



# Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

## Update on Technical Assistance to Support Country Readiness

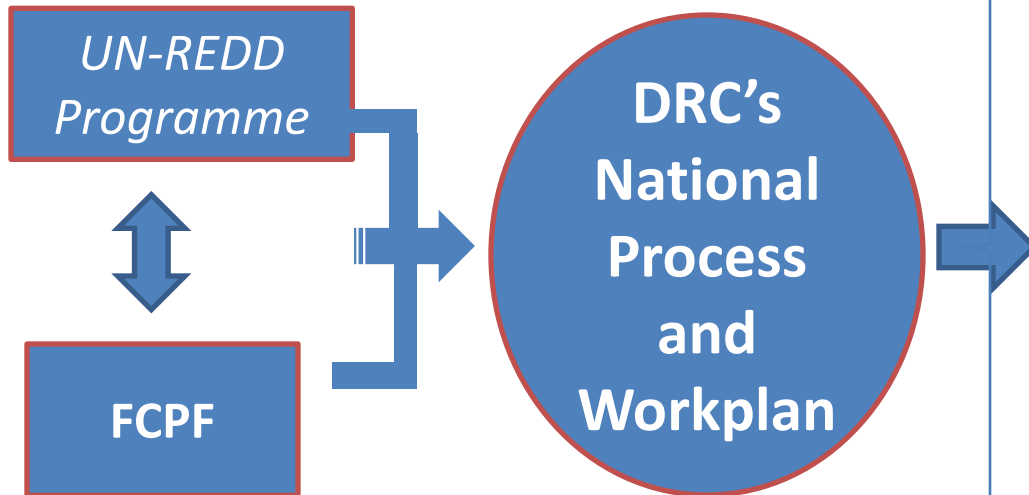
Participants Assembly Meeting (FCPF PA)  
Washington, DC - October 26, 2009



# Early REDD Readiness Work in R-PPs Uncovers Needs in REDD Proposal Stage. Example: DRC Congo

All elements of REDD to be coordinated via a country Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)

Challenge: To learn enough now to quickly develop ToR for each element



## Harmonized Components of Readiness (UN-REDD / FCPF)

## FCPF R-PP

Management of Readiness	1a
Stakeholder Consultation and Participation	1b
REDD Strategy Options	2a, b, d
REDD Implementation Framework	2c, 6
Reference Scenario	3
National Monitoring System	4

# Country Preparations for REDD

## Reveal Knowledge Gaps

- How to manage the cross-sectoral character of REDD
- How to design an equitable revenue distribution system
- How to achieve broad participation in the development of a national vision of how to reduce deforestation and degradation (DD)
- Estimating emissions from DD (i.e., reference scenario for country)
  - What data and methods to use ?
- Design of Monitoring (MRV) system
  - Data ? Capacity of institutions ? What activities to monitor ?

### Consultations with stakeholders

- Consult with whom, about what ?

# Early Knowledge Gaps, and Early FCPF Responses: 1

- **How to prepare an R-PP efficiently?**
  - FMT staff country missions to, e.g., Panama, Indonesia, Guyana, Mexico, DRC, Liberia, Kenya, Ghana, etc.
  - Preparing Terms of Reference templates for bodies of work in R-PP.
  - Videoconference R-PP training in August for 4 countries
  - Proposing VC R-PP training for sets of 4 countries in December – January
  
- **How to conduct stakeholder consultations?**
  - FCPF activity: Guidance document on consultations available on FCPF web site.
  
- **How will World Bank Safeguards be applied to REDD Readiness activities, and social and environmental impacts assessment be conducted?**
  - FCPF/World Bank just issued draft Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) guidance document, available on FCPF web site.

# Early Knowledge Gaps, and FCPF Responses: 2

- **How can traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and forest dwellers be utilized for REDD, and their rights respected?**
  - FCPF established 5-year, \$1 million grants program & accepting proposals from organizations with regional coverage. Funded thus far:
    - IPACC: Africa. Training the trainers on REDD, to train within own countries.
    - COICA: Amazon Basin. Conferring on REDD and drafting overview documents.
    - COONAPIP/IIDKY: Kuna Yala in Panama.
- **How to assemble and transfer early knowledge and experience re REDD?**
  - GEF: \$1 million grant to FCPF for capacity building for sustainable forest management and climate change
  - Co-financing from and/or cooperation with: Germany, UN-REDD, Coalition for Rainforest Nations
  - Planning series of country training sessions on range of REDD topics
  - E.g.: South-South transfer: of technical and practical experience
  - eg, Brazil's IPNE remote sensing and REDD pilot work to Indonesia and Congo Basin. Costa Rica, Mexico, Brazil lessoned learned re REDD.

