



# Bäaistel

30 Years Promoting  
Sustainable Development

## CASE STUDIES BASELINE DATA COLLECTION EXERCISE

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Assignment n°1265254

Overview Report

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# ACRONYMS

<b>AF</b>	Additional Funding
<b>BSP</b>	Benefit Sharing Plan
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>CF</b>	Carbon Fund
<b>ER</b>	Emissions Reductions
<b>ERP</b>	Emission Reduction Program
<b>ERPA</b>	Emissions Reductions Payment Agreement
<b>ERPD</b>	Emissions Reduction Program Document
<b>ER-PIN</b>	Emissions Reduction Program Interest Note
<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>FMT</b>	Facility Management Team
<b>FREL</b>	Forest reference emission level
<b>FRL</b>	Forest reference level
<b>HCV</b>	High Conservation Value
<b>ha</b>	Hectare
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>IP</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>MbA</b>	Mitigation-based adaptation
<b>MINAM</b>	Peru's Ministry of Environment
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NFMS</b>	National forest monitoring system
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-timber forest products
<b>RF</b>	Readiness Fund
<b>R-PP</b>	Readiness Preparation Proposal
<b>SIS</b>	Safeguards information system

<b>SFM</b>	Sustainable forest resource management
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	(Metric) tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) assists developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and/or forest degradation (REDD+) through the mechanisms of the Readiness Fund and of the Carbon Fund. Forty-seven countries benefit or have benefitted from the Readiness Fund while 18 have been selected for the Carbon Fund.

This report presents the synthesis of the findings of five case studies resulting from a baseline data collection exercise that was undertaken in 2020 with the purpose of generating data on a diverse group of FCPF countries to feed into the development of a baseline for future evaluations and learning activities. For each of the five countries selected, namely Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, and Peru, data was collected pertaining to the OECD DAC Evaluation criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impacts, using a combination of primary (interviews, field visits<sup>1</sup>) and secondary (document review) information. The process was guided by the FCPF monitoring and evaluation (M&E framework), and informed the FCPF Result framework at the country level.

This exercise yielded several lessons related to data availability and evaluability:

- The various documents available related to the implementation of the FCPF work and the interviews conducted provide detailed information on the implementation of the Readiness Fund as well as on its evolution and the results achieved so far. They are also useful in documenting the Emission Reduction Programs development process and objectives.
- It is still too early in the process to document several indicators of the M&E framework. This includes indicators pertaining to the sustainability of capacity built, and in particular the capacity of countries to use, maintain and/or enhance the tools and mechanisms developed with support from the Readiness Fund as these are still being fine-tuned. Carbon Fund Emission Reduction Programs are still early in their implementation, therefore indicators on progress, outcomes and impacts of the Carbon Fund cannot yet be documented.
- Self-reporting mechanisms, while valuable sources of information, have led to inconsistencies in documenting several indicators, either from year to year within a country, or across countries. Some inconsistencies were also noted with definitions used to present financial information.
- Stakeholders do not always have clarity on which REDD+ activities were supported by the FCPF, which requires extra care when attributing some achievements to the FCPF.
- Documenting indicators pertaining to the influence of the FCPF has yielded uneven results. Influence on national processes could only be documented through series of examples,

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<sup>1</sup> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, only the Ghana visit was conducted in person by the international consultant. Other methods were used for the other countries. See report body and specific case studies for details.

while influence on private sector engagement was better documented. Limited evidence was found to document the influence of learning, evidence and knowledge products.

- Several preliminary targets for non-carbon benefits were documented, as well as approaches to monitor them. These should be monitored through the Safeguard Information Systems within Emission Reduction Programs which are not yet fully operational.
- In the medium-term, attribution of outcomes and impacts of readiness activities will become a challenge, as they contribute to the enabling environment.

Recommendations for future FCPF learning and M&E activities stem from these lessons (Detailed recommendations can be found on page 24-26):

- 1. Laying the groundwork for the thematic influence evaluation** before or at the onset of the evaluation by:
  - a. Identifying who, what and in what ways the Carbon Fund Emissions Reductions programs intend to influence;
  - b. Identifying the main learning, evidence and knowledge products from which to assess influence; and
  - c. Developing an analytical framework to identify influence pathways to be documented.
- 2. Conducting a review of the participating countries' readiness to assess CF ER programs non-carbon benefits**, with in-depth assessments of baselines, targets and methodologies, to prepare for the thematic non-carbon benefits evaluation.
- 3. Reconsidering the focus of the planned evaluations** to ensure the timing for these evaluations is conducive to documenting related indicators.
- 4. Considering revision to ER Monitoring Report template** to improve reporting on several indicators and enhance learning opportunities.

The progress of the case study countries against the FCPF Results Framework is reported in the following table.

## Application of the FCPF Results Framework at the national level in the five case study countries

RESULT	INDICATOR	Indonesia	Ghana	Peru	El Salvador	Côte d'Ivoire
<b>IMPACT 1: Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation</b>	I.1.A: Number of tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e emission reductions and removals through CF ER programs (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Target: 82 800 000 Actual: 0	Target: 10,000,000 Actual: 0	Target: 21 600 000 Actual: 0	Not applicable	Target: 22 000 000 Actual: 0
	I.1.B: Number of tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e emission reductions and removals through REDD+ interventions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Actual: 244,892,135 (Indonesia 2 <sup>nd</sup> BUR)	Actual: 2 400 000 (from FIP-piloting in HFZ)	Not available	Not applicable	Not available
	I.1.C: Total forest area re/afforested or restored through CF-supported interventions (ha)	Target: Not available Actual: 0	Target: Not available Actual: 0	Target: 18,550 (Reforestation) Actual: 0	Not applicable	Target: 234,000 (agroforestry, planting and regeneration) Actual: 0
<b>IMPACT 2: Sustained or enhanced biodiversity and livelihoods for forest-dependent men and women</b>	I.2.A: Number of people receiving monetary and/or non monetary benefits through CF programs	Target: Not available Actual: 0	Target: 140 742 farmers (in BSP) Actual: 0	Target: 380,000 rural inhabitants Actual: 0	Not applicable	Target: Not available Actual: 0
	I.2.B: Amount of protected or conserved areas included in CF programs, if relevant (ha)	Target: Not available Actual: 0	Target: Not available Actual: 0	Target: 763,284 Actual: 0	Not applicable	Target: 560,000 (PAs), 1,179,332 (classified forest) Actual: 0
<b>OVERARCHING OUTCOME: Improved governance and transparency for sustainable forest resource management within Participant Countries</b>	OV.1.A: Extent to which FCPF has influenced REDD+ Country Participants' national approaches to sustainable forest resource management (including among women, women's groups, IPs, CSOs, local communities)	Contribution to the accuracy and transparency of forestry-related data as an input to inform more effective approaches to SFM.	Good progress on policy process. Increased awareness & capacity of women, IPs, CSOs, PS and communities in REDD+.	The Forest Coverage Monitoring Module has contributed to the development of early warning systems used by stakeholders involved with SFM.	Policy framework for REDD+, enhanced CSO engagement with limits	Contribution to increase engagements and actions towards zero-deforestation agriculture and legally addressing tree tenure issues.
	OV.1.B: Number of FCPF-supported countries that have in place a National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS, and SIS	Achieved (in place) but more work is needed to improve all of these tools.	Partially Achieved. FREL and SIS to be updated is being updated.	Partially achieved. FREL to be updated and the SIS is being designed	Partially achieved. NFMS and SIS are not yet finalized.	Partially achieved. NFMS and SIS are not yet finalized.
<b>OUTCOME 1: The Readiness Fund supports the development of capacity within Participant Countries to deliver REDD+ and/or access REDD+ finance</b>	1.A: Number of R-Packages endorsed by PC	Endorsed on 27-09-2017	Endorsed on 28-09-2016	Endorsed on 20-03-2019	Endorsed on 09-10-2018	Endorsed on 09-09-2017
	1.B: Amount of finance mobilized to support the REDD+ Readiness process (disaggregated by public, private, grants, loans) (USD)	FCPF: 8,600,000 Non-FCPF: 301,242,603 (public grants/loans)	FCPF: 8,800,000 Non-FCPF: 35,645,000 (public grants/loans)	FCPF: 8,800,000 Non-FCPF: USD 270,340, 661 (public grants/loans)	FCPF: 6,300,000 Non-FCPF: 3,427,000 (public grants)	FCPF: 8,800,000 Non-FCPF: USD 35,622,712 (public grants)
	1.C: Amount of REDD+ ER payments secured by countries	USD 159.93 million (USD 56.15 million from	Actual: 0	Actual: 0	0	Actual: 0



	with endorsed R-Packages through non-FCPF ER schemes	Norway and USD 103.78 million from the GCF)				
<b>OUTCOME 2: The Carbon Fund incentivizes the development and delivery of REDD+ ER programs</b>	2.A: Number of tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e emission reductions and removals committed through signed ERPAs (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	22 000 000	10 000 000	Target: 6 400 000 ERPA negotiation dropped	N/A	10 000 000
	2.B: Amount of finance mobilized to support delivery of CF ER Programs (disaggregated by public, private, ERPs, grants, loans, equity) (USD)	Targets: <u>Government:</u> 69,518,306 <u>Private sector:</u> 20,258,132 <u>Dev. partners:</u> 3,528,590	Targets: <u>Government:</u> 53,660,000 <u>Private sector:</u> 121,360,000 <u>Dev. partners:</u> 11,720,000 <u>ER Payments:</u> 50,000,000	Targets: <u>Government:</u> 4,300,000 <u>Private sector:</u> 220,000,000 <u>Dev. partners:</u> 61,178,000 <u>ER Payments:</u> 32,000,000	N/A	Targets: <u>Government:</u> 19,045,455 <u>Private sector:</u> 60,000,000 <u>Dev. partners:</u> 82,194,400 <u>ER Payments:</u> 82,500,000
	2.C: Amount of REDD+ ER payments secured by CF countries through non-FCPF ER schemes	Same as indicator 1.C above	Same as indicator 1.C above	Same as indicator 1.C above	N/A	Same as indicator 1.C above
	2.D: % of monetary benefits from CF programs shared with beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs, local communities)	Target: 70% of performance allocation and 100% of reward allocation to community groups Actual: 0	Target: 69% for HIA stakeholders (58% to farmer groups, 39% to communities, and 3% to Trad. Authorities) Actual: 0	Target: Not available ERPA negotiation dropped	N/A	Target: women and young associations: 5%, NGOs: 6%, Local & traditional authorities: 10%, Cooperative: 12% Actual: 0
<b>OUTCOME 3: Participant countries strengthen delivery of programming aimed at sustaining or enhancing livelihoods of local communities and/or conserving biodiversity</b>	3.A: Extent to which FCPF processes support Participant Country efforts to sustain and enhance livelihoods within REDD+ intervention areas	The REDD+ strategy promotes practices to enhance livelihood. ERP includes explicit objectives related to income and food security (no baselines or targets yet).	The REDD+ strategy and ERP promote enhance livelihoods. Target over the ERPA duration for enhanced farmer productivity, diversification : 23,457 farmers per HIA landscape, in 6 HIAs.	The REDD+ strategy promotes practices to enhance livelihood. ERP includes explicit objectives related to the creation of off-farm employment (target 4000 person years)	REDD+ strategy promotes a more resilient coffee sector, more sustainable agricultural production, and private investments in restauration (no targets).	The REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of practices that promote enhance livelihood. ERP includes explicit objectives related to increase in income and of women in particular (no baselines or targets presented).
	3.B: Extent to which FCPF processes support Participant Country efforts to conserve biodiversity within REDD+ intervention areas	The REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of practices that preserve BD and ecosystems. ERP includes objectives related to populations /habitats of key species.	Large extent. REDD+ strategy and ERP landscape management approach target zones under BD threat, part of the Guinean Forest BD hotspot.	The REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of practices that preserve BD. ERP includes objectives related to improved habitat conservation and connectivity.	REDD+ strategy is primarily focused on restauration contributing to BD conservation (with emissions reduction considered a “co-benefit”)	The REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of practices that preserve BD and ecosystems. ERP includes objectives related to BD protection and enhancement.

