciación Bat'ÿl	 ACICATOC	



# Phases 2 and Phase 3: Results from Africa



## Regional Organizations: MPIDO, PACJA and REPALEAC

- ❑ Number of direct project beneficiaries: **57,324**.
- ❑ Percentage of women: **48%**. More emphasis is being placed on female participation.
- ❑ In Africa, CBP-recipient organizations MPIDO and PACJA, continued to successfully implement capacity-building projects in **Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Republic of Congo, Sudan, Togo, and Uganda**.
- ❑ In the Congo Basin, the CBP supported the sub-regional network representing the IP network, REPALEAC, in developing a strategic framework to guide IP engagement in the subregion.
- ❑ Subsequent activities include the definition of national development plans and engagement strategies for the IPs in each country of the subregion (**Gabon, DRC, the Central African Republic, Congo, and Cameroon**).

# Phases 2 and 3: Results from Asia-Pacific

## Regional Organizations: Tebtebba and ANSAB

- ❑ Number of Project beneficiaries: **7,611**.
- ❑ Percentage of women: **43%**.
- ❑ Capacity building sub-projects have been implemented in **Bhutan, Fiji, Vietnam** and **Vanuatu**.
- ❑ In **Nepal, Fiji** and **Vietnam**, 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.
- ❑ Additional activities planned include a study on gender in **Fiji**, regional research on land tenure & forest policy, and a regional workshop on carbon accounting for IPOs.



# Phases 2 and 3: Results from Latin America & the Caribbean



## Regional Organizations: Sotz'il and ACICAFOC

- ❑ Number of project beneficiaries: **4,700+**
- ❑ Percentage of women: **43%**.
- ❑ 10 sub-projects have been implemented successfully in **Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and Suriname.**
- ❑ 12 national- and regional-level Knowledge Exchange workshops were conducted, allowing 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+”.

# Global Activities

- ❑ **Regional Dialogues (July-September, 2019):** IPOs and CSOs shared practices and lessons learned from the CBP with emphasis on key thematic areas such as land tenure, benefit sharing, and gender inclusion in Africa, Latin America, and Asia and the Pacific.
- ❑ **Learning Review (June-December 2019):** Conservation International is conducting a Learning Review of the CBP.
- ❑ **Global Dialogue (November, 2019):** Brought together representatives of organizations implementing the CBP, including IP and CSO Observers, to share experiences and lessons learned from the program, and REDD+ Readiness and future capacity needs.
- ❑ **Analytical and Technical studies (September 2019-May 2020):** RRI is conducting a global survey of land tenure in all REDD+ countries to assess how ER programs contribute to IPs land tenure security and to identify opportunities for its strengthening.

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 on her head, secured with a green cloth. She is also carrying a blue bowl in her right hand. She is wearing a patterned top and a long, striped skirt. The background is filled with green trees and bushes under a clear sky.

# Gender



# Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+: Completed Work



- ❑ **Ghana** – Ensuring a Gender-Responsive Emissions Reduction Program
- ❑ **Mexico** – Gender-informed Low Carbon Rural Development in Mexico
- ❑ **Nepal** – Gender Integration in REDD+ and the Emissions Reduction Program Document (ERPD)
- ❑ **Vietnam** – Strengthening Indigenous Women’s Roles in Community Resilience and Ensuring Related Benefits and Empowering Ethnic Minority Youths in Indigenous Products Value Chains
- ❑ **Africa** – Regional workshop on Women’s Participation in REDD+ Processes in Africa
- ❑ **FMT** – Creation and update of a gender topic page on the (new) website

# Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+: Ongoing Work

- ❑ **Costa Rica** – Gender mainstreaming in the National REDD+ Strategy.
- ❑ **Madagascar** – Development of a REDD+ Gender Analysis and Action Plan.
- ❑ **Lao PDR** – Integration of gender into the REDD+ Program.
- ❑ **Asia** – Regional dialogue on gender issues related to IPs and CSOs in Asia.
- ❑ **Mozambique** – Advance gender mainstreaming by piloting of gender-targeted instruments in the Mozambique Integrated Forest and Landscape Management Portfolio.
- ❑ **Dominican Republic** - ensuring gender mainstreaming in the design and implementation of REDD+ and the ER Program.



# Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+: Upcoming Work

- ❑ **Behaviorally Informed Gender Analysis project** – plans to introduce a behavioral science lens to the examination of perceived and actual gender differences in the use and management of natural resources, and the challenges of integrating women into REDD+ related activities or other natural resource management projects. Countries to include Mexico and one other (TBD).
- ❑ **Mozambique** – advance gender mainstreaming in the Mozambique Integrated Forest and Landscape Management Portfolio
- ❑ **Other work linked to the additional allocated gender funding**– Global knowledge products on best practices on gender mainstreaming in REDD+ and linked SSKE; land tenure; and gender lessons learned from the DGM of the FIP.