# Early Knowledge Gaps, and FCPF Responses: 3

- **How should a monitoring (MRV) system be designed to meet country needs ? How to harmonize methods across countries ?**
  - FCPF cooperating with UN-REDD toolkit development
  - Proposed MRV gaps assessment paper
  
- **How to estimate emissions from DD (i.e., reference scenario for a country) ?**
  - World Bank supporting IIASA modeling for Congo Basin (7% co-financed by FCPF)
  - Cooperating in technical discussions with experts
  
- **How can national and subnational or project-scale carbon accounting, monitoring and delivery be coordinated?**
  - Some countries have ongoing REDD projects and propose national programs.





# Early Knowledge Gaps, and FCPF Responses: 4

- **What definition of “forest” and of “degradation” to use for a country ?**
  - Work is underway by other organizations on these issues
- **How to develop a REDD strategy that builds on existing land use policies and programs, yet is more likely to be implemented and successful?**
  - The R-PP process should help identify candidate REDD strategy activities and locations
  - Many NGOs, bilateral programs, UN-REDD, etc. contributing to this need



## As Issues Surface, FCPF FMT Responds by Developing Technical Assistance Activities



- **Principles for tech assistance are emerging:**
  - Cooperate with international organizations (UN-REDD, CfRN, GEF, UNFCCC, etc.)
  - Encourage pilot activity in one country or topic, then share with FCPF countries
  - Co-finance or encourage other financing.
- **Coordinate technical guidance development and training as feasible.**



# Evolving Methods for Technical Assistance

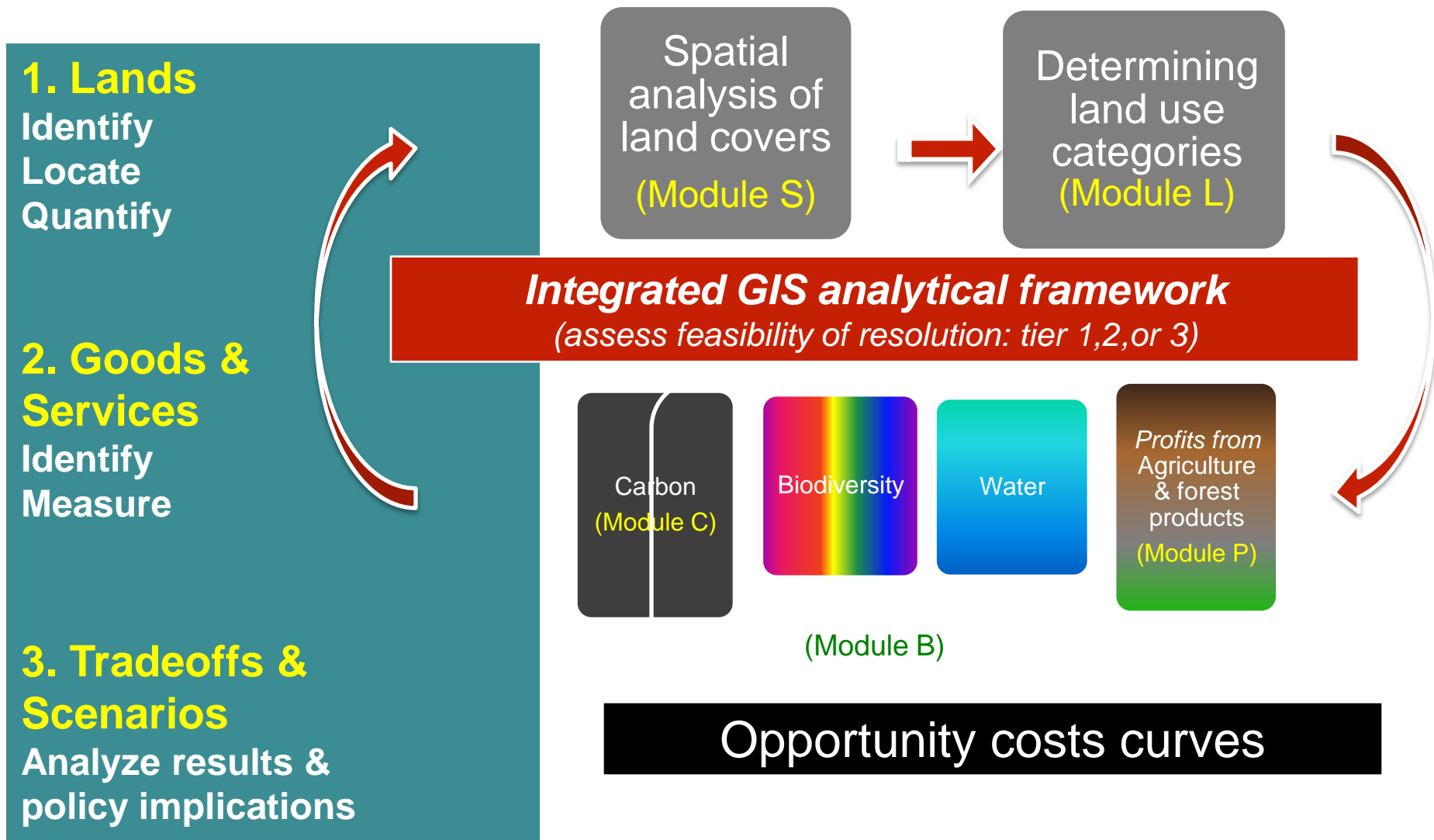
- **Leverage existing projects and funds: e.g.,**
  - GEF grant to FCPF FMT
  - IIASA forest sector emissions study of AFR region.
- **Cooperate with other efforts**
  - E.g., Cooperate with UN-REDD and FAO on MRV toolkit development
  - E.g., co-finance ICRAF opportunity cost training with World Bank Institute (50/50).
- **Potential to provide experts from Roster of Experts to provide technical expertise on a range of REDD issues**
  - Limited assistance in response to country request (e.g., how to set up national GHG registry?)
  - REDD methods development (e.g., data useful for estimating GHG emissions)
  - Participation in expert processes, workshops, meetings on REDD.
- **Some examples of early tech assistance work follow.**