<b>OUTCOME 4: Enhanced learning from FCPF on global implementation of REDD+</b>	4. A: Extent to which learning, evidence and knowledge products generated through the FCPF influences other REDD+ programs and practice	Early indications are that the large-scale jurisdictional approach promoted by the FCPF is now more appealing to other donors.	Large extent. Highly inclusive process. New actors joining ERP process and in other landscapes (including the GCF).	Influence through the National Strategy for Forest and Climate Change and through the Forest monitoring module	Tools and knowledge products used by many stakeholders and projects.	Significant so far, providing a working basis for the preparation of the cocoa and forest initiative agreements and contributed to changes in forestry law.
	4.B: Participant Countries' assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes	Score: 4 out of 5 (FCPF Annual Report methodology applied)	Score: 4.75 out of 5	Score: 4.75 out of 5	Score: 4.75 out of 5	Score: 5 out of 5

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Overview of the FCPF

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) was launched in June 2008 in response to a request for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assist developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and/or forest degradation (REDD+) by building their capacity and developing a methodological and policy framework that provides incentives for the implementation of REDD+ programs.

Forty-seven tropical and subtropical forest countries have been selected to join the FCPF - 18 in Africa, 18 in Latin America, and 11 in the Asia-Pacific region. The Facility assists these countries in developing the systems and policies for REDD+ and provides a smaller number of these countries with performance-based payments for emission reductions. The essence of the work of the FCPF is to demonstrate how REDD+ can be applied at the country level. It is positioned as a large pilot activity aiming to lay the groundwork for future REDD+ activity and, as such, learning and knowledge sharing are incorporated through various mechanisms into FCPF operations.

The objectives of the FCPF, as stated in its Charter, are:

- To assist eligible REDD+ Countries' efforts to achieve Emission Reductions (ER) from deforestation and/or forest degradation by providing them with financial and technical assistance in building their capacity to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+;
- To pilot a performance-based payment system for ER generated from REDD+ activities, with a view to ensuring equitable sharing and promoting future large-scale positive incentives for REDD+;
- Within the approach to REDD+, to test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity; and
- To disseminate broadly the knowledge gained in the development of the Facility and implementation of Readiness Plans (now known as Readiness Preparation Proposals or R-PP) and Emission Reduction Programs (ERP).

The intended outputs, outcomes and impacts of the FCPF, as per its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework's results chain (2019), are presented in Figure 1 below.

Two financial mechanisms are being implemented in support of these objectives, namely:

- **The Readiness Fund (RF)**, which provides technical assistance and capacity building to 47 countries to build a framework for future REDD+ investments, when not already funded by another donor, the building blocks of which include:
  - developing national REDD+ strategies as catalysts, helping countries analyze and reform wider forestry, land-tenure, and sustainable development policies;
  - developing national Forest reference emission levels (FREL) to provide a baseline against which ERs can be measured, and subsequent results-based

- payments can be made;
  - setting up robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems (NFMSs);
  - developing a safeguards information system (SIS) for providing publicly available information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected in REDD+ Readiness and implementation activities; and,
  - undertaking a Readiness Assessment through a self-examination by REDD+ country stakeholders to take stock of the activities implemented during the REDD+ readiness preparation phase and assess progress on REDD+ readiness. The results of the Readiness Assessment are compiled in an R-Package, which documents the country's progress, captures lessons learned, assesses remaining gaps, and identifies activities for the way forward to transitioning to the implementation of performance-based activities.
- **The Carbon Fund (CF)**, which provides performance-based payments to countries that achieve measurable and verifiable emissions reductions. The FCPF participant countries that have made significant progress in their REDD+ readiness endeavors may be selected to participate in the Carbon Fund. To date, 18 countries were selected into the Carbon Fund and have Emissions Reduction Programs (ERP) selected into the portfolio and 12 have signed Emissions Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) with the World Bank.

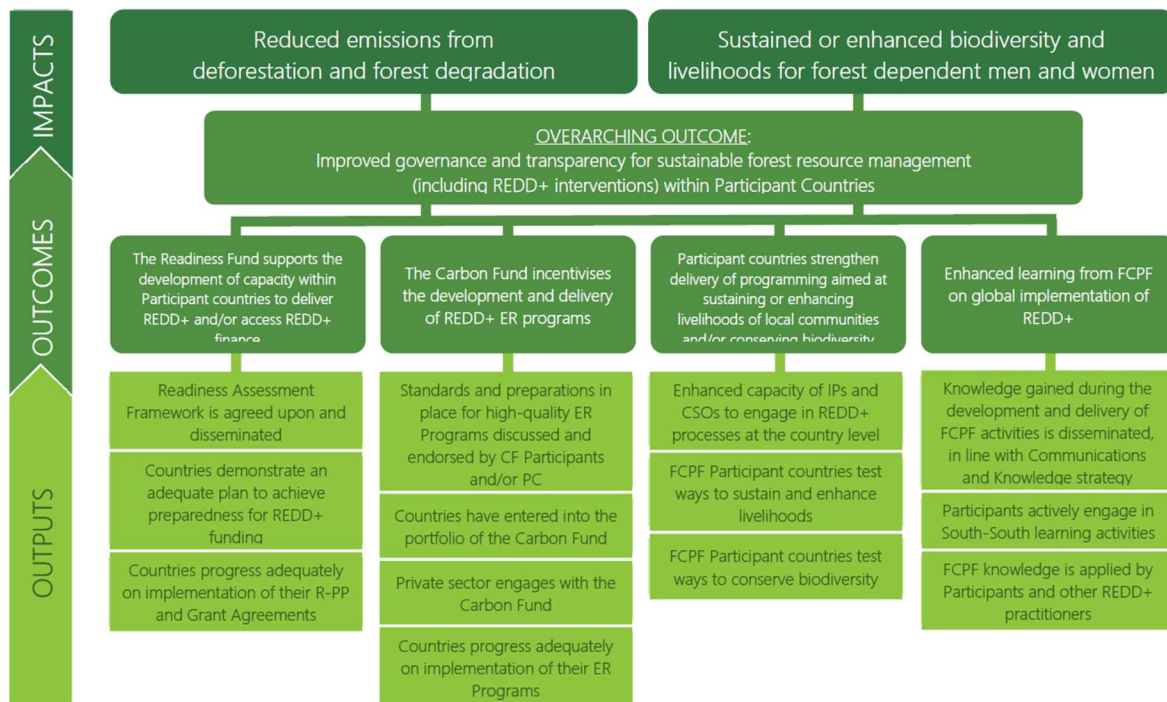


Figure 1. FCPF 2019 Results Chain

## 1.2. Objective of the Assignment

This assignment is a learning activity of the FCPF, focusing on its operations from inception in June 2008 to the present, and aimed at generating data on a diverse group of FCPF countries to feed into the development of a baseline for future evaluations and learning activities. Through the preparation of five stand-alone case studies on the experience of participating countries with the FCPF to date, the terms of reference for this data collection exercise indicated the need for the work to:

- serve as a first measure/baseline for case studies as one of the inputs to feed into the evaluations of the RF and the CF;
- collect baseline data on case studies that will feed into the future influence evaluation and the evaluation of non-carbon benefits of FCPF support;
- collect quantitative and qualitative data to document all relevant indicators from the revised 2019 M&E Results Framework; and to,
- focus on the qualitative questions formulated for the second FCPF evaluation.

Furthermore, initial discussions with the Facility Management Team (FMT) drew attention to the need to:

- document the continued relevance of the FCPF at the national level after several years of implementation; and to,
- collect data on expected as well as unexpected results achieved so far.

Based on the consideration of all these elements, ten main assessment questions were identified and validated with the FMT as a structuring axis for this exercise. They are presented in Box 1 below.

### Box 1. Assessment Questions Clustered under the OECD DAC Evaluation Criteria

#### Relevance and coherence

1. What is the continued relevance of the FCPF within the context of the REDD+ development at the national level?
2. How coherent is the FCPF with other interventions at the national level?

#### Effectiveness

3. To what extent and in what ways has the FCPF supported countries in preparing to undertake REDD+?
4. To what extent and in what ways does the Carbon Fund incentivize the development and the delivery of REDD+ ER program?
5. What is FCPF's influence on the overall national sustainable forest resource management processes?
6. To what extent and in what ways does the FCPF contribute to generating non-carbon benefits at the national level in a gender and socially sensitive manner?
7. To what extent and in what ways has the FCPF promoted the inclusive sharing and use of knowledge among stakeholders at local, national, regional and global levels?

#### FCPF efficiency, sustainability and impacts

8. To what extent has the FCPF been efficient at achieving desired results?
9. To what extent are the results of the FCPF sustainable?
10. What are the impacts of FCPF work so far (intended and unintended)?

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This data collection exercise was launched in January 2020, and was supposed to come to an end in June 2020. As such, data in the case studies was gathered up to December 2019, unless otherwise specified. The COVID-19 pandemic delayed the process, and preliminary versions of all the reports could not be submitted until October 2020. The process for this assignment was guided by international evaluation standards and best practices, and relied on a combination of methods to generate solid evidence that is grounded in the local context. It was conducted in three phases:

### 2.1. Inception phase

The Inception phase involved a preliminary document and portfolio review that mapped, among other things, the level of advancement of FCPF countries in the process and their key characteristics. Based on the assessment questions (Box 1), a detailed assessment matrix incorporating the FCPF M&E framework indicators and additional evaluation indicators was developed. It specified data collection methods and sources. A table of contents for the case studies and draft interview protocols was also developed and presented in an Inception Report.

A sampling process considering the following criteria led to the identification of the five case study countries (**Box 2**).

