



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility




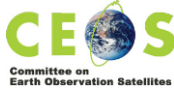





Country Needs Assessment for Implementation of National Forest Monitoring Systems

Twenty-sixth meeting of the Participants Committee (PC26)
Washington, DC
October 9-11, 2018

What is a Country Needs Assessment?

- A **Country Needs Assessment or CNA** is a self-evaluation conducted by a REDD country on the status of implementation of their National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), namely the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) function
- CNAs serve to **identify gaps** in implementation, and subsequently **identify technical, institutional and financial needs** for the implementation of NFMS and MRV systems
- CNAs also enable countries to use **existing resources more efficiently** and could be the basis to streamline the communication of their needs to partners, donors, and agencies
- CNAs are the basis for **coordination of partners under the GFOI**

What is the GFOI

- The **Global Forest Observation Initiative (GFOI)**  is a partnership for coordinating international support on forest monitoring & GHG accounting for REDD+ and related forums.
- Founded under the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) in 2011
- Lead partners:        
- Many other contributors including UNFCCC, IPCC, universities, technical and policy experts.

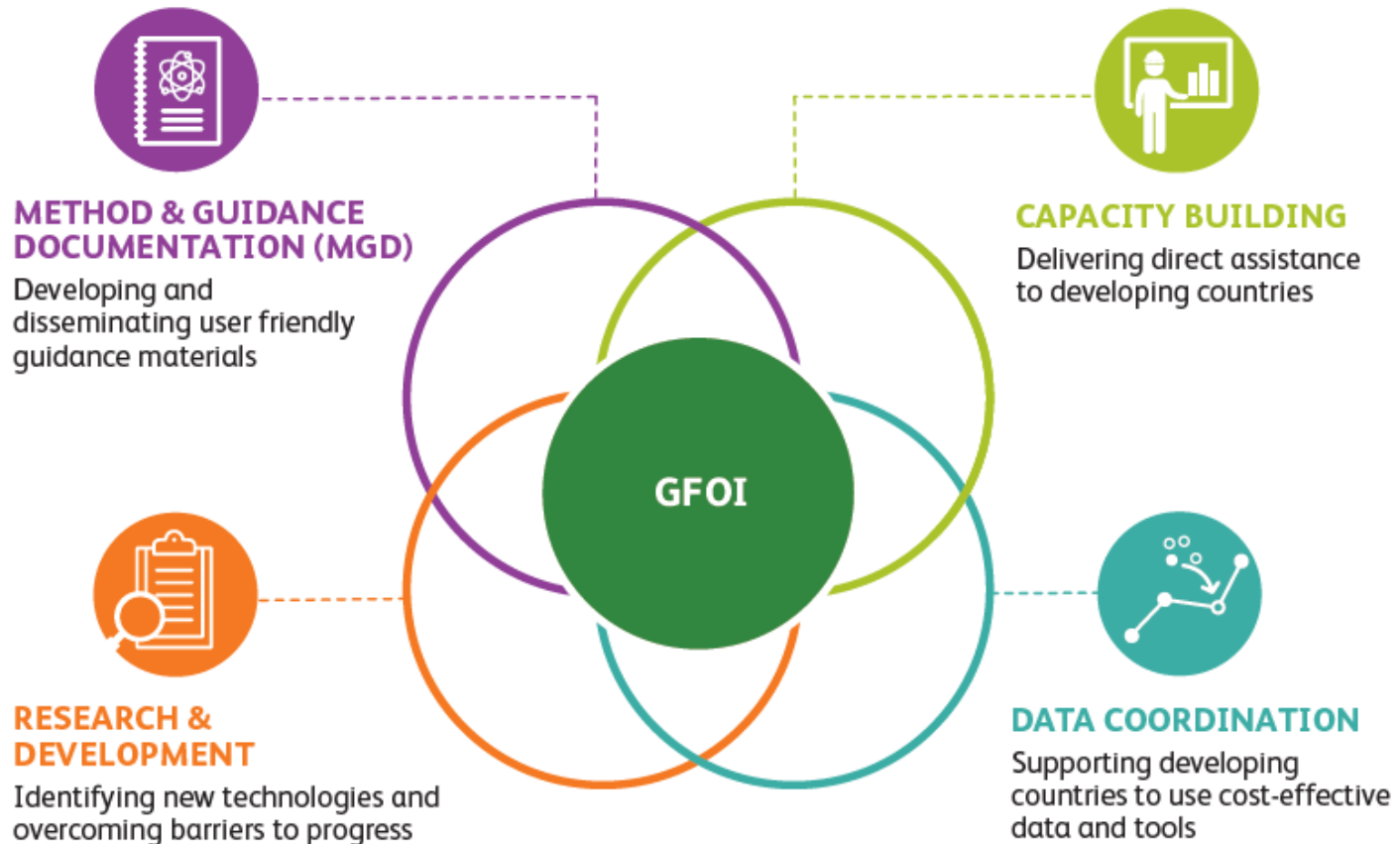


More info: GFOI.org

Introduction to the GFOI

- The WB is a new “GFOI Lead” and is actively participating in all four components to ensure that the FCPF experience and country needs are considered in the different work streams

FOUR GFOI COMPONENTS



Country Needs Assessments are the basis of GFOI

