



# **Overview of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility & the proposed REDD strategies in participant countries**

*Paris, 27 & 28 October 2008*

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- **FCPF Overview**
- **Update on the Readiness Fund and participant countries**
- **Overview of proposed REDD strategies**

## 2 mechanisms & 1 Investment Fund

### FCPF

#### READINESS FUND

##### Capacity Building

100 – 150 millions \$

20 to 30 countries

Reference Scenario  
Monitoring  
REDD strategy  
REDD implementation framework  
Stakeholders consultations  
Investment and capacity building requirements

#### FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

##### Investments

? \$ (under design)

Reforms and investments for REDD:

Forest laws and governance, improved land use planning, PES schemes, livelihoods investments, intensification of agriculture and cattle ranching, forest investments

#### CARBON FUND

##### Payments for Emission Reductions

200 millions \$ - 5 countries

Performance-based payments

Emission Reductions (ER) generated by reducing deforestation and/or degradation

ER = all rights, titles, and interests attached to a ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e of emission reduced

ER delivered to the FCPF when verification report is received

ERs distributed to Carbon Fund Participants through internal registry



# FCPF Governance

## Participants Assembly

All Eligible REDD Countries,  
Donors and Buyers

### Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Panels

- Forum for exchange of information
- Meets at least annually
- Opportunity for 'subgroups' to meet and discuss experiences, elect their representatives

### Readiness Fund (Bank as Trustee)

## Participants Committee (PC)

### Carbon Fund (Bank as Trustee)

### Observers

Primary decision making body, including all  
policy issues

### Carbon Fund Participants Committee

### Facility Management Team (Bank)

Decision making on  
specific carbon  
transactions



## FCPF guiding principles: test, learn and disseminate

### Partnership

Developing (“REDD”) countries have equal voting rights with donors and Carbon Fund participants on Participants Committee

Voluntary & country-driven

### Neutral to climate change negotiations

Capacity building

Various kinds of performance-based financial approaches will be tested

### Catalyst

\$300 million will not save the world’s forests

Private sector is needed for scaling up

### National

National strategies for REDD

National reference scenarios

Projects within national accounting approach

“National” does not mean “governmental” only





## Readiness Fund Process

- **R-PIN (Readiness Plan Idea Note) approval by the Participants Committee**

28 countries submitted a R-PIN to the Readiness Fund, 25 were approved

- **R-PLAN approval by the Participants Committee**

- **R-PLAN implementation**

Each participant is granted from 2 to 3.6 M\$ for the implementation:

- **Land use, forest policy and governance**
- **Management of Readiness** : convene national REDD Working Group, Prepare a REDD Consultation and Outreach Plan
- **Design the REDD strategy**: assess candidate activities, evaluate potential additional benefits of REDD (biodiversity, rural livelihood), Trade-offs analysis, risk assessment
- **REDD implementation framework**: institutional and legal requirements to implement REDD
- **Social & Environmental impacts assessment** of candidate REDD strategy activities
- Assess **investment and capacity building** requirements
- **Reference scenario** of deforestation and degradation
- Design and implement a **monitoring, reporting and verification system** for REDD





## Update on participating countries (approved R-PIN)

### Paris (7th – 10th July 08): 14 countries selected / 18 candidates

Africa (6):	Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar
Asia (3):	Vietnam, Nepal, Laos
Latin America (5):	Costa Rica, Panama, Bolivia, Guyana, Mexico

### Washington (19th – 22nd October 08): 14 candidates

#### 6 countries selected

Africa (2):	Ethiopia, Cameroon
Asia (1):	Papua New Guinea
Latin America (3):	Peru, Paraguay, Colombia