#### Box 2. Sampling criteria for selecting case studies

- Primary criteria:
  - Primary criteria 1: Level of advancement (Countries without at least a midterm report to this date are excluded)
  - Primary criteria 2: Reporting (Countries with known insufficient reporting for the purpose of this assignment, as per FMT feedback and preliminary review of reporting are excluded)
  - Primary criteria 3: Safety (Countries less safe for field visits are excluded (Safe [US State Dept 1–2], Unsafe [US State Dept 3–4]))
- Secondary criteria:
  - Secondary criteria 1: Delivery partner (Balance of delivery partner: at least one country which had UN or IDB as delivery partner at Readiness stage, which is now in Carbon Fund and/or ERPA with the WB as delivery partner)
  - Secondary criteria 2: High forest/Low deforestation country (Include at least one such country)
  - Secondary criteria 3: Level of advancement (Balance of countries at different stages of implementation (Advanced Readiness [1]; Carbon Fund [3]; or ERPA [1])).
  - Secondary criteria 4: Geography (Balance of countries across regions: Africa [2], Asia-Pacific [1], LAC [2]).
- Special case selection by FMT: Inclusion: Republic of Congo

A shortlist of seven countries based on these criteria was narrowed to the final list of five, based on the immediate feasibility of conducting the case studies. The selected countries were:

- Côte d'Ivoire
- El Salvador
- Ghana
- Indonesia
- Peru

## 2.2. Data collection phase

Data collection involved first an in-depth review of available documentation to identify information that feeds into the different indicators, focusing on country-level information. Preliminary case studies were prepared on this basis.

Field work was then undertaken to complete data collection and enable the consultancy team to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the FCPF with regards to the country/local situation and context, the limits to the Readiness process, and Carbon Fund operations and progress. Unfortunately, when the COVID-19 pandemic broke out, only one field visit had been undertaken, forcing the team to adjust its plans. With the support of national consultants, all field visits were eventually completed, although some were delayed by a few months.

Field visits included interviews in the capital and at the decentralized level with a representative set of the stakeholders associated with and/or impacted by the REDD+ process in the country. Semi-directed individual or group interviews were undertaken, and the information was triangulated and used to feed into the analysis for each of the evaluation questions.

## 2.3. Data analysis and reporting phase

Following a careful data triangulation process, case study reports were developed following the agreed-upon table of contents. These were initially reviewed by the FMT for comments, and then shared with the country's REDD+ focal points for comments. A final version of the case studies was then developed.

This overview report was developed with the dual purpose of summarizing and comparing key findings, and identifying lessons for future evaluations.

## 3. MAIN FINDINGS AND LESSONS FROM THE CASE STUDIES

### 3.1. Main findings on the assessment questions

#### 3.1.1. Relevance and coherence

**Assessment question 1.** What is the continued relevance of the FCPF within the context of the REDD+ development at the national level?

The five case studies conducted revealed that the FCPF is perceived to be very relevant in the context of REDD+, as countries hope to develop and implement REDD+ programs. The FCPF is perceived not only to provide credibility to the REDD+ process, but also as a way for countries to ensure their participation in an ERP, to obtain further insight for developing REDD+ programming and to help develop important REDD+ management processes that comply with FCPF's high standards in view of the global interest for carbon credits. While very structured and defined, the FCPF approach could be adapted to different country context. As an example, El Salvador brought a different approach to the table, Adaptation-based Mitigation, (AbM) which promoted adaptation measures such as agroforestry and land restoration as drivers for REDD+ activities. Doing so was initially challenging, but eventually successful. In the case of Peru, findings suggest the program should better take into account the extensive and ongoing need to strengthen management capacity of regional or field partners. Overall, FCPF support has raised expectations from REDD+ in all countries, raising the profile of REDD+, but also adding expectations for carbon and non-carbon benefits from communities.

All of the countries analyzed have received additional funding (AF) following their mid-term report, which helped the FCPF remain relevant and adapt to each country's needs. In some countries (Peru, El Salvador), AF has helped push the process forward, through testing and implementing some of the tools and policies developed. In Ghana, it supported the development of the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (GCFRP) into the Carbon Fund, while in Indonesia, AF was focused on the design of two large-scale jurisdictional ERPs<sup>2</sup>. All countries look forward to continued support, in order to further capacity strengthening for broader REDD+ implementation, particularly in terms of decentralised capacity development, still lacking in most countries.

FCPF support has adapted to remain relevant to each country's needs and context (including other interventions as described below). In Ghana for instance, FCPF support was considered crucial for capacity development and mobilizing investments. The Peru case study reveals, however, that the length of the process is a challenge in view of the rapidity of forest destruction. In Indonesia and El

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<sup>2</sup> One funded by the Carbon Fund while the other is funded by the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes



Salvador, challenges remain to ensure that issues brought by Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are fully addressed, including making sure that REDD+ needs do not interfere with their use of land to meet their basic, immediate needs or that it appropriately incorporates traditional practices. In El Salvador, further efforts are needed to consolidate IPs' trust into the process.

**Assessment question 2.** How coherent is the FCPF with other interventions at the national level?

The capacity to coordinate with other initiatives and adjust its activities to leverage what is being done by other actors in the country is one of the strengths of the FCPF. The five case studies confirm that FCPF support has been effectively tailored to adapt to the situation in each country. The country context is very variable: in some countries, like Indonesia, there were already multiple international financial and technical partners with sizable support involved at the national level in REDD+ prior to FCPF engagement, while in others, like El Salvador, FCPF was the first international partner, and still remains the most significant. Multiplication of financial and technical actors enhances the need for effective coordination and communication. There are multiple examples of efforts undertaken to ensure that diverse forms of support are complementary with what is required moving forward:

- In Ghana: the Emissions Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) is building on and, to a great extent, replicating, the piloted Forest Investment Program (FIP) approach;
- In Peru: a report was prepared analyzing how interventions complement each other, and a work group was established with representatives from each initiative to support coordination and synergies;
- In Indonesia: the R-PP was specifically designed to cover activities not already covered by other international financial and technical partners, and focused more on a decentralised approach to REDD+ readiness and implementation in the East Kalimantan region;
- In El Salvador: cooperation agreement was signed between the two most relevant ministries (agriculture and environment) to share responsibilities regarding REDD+.

As alluded to above, some elements can hinder coordination efforts, leaving room for improvement. A significant example of this is when multiple ministries or institutions are responsible for different aspects of REDD+. Duplication was identified in Ghana due to different institutions being responsible for FCPF and for FIP. Concerns were also expressed about coordination efforts not getting to the local/activity level, which can also lead to duplication. This is reinforced, in some countries such as in Indonesia and Peru, by the high number of activities, which generate confusion and make it difficult for stakeholders (especially non-government stakeholders like the private sector) to keep track of progress on the REDD+ agenda on the ground. Stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire expressed the view that insufficient coordination could be preventing effective learning and replication of successful ideas and models within the country.

### 3.1.2. Effectiveness

**Assessment question 3.** To what extent and in what ways has the FCPF supported countries in preparing to undertake REDD+?

#### Financial resources

The FCPF Readiness grants contributed to differing degrees to the overall financial resources available to support progress towards REDD+ readiness for each of the five countries covered by this assessment. As illustrated in Table 1 below, although it is equivalent in nominal terms, the relative importance of the FCPF contribution varies greatly from one context to the other in light of both the scale of the challenges faced by the countries and/or the external support provided from other sources on the REDD+ agenda. For instance, the FCPF contribution represented a fraction (3%) of the (non-FCPF) overall available financial flows received in support of development and delivery of the national REDD+ readiness process<sup>3</sup> in Indonesia and Peru, which are among the most forested countries in the world, about 20% in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, and as much as 65% in El Salvador. That being said, in the 4 countries where the FCPF was an early supporter of the REDD+ agenda, the country's involvement with the FCPF was generally perceived to be a strong signal of national commitment and paved the way for investments by other key international partners.

**Table 1. FCPF and non-FCPF resources available to case study countries under the R-PP process**

	Indonesia	Ghana	Peru	El Salvador	Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Total FCPF grant allocated</b>	8,594,000	8,586,000	8,800,000	6,300,000	8,800,000
<b>Disbursement rate (as of June 2020)</b>	83%	100%	65%	88%	76%
<b>Total amount of non-FCPF finance mobilized to support the REDD+ Readiness process</b>	301,242,603	35,645,000	270,340,661	3,427,000	35,622,712
<b>FCPF financing relative to total amount received under R-PP process</b>	3%	19%	3%	65%	20%

Sources: FCPF Annual Report 2020 and Participants Progress Reports

## Results Achieved

FCPF grants have made important contributions to advancing the REDD+ Readiness process in the five countries studied. The grants have supported the development of the REDD+ implementation framework, and helped build capacity at the national and/or subnational levels to implement REDD+ activities. Table 2 below summarizes the progress made by each of the five countries under their respective R-PPs.

The REDD+ strategies developed in the five countries (at least partially through FCPF supports) provided a solid basis for the development of national or sub-national REDD+ programs including ERPs. The forest reference emission levels have also been established and submitted to the UNFCCC by all five countries. However, continuous efforts are required to update these references and address methodological issues. In addition, Indonesia, Ghana and Peru have essentially completed the design and implementation of their National forest monitoring system (NFMS) while El Salvador and Côte d'Ivoire are making progress. Some of the challenges still remaining to be addressed concern the finalisation and the operationalisation of a number of specific, yet crucial systems related to REDD+ implementation, including the safeguards information systems, benefit sharing mechanisms, feedback and grievance redress mechanisms, etc.

<sup>3</sup> These figures were self-reported by the countries in the Participant Progress Reports.

Table 2. Case study countries self reported progress achieved by R-PP components

Component	Sub-Component	Indonesia (as of June 2019)	Ghana <sup>4</sup> (as in completion report)	Peru (as of June 2020)	El Salvador (as of June 2019)	Côte d'Ivoire (as of June 2019)	
1. Readiness organization and consultation	1.a National REDD+ Management Arrangement	Complete	Significant progress	Further development required	Significant progress	Significant progress	
	1.b Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	Complete	Significant progress	Further development required	Further development required	Significant progress	
2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation	2.a Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Complete	Further development required	Further development required	Significant progress	Significant progress	
	2.b REDD+ strategic options	Complete	Further development required	Further development required	Significant progress	Significant progress	
	2.c Implementation framework	Further development required	Further development required	No or very little progress	Significant progress	Further development required	
	2.d Social and environmental impacts	Complete	Further development required	Further development required	No or very little progress	Further development required	
3. Reference level		Further development required	Significant progress	Further development required	Further development required	Significant progress	
4. Forest and safeguards monitoring system	4.a National forest monitoring system	Complete	Significant progress	Further development required	Further development required	Further development required	
	4.b Information system for benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards	Complete	Significant progress	Further development required	Further development required	Further development required	
<b>Complete</b>		<b>Significant progress</b>		<b>Partially Achieved</b>		<b>Further development required</b>	<b>No or very little progress</b>

Sources: Participants Progress/Completion reports

### Key factors affecting progress

The commitment of national and local government agencies, as well as the support from various development partners, academics, and NGOs, has been essential to the progress achieved in terms of REDD+ readiness under the FCPF process in the five countries reviewed. Participatory multi-stakeholder engagement throughout the REDD+ readiness process comes out as critically important in each case. REDD+ is a cross-cutting subject that requires multi-stakeholder participation and depends on the creation of new types of collaboration among institutions, agencies, and other stakeholders. The remaining challenges with readiness completion noted

<sup>4</sup> No ratings provided in the completion report. Ratings have been interpreted based on the narrative description regarding the stage of advancement provided for each component.

above point to the critical yet challenging nature of this process. Technical coordination among ministries has also been difficult. It is, however, important to involve all relevant offices within each sector, according to how much influence they have on forest and land use policies, to adequately address the drivers of deforestation. The level of effort and time required to support the complex coordination process among institutions and agencies both at national and sub-national levels have been important and continuous efforts are still required at this level as well. In light of the five case studies, it would be an understatement to say that the multi-stakeholder nexus both within government, and across societal actors, is the most challenging aspect of the REDD+ process. Nevertheless, is critical to the continued success of the process, and the sustainability of its results.