- GFOI Phase II: One of the **pillars of coordination** are the Country Needs Assessments (CNAs)
- CNAs will **enable countries to identify their gaps**, how to use **existing resources more efficiently** and will be the basis to streamline the communication of their needs to partners, donors, and agencies



How are these CNAs conducted?

- CNAs currently utilize the **REDDcompass framework**, which is the central repository for GFOI guidance, training materials and other products
 - REDD compass defines a set of **86 actions** that countries need to comply to have their NFMS and MRV functions operational

Methods + Tools

Methods + Tools

Processes

Forest Policy + Governance

MRV Institutions

MGD Sections

- ▣ Institutional arrangements and REDD+ decisions
- ▣ Institutions involved in measurement, reporting and verification
- ▣ Measurement, reporting and verification processes
- ▣ Operational requirements
- ▣ Guiding principles – Institutional arrangements
- ▣ Design decisions relevant to national forest monitoring systems
- ▣ Guiding principles – Requirements and design decisions
- ▣ Integration frameworks for estimating emission and removals
- ▣ Remote sensing observations
- ▣ Ground-based observations
- ▣ Guiding principles – Remote sensing and ground-based observations
- ▣ Activity data
- ▣ Emissions/removals factors
- ▣ Estimating total emissions/removals and its uncertainty
- ▣ Guiding principles – Estimation and uncertainty

Actions

Establish and document a framework for regular acquisition, processing and archiving of remote sensing data and related data to enhance transparency and consistency of the system.

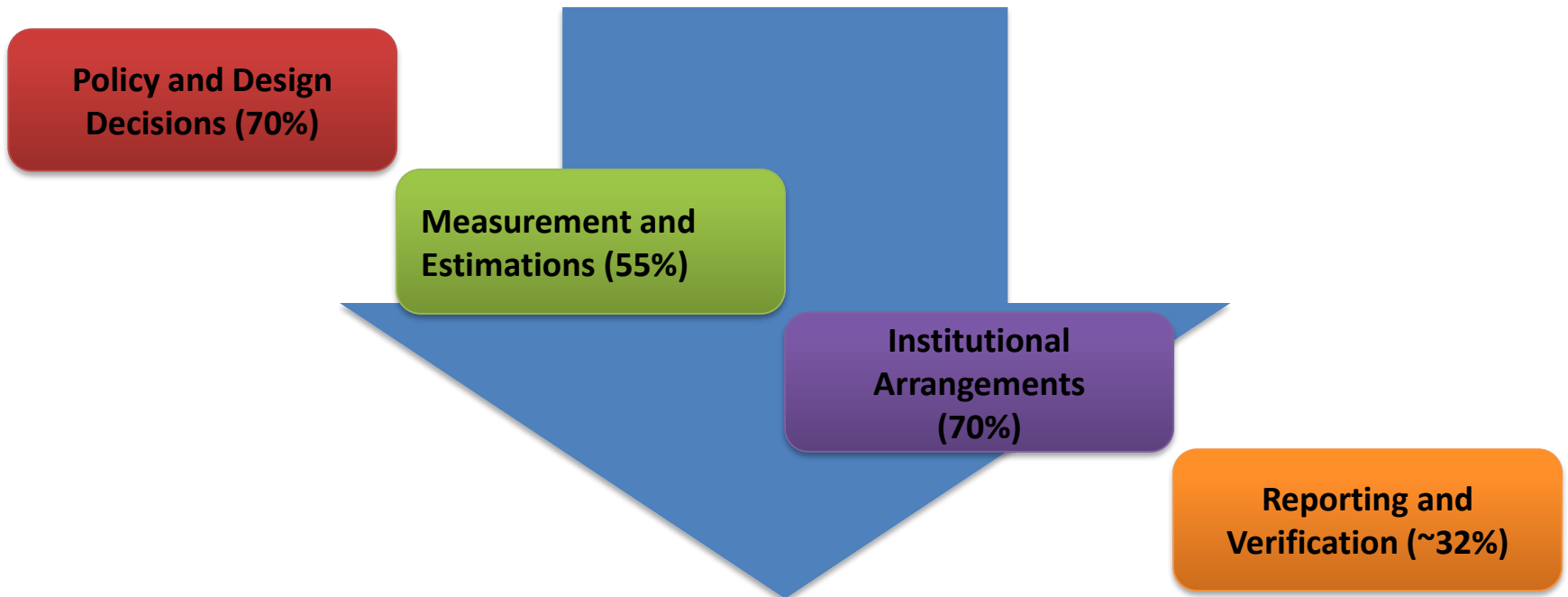
show Please sign in to add a MRV Profile Detail