## Technical Assistance Example #1:

# WB-funded ICRAF Opportunity Cost Tool in Development

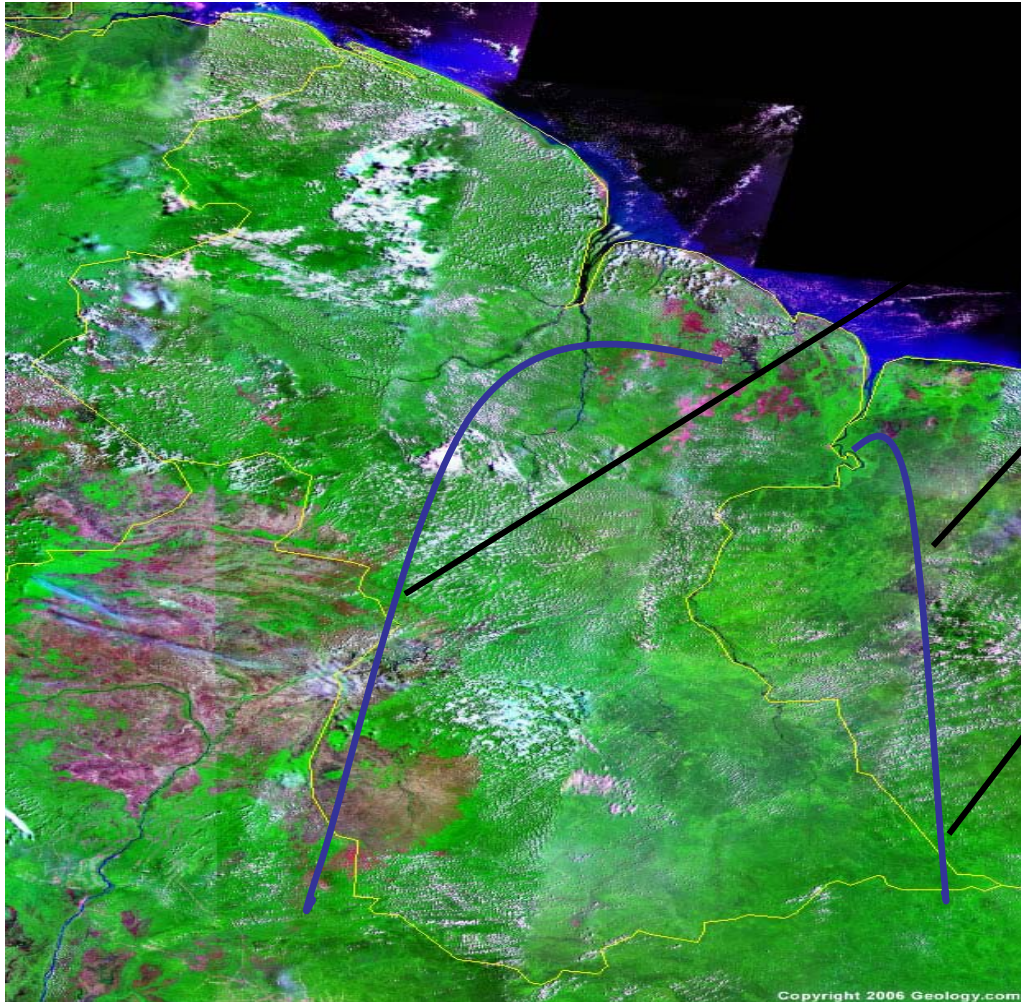
- **Goal: Build capacity and provide analytical tools for countries to evaluate opportunity costs and feasibility of REDD**
- **WB funding to World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF/ASB Program) (50% co-financing from WB Institute)**
- **Pilot training workshop Panama (October 19-23) refined training modules**
- **3-4 regional training workshops for FCPF countries expected in 2010**
- **Set of training modules in development for use by FCPF countries**

# How the ICRAF Opportunity Cost Modules Fit Together



# Example #2, Emissions Estimation: Many FCPF Countries Exploring Both Historic and Future Estimation Methods

Example (conceptual): Guyana – Exploring Use of Trend Data and National Development Plans



Road Option 1, 2010:  
x emissions?