**Assessment question 4.** To what extent and in what ways does the Carbon Fund incentivize the development and the delivery of REDD+ER program?

### Progress through the Carbon Fund

Among the five countries selected for the case study exercise four have entered the CF to date. Three countries, Indonesia, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire have recently signed ERPAs, while Peru has eventually dropped out from the CF in late 2020.

In the case of Indonesia and Ghana, emission reductions and removals committed through the ERPAs coincided with the expected emission reductions and removals presented in the ERPD, while for Côte d'Ivoire, the expected amount in the ERPD had overestimated the actual ERPA commitment by 40%.

**Table 3. Emission reductions and removals originally expected (ERPD) and committed (ERPA) in tCO<sub>2e</sub>**

	Expected (as projected in ERPD)	Committed (through signed ERPAs)
<b>Indonesia</b>	22,000,000	22,000,000
<b>Ghana</b>	10,000,000	10,000,000
<b>Peru</b>	6,400,000	Dropped out of the CF in 2020
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	16,500,000	10,000,000
<b>Total</b>	54,900,000	42,000,000

**Sources:** Case study countries' ERPDs and ERPAs

Progress made by the countries on the actual implementation of their ERPs is minimal in Ghana, which was at the inception stage during the case study exercise (focussing so far on preliminary assessments and setting up decentralised governance), and has yet to materialize in Indonesia and Côte d'Ivoire, which had their ERPAs signed over the course of the assessment. It is therefore premature to track finance secured for the development ERPs. However, countries reported the level of support expected to be mobilized for the implementation of their initial ERPs in their ERPD, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Amount of finance originally expected to be mobilized to support the development of Emission Reduction Programs in USD

Sources of financing	Indonesia	Ghana	Peru (dropped out of the CF in 2020)	Côte d'Ivoire
National and local governments	69,518,306	53,660,000	4,300,000	19,045,455
Private sector	20,258,132	121,360,000	219,522,000	60,000,000
Development partners	3,528,590	11,720,000	61,178,000	82,194,400
Emission reduction payment	110,000,000	50,000,000	32,000,000	82,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,305,028</b>	<b>236,780,000</b>	<b>317,700,000</b>	<b>243,739,855</b>

Sources: Case study countries' ERPDs

### Key factors affecting progress

The jurisdictional/landscape approach taken in all case study countries implies the development and implementation of subnational REDD+ frameworks (including an additional set of policy changes), which takes time and requires a lot of capacity development and additional efforts in terms of coordination among various types of stakeholders and various entities. Continuous training and capacity building for stakeholders including within local government (where there is a high turnover of human resources), local communities and their leadership, and the private sectors have been and continue to be necessary in order to guarantee further progress.

Land use regulation and policy development to ensure the clarity of tenurial rights and access, and provision for their adequate incentivization and enforcement remains uncertain in Ghana, Indonesia, and Peru and could compromise progress if not adequately addressed.

**Assessment question 5.** What is FCPF influence on the overall national sustainable forest resource management processes?

### Influence on sustainable forest resources management practices

The assessment highlighted a number of examples from different countries regarding the influence of the FCPF on national sustainable forest resource management approaches and strategies. In Côte d'Ivoire, the support provided by the FCPF enabled a study on the drivers of deforestation, which then had a knock-on effect on the promotion of the zero-deforestation agriculture concept, which has now been embraced as part of the national agriculture strategy. The adoption of the agroforestry "Cocoa Forest" approach to increase production while protecting the soil and limiting deforestation (Climate Smart Cocoa) is a major shift in the management of forests and is a direct result of the discussions emerging from the REDD+ strategy. In El Salvador, participation in the FCPF has enabled the MbA approach to become embedded in the national environmental policy framework, bridging the policy gap between vulnerability to climate change, mitigation, and restoration.

More concrete influence on practices could be expected as the implementation of ERPs progresses.

### **Box 3 Influence of Peru's Forest Coverage Monitoring Module on forest resources management practices**

Concrete influence on practices is also emerging. In Peru, the Forest Coverage Monitoring Module put in place through the FCPF provides crucial and up-to-date information for sustainable resource management, especially through early warning systems. The development of national capacities for forest and land-use change monitoring in Peru has progressed significantly over the last ten years, leading to the current capacity to provide precise periodic reports generating evidence regarding the effect of the adoption of preventive and corrective measures.

This evidence is now being used in the development of the conditional direct transfer mechanism (as an instrument developed for the protection of indigenous community forests) and in the interventions of forestry and environmental authorities and entities such as prosecutors and environmental courts.

### **Enhanced Capacity of Women, IPs and CSOs to Engage in REDD+ Processes**

In the five case study countries, increases in national stakeholder awareness of, and capacity to engage in, the REDD+ process can be at least partially attributed to FCPF interventions and, in particular, to the consultative processes put in place at the national level and the trainings provided during the readiness stage. The consultation processes developed in the context of the FCPF have been important in terms of empowering indigenous organizations in El Salvador, Indonesia and Peru and traditional authorities in Ghana to take part in REDD+ discussions. However, continuous efforts are required in every country to continue to grow the capacity of IPs to understand, engage with, and impact REDD+ processes.

### **Box 4 Influence of indigenous organizations in El Salvador on the FCPF process**

In El Salvador, building national support for REDD+ was one of the key challenges encountered. The project faced strong resistance from environmental groups, and in particular IPs, as there was a perception that what remained of natural forests would be replaced by plantations. Letters signed by a dozen civil society organization were submitted to the World Bank and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador in 2012 and 2016, questioning the transparency of the process, the MbA approach, and REDD+ itself.

The letters requested a strengthening of consultation processes, engagement mechanisms and capacity, especially with regards to IPs. Corrections were made by the government, and the enhancement of participation mechanisms contributed to increased support for the REDD+ process.

Efforts were made to involve women in the consultation process and capacity-building activities, and ERPs seek in a general manner to take a gender-sensitive approach recognizing that forest management and land tenure processes tend to be male-dominated and/or led. However, impacts on their capacity to engage meaningfully and sustainably in the process have yet to materialize, and greater efforts are therefore required to bring about transformative change at this level as REDD+ moves to the implementation stage in the assessment countries.

One critical test of successful social inclusion will be how the ERPs carbon fund benefits will be shared, and mechanisms put in place to encourage and protect a fair gender- and socially-sensitive distribution of non-carbon benefits.

## Influence of different stakeholders' groups on FCPF

The perception regarding the relative influence of different stakeholders' groups on the FCPF differs across the case study countries and their respective contexts. National CSOs and international NGOs are considered particularly influential in Indonesia, where they have been actively involved in processes related to various technical approaches such as MRV, safeguards, and consultation protocols, and in Peru, where CSO technical data sharing improved the accuracy of forest monitoring and permitted enhanced oversight of deforestation drivers.

In Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, large chocolate companies, pushed by the market's appetite for environmentally friendly cocoa and needing to promote and support sustainable production, are considered to have been very influential on the design of the ERPs. In contrast the private sector has shown very little interest and involvement in Indonesia and Peru so far.

### Box 5. Influence of FCPF on the private sector engagement in Ghana

In Ghana, thus far, the private sector has been very successfully engaged in the ERP, with all private sector actors in the cocoa industry now on board.

The private sector is already adopting self-imposed standards, such as the climate-smart cocoa industry standards, and promoting the sourcing of climate-smart cocoa beans, providing an opportunity for collaboration with other actors at the country and landscape level.

In El Salvador and Peru, IPs have been considered particularly influential. Initial R-PPs in these countries were significantly revised to include recommendations provided by representatives of IPs and to strengthen and institutionalize meaningful dialogue with IPs and the participation of IPs in the readiness process.

## CF programs influence on private sector engagement with low/zero deforestation and REDD+ processes

Although, at this stage it is premature to assess the influence of the CF on private sector engagement with low/zero deforestation and REDD+ processes, relevant observations can be made based on the case study exercise.

In Ghana and, in a comparable way, in Côte d'Ivoire, the private sector has been successfully involved in the development of the countries first ERPs. In both countries, private sector actors in the cocoa industry are expected to be substantially engaged in the delivery of the programs. An important factor affecting this engagement is private sector eagerness, which relates to the global market context where the demand for sustainably produced cocoa is on the rise. In these countries, the CF programs are providing appealing opportunities to further private sector engagement with low/zero deforestation and REDD+ processes.

In contrast, in Indonesia and Peru private sector enthusiasm and engagement appear more uncertain. So far, the lack of incentives for implementing more sustainable management practices, coupled with the lack of certainty around the possible benefits for private sector actors engaged in REDD+, has made the private sector less interested in getting involved in these countries. In Peru, unlike in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, stakeholders indicated that part of the challenge in engaging the

productive private sector is in ensuring that the concerns expressed by society regarding forest conservation and the importance of reducing emissions from deforestation or forest degradation translate into consumer preferences, and therefore incentivize the private sector to move towards more responsible production. International value chain momentum beyond the FCPF target countries is therefore a critical driver of change to be taken into account for FCPF, CF, and REDD+ success more generally long term.

Table 6 shows some of the expected partnerships with private sector entities in the context of the ERPs as presented in the ERPD. The formalization of these partnerships is expected to be tracked through the countries' ER Monitoring reports.

**Table 5. Expected partnerships between Emissions Reduction Programs and private sector entities.**

Private sector entities mentioned in ERPD		Expected contribution
<b>Indonesia</b>	Not specified	Expected funding of the CF program – USD 20,258,132
<b>Ghana</b>	Touton Mondelez Olam Armajaro/Ecom	Commitment to leveraging of resources and creation of synergies for optimizing achievement of results. Expected funding of the CF program – USD 121,360,000
<b>Peru</b>	Refinca Small and medium producers	Refinca planned investment in reforestation of USD 32,000,000 and USD 21,000,000 by small and medium producers
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Private sector members of the World Cocoa Foundation including Barry Callebaut, Blommer Chocolate Company, Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate, Cémoi, ECOM Group, Ferrero, The Hershey Company, Mars Wrigley Confectionery, Mondelēz International, Nestlé, Olam Cocoa, SIAT, and Touton	Private investments in the implementation of the commitments of the Cocoa & Forestry Initiative Funding of the CF program – USD 60,000,000

**Sources:** Case study countries' ERPDs

### Participant country's assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes

In all five countries, the FCPF was considered instrumental to the development of the country's national systems and processes for REDD+. The FCPF has contributed to the readiness of institutions and stakeholders in a dynamic, participatory, and collaborative manner. The FCPF has also become an influential communication instrument, helping debate and unite various opinions, ideas, and suggestions for low-emission development and on issues related to forest monitoring in particular. The development of the ERPs is also considered key in producing momentum on REDD+ implementation in the five countries, in spite of the long and complex nature of the process. Their implementation is expected to provide the added incentives and practical knowledge necessary to finalize the national system, as countries have no or limited capacity and experience to date with ER payment schemes, let alone decentralized REDD+ implementation.



**Assessment question 6.** To what extent and in what ways does the FCPF contribute to generating non-carbon benefits at the national level in a gender and socially sensitive manner?