A large quantity of dark, oval-shaped coffee beans, likely Arabica, are spread out on a wooden drying tray. The beans are densely packed and cover most of the tray's surface. The tray is made of light-colored wooden planks. The text "Private Sector Engagement" is overlaid in the center in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

# 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 looks for **innovative entry points** for the private sector to help **scale up the potential of REDD+**.
- ❑ In March 2019, the FCPF in partnership with the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) hosted a **global workshop on how to unlock private sector finance** for sustainable landscape management.
- ❑ REDD+ Country Participants along with financial institutions, carbon trading entities, commodity supply chain companies, and NGOs gathered to discuss how REDD+, carbon trading, and sustainable commodity supply chain initiatives can be integrated and scaled up.



# Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ The FCPF continued to work with the **Tropical Forest Alliance**, via their “commodity-first” approach, and the **World Business Council for Sustainable Development**, via their Soft Commodities Forum, to take advantage of synergies in overlapping jurisdictions.
- ❑ The FCPF has also developed an approach to assess gaps and develop strategies for overcoming barriers that hinder private sector engagement in selected jurisdictions. The approach focuses on increasing private sector engagement, as well as the number of zero deforestation pledges, in **commercial agriculture sectors** (that is, cocoa, livestock, rubber, nuts, and spices) and **smart-mining value chains**.
- ❑ So far, targeted partners in the implementation of the FCPF’s approach include the Cocoa & Forest Initiative, Global Roundtables for Sustainable Beef and Natural Rubber, and the Sustainable Vanilla and Nut Initiatives.

# Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ Moving forward, the FCPF will continue to develop tools for private sector engagement across a variety of sectors, including an MRV system for carbon and commodities that is being tested in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in the cocoa sector. The FCPF will also move ahead with implementation of the additional funding, and plans to deliver a range of analytical work, workshops, South-South Knowledge Exchanges, and technical assistance in the coming fiscal year.



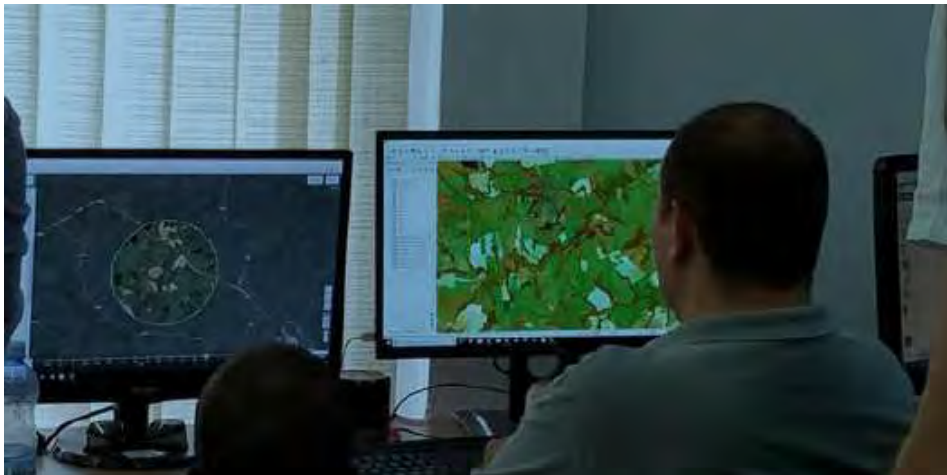
A lush green forest with a stream flowing through it, surrounded by rocks and dense foliage. The scene is vibrant and natural, with sunlight filtering through the trees.

# Technical Capacity Building



# Measurement, Reporting, and Verification

- ❑ FCPF continued its **financial and technical support** to countries that are operationalizing their MRV systems.
- ❑ In coordination with the Global Forest Observations Initiative, **country needs assessments** were launched in 25 countries to identify gaps in MRV implementation.
- ❑ **Multi-country workshops** for Anglophone Africa, South East Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean countries, and country workshops in Fiji and Mozambique were held.
- ❑ The FMT 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 FCPF worked with the FAO, SilvaCarbon, and the GFOI to **help countries realign their MRV plans and prepare work packages.**
- ❑ 18 countries have prepared work packages that are supported by the additional funding, assisting country-specific actions in REDD+ frontrunner countries to address gaps in the operationalization of MRV systems. The program also supports global enabling actions designed to help all REDD+ countries.
- ❑ The FCPF has also been working to **enhance the verification component** of MRV programs, through the development of standards for conducting ER verification under the Carbon Fund. These verification guidelines cover aspects related to the eligibility of verification entities (competence, conflict of interest, etc.) as well as the verification process itself.