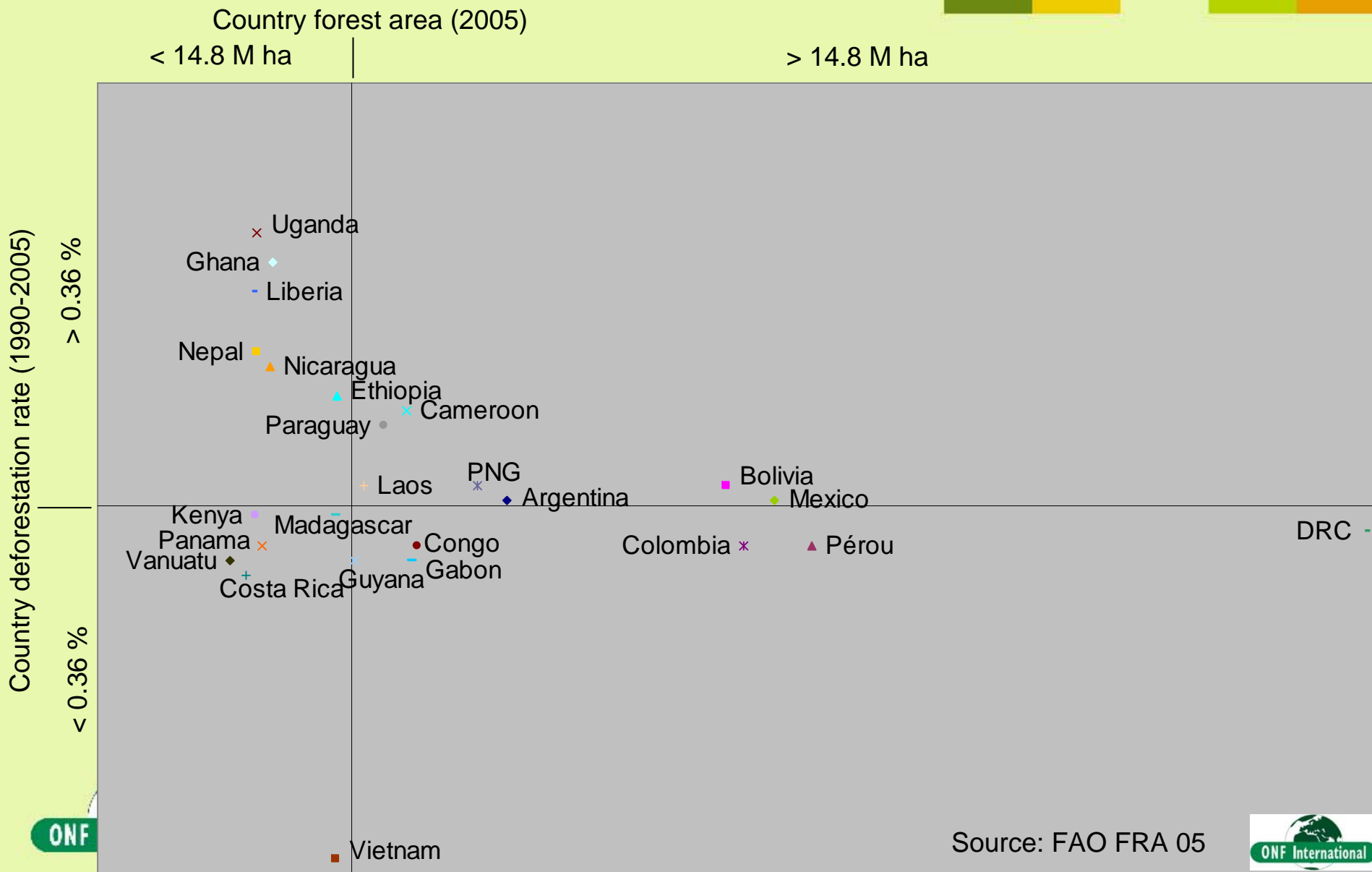
### 5 countries pending (increased capitalization of the readiness fund)

Africa (2):	Republic of Congo, Uganda
Asia (1):	Vanuatu
Latin America (2):	Nicaragua, Argentina

### Next round for selection: march 08

5 countries (depending on increased capitalization)

# Overview of Participating Countries





## Proposed REDD Strategies in Participant countries

### ***POLICIES, LAWS & REGULATIONS***

#### ■ **Forest Conservation**

Protected Areas, Conservation Concessions, private forest reserves  
National System of Protected Areas  
Consolidation of property rights and funding

#### ■ **Sustainable Forest Management**

Code of Practices (inventories, management plans, reduce impact logging)  
Traceability, Legality, Certification, Transparent process for the attribution of concessions  
Fiscal & Economical incentives  
Improve forest industry efficiency

#### ■ **Rural livelihood**

Reforestation for fuel wood  
Alternatives to slash and burn agriculture and extensive cattle grazing, agro-forestry  
Fires control

#### ■ **Land Use Planning**

Assessing tradeoffs between competitive land uses: Opportunity costs, social and environmental impacts analysis; establish rural cadastre and secure land tenure

### ***INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES: EFFICIENT MONITORING & ENFORCEMENT***



## Priorities driven by deforestation context (1)

### Rural livelihoods (Madagascar, Ethiopia):

**Deforestation causes:** Fuel wood collection, small-scale shifting agriculture, by dense poor rural populations

**Strategy:** based on improving rural livelihood through reforestation, sustainable agriculture intensification, agro forestry, community forestry, ecotourism, fires control

### Land Use Planning (Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia):

**Deforestation causes:** agri-business activities (soybean, cattle ranching), by medium and large scale private investors

**Strategy:** based on enforcement of land use planning and legal control of forest conversion, securing land rights and community forestry for indigenous people





## Priorities driven by deforestation context (2)

### Forest Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management (Cameroon, Gabon, Guyana):

**Deforestation causes:** countries with low levels of deforestation, involved in sustainable forest management (large scale) and forest conservation policies

**Strategy:** strengthen existing policies to minimize the impact of future threats (agribusiness, infrastructures, mining)

### Payments for Environmental Services (Costa Rica, Mexico):

**Deforestation causes:** small to medium scale agriculture, cattle-raising, tourism, urbanism

**Strategy:** direct payments to landowners for conservation, management and restoration aimed at preserving forests





## Scale of actions

Challenges of project-based decentralized implementation under a national steering and accounting:

**Colombia:** strategy to fit best with local needs, adapted to the decentralization of environmental and land use planning authorities

**Argentina :** federal country, environmental and land use planning authorities are the Provinces

**Madagascar:** three pilot projects being already implemented, focus on decentralization

Regional focus:

**Central African Countries:** involved in the convergence of their forestry policies through the COMIFAC (Central African Forests Commission), likely to implement a monitoring system coordinated at a regional level

**Central American Countries:** integrated within the Meso American Biological Corridor





**Thank you!**