Establish and document a framework for regular acquisition, processing and archiving of ground observations and related data to enhance transparency and consistency of the system.

More info:
reddcompass.org

Why are CNAs important?

- FAO, SilvaCarbon and the WB conducted a first desktop assessment across 35 REDD countries using REDDcompass. Findings:
 - there are still **substantial gaps for operationalization & institutionalization** of MRV systems
 - **Level of progress varied** amongst the different building blocks
 - Readiness support is **coming to an end** and these gaps might **limit access to result-based-finance**



Why are CNAs important?

- CNAs are a **consistent approach to support countries in identifying gaps and needs**, and plan how needs can be covered in existing workplans
- For Countries that have not submitted their R-Package, **CNAs could help complete the readiness assessment framework**
- For Countries that have already prepared their R-Package, **CNAs allow to roll-out the findings of the R-package with more detail** and targeted interventions
- CNAs are also helpful to enable countries to **target additional support beyond the readiness funding**
- The FMT is of the opinion that these are **critical for targeting interventions with Bank Executed Funds** (c.f. Session 4a)
- However, it is important that REDD Countries, Donor Countries and other partners **consider seriously the outputs of the CNAs**

Planned next steps for rolling out CNAs

- There is a **need to conduct CNAs ASAP** that will enable:
 - to conduct a diagnosis of gaps across countries, especially those front-runner countries
 - help countries in the most efficient use of existing readiness resources prior to 2020
- A **first pilot of CNA** was conducted February 2018 in Togo with 5 Francophone African Countries
- The **FCPF is launching** together with the GFOI 3-4 **new CNA regional workshops** with a new tested methodology:
 - September 17-22: South East Asia – 5 Countries
 - October 29- November 2: Anglophone Africa – 6 Countries
 - November – December: LATAM – TBD
- A **CNA package will be produced** to enable rolling this out across other countries

Expected PC action

- The PC is invited to encourage countries to:
 - use the outputs of the CNA to prioritize the activities to operationalize their NFMS with the existing readiness funding (including additional financing) and other sources of funding, and provide updates on the actions proposed/implemented based on the CNA in the country annual progress reports



Thank you.

Introduction to the GFOI

GFOI Goals:

- Provide REDD+ countries with a larger and more targeted package of support than any one international partner can provide alone
- Enable consistency or complementarity in support
- Ensure support is targeted at country needs to help accelerate progress towards reporting and action
- Foster a network of experts to help address challenges and bottlenecks to progress
- Facilitate exchanges resources, comparative advantages, south-south collaboration and enable learning between partners
- Avoid overlaps and duplication of effort by developing countries and international partners..