# Registry

- ❑ Significant progress has been made on the development of the FCPF Carbon Fund registry.
- ❑ Phase 1 Central Transaction Registry, the **Carbon Assets Trading System (CATS)** is on track to go live in November.
- ❑ CATs is a platform solution to **register and transfer emissions reduction** units generated under the FCPF Carbon Fund and Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes ER Programs.
- ❑ **Operational Guidelines, User Manuals, Terms of Condition, and a Communication Plan** have been developed.
- ❑ Phase 2 to **connect existing National Registries and accommodate new funds** is progressing steadily.



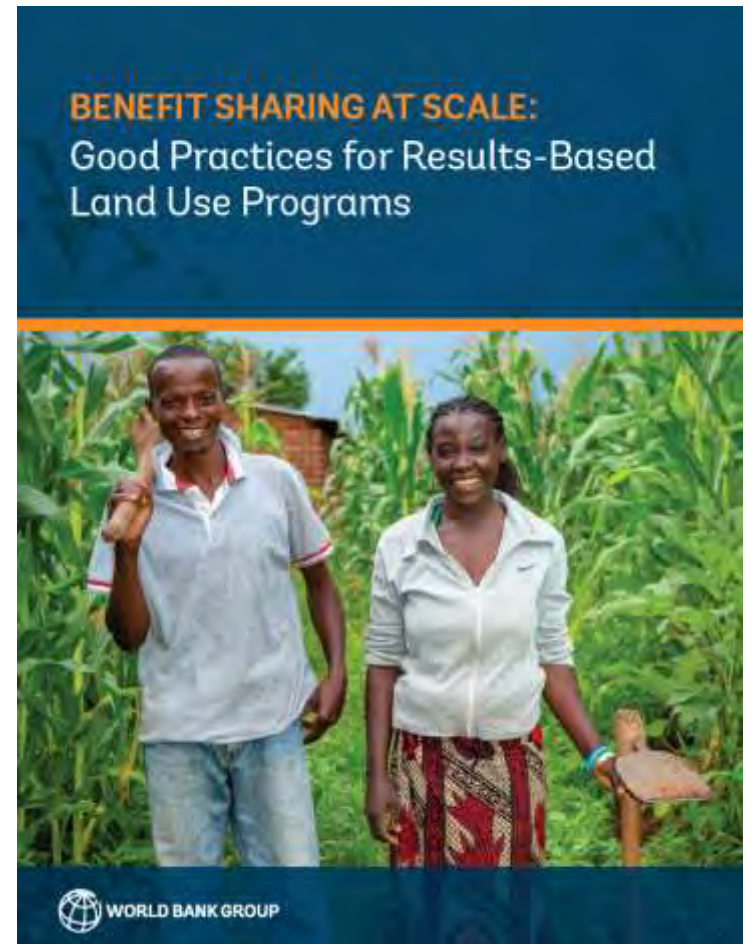
# CORSIA and ICAO


- ❑ The **Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)** under the **International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)** expects to offset 2.5 billion tons in CO<sub>2</sub>e over the entirety of the scheme (2021-2035)
- ❑ The FCPF has submitted an application to be an **eligible program** under CORSIA so that any FCPF verified credits become eligible.
- ❑ FCPF was invited to provide clarifications on and a video demonstration of the registry to CORSIA at the recent CORSIA meeting on October 21, in Montreal, Canada.



# Benefit Sharing

- ❑ **Benefit Sharing at Scale: Good Practices from Results-Based Land Use Programs** launched in November in English, French, and Spanish.
- ❑ The study synthesizes good practices for benefit sharing from existing jurisdictional-level, results-based land use programs.
- ❑ Available on the FCPF Website, along with
  - ❑ Guidance Note on Benefit Sharing
  - ❑ Links to publicly-disclosed advanced draft BSPs (Chile, DRC, Ghana, and Mozambique)
  - ❑ Other useful publications on benefit sharing
- ❑ An online platform is being developed, which will serve as a step-wise resource providing countries with guidance and lessons learned on developing benefit sharing arrangements.



A group of people is gathered around a table, looking at a brochure. The brochure features several images, including a landscape with a building and a circular diagram. The text on the brochure is partially visible but mostly obscured by the overlay. The background is slightly blurred, showing the hands and arms of the people.