Road Option 2, 2015:  
y emissions?

Mining Option, 2014:  
z emissions?



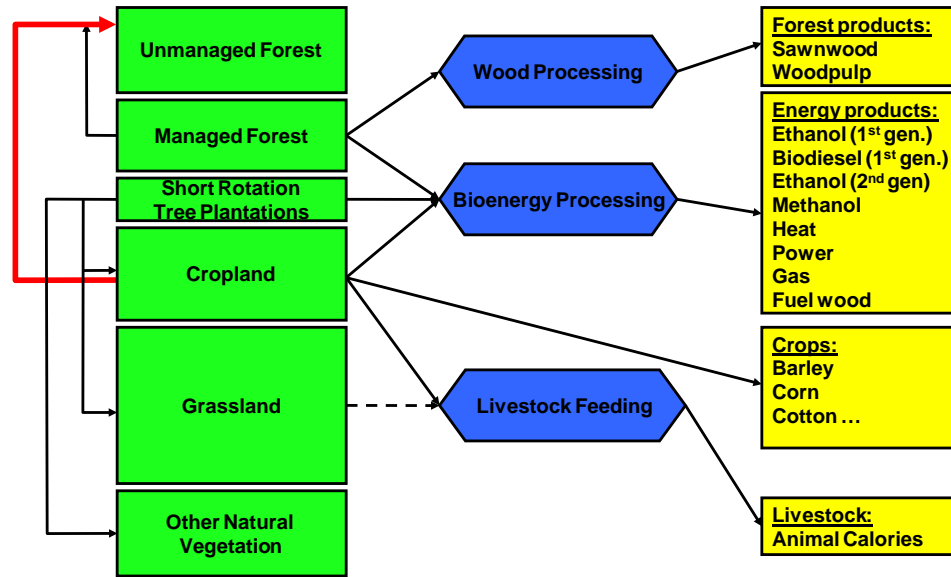
Source: Drawn from CCI slide

## **Example: Congo Basin IIASA Study (by WB): Objectives**

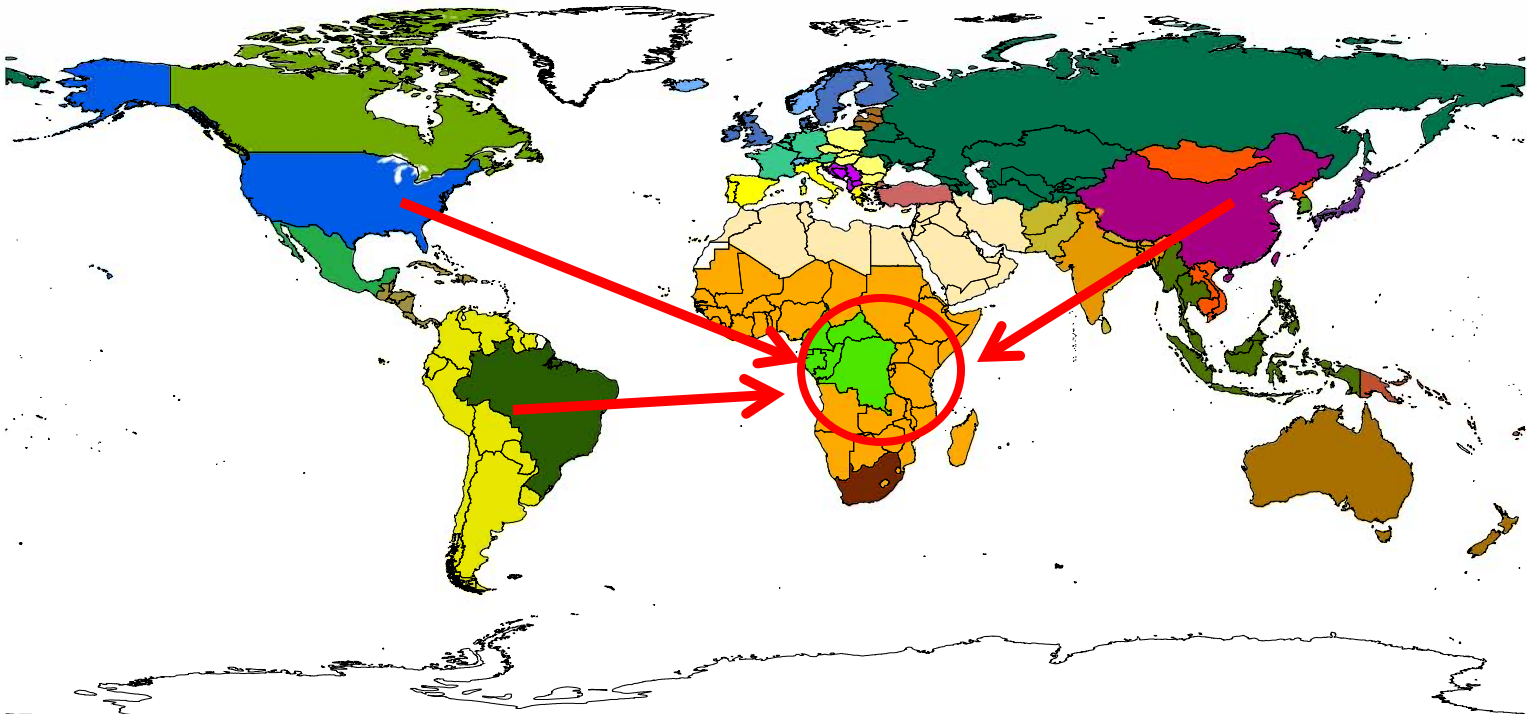
- **Pending UNFCCC policy guidance on reference levels, study is testing methods and data availability**
- **Training all 6 Congo Basin countries in concepts of assessing data for, and trends in, deforestation and degradation**
- **Using existing global economic models of IIASA to look at historic global and Congo Basin trends in forest and agriculture sectors and emissions of GHGs**
- **Exploring the potential to estimate future trends -- with and without REDD potential activities – for Congo Basin, and for each country.**



