







How to enhance coherence and coordination in public and private sources of forest finance?

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- Where we stand?
- How to match developing countries financial needs to achieve sustainable results?
- Is there a single solution? Only one sequence?
- What we learnt while supporting REDD+? Did we learnt something?









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REDD+







Interaction of Needs and Sources

Needs

- Strategies, plans
- Needs for building capacities and consolidate institutions and arrangements
- Resource needs for implementation of policies and actions
- Needs for performance assessments

Financial agreements

- Readiness
- -Investments (PAMs)
- -Result Base Payments

Present (short term)

versus Future (Long term)

Sources

- Domestic public
- Multilateral financial institutions
- International funds and initiatives
- Bilateral funding
- Institutional investors
- Regional development banks
- National Development Banks
- Commercial domestic banks
- Private Investors









REDD+.....Sources

Sources

- Readiness
- -Investments (PAMs)
- -Result Base Payments

- Bilateral arrangements (mostly RBPs)
- Multilaterals (Funds and programs), examples:

Readiness	Investments (PAMs)	RBPs
FCPF Readiness Fund	FIP	FCPF Carbon Fund
UNREDD Programme	GEF	
GCF?	GCF?	GCF?

- NGOs projects (mostly readiness)
- Domestic budgets (mostly investments)
- Voluntary Markets (RBPs)
- Others (Amazon Fund, CBFF, etc.) (various)

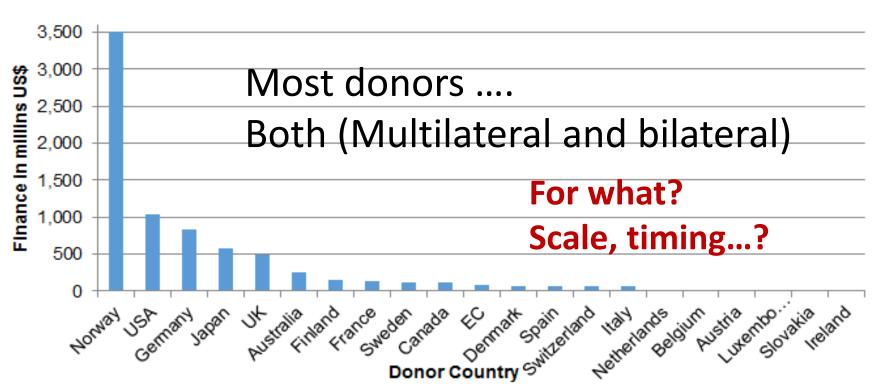








Donor country pledges for REDD+ for the period 2006-2014



Source: Compilation of public sector reported data from the REDD+ Partnership Voluntary REDD+ Database and ODI and HBF Climate Funds Update covering REDD+ financial commitments for 2006 to 2014. From Norman and Nakhooda, 2014.

North-South... South-South... Multilateral... Bilateral...
International... domestic other?









More than 8 Billions....

Why yet not the expected progress?

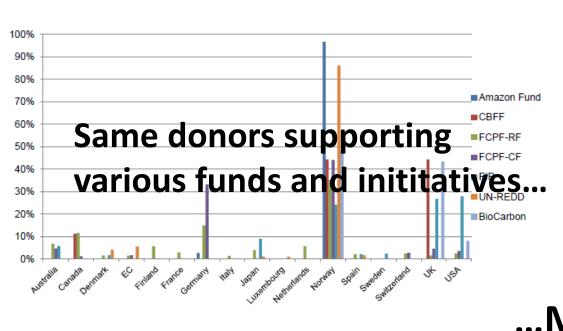
Type of funding/donor	Scope of Data	Data Tracking Institution/source	Total financial pledge/investment reported in millions US\$
Bilateral	21 donor countries ⁸	Detailed assessment and compilation using: ODI FSF data 2010-2012 Voluntary REDD+ Database (VRD) of the REDD+ Partnership (2006-2013)	4,035
Multilateral	6 multilateral REDD+/forest focused funds 9	ODI HBI CFU tracking (2008-March 2014)	3,142
Multiple channels	21 donors and 6 multilateral REDD+/forest focused funds	Detailed assessment and compilation using: ODI FSF data 2010-2012 Voluntary REDD+ Database (VRD) of the REDD+ Partnership (2006-2013)	23
Unknown	21 donors and 6 multilateral REDD+/forest focused funds	Detailed assessment and compilation using: ODI FSF data 2010-2012 Voluntary REDD+ Database (VRD) of the REDD+ Partnership (2006-2013)	465
Private Foundations	10 REDD+ countries ¹⁰	Forest Trends' REDDX March 2014	101
Private sector	162 projects	Ecosystem Marketplace 2013	900
Total			8,666

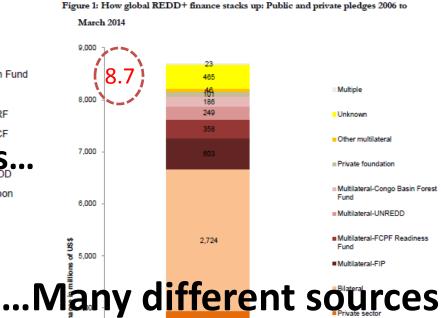


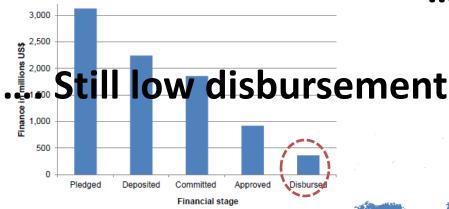












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Marigold Norman and Smita Nakhooda. 2014. "The State of REDD+ Finance." CGD Working Paper 378. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.

