



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

EL SALVADOR:

**READINESS GRANT MID-TERM REPORT
and ADDITIONAL FUNDING REQUEST**

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El Salvador's commitment to global goals

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

- “El Salvador will present at COP22 quantifiable goals for the transformation of traditional agriculture for the period 2021-2025”.
- By 2030, El Salvador will establish and manage one million hectares through the “Sustainable Landscapes Resilient to Climate Change”.
- El Salvador will present before COP22 quantifiable goals to eradicate the practice of burning sugar cane, and for the transition to sustainable cultivation and certification for the period 2021-2025.
- El Salvador will present before COP23 a diversification plan for agriculture and for the economic activity on the eastern part of the country, to be implemented during the 2018-2025 period. This will increase resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and guide its low carbon development.

Bonn Challenge

- 1 million hectares restored by 2030

WB SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT IN EL SALVADOR

El Salvador Country Partnership Framework (CPF) El Salvador Marco de Alianza con el País (2015-2019)

Pillar 1 . Establishing the Foundations to Promote Inclusive Growth

Objective 6: Create capacities for the Management of Disasters and Environmental Risks”

- The CPF establishes clear links between the REDD+ and the adaptation-based mitigation agendas.
- It highlights the following activities: expansion of silvicultural practices; resilience to climate change; conservation of forested and protected areas; restoration of riparian forest; green infrastructure promotion for water maintenance; research and education; and capacity building at the institutional level.
- The Evaluation Framework of the CPF includes the successful completion of the FCPF project and encourages the country to work on a proposal to access payments for emission reductions and restoration.

FCPF IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

- **Early 2012**
 - Received USD 200,000 for R-PP elaboration
- **October 2012**
 - R-PP approved at PC13
- **January 2014**
 - Selected into FCPF and allocated Readiness funding of USD 3.6M
- **December 2016**
 - WB grants extension of 1.5 years with new project closure date of June 2018
- **September 2017**
 - Presentation of MTR and Additional Funding Request for US\$ 2.5M

Disbursement and Commitments

- Cumulative Disbursements to date: US\$2.23 M; 62% of total .
- Disbursements in FY17: US\$ 1.1 M (60% increase from FY16).
- Funds committed and disbursed to date: US\$ 3.32M (92% of total).
- Funds to commit 8% US\$ 271 thousand

Update on grant monitoring and reporting

Component 1: Consultation, Participation and Disclosure of Information

- Key Outcomes of SESA process:
 - Creation of the Ecosystems and Landscapes Restoration Roundtable of CONASAV on January 2017. 60 civil society organizations participating.
 - 63 workshops took place for SESA; consultation done by CARE concluding in December 2017.
- Important progress in FY17 on increasing IP and CSO participation
 - Establishment of the National Indigenous Roundtable on Environmental Affairs as step towards creating formal institutions for dialogue with civil society and a platform to work for the National Strategy for Ecosystem and Landscape Restoration (EN-REP).
- Cooperation agreements for landscape restoration signed between Ministry of Environment and 70 municipalities.
- Communication Strategy published and under implementation.
- Legal and Institutional Framework Analysis completed.
- FGRM operational with 3 offices located across the country.

Update on grant monitoring and reporting

Component 2: National Strategy for Ecosystems and Landscapes Restoration (EN-REP)

1. An advance draft of the National Strategy has been finalized with support from GIZ, IUCN and USAID.
2. A map of Restoration Opportunities / Needs has been created using information and data from the Map of Arboreal Coverage and Land Use and Rapid Eye Images. These define social, economic and ecological feasibility for restoration, with an estimated opportunity for 1.25M Ha to be restored.
3. An analysis of land use transitions was conducted and included a cost-benefit analysis and an analysis of environmental and social benefits generated (co-benefits) among land uses.
4. Pilots in Barra de Santiago with support from German cooperation are already being implemented using restoration techniques.

Update on grant monitoring and reporting

Component 3: Forest and Emission Reference Level

1. For the first time El Salvador will have a National Forest Inventory and determine the forest cover with high resolution images. A firm, Vielca, is working at the moment on the pre-inventory.
2. El Salvador established its reference level for the 2011-2016 period. The final version of the FREL document will be submitted to the UNFCCC for revision and approval in January 2018.
3. One of the biggest challenges ahead for El Salvador will be to understand, and adopt the new forest definition presented in March 2017.
4. El Salvador has gathered 100% of raw and processed data from LIDAR imaging and photometry to develop digital elevation and orthophoto surface models with 95% confidence validated for the entire country. No other country in Latin America has wall-to-wall information with LIDAR.

Update on grant monitoring and reporting

Component 4: MRV

1. An inter-institutional technical team led by the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and University of El Salvador brings together 25 public and civil society representatives to work on a national monitoring system. It is supported by CATIE and WHRC, who have been hired by the project.
2. A GHG inventory and co-benefits monitoring system is being designed by CATIE, with the support of IUCN and the World Resources Institute, and funded with German cooperation. This system will keep track of the landscape restoration measures executed within the Ecosystems and Landscape Restoration Program (PREP) framework.
3. In March 2017 the National Safeguards System Committee was formed to work on a road map for setting up the national system.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING JUSTIFICATION

The World Bank is prepared to support El Salvador in its implementation of additional grant funding as part of the wider climate change adaptation agenda.

1. El Salvador's request for additional funding (US\$ 2.5M) will give a boost to the National Strategy for Ecosystems and Landscapes Restoration (EN-REP).
2. Commitment to restore 1 million hectares by 2030 looks achievable with the work on the enabling framework and capacity building conducted so far.
3. First steps towards implementing the National Strategy include US\$ 20 million distributed in several projects financed by Spain (micro-watershed Water Cooperation Fund), the German Cooperation, USAID Regional Climate Change Program, and El Salvador's Initiative for the Americas Fund (FIAES) offset impacts fund.
4. To meet its ambitious NDC targets additional funds will be used to coordinate other donor initiatives under the National Strategy for Ecosystems and Landscape Restoration.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING JUSTIFICATION

5. Additional resources are needed to:

- a) Develop carbon emission reductions measurements in 6 additional regional areas (Local Sustainable Development Plans);
- b) Strengthen the strategy's incentives and compensation within the Local Sustainable Development Plans;
- c) Improve citizen consultation and capacity building processes with civil society organizations regarding the implementation of the National Strategy;
- d) Integrate, operationalize and strengthen technologies for the national carbon and non-carbon monitoring system, and safeguards information systems;
- e) Establish MRV system for degradation system;
- f) Establish monitoring and reference levels with higher accuracy.



THANK YOU!

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