Initial insight:  
Congo  
land use depends  
on global  
trends ...



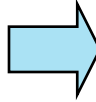
# IIASA's GLOBIOM Global Economic Model



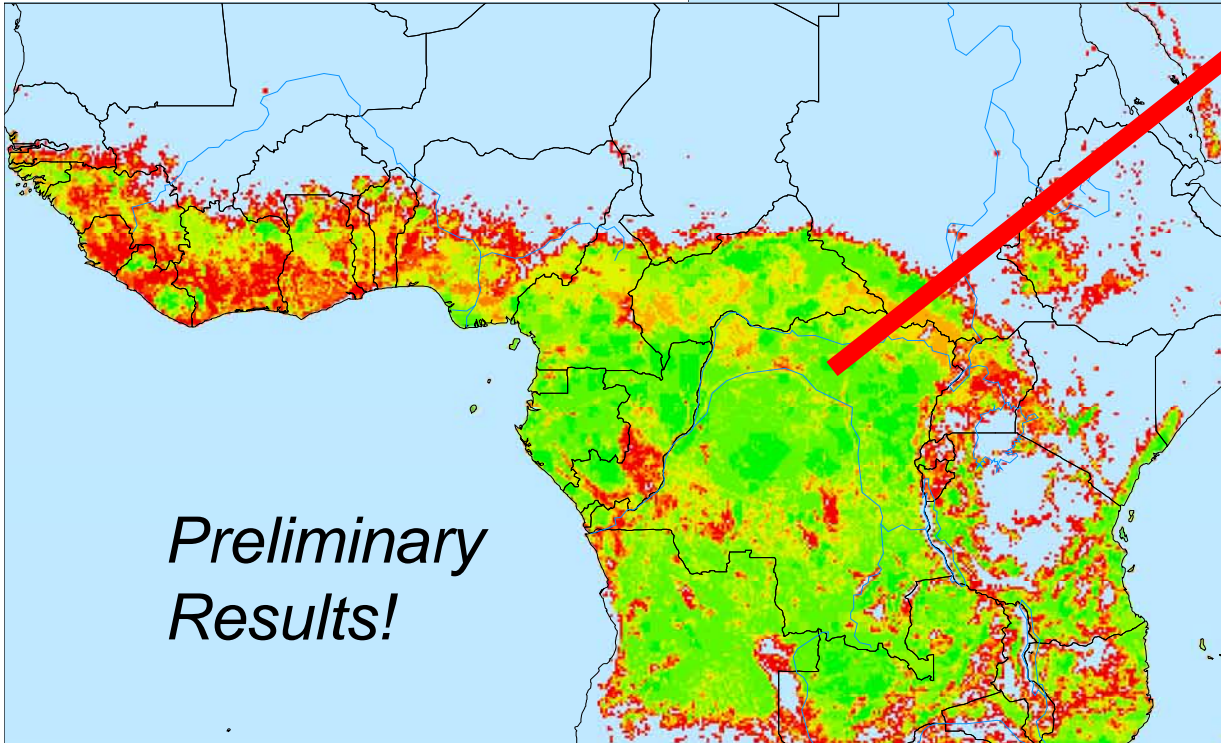
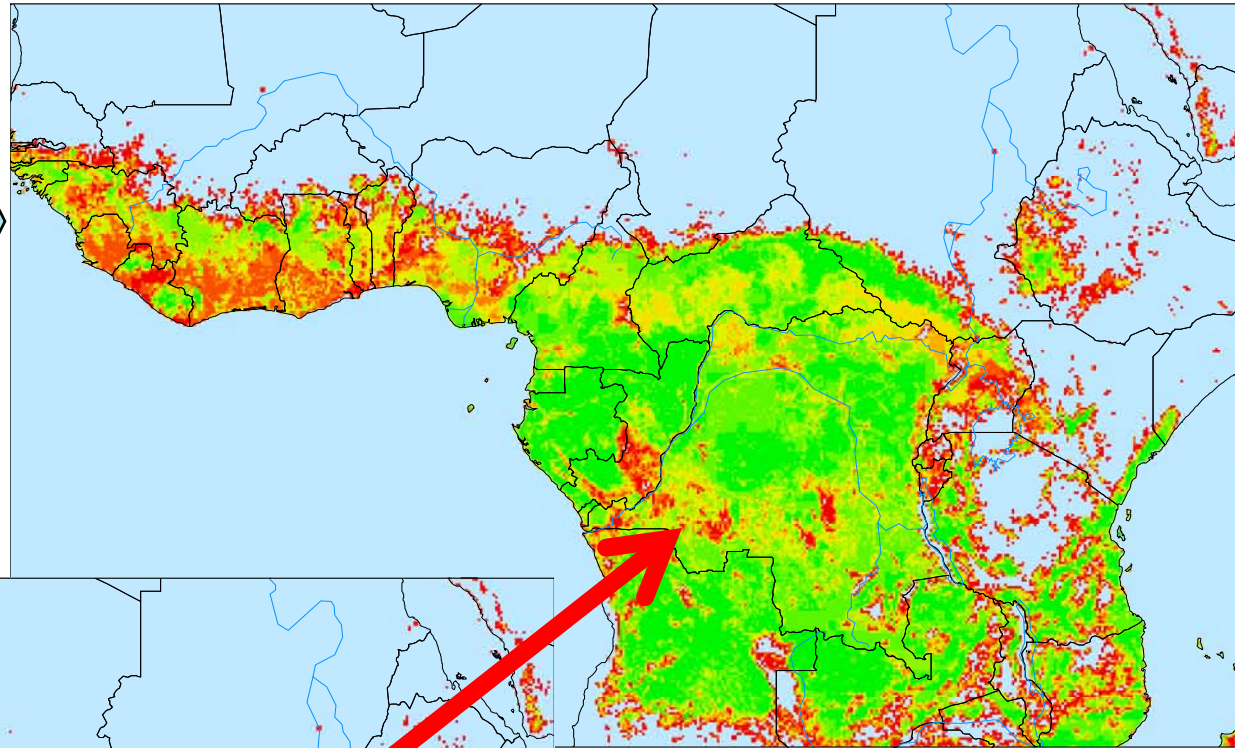
# Example: Congo Basin REDD Scenario in 2030 with \$10/tC REDD