# International Engagement, Sharing Knowledge & Raising Visibility

# Participation in International Fora

## PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FORA



**COP24 KATOWICE 2018**  
United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP  
DECEMBER 2018

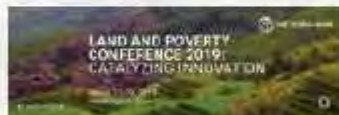


TFA2020 Implementation Dialogue  
MARCH 2019



**CLIMATE WEEK**  
Accra, Ghana 18-22 March 2019

Africa Climate Week  
MARCH 2019



World Bank Land + Poverty  
Conference  
MARCH 2019



United Nations Permanent Forum  
on Indigenous Issues

UN Permanent Forum on  
Indigenous Issues  
APRIL 2019



Global Forest Observations Initiative

GFOI Plenary Summit  
APRIL 2019



Global Forest Watch Summit  
JUNE 2019



Global  
Landscapes  
Forum

Global Landscapes Forum  
JUNE 2019

# Communications and Knowledge-Sharing

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

## OUTREACH



8 South-South Knowledge Exchanges



1,200 Newsletter Subscribers



11 Stories Produced



2,900 FCPF Facebook Page Followers



37 Knowledge Seminars



113,000 WBG Climate Twitter Followers

## VIDEOS



The Next Decade for Forests and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility



Mozambique's Zambezia Integrated Landscapes Management Program  
Mozambique



The Cross-Sectoral REDD+ Process in Madagascar





# South-South Knowledge Exchanges

- ❑ Madagascar-Burkina Faso REDD+ Exchange (Madagascar, September 2018)
- ❑ Asia-Pacific Exchange on National Forest Monitoring Systems (Cambodia, September 2018)
- ❑ Inter-Regional Exchange on Building Large-Scale Emission Reductions Programs (Costa Rica, October 2018)
- ❑ FCPF Knowledge Day at PA11/PC26 (Washington DC, October 2018)
- ❑ Latin America Exchange on Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Mexico, October 2018)
- ❑ Africa Exchange on National Forest Monitoring Systems (Ethiopia, October 2018)
- ❑ Weilberg II Conference on Social Inclusion in REDD+ (Germany, November 2018)
- ❑ Africa-Asia Pacific Exchange on ERP Development (Vietnam, April 2019)



# Country Forest Notes

❑ The FCPF is funding **Country Forestry Notes** (CFNs) in 13 countries, focusing on the country needs to deliver on their Emission Reduction programs, including financing gaps and policy gaps.

❑ Countries:

❑ Africa: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire (ongoing); Madagascar (proposal received)

❑ Asia and the Pacific: Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Vietnam (completed), Lao PDR (ongoing)

❑ Latin America: Chile, Dominican Republic (ongoing); El Salvador, Paraguay (proposal received); Guatemala (awaiting proposal).

❑ PROFOR is funding 5 other CFNs in non-FCPF countries.



# Commitments and Disbursements

# Commitments and Disbursements

<b>Commitments and Disbursements as of FY19</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 PC27	\$0 m	\$0 m	\$0 m	\$0 m
Commitments per Signed Legal Agreements	\$311.2 m	\$248.5 m	\$41.3 m	\$21.4 m
Change since PC27	\$12.1 m	\$12.1 m	\$0.0 m	\$0.0 m
Disbursements	\$200.2 m	\$162.3 m	\$26.1 m	\$11.8 m
Change since PC27	\$12.2 m	\$9.3 m	\$2.1 m	\$0.8 m

# Countries with Low Burn Rates (<50%)

Country	% of overall Grant Disbursements
Kenya	< 10%
Argentina, Belize, CAR	21% - 30%
Paraguay, Thailand	31% - 40%
Cameroon, Colombia, Fiji, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Uruguay, Vanuatu	41% - 49%



# Bank-Executed Additional Financing (US\$ thousands)

Bank-Executed Additional Activities	Committed as of October 31, 2019	Total
MRV	2,278	6,000
Private Sector Engagement	943	3,000
IP/CSO	1,305	1,305
Country Forest Notes	428	3,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>13,305</b>



A person wearing a wide-brimmed, olive-green hat and a yellow t-shirt is seen from the back, looking out over a lush green landscape. The person is standing near a tree, with their right arm raised towards the branches. The background is filled with dense green foliage and trees, suggesting a natural, outdoor setting. The text "Concluding Messages" is overlaid in the center of the image in a large, white, bold font with a black outline.

# Concluding Messages



# Concluding Messages

- The **first ERPAs have been signed**, reflecting the progress we have made together and the growing momentum as we move forward. We expect as many as 15 more to be signed in the coming months.
- Besides signing ERPA's, the next important goal is to make **results based payments**.
- 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.
- Given the diminishing number of opportunities to **present MTRs and R-Packages**, countries must continue to closely **monitor deadlines, disbursements, and risks** to ensure they are able to deliver programs and products in time.



**Thank You!**

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