Actions and investments to reduce deforestation and degradation in the context of the national REDD+ strategies prepared during the readiness phase and the ERPs are expected to result in important benefits beyond emission reductions in the five countries.

In each of the countries reviewed, the FCPF processes supported efforts to integrate explicit consideration for the promotion of approaches and the planning of activities to sustain and enhance livelihoods and to conserve biodiversity within REDD+ intervention areas. However, to date, perhaps with the exception of Ghana and its work through the CREMAs in the High Forest Zone through the World Bank funded FIP pilot, the proposed approaches and activities have not been thoroughly tested in the field and few or no direct benefits have been reported yet. Nevertheless, the case study exercise still allowed the documentation of approaches and a number of “targets” with regards to the contribution to generating non-carbon benefits as expressed in the national REDD+ strategies and the ERPDs.

### Improved Livelihoods

The five case study countries’ national REDD+ strategies promote approaches or activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods. For example, the Indonesia REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of Sustainable Landscape Management approaches by encouraging the development of sustainable local economies based on alternative livelihoods, expanded job opportunities, and the management of forests by local communities. Similarly, Ghana’s REDD+ strategy outlines five commodity-based emission reduction programs designed to reduce carbon emissions while enhancing rural economies through alternative and additional livelihood schemes, particularly for farmers. One of the objectives of the Côte d’Ivoire national REDD+ strategy, and more specifically the strategic option related to zero-deforestation agriculture, is to improve the livelihoods of men and women producers and their communities in an equitable manner. To achieve this, a number of measures are planned, such as: the improvement of agricultural techniques through the promotion of agroforestry to ensure the diversification of sources of income; support to men and women small farmers through facilitating access to agricultural advisory services; improving accessibility to selected plant materials and fertilizers, increasing financial resources for farmers; and improvement of water management for food crops.

The four ERPs that came out of these strategies in the case study countries so far, have built in explicit livelihoods components. Examples of interventions aimed at sustaining and enhancing livelihoods are presented in Table 6 below. Besides monitoring emissions reductions, the participating countries are also expected to measure and report on non-carbon benefits, including social and environmental benefits. However, at this stage, the approaches proposed to monitor these expected benefits (by gender, IP, or other social groups) are still not fully established, and countries need to further identify and define relevant monitoring systems and indicators to develop associated baselines and track progress.

Table 6. Case study countries proposed actions to sustain and enhance livelihoods and approaches to monitor progress

Country	Examples of approaches taken to sustain and enhance livelihoods and targets	Proposed approach and indicators to monitor progress
<b>Indonesia</b>	The ERP explicitly includes activities aimed at sustaining or enhancing socially inclusive livelihoods for local communities including i) supporting the expansion of the area under social forestry licenses, ii) the recognition of adat (traditional) land, and iii) the strengthening of village spatial planning. It will also directly address the lack of alternative sustainable livelihoods, identified as an underlying driver of encroachment.	Indicators initially selected for monitoring by the Measurement Monitoring Reporting system include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the social forestry area</li> <li>• Increased production of non-timber forest products (NTFPs)</li> <li>• Increased income of participating communities</li> <li>• Increased food security</li> </ul>
<b>Ghana</b>	The ERP aims to improve the livelihoods of Cocoa Farmers by increasing the yields of cocoa trees per hectare by 50%. The program also makes room for alternative farming, such as vegetable farming, to diversify the income sources of rural populations.	Identifying, incentivizing, monitoring and reporting on non-carbon benefits under the program is expected to be partially covered the SIS and additional key information will be incorporated into the Data Management System. During the completion of the Benefit Sharing Plan and the Data Management System, key non-carbon benefits and relevant indicators will be selected.
<b>Peru</b>	The ERP includes the development of green businesses as a mechanism to reduce pressure on forests, by absorbing migrants and marginal farmers. About 4000 person years of new jobs are expected to be created. Off-farm employment opportunities are expected to be created through the promotion of investment and off-farm employment creation. It is expected that off-farm employment opportunities will impact or be related to economic and social co-benefits such as the diversification of income sources, quality of life, increased participation of women in productive activities, the avoidance of out-migration, reductions to the informal sector, and increased productivity	Peru's Ministry of Environment (MINAM) will have overall responsibility for the gathering, systematization, analysis of data, and reporting related to non-carbon benefits. The indicator initially selected for monitoring livelihood benefits is "job creation in green industries". Annual estimates of off-farm employment associated with agricultural or forestry businesses will be based primarily on data provided by the regional government Office for the Promotion of Sustainable Development and the Public Private Coalition. Program management will coordinate with these entities in order to design methodologies for capturing data on both formal and informal employment created by new investments, and employment of women or indigenous people.
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	The creation of supplementary incomes due to greater outputs with intensification practices, the use of improved cocoa varieties and use of fertilizers (inputs), as well as the diversification of farm incomes, is at the core of the program strategy.	The REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat will be responsible for the administration of the SIS and it is expected to engage through agreements, with all relevant institutions to provide data to inform non-carbon benefit indicators.  Within the framework of ERP, one of the priority non-carbon benefits includes increase of incomes for households.

Sources: Case study countries' ERPDs

### Biodiversity conservation

The five case study countries' national REDD+ strategies promote approaches or activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity. For example, Indonesia's REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of strategic programs for conservation and rehabilitation. These programs are aimed at improving the preservation of biodiversity and forest and peatland ecosystems, creating conditions

for, and resolving problems with, effective rehabilitation activities. High Conservation Value (HCV) Forests receive special priority status, with a focus on the establishment of protected areas. Forests and peatlands with high carbon stocks and high biodiversity are to be awarded protected area status. Meanwhile, Salvadoran strategy aims to promote activities that contribute simultaneously to mitigation and adaptation, and in turn allow the conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems and sustainable forest management, consistent with the Strategic plan for Biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi Targets, particularly target 15.

The four ERPs that came out of these strategies in the case study countries so far have also built in biodiversity conservation objectives.

**Table 7 Case study countries proposed actions to conserve biodiversity and approaches to monitor progress**

	Examples of approaches taken to conserve biodiversity	Proposed approach and indicators to monitor progress
<b>Indonesia</b>	Component 3 of the ERP on reducing deforestation and forest degradation within licensed areas is expected to have a significant impact on biodiversity, in particular through: i) the implementation of areas with high conservation value policies for Palm Oil Estates, ii) Support for smallholders and Community Based Fire Management and Monitoring and iii) the implementation of HCV and Reduced Impact Logging-Carbon policies for Forestry Concessions	By protecting remaining forests, the ER Program is expected to contribute to the protection of habitats for key species such as the orangutan and the Borneo clouded leopard.  Indicators initially selected for monitoring by the MMR include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced decline in habitat for key species, such as HCV forests and primary forests</li> <li>• Reduced decline in populations of key species</li> </ul>
<b>Ghana</b>	The ERP has elaborate plans for biodiversity conservation including enrichment planting with indigenous tree species to increase biological diversity. Various High Impact Areas consortia are looking at promoting biodiversity conservation through their upcoming activities and their planned support to Community Resource Management Areas. For instance, In Kakum, ARocha, with support from the NGO Man and Nature, is promoting botanical and non-timber products.	Identifying, incentivizing, monitoring and reporting on NCBs under the program is expected to be partially covered by SIS and additional key information will be incorporated into the Data Management System. During the completion of the Benefit Sharing Plan and the Data Management System, key non-carbon benefits and relevant indicators will be selected.
<b>Peru</b>	Habitat conservation and connectivity are expected to be promoted through interventions related to forest governance in indigenous communities, conservation, the intensification of commercial agroforestry systems, the strengthening of agriculture from a subsistence level to a level that generates surplus for the market, commercial reforestation, and, indirectly, by investment and off-farm employment creation and monitoring, control, and enforcement of land and forest use.	MINAM will have overall responsibility for the gathering, systematization, analysis of data, and reporting related to non-carbon benefits. The indicator selected for monitoring biodiversity conservation benefits is "habitat conservation/fragmentation and connectivity".  It is expected that this indicator will be measured annually using the methodologies, based on the interpretation of satellite imagery, used to estimate forest degradation. This methodology will generate information on habitat fragmentation and connectivity (especially patch size, patch isolation, and the area of edges and will enable the construction of an index of habitat fragmentation based on a combination of size, shape, and edge area of forest fragments, and connectivity (degree of isolation of the habitat fragments). Sources of data will include the PNCB/GeoBosques Program.

<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	The Sustainable forest management component of the ERP includes activities targeting protected areas within the ERP zone including the strengthening the capacities of the Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves in the ERP area in terms of surveillance and protection through increased infrastructure, and logistical support (remote sensing, drones, mobile units, vehicles), targeted training sessions, and the strengthening of the sustainable financing mechanism.	The REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat will be responsible for the administration of the SIS and it is expected to engage through agreements, with all relevant institutions to provide data to inform non-carbon benefit indicators. One of the priority non-carbon benefit identified is “increase in forest cover leading to biodiversity protection and enhancement”.
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**Sources:** Case study countries' ERPDs

**Assessment question 7.** To what extent and in what ways has the FCPF promoted the inclusive sharing and use of knowledge among stakeholders at local, national, regional and global levels?

In general, case study countries reported that FCPF knowledge products have been useful, and that the various documents available on the FCPF website have been consulted and have guided the implementation of the readiness work and the ERPs preparation phases.

It was noted, however, that knowledge transfer from publications to real actions is never a simple proposition. The production and sharing of high-quality knowledge products, coupled with one-off training exercises, have a limited impact on stakeholders' capacities to understand and implement REDD+. Although they are important elements, they do not automatically translate into understanding and action, and even less so when it comes to local communities and IP, in the absence of a continuous process including technical and financial support. The uptake of this knowledge by communities has been limited by the technical complexity of the concepts surrounding REDD+ and has, in some cases, mistakenly raised expectations about specific implementation funds.

Peru expressed an interest in expanding the opportunities for FCPF participant countries to build on each other's work and progress, suggesting the development of FCPF-wide platforms where best practices related to R-PP and ERPs implementation in participant countries could be shared. Further capacity-building opportunities and technical assistance is still needed as REDD+ countries are moving toward ER programs implementation, especially at the decentralised level where a new variety of actors, involved specifically in implementation, typically have to be brought onboard in each country to tackle the REDD+ challenge.

### 3.1.3. Efficiency, sustainability and impacts

**Assessment question 8.** To what extent has the FCPF been efficient at achieving desired results?

It took the countries covered by the case studies on average 8.4 years from the approval of their R-PIN to the endorsement of their R-Package, with delays ranging from six to 11 years (Table 8). In Peru, the delay was significant between the R-PP Endorsement and the signature of the grant, due to several additional requests, including for strengthening dialogue mechanisms with IPs. Two

countries did not report specific delays or hurdles (Ghana, and El Salvador), while two encountered several administrative and legal bottlenecks due in part to national processes (e.g. national decision-making structures, alignment between international and national standards, changes in legal context) and in part to FCPF administrative requirements. In Côte d'Ivoire, delays were incurred resulting from the identification of financial irregularities.