Area of Forest Cover in 2030

With REDD at \$10/tC



Area of Forest Cover in 2030, Projecting from FAO Historical Trends Data



*Preliminary Results!*

## Legend

— RIVERS

□ country

■ 0 - 0.1

■ 0.1 - 0.2

■ 0.2 - 0.3

■ 0.3 - 0.4

■ 0.4 - 0.5

■ 0.5 - 0.6

■ 0.6 - 0.7

■ 0.7 - 0.8

■ 0.8 - 0.9

■ 0.9 - 1

## **Example: MRV Early Lessons from Guyana Forestry Commission**

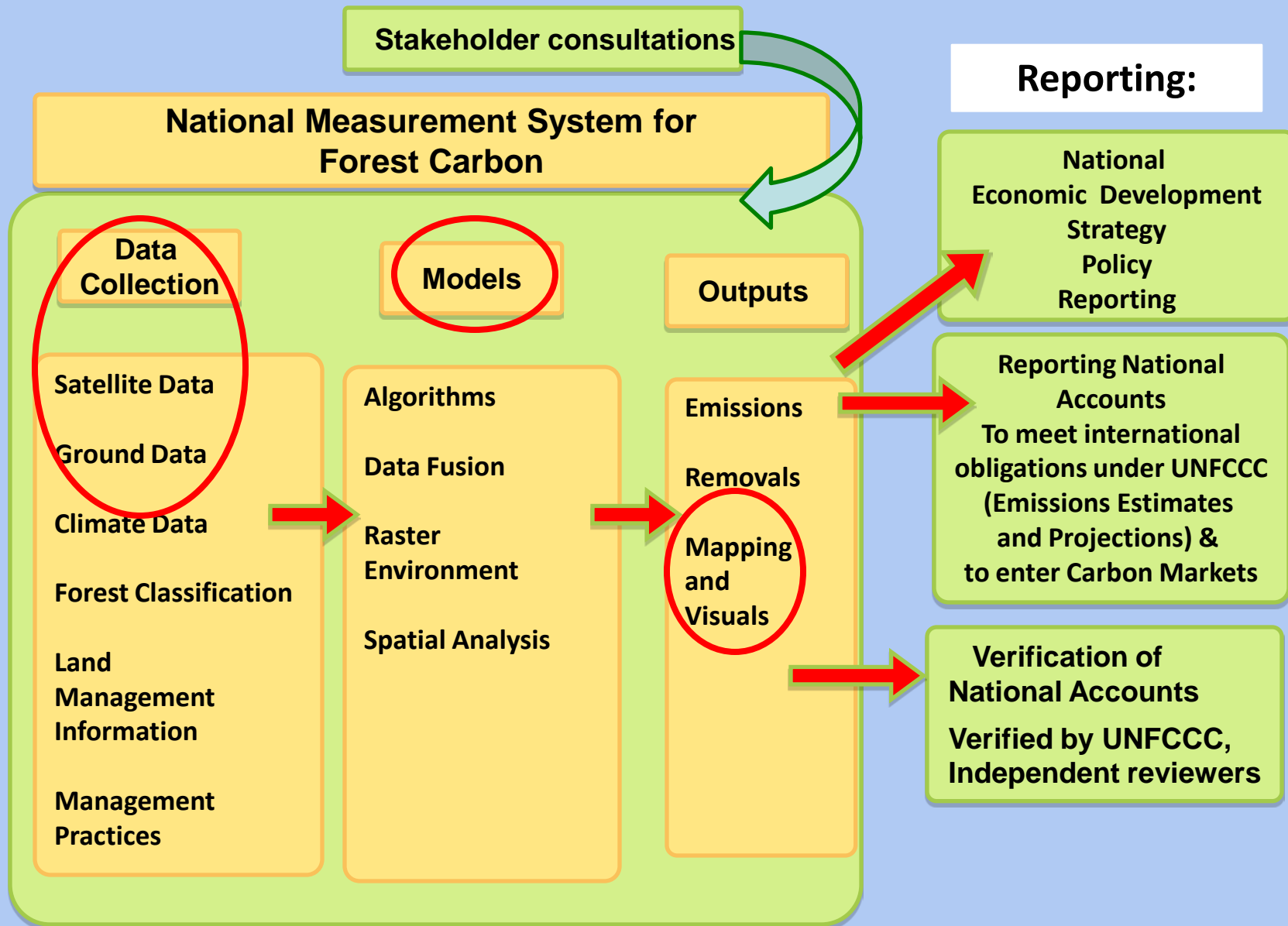
### **Discussions: Clinton Climate Initiative, FAO, Experts, FMT**

- **Explored approach to country MRV design: create a proposal, hold review workshop, share with stakeholders, revise into R-PP text**
- **Follow IPCC Methodology + input from GOFC-GOLD Sourcebook, experts.**
- **Evaluate MRV principles of UNFCCC, IPCC, and UN-REDD draft toolkit.**
- **Identify drivers of deforestation.**

## Example: MRV Early Lessons from Guyana: 2

- **The system technical core:**
  - Remote sensing of forest area change
  - Forest inventory data for carbon estimation
  - Geospatial (GIS) mapping of data
- **Develop methods using potential development plans to estimate potential future emissions**
- **Design MRV to address degradation, as well as deforestation**
- **Decision support tools: to guide policy makers through MRV system choices**
- **Strengthen institutional capacity**
- **Begin to address key institutional governance issues: participation, transparency, etc.**

# CCI Guyana Proposal: Transparent, Nationally Sustainable, And Internationally Acceptable MRV System





# Proposed MRV Gaps Assessment Paper

- **GOLF-GOLD consortium 2009 report reviewed general MRV status for 30 countries. FMT proposes to cooperate with 5-8 countries + global experts to summarize:**