Source: Compilation of public sector reported data from the REDD+ Partnership Voluntary REDD+ Database and ODI HBF Climate Funds
Update covering REDD+ financial commitments for 2006 to 2013. Priosit sector data is sourced from Ecosystem Marketylane's State of the Forest
Carbon Markets Report 2013. Private Foundation data from Forest Trends' REDDX initiative data as of March 2014. "FBP" stands for
"performance based payment" to represent programmes paying as performance or verified emissions reduced.









Countries are at different stages and levels of understanding....

Do countries have the capacity to handle this diverse and fragmented landscape of support?











Where countries stand?

Strategies and plans Readiness **Implementation** (Capacity **Building**) in many ways... more like a cycle than linear... **RBPs** Monitoring, reporting and **Contributions to** verification Mitigation











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Example: Ghana







Towards addressing a driver...

Forests/ Cocoa Landscapes: **Context & Funding Potential** Poverty, Low Productivity **Results &** "Readiness" Implementation & **Performance** Phase Investment **Payments FCPF Grant:** Ghana - Forest \$3.6 m Investment Cocoa / Forest **Program** FCPF Add On **Landscape - Emission** Financing - \$5 m **Reduction Program WB Project** \$50-60-m \$30 m REDD+ Readiness Degraded Landscapes, Pilots by 3rd Parties **AfDB Project** FCPF Carbon Fund: \$10 m Payment for Results **IFC Project** BioCF Carbon Fund \$10 m 7 Readiness **Pilot Projects** Global Green FIP - DGM Dedicated Climate Fund Grant Mechanism for **Local Communities Private Investors** \$5 m

Improved Productivity, Livelihoods, Economic Returns



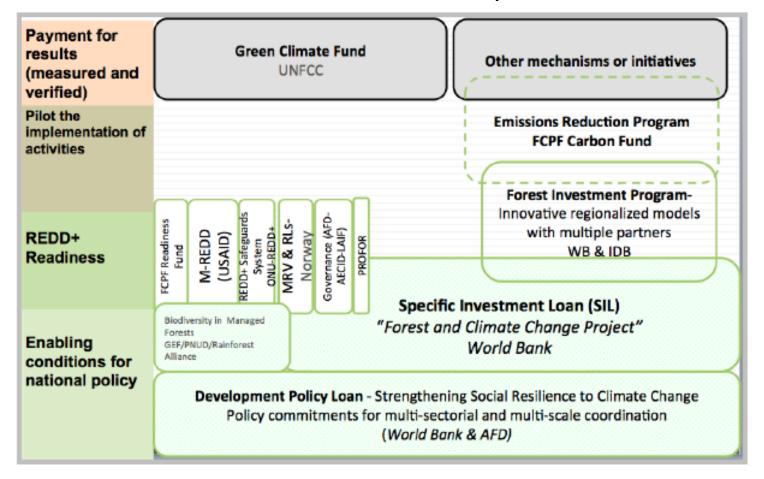
Example: Mexico







Towards rural development...



Source: Conafor, 2015.









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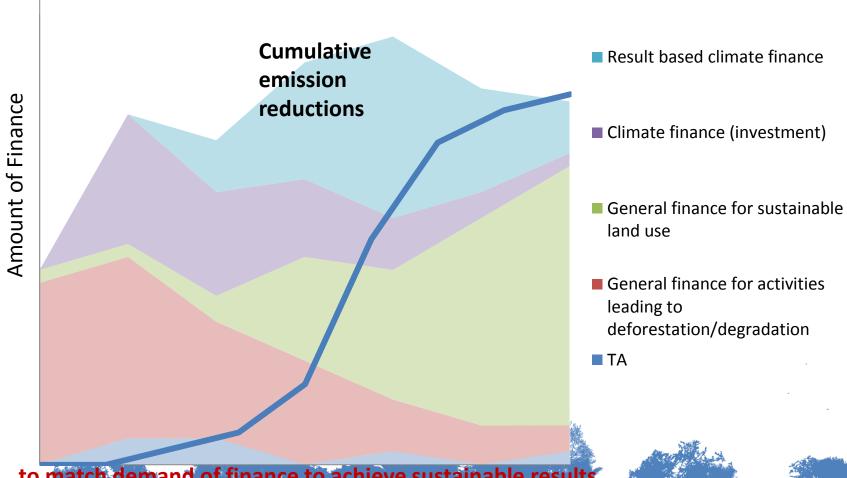
Ideal.... but...







Not a single standard solution, need to adapt to country situations....



to match demand of finance to achieve sustainable results.



What we learnt?







- REDD+ **not linear**, more a cycle. **Timing and scale of finance matters** to country processes and differences.
- Many countries face barriers for implementing the national REDD+ policies and measures and significant funding is required to overcome some of these barriers.
- Long-term, cumulative emission reductions only can be created and maintained from a financing mix.
- Need to leverage existing finance and ensure this will contribute to sustainable land use practices (amount often many times larger than climate finance) if long term mitigations is aimed.