



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

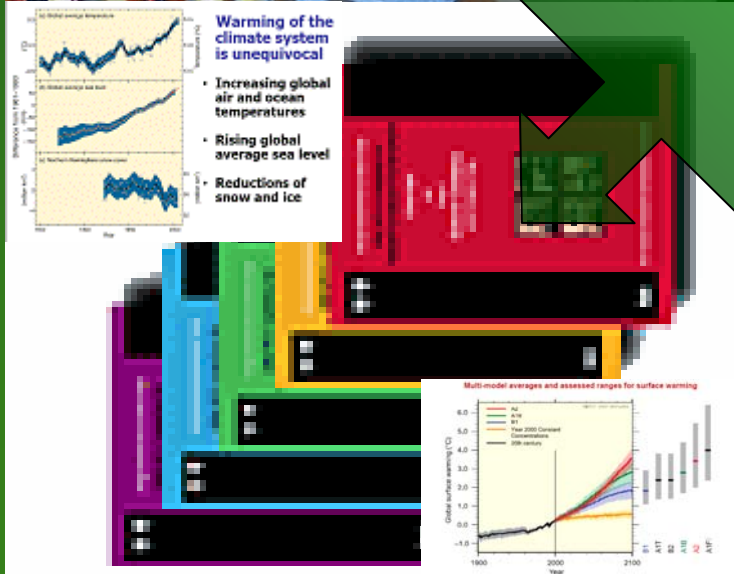
UNFCCC Media Training Workshop

Accra, August 26, 2008

A Partnership to ...



... Make
REDD
Happen







Guiding Principles



- **Partnership**
 - Developing (“REDD”) countries have equal voting rights with donors and Carbon Finance participants on Participants Committee (10 + 10 + Observers)
- **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
- **Test, learn and disseminate**

FCPF Governance



Participants Assembly

All Eligible REDD Countries,
Donors and Buyers

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

Ad Hoc Technical
Advisory Panels

Readiness
Fund
(Bank as
Trustee)

Participants Committee (PC)

Observers

NGOs, Int'l Organ., Indigenous Peoples
and Forest Dwellers, and Private Sector

Primary decision making body, including all
policy issues

Carbon
Fund
(Bank as
Trustee)

Carbon Fund
Participants
Committee

Decision making on
specific carbon
transactions

Facility Management
Team
(Bank)



**41 Requests
for
Participation;
28 R-PINs;
14 selected**

South America (8):

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname

Meso America (7):

- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama

SE Asia & Pacific (8):

- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Vanuatu
- Vietnam

Africa (16):

- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Dem. Republic of Congo
- Equatorial Guinea
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Republic of Congo
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Uganda

South Asia (2):

- Nepal
- Pakistan

+ 3 Brazilian states (Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso)



**Contributions
Announced
and
Formalized
as of
July 9, 2008**

<u>Australia</u>	<u>11.2</u>
Denmark	5.0
EC	8.0
<u>Finland</u>	<u>5.5</u>
<u>AFD (France)</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Germany	62.7
<u>Japan</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Netherlands	23.5
<u>Norway</u>	<u>5.0</u>
<u>Spain</u>	<u>7.8</u>
<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>7.3</u>
TNC	5.0
<u>UK</u>	<u>30.0</u>
<u>USA</u>	<u>5.0</u>
TOTAL	187

In US\$

Timeline

- **October 2006: Start of consultations**
- **December 2007: Announcement in Bali**
- **June 2008:**
 - June 25: FCPF declared operational
 - Internal and external reviews of country submissions (Readiness Plan Idea Notes)
- **July 2008:**
 - July 8: Technical Advisory Panel Meeting with 18 REDD Countries to discuss R-PINs
 - July 9-10: Steering Committee meeting to select initial countries in Readiness Mechanism
 - July 31: deadline for submitting R-PINs for second round
- **October 20-22 2008:**
 - Organizational Meeting, second Technical Advisory Panel and Participants Committee Meeting (second country selection round)
- **Early 2009**
 - Second Participants Committee Meeting (third country selection round)






Readiness defined

- A REDD reference scenario established, based on historic emissions and eventually projections of future emissions. Ideally follows guidance from UNFCCC
- A measuring, monitoring and verification system designed and implemented
- An economically effective, efficient and socially equitable national REDD strategy formulated and vetted through a meaningful stakeholder consultation process
- REDD implementation framework established:
 - **National coordination of activities**
 - **National Registry**
 - **Ownership and Distribution of Emission Reductions, etc...**



Definition of 'Emission Reduction'

- Emission Reduction (ER) generated by reducing deforestation and/or degradation
- ER = all rights, titles, and interests attached to a ton of CO₂e of emission reduced. These rights can be different, defined by each country
- ER delivered to the FCPF when verification report is received
- ERs distributed to Carbon Fund Participants through registry



Emission Reduction (asset) Creation

- Highest quality standards, set in accordance with
 - IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Guidelines
 - Emerging UNFCCC modalities
 - Guidelines from FCPF Participants Committee
- Quality control & enhancement
 - ER Program based on REDD Strategy from “ready” country
 - Selection among competing ER Programs by Carbon Fund Participants Committee, aided by Technical Advisory Panel
 - World Bank’s due diligence
 - *Ex ante* assessment by third party
 - *Ex post* verification by third party




Role of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dwellers

- Incentives have to go where they are needed to ensure sustainable emission reductions
- Hence, considerable opportunity for indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers in many countries, as traditional stewards of the forests
- Some IPs see opportunity but many see risks
- Observer role for IPs and other forest dwellers
- Experts on indigenous issues included in Technical Advisory Panels – R-PINs have to address IP issues
- FCFP regional consultations with indigenous peoples' leaders in Asia, Africa and Latin America were undertaken in February-March 2008
- National consultations will be a requirement in Readiness Phase, including with Indigenous Peoples

Concrete example of a REDD project: BioCarbon Fund “Ankeniheny – Zahamena Corridor Project in Madagascar”

- **The Ankeniheny – Zahamena corridor:**
 - Ankeniheny-Zahamena Protected Area (425,000 hectares) - REDD
 - Mantadia reforestation area (3,020 hectares of habitat restoration)
- **Project led by Ministry of the Env., with support from World Bank, Conservation International and USAID**
- **BioCF: purchases credits from reforestation and REDD components**
- **MEEF (Ministry of the Environment) – carbon aggregator**
 - Signs agreements with landholders and distributes revenues



Mantadia
Biological
Corridor
REDD / AR
Project



Mantadia
corridor: a
multi-benefit
approach



Objectives:

- **Reduce carbon emissions, conserve native biodiversity, enhance human welfare and restore degraded land**
- **Conservation (REDD) and Ecological restoration (reforestation):**
 - REDD: 425,000 hectares
 - Reforestation: 3,020 hectares
 - Agroforestry, fuelwood gardens
- **Carbon revenues should be used to support sustainable livelihood activities, reforestation efforts and project management costs**

THANK YOU!

For more information:

www.carbonfinance.org/fcpf

www.forestcarbonpartnership.org