Table 8. Years from R-PIN to R-package endorsement

Country	Years
Côte d'Ivoire	6
El Salvador	9
Ghana	8
Indonesia	8
Peru	11

Sources: Case study countries FCPF webpage

While the Readiness process is undeniably long and complex, two countries (Ghana and El Salvador) found the cost-benefit ratio to be good, while the process in Peru and Indonesia was considered to be very demanding. The resources provided were considered to be adequate by Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Peruvian representatives acknowledged that these resources were significant, yet they felt they were insufficient to address the full range of issues. Representatives from El Salvador would prefer more resources to be allocated to direct interventions, as expectations are high, but results are not visible to stakeholders.

With regards to the Carbon Fund, two countries (Peru, Indonesia) reported the process as being very demanding, but could not yet speak to its benefits, although expectations are favorable. It takes on average 42.3 months for Carbon Fund countries to progress from being invited to join the Carbon Fund to the selection of their ERPD. Case study countries have progressed at a comparable pace (

Table 9), but some still find the process lengthy. Only Côte d'Ivoire reported having incurred significant delays in their process, which were due to intra-country institutional dynamics.

Table 9. Months between invitation and selection of ERPD

Country	Months
Côte d'Ivoire	43
Ghana	38
Indonesia	35
Peru	44

Source: FCPF Carbon Fund Dashboard

Carbon Fund financial contributions in Peru were considered to be potentially sufficient to make a difference in targeted regions, while in Indonesia, they were considered to be sufficient in relation to the expected outcomes, considering the multiple other international financial and technical partners active in this field in the country.

**Assessment question 9. To what extent are the results of the FCPF sustainable?**

Perceptions of sustainability are generally favorable in all countries, but several challenges were identified. The most significant and recurrent challenge identified lies in the actual implementation of the national REDD+ framework and the piloting of benefit-sharing schemes. This requires countries to establish stable and clear institutional arrangements, and continue improving governance, in particular in relation to the enforcement of legislation.

Sustainability also depends on continued political and popular support, which in part depends on the demonstration of benefits to communities. Stakeholder engagement needs to be sustained and further strengthened to build sustainability. This is particularly true of private sector stakeholders in countries where they have not yet clearly demonstrated their interest.

Several countries also identify the need for continued international technical and financial support.

In Indonesia, where commitment to REDD+ predated the FCPF, FCPF support was incorporated into these pre-existing efforts, and as such its results are expected to be sustained. Furthermore, Indonesia will be receiving ER payments from Norway and from the GCF, which will help consolidate the REDD+ mechanism in the country.

**Assessment question 10. What are the impacts of FCPF work so far (intended and unintended)?**

The FCPF M&E Framework identifies two main types of impacts that the FCPF intends to achieve:

- Impacts in terms of emissions reductions, both in terms of CO<sub>2</sub>e and in terms of deforestation/reforestation, and
- Impacts in terms of sustained biodiversity and livelihoods for forest-dependent men and women from different social groups.

While four out of five countries have established emissions reductions targets in their ERPDs, none of them have been implemented, and as such no impacts are being reported yet. However,

Table 10 presents a number of targeted impacts listed in ERPDs.

Two countries have reported CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions reductions through other REDD+ interventions: Ghana (2.4 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e from FIP-piloting in HFZ at midterm) and Indonesia (244 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e). Côte d'Ivoire reduced its primary forest loss by 50% between 2018 and 2019 as a result from a variety of interventions.

Table 10. Targeted impacts from ERPs

Country	Targeted emissions reductions and removals through ERPs	Targeted forest area re/afforested or restored through CF-supported interventions	Targeted number of people receiving benefits	Targeted Amount of protected or conserved areas
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	21,600,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	234,000 ha	Not available	1,739,332 ha
<b>Ghana</b>	10,000,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Not available	140,742 farmers in addition to 269 community level projects	Not available
<b>Indonesia</b>	82,800,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Not available	Not available	Not available
<b>Peru</b>	22,000,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	18,550 ha	380,000 rural inhabitants	763,284 ha

Sources: Case study countries' ERPDs

Few unintended impacts were identified. Some countries, like Ghana and Peru, reported that engaging with the FCPF has been perceived as a strong signal of commitment to REDD+. In Peru, this may have favorably influenced the allocation of FIP resources to the country, and may also have contributed to the signature of the Letter of Intent with Norway. Meanwhile, El Salvador is now part of the global conversation about mitigation, and able to share its approach to REDD+ with the world.

### 3.2. Learnings related to data availability and evaluability stemming from the baseline data collection exercise

The various documents available (R-PP, Midterm report, R-Package, ERPD, Participant and delivery partners progress reports, etc.) provide information on the implementation of the R-PP as well as many details on its evolution and the results achieved so far. They are also useful in documenting the ERPs development process. Annex 2 of this report presents the summary findings for each indicator documented through the case study exercise, and includes comments on the data collection process and challenges faced in documentation. The main challenges encountered relate to the timing of the exercise, the interpretation of indicators by the various reporting parties, the low visibility of the FCPF as a financial and technical partner to a number of stakeholders, the difficulty in documenting FCPF influence and non-carbon benefits and in attribution of results to FCPF interventions, and to a lesser extent, the unavailability of data. These challenges are discussed below, along with their potential implications for the FCPF's evaluation and learning activities plan.

#### Timing of this exercise with regards to implementation

Unsurprisingly, it is still too early to document several indicators of the M&E framework. The case study exercise could not reasonably document FCPF contribution to the development of sustainable, long-term capacity of a variety of actors for delivering REDD+ in a context where R-PP

implementation has not been finalized or, at best, has been finalized only very recently. Another area for which the timing of this review did not allow significant findings is the tangible use of FCPF instruments. A number of tools and mechanisms, including NFMS, SIS and Benefit sharing plans have just been finalized or are still being fine-tuned and tested. As a result, limited feedback is available on the extent of their use and on lessons to be drawn from their implementation at this stage. The assessment of the countries' capacity to use, maintain and/or enhance the results achieved under the various R-PP components over time should be conducted at a minimum 2-3 years (ideally more), after a good number of participating countries have exited the RF.

Moreover, although four of the case study countries have an approved ERP, their implementation is still in its initial stages. As a result, indicators pertaining to the progress of ERPs (2.4.a/b/c, 2.3b), to their outcomes (1.C, 2.C, 2.D, 3.A and 3.B), and to their impacts (I.1.A, I.1.C, I.2.A, and I.2.B) could not be documented. However, in all cases, it was possible to collect relevant data documenting the baseline and targets or expectations that will form the basis for future evaluations.

In light of this, the timing of all future evaluations will determine the extent to which several indicators can be reasonably documented.

### **The interpretation of indicators by the various reporting parties**

The participant progress reports have been a particularly important and rich source of information for the conduct of the case study exercise. This self-reporting modality, however, gave rise to different approaches to documenting a number of indicators. In particular, the assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components (OV.1.B, 1.3.b/c/d/e) has been approached slightly differently. For instance, in the case of Peru, several subcomponents received a lower rating in 2020 than in 2019, highlighting the possible difference in interpretation of the progress rating key. While it is relatively straightforward to confirm if REDD+ strategies and Reference Emissions Level are in place in the participating countries, there is some level of ambiguity related to recognizing NFMS and SIS as being “in place,” as stepwise approaches are adopted for the development of these instruments, and fine-tuning over an extended period of time is to be expected (OV.1.B).

Finally, differences in approaches to documenting the amount of finance mobilized to support the REDD+ Readiness process (1.B) have also been noted. Two different issues were identified, first, the definition of “the national REDD+ readiness process” has been interpreted loosely and included expected result-based payments in some cases, and second, the category “public” or “private” finance has not been used properly with several obviously “public” sources of finance categorized as “private.”

### **The visibility of the FCPF intervention**

The fact that FCPF support takes a variety of forms to adapt to the country context is an asset, as discussed in the relevance and coherence section. However, the name “FCPF” tends to lack visibility among stakeholders beyond the national coordination team. As a result, many stakeholders do not know exactly what falls under the category of FCPF support, which may cause them to provide inaccurate inputs to the data collection team, e.g., by commenting on a tool or an initiative that is not actually related to FCPF support in a particular country setting, even though it may fall



under the broader REDD+ process of the country, but without any clear attribution or even in some cases any broader explicit connection to the FCPF.

### Documenting influence indicators

Initiating work and testing approaches to documenting influence has been one of the main objectives of this baseline case study exercise. Three out of the five influence indicators could be at least partially documented (OV.1.A, 2.3.a, 4.A), while two of them were beyond the scope of the exercise (4.1.c, 4.3.b) as they concern the responsiveness of the overall FCPF programming process to lessons learned and experiences, and the influence of the Facility on non-FCPF countries.

Although progress against indicator OV.1.A, aiming to document the extent to which the FCPF has influenced REDD+ Participant country's national approaches to sustainable forest resources management, could not be fully appreciated at this stage, relevant examples of influence on approaches promoted at the national level could be identified, even while influence on the practices at the local level has yet to be documented as countries progress with ERP implementation.

Similarly, for 2.3.a, even though the extent to which CF programs influence private sector engagement with low/zero deforestation and REDD+ processes could likely be better documented at a later stage, examples of influence have been highlighted and expected contribution in the context of ERPs implementation identified.

Regarding 4.A, on the influence of learning, evidence and knowledge products generated through the FCPF on other REDD+ programs and practice, the case study exercise could only collect a few general observations. The assessment team noted that other donors and jurisdictions not currently included in ERPs are paying attention to its progress and achievements. Part of the challenge came from the fact that specific "learning, evidence and knowledge products" from which to assess influence were not specified up-front. The RF Progress report does not actually ask Participant countries to identify the most useful knowledge products they access, as recommended in the M&E framework indicator-by-indicator monitoring guidance. This could have been an interesting starting point for this analysis.

### Documenting non-carbon benefits indicators

The case study exercise allowed the documentation of a number of preliminary "targets" with regards to non-carbon benefits, and the identification of intended approaches to monitor those targets as expressed in the national REDD+ strategies and the ERPDs.

The current ER monitoring report template explicitly request countries to report on priority non-carbon benefits identified by the countries, as well as on livelihood and biodiversity conservation benefits of ERPs intervention if they are not already part of the priority non-carbon benefits. Monitoring and reporting on non-carbon benefits is expected to be covered through a combination of Safeguard Information Systems (SIS) and some customized complementary mechanisms. As countries are just starting to experiment with these approaches, and the plans described in the ERDP were still preliminary, the effective monitoring of non-carbon benefits remains to be demonstrated.

### Attribution of results to FCPF interventions

Well-defined R-PP components clearly pointed to what capacities the RF intended to develop. The case study exercise confirmed that the documentation available (including the R-PP, mid-term report, country and delivery partner progress and completion reports, FCPF annual reports) covers nearly all the information needed to adequately document RF effectiveness-related indicators.

In future evaluations, seeking to attribute specific outcomes and impacts to the FCPF's support could become challenging, as the support contributes to an entire enabling environment, often in conjunction with multiple other actors. At present, in all countries reviewed, progress made against all REDD+ readiness sub-components and the changes in national capacities with regards to REDD+ cannot be fully and solely attributed to the FCPF, as several other actors are also contributing to Readiness work. This is especially difficult in countries with multiple REDD+ interventions like Indonesia and Peru but is also a challenge in countries with fewer interventions like El Salvador.

Attribution should be possible in relation to impacts resulting from specific ERPs, but more limited for non-FCPF ER programs.