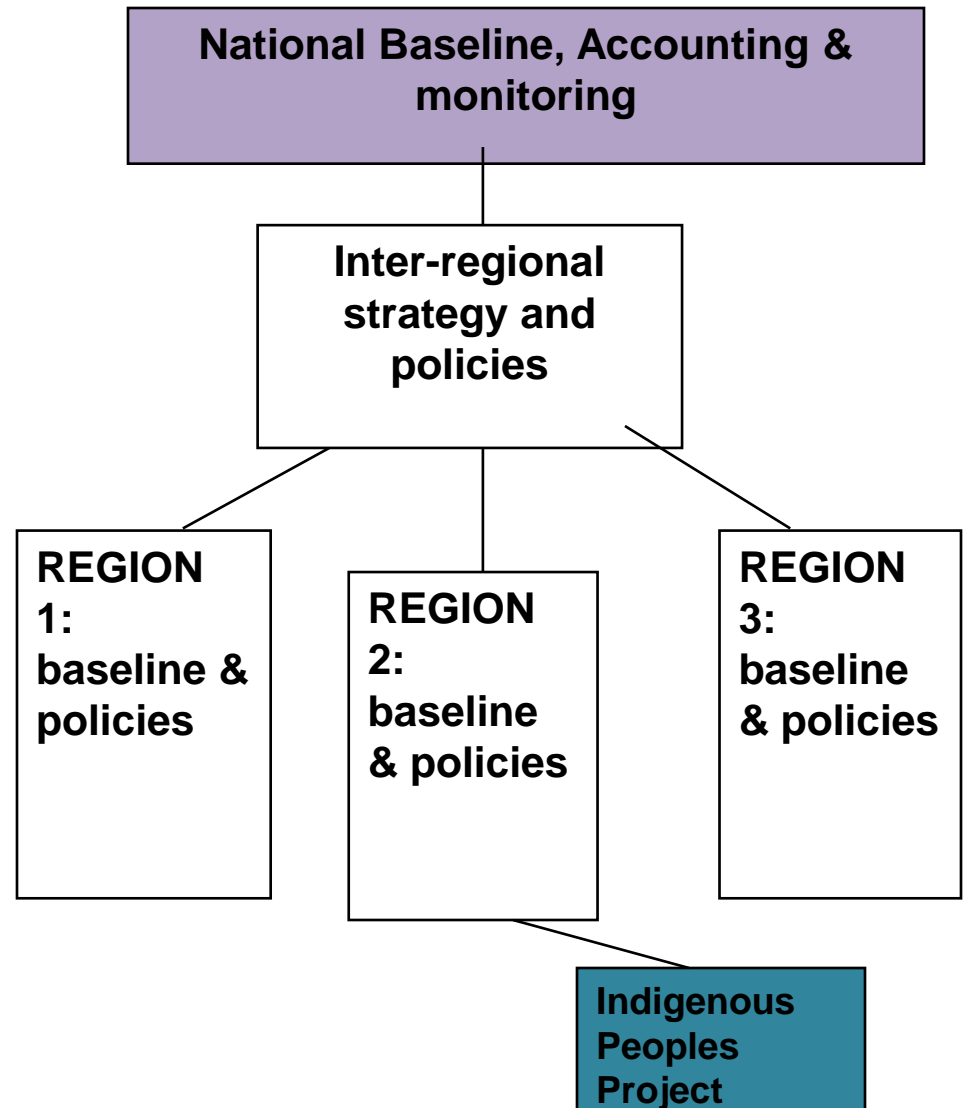


	PRE-TRANSITION FOREST	TRANSITION FOREST	POST-TRANSITION FOREST
<b>EXISTING CAPACITY</b>	Low for forest area	Some countries need capacity, generally some exists	Low for biomass inventories
<b>MAIN DEFORESTATION/ DEGRADATION DRIVERS</b>	Infrastructure, mining, slash and burn, agriculture <b>(e.g., Guyana)</b>	Agriculture, logging, fires, fuelwood <b>(e.g., Mexico)</b>	Agriculture, logging, fires, fuelwood, grazing <b>(e.g., Tanzania)</b>
<b>MRV IMPLICATIONS</b>	Hotspot monitoring around infrastructure; less frequent wall-to-wall monitoring	Frequent monitoring of deforestation and degradation	Degradation monitoring; dry forest monitoring in some countries

# Example: Issue Paper Proposal: Thinking Through Relationship of National REDD Accounting & MRV, But Subnational Implementation

## Conceive Issues Paper via Conference Calls re:

- How to resolve use of different methods, at different scales?
- E.g., subnational projects might use higher-resolution forest data and different methods, compared to national MRV methods.
- Potential approach: Design national accounting & MRV to handle subnational implementation, & link to any national registry.



# Summary and Next Steps

- **Country needs: What should FMT focus on?**
- **Work to respond to requests for near-term tech assistance to countries**
- **Assess demand for global guidance documents for key issues raised by countries**
- **Cooperate actively with other tech assistance providers to ensure efficiency and avoid duplication**
- **PC & country feedback is welcome!**