## 4. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF FUTURE FCPF LEARNING AND M&E ACTIVITIES

Considering the learnings related to data availability and evaluability stemming from the baseline data collection exercise reported in the previous section, the following recommendations are made:

### 1. Laying the groundwork for the thematic influence evaluation

Prior to or at the outset of the thematic evaluation on influence:

- *To enable data collection on indicators OV.1.A and 2.3.a*, for a selected number of case study countries, identify who, what and in what ways the ERPs intend to “influence” in terms of i. sustainable forest resource management practices (including among women, women’s groups, IPs, CSOs, local communities, regional and national governments) and ii. private sector engagement with low/zero deforestation and REDD+ processes.
- *To enable data collection on indicator 4.A*, identify the main “learning, evidence and knowledge products” from which to assess influence including those arising from the global FCPF program and, for a selected number of case study countries, from the implementation at the national level during the readiness and the ERP implementation phase.
- *To enable data collection on 4.3b*, the development of an analytical framework is required to identify the influence pathways. This work could take place prior or during the inception phase on the influence evaluation. As some countries and programs might adopt only a small portion of the FCPF methodology, for example, there would be a need to clarify which aspects of the methodological framework should be adopted for influence to be considered minimal or substantial and the

basic characteristics of “evidence of influence” should be identified. A list of countries and programs likely or presumed to have been influenced should also be identified.

(See also related recommendation on Considering revising to ER Monitoring Report template)

## 2. Conducting a review of the participating countries’ readiness to assess ERPs non-carbon benefits

Building on the work initiated through this case study exercise, continue to conduct in-depth assessments of the baselines, targets and monitoring methodologies developed by CF participating countries with the aim of preparing for the thematic non-carbon benefits evaluation.

## 3. Reconsidering the focus of the planned evaluations

Bearing in mind that the timing of the future evaluations will determine the extent to which several indicators can reasonably be documented, the terms of reference of the upcoming evaluations should take into account to the greatest extent possible the optimal timing for documenting certain aspects of the FCPF intervention rather than adopting a relatively strict thematic focus. A possible option for the focus of the three upcoming evaluations is presented below.

Timing	Type of evaluation	Focus
Within 1-2 years	Third evaluation of the FCPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RF - Final evaluation focusing on lessons learned on the process and documenting effectiveness-related indicators from the M&amp;E framework</li> <li>CF – Formative evaluation focusing on the lessons learned from the ERPD preparation phase</li> </ul>
Within 3-4 years	Fourth evaluation of the FCPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groundwork for the influence evaluation (see recommendation 1)</li> <li>Influence evaluation covering indicators 2.3.a, 4.A, 4.1.c and 4.3.b.</li> <li>Review of the readiness to assess non-carbon benefits for a subset of countries (see recommendation 2)</li> </ul>
Within 5-6 years (At closure)	Final Evaluation of the FCPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RF – Ex-post evaluation focusing on R-PP contribution to the development of sustainable, long-term capacity</li> <li>CF documenting effectiveness-related indicators from the M&amp;E framework including those related to non-carbon benefits (3.A and 3.B)</li> <li>Influence evaluation covering indicator OV.1.A</li> </ul>

## 4. Considering revision to ER Monitoring Report template

Revisions to the ER Monitoring Report template could improve reporting on a number of indicators related to enhanced learning from the FCPF, and its influence. The following modification should be considered:

- Adding questions documenting indicator 4.B as envisaged in the M&E framework. The questions included in the RF progress report could be used and be complemented with the following:
  - In what ways has the FCPF’s support improved national capacities to develop and deliver REDD+ projects?

- Adding questions documenting indicator 4.3.a as envisaged in the M&E framework. The questions included in the RF progress report could be used and be complemented with the following:
  - What has been the most useful FCPF knowledge products to support REDD+ implementation in your country?
  - What are the most important learning, evidence and knowledge products developed at the national level developed based on the implementation of the ERP? How are they disseminated and to whom?

## ANNEX 1–ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Key assessment questions and sub-questions	Indicators (indicators from the FCPF Results Framework)	Data collection process	Findings
<b>What is the continued relevance of the FCPF within the context of the REDD+ development at the national level?</b>			
1.1 Sub-question: <b>Are the FCPF objectives still responding to beneficiaries, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities? If yes, in what ways and if not, what are the constraints?</b>	1.1.1 Perception of national REDD+ stakeholders regarding relevance of the objectives throughout the implementation of the FCPF	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with various types of stakeholders</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b></p>	Stakeholders consider FCPF support in the context of REDD+ to have remained relevant during the process. Implementing REDD+ is a government priority in Peru and Ghana. Bringing an Adaptation-based Mitigation approach into the FCPF was challenging for El Salvador.
	1.1.2 Existence of contextual changes in the country which challenge the relevance of FCPF	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with various types of stakeholders</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b></p>	The most significant change in country context is the rise of expectations regarding the establishment of ERPAs. No significant contextual changes identified, the challenges come from implementation elements.
1.2 Sub-question: <b>How has the FCPF design evolved in the targeted countries to respond to beneficiaries, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities?</b>	1.2.1 Evolution of key characteristics of FCPF design in the country	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with various types of stakeholders</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b></p>	<p>The FCPF support continues to be relevant in all countries at their respective levels of advancement. The FCPF builds on each country's priorities. Additional funding allows countries to take the process a step further, depending on their needs. All countries look forward to continued support. Examples of evolutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of a focus on High-Impact Areas in Ghana and development of the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme</li> <li>• Inclusion of the implementation of the National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change in Peru</li> <li>• Introduction of a jurisdictional approach in the design of ERPs with the additional funding</li> </ul>

	1.2.2 Perception of national REDD+ stakeholders regarding relevance of the design throughout the implementation of the FCPF	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with various types of stakeholders</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b></p>	<p>In parallel to increased expectations in most countries, some countries encountered acceptability issues with indigenous peoples (Indonesia, El Salvador) that were insufficiently addressed by the process.</p> <p>The length of the process is perceived as contradictory with the rapid destruction of forests.</p>
<b>How coherent is the FCPF with other interventions at the national level?</b>			
2.1 Sub-question: <b>How do other bilateral and multilateral programs relate to the FCPF?</b>	2.1.1 Extent to which FCPF and other relevant national interventions support, undermine or duplicate themselves	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> R-package, documents from other projects, interviews</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> High number of FCPF/non-FCPF activities make it difficult to accurately track the extent of collaboration and understand its structure. Stakeholders do not necessarily know what was and was not supported by FCPF.</p>	<p>To a large extent, the FCPF effectively coordinates and builds on what is being done in country by other initiatives. FCPF support has been effectively tailored to adapt to the current situation. Duplication was identified in Ghana due to different institutions being responsible for FCPF and for FIP. Multiplication of actors enhance the need for effective coordination and communication.</p>
2.2 Sub-question: <b>Has the FCPF sought to build on existing bilateral and multilateral programs in the REDD+ Participant countries? If not, what were the main challenges and what lessons were learned?</b>	2.2.1 Explicit efforts undertaken by FCPF to enhance harmonized implementation and synergies with other relevant programs existing at the national level	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> R-package, documents from other projects, interviews</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> High number of FCPF/non-FCPF activities make it difficult to accurately track the extent of collaboration and understand its structure. Stakeholders do not necessarily know what was and was not supported by FCPF.</p>	<p>There are multiple examples of efforts undertaken to harmonize efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghana: ERPA is building on and replicating the FIP approach</li> <li>• Peru: Report prepared on how interventions complement each other, work group established from representatives of each initiative to support coordination and synergies</li> <li>• Côte d'Ivoire: ERP combines several initiatives from multiple donors</li> <li>• Indonesia: R-PP designed to cover activities not covered by other donors</li> <li>• El Salvador: cooperation agreement signed between two most relevant ministries</li> </ul>
	2.2.2 Key factors affecting harmonization and lessons emerging	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> R-package, interviews</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> High number of FCPF/non-FCPF activities make it difficult to accurately track the extent of</p>	<p>Elements that hinder harmonization include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple ministries or institutions being responsible for different parts of the process</li> <li>• Coordination efforts not getting to the local/activity level</li> </ul>

		collaboration and understand its structure. Stakeholders do not necessarily know what was and was not supported by FCPF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High number of activities generating confusion and making it difficult to track progress</li> <li>• Insufficient coordination preventing effective lessons learning and replication of best practices</li> </ul>	
<b>To what extent and in what ways has the FCPF supported countries in preparing to undertake REDD+?</b>				
<b>3.1 Sub-question: What milestones of the Readiness Fund has been reached? What have been the key positive or constraining factors in achieving progress?</b>	3.1.1 (OV.1.B) A National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS and SIS are in place	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Documented in the RF progress reports or through country's NDCs / BURs to confirm their progress towards each REDD+ component.</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> RF progress reports, UNFCCC REDD+ platform</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> There is some level of ambiguity related recognizing that NFMS and SIS are "in place". We have considered them in place if they have been qualified as "ready to be operated"</p>	This indicator is partially achieved in 4 out of the 5 case study countries. These four elements are considered to be "in place" only in Indonesia. The FREL needs to be updated in Ghana and Peru and all countries still need to either finalize or improve their NFMS and their SIS.	
			Indonesia	REDD+ : in place FREL/FRL: Submitted NFMS: Ready to be operated SIS: Ready to be operated
			Ghana	REDD+ : in place FREL/FRL: Submitted but to be updated NFMS: Ready to be operated SIS: Designed but to be updated
			Peru	REDD+ : in place FREL/FRL: Submitted but to be updated NFMS: Ready to be operated SIS: Currently being designed
			El Salvador	REDD+ : in place FREL/FRL: Submitted NFMS: Currently being designed SIS: Currently being designed
			Côte d'Ivoire	REDD+ : in place FREL/FRL: Submitted

				NFMS: Currently being designed SIS: Currently being designed
3.1.2 (1.A) R-Package is endorsed by PC	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Challenges:</b> None	Indonesia	27-09-2017	
		Ghana	28-09-2016	
		Peru	20-03-2019	
		El Salvador	10-10-2018	
		Côte d'Ivoire	10-10-2018	
<del>3.1.3 (1.1) Assessment framework on readiness package is published</del>	<del>Dropped</del>			
3.1.4 (1.2.a) R-PP is endorsed by PC	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Challenges:</b> None	Indonesia	16-06-2009	
		Ghana	23-03-2010	
		Peru	24-03-2011	
		El Salvador	21-10-2012	
		Côte d'Ivoire	19-12-2013	
3.1.5 (1.2.b) Preparation grant agreement is signed	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Challenges:</b> None	Indonesia	11-06-2011	
		Ghana	08-12-2011	
		Peru	30-05-2014	
		El Salvador	23-01-2014	
		Côte d'Ivoire	29-09-2014	
3.1.6 (1.3.a) Presentation of mid-term progress report	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Challenges:</b> None	Indonesia	14-12-2013	
		Ghana	02-07-2014	
		Peru	10-03-2017	
		El Salvador	26-09-2017	
		Côte d'Ivoire	22-09-2016	
	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Documented in the RF progress reports.	Indonesia	Significant progress	
		Ghana	Significant progress	



	3.1.7 (1.3.b) Completion of R-PP Component 1: Organize and consult	<p><b>Sources used:</b> Latest available version of the RF progress reports and completion report for Ghana.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> It is not clear what needs to be in place to qualify this component as “complete”.</p>		*Based on narrative from completion report
			Peru	Progressing well, further development required
			El Salvador	Significant progress
			Côte d'Ivoire	Significant progress
	3.1.8 (1.3.c) Completion of R-PP Component 2: Prepare the REDD+ strategy	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Documented in the RF progress reports.</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Latest available version of the RF progress reports.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> There is no indication on how to rate the component based on the different ratings provided to the sub-components of component 2.</p>	Indonesia	Significant progress
			Ghana	Significant progress
			Peru	Progressing well, further development required except For the Implementation Framework not yet demonstrating progress
			El Salvador	Further development required
			Côte d'Ivoire	Assessment and strategy options: Significant progress Implementation framework and social and environmental impacts : Progressing well, further development required
	3.1.9 (1.3.d) Completion of R-PP Component 3: Develop a national FREL	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Documented in the RF progress reports.</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Latest available version of the RF progress reports/completion report.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> An initial submission of the FREL to UNFCCC not a sufficient condition for countries to rate this component as complete - Improvement regarding accuracy is an ongoing process.</p>	Indonesia	Complete
			Ghana	Complete
			Peru	Complete but rated as Further development required in 2020 because an update is deemed necessary
			El Salvador	Further development required
			Côte d'Ivoire	Significant progress
	3.1.10 (1.3.e) Completion of R-PP Component 4: Design a system for National Forest	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Documented in the RF progress reports.</p>	Indonesia	Complete but rated as significant progress
			Ghana	Significant progress

	Monitoring and Information on Safeguards	<p><b>Sources used:</b> Latest available version of the RF progress reports/completion report.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> There is no indication on how to rate the component based on the different ratings provided to the sub-components of component 4.</p>	Peru	NFMS Completed SIS Progressing well
			El Salvador	Further development required
			Côte d'Ivoire	Progressing well, further development required
	3.1.11 Key factors affecting progress and lessons emerging	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> NONE</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Mid-term review, R-Package, RF progress reports, completion reports and interviews</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> None</p>	<p><b>Facilitating factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Commitment of local government agencies to progress, and the</li> <li>-Strong support of development partners, academics, and NGOs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Coordination process among institutions and agencies (Indonesia, Peru)</li> <li>-Capacity and high turnover of human resources</li> <li>-Different interest among stakeholder groups to be reconciliated</li> <li>-Need to manage expectations in particular regarding carbon benefits. Strong emphasis on the importance of non-carbon benefits is needed.</li> <li>-Land use regulation and policy (to ensure the clarity of tenurial rights and access need to be further supported.</li> <li>-Engagement of the private sector</li> <li>- Design Benefit sharing mechanism takes time</li> </ul>	
<b>3.2 Sub-question: What amount of finances has been mobilized and disbursed to undertake readiness activities?</b>	3.2.1 (1.B) Amount of finance mobilized to support REDD+ Readiness process	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Documented in the RF progress reports.</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Latest available version of the RF progress reports/completion report</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> This indicator has been documented with various degrees of rigour by participating countries in the RF progress reports. Two different issues were identified: -The definition of “the national REDD+ readiness process” has been interpreted loosely and could include expected result-</p>	Indonesia	USD 301,242,603 (public grants and loans)
			Ghana	USD 35,645,000 (public grant) Plus complementary forest-related grants from other donors
			Peru	USD 270,340, 661 (mostly public grants and loans)
			El Salvador	USD 3,427,000

		based payment, for example. As much as possible, those sums have been excluded from the figures presented here. -The category public or private finance has not been used properly with several obviously “public” sources of finance categorized as “private”.	Côte d’Ivoire	USD 35,622,712 (public grants and loans)
	<del>3.2.2 (1.2.c) Value of grant allocation before signing</del>	<del>Dropped</del>		
	3.2.3 (1.2.d) Value of signed grants	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> PC Documentation  <b>Sources used:</b> PC Documentation  <b>Challenges:</b> None	Indonesia Ghana Peru El Salvador Côte d’Ivoire	8,600,000 8,800,000 8,800,000 6,300,000 8,800,000
	3.2.4 (1.3.f) Readiness fund disbursement rate	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> FCPF Financial Monitoring Systems  <b>Sources used:</b> FCPF Annual report, GRM and RF progress reports.  <b>Challenges:</b> Several discrepancies were identified between the figures reported in the FCPF annual report and the GRM and/or the RF progress reports which are often incomplete on this indicator .	Indonesia Ghana Peru El Salvador Côte d’Ivoire	83% (June 2020) 100% 65% (56% base on country reporting) 88% 76%
<b>3.3 Sub-question: To what extent and in what ways have the various instruments developed by the FCPF been helpful to countries in preparing to undertake REDD+?</b>	3.3.1 Extent of use of the developed instruments	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None  <b>Sources used:</b> RF progress reports and interviews  <b>Challenges:</b> Still early to document this indicator as several of the tools and mechanisms have just been finalized or are still being fine-tuned and tested	Indonesia	The instruments developed by the FCPF-CF for the full implementation of REDD+ at the national level are considered to be generally useful by the stakeholders interviewed. The Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance and the NFMS have contributed to improving the quality and transparency of forest-related data (including forest boundaries, deforestation

				rates, identification of who is doing what in the forest and of the main drivers of deforestation)
			Ghana	The instruments are considered the building blocks for tackling the problem and designing solutions. In particular, the REDD+ strategy has been the basis for the development of follow-up programs.
			Peru	NFMS extensively used - The Forest Coverage Monitoring Module put in place through the FCPF provides crucial and up-to-date information for sustainable resource management, especially through early warning systems.
			El Salvador	Several organizations are now using data and tools generated through the FCPF for planning their activities
			Côte d'Ivoire	The FCPF knowledge products developed with the assistance of the FCPF facilitated the preparation of the cocoa and forest initiative agreements and the development of the National Policy for Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension of forests.

	3.3.2 Identification of challenges and/or problems with the instruments developed and lessons emerging	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> RF progress reports and interviews</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Still early to document this indicator as several of the tools and mechanisms have just been finalized or are still being fine-tuned and tested</p>	<p>In Indonesia, the process for developing some instruments has sometimes been deemed inconsistent with initiatives developed at the national level. For example, the safeguard processes at the national level that are backed by the government are not entirely the same as the process promoted through the FCPF. The government prioritizes reporting by the government itself as required by the UNFCCC, while the FCPF emphasizes a more detailed process. Nevertheless, the process of discussing instruments at the project level encourages the Gol to take a stand, as was the case with the benefit-sharing mechanism.</p>	
<b>To what extent and in what ways does the Carbon Fund incentivize the development and the delivery of REDD+ER program</b>				
<p><b>4.1 Sub-question: At what stage are the countries in terms of entering the portfolio of the Carbon Fund? What have been the key positive or constraining factors in achieving progress?</b></p>	4.1.1 (2.2.a) Early ideas presented	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Carbon Fund dashboard</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> None</p>	Indonesia	20 October 2011
	4.1.2 (2.2.b) ER-PINs presented	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Carbon Fund dashboard</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> None</p>	Ghana	25 March 2012
			Peru	09 April 2014
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d'Ivoire	29 April 2015
	4.1.3 (2.2.c) Invitation into the CF pipeline	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Carbon Fund dashboard</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> None</p>	Indonesia	22 June 2016
			Ghana	11 April 2014
			Peru	08 October 2014
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d'Ivoire	15 October 2015
	4.1.4 (2.2.d) Signed letter of Intent	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Carbon Fund dashboard</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> None</p>	Indonesia	20 September 2017
			Ghana	29 September 2014
			Peru	31 March 2016
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d'Ivoire	18 November 2015

	4.1.5 (2.2.e) ERPD presented to the CF	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Carbon Fund dashboard <b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard, ERPD.  <b>Challenges:</b> Indicator re-interpreted as “Advance Draft ERPD submitted to FMT” as documented in the CF Dashboard. Small discrepancy identified between Dashboard ERPD submission date.	Indonesia	31 August 2018
			Ghana	12 October 2016
			Peru	27 March 2019
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d’Ivoire	16 November 2018
	4.1.6 (2.2.f) Acceptation into the CF portfolio	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Carbon Fund dashboard <b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Challenges:</b> None	Indonesia	18 June 2019
			Ghana	22 June 2017
			Peru	19 November 2019
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d’Ivoire	7 June 2019
	4.1.7 (2.2.g) Signed ERPA with the CF	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Carbon Fund dashboard <b>Sources used:</b> Readiness Fund dashboard  <b>Challenges:</b> None	Indonesia	27 November 2020
			Ghana	11 June 2019
			Peru	Under negotiation
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d’Ivoire	30 October 2020
	4.1.8 Key factors affecting progress and lessons emerging	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None <b>Sources used:</b> RF progress reports and interviews.  <b>Challenges:</b> None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requirements imposed by the CF created a new demand for management tools, processes, and procedures and incentive to progress under the RF. Progress under the RF directly affect the progress under the CF.</li> <li>- The jurisdictional approach taken by Indonesia for example implies the development and implementation of subnational REDD+ frameworks (including an additional set of policy changes) which takes time and requires lots of capacity development and additional efforts in terms of coordination among various entities.</li> <li>- Importance of the ERPD as a vehicle to incentivize a number of stakeholders to embark on REDD+ implementation</li> </ul>	
<b>4.2 Sub-question: What amount of finance has been mobilized and disbursed to support</b>	4.2.1 (2.B) Amount of finance mobilized to support the development of CF ER programs (disaggregated by	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> ER Monitoring Reports	Indonesia	Expected: Total: USD 93,305,028 Government: USD 69,518,306

development of CF ER programs?	public, private, ERPs, grants, loans, equity)	<p><b>Sources used:</b> ERPD for the amount expected to be mobilized as no ER report available at the time of conducting this assessment.</p> <p><b>Challenges</b> ER Monitoring Report template appears adequate to monitor this indicator in the future. However, the format of the reports will not allow to distinguish between finance secured in the immediately preceding 12-month period (Jul-Jun) and cumulatively since the date the Country signed their R-PP as envisaged in the M&amp;E framework.</p>		Private sector: USD 20,258,132 Dev. partners: USD 3,528,590
			Ghana	Expected: Total: 236.78 USD M Government: USD 53.66 million Private sector: USD 121.36 million Dev. partners: USD 11.72 million ERP: 50 USD million
			Peru	Expected: Total: USD 317.7 million Government: USD 4.3 million Private sector: USD 32 million Dev. partners: USD 35.7 million Credit line: USD 25.5 million Productive systems revenues: USD 188 million ERP: 32 USD million
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d'Ivoire	Expected: Total: USD 243,739,855 Government: USD 19,045,455 Private sector: USD 60,000,000 Dev. partners: USD 82,194,400 ERP: 82,500,000
<b>4.3 Sub-question: What is the progress made by the countries on the implementation of their ER Programs</b>	4.3.1 (2.A) Number of tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> emission reductions and removals committed through signed ERPAs	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> ERPA</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> ERPA or ERPD (for expected amounts before the signature of the ERPA)</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> None</p>	Indonesia	22,000,000
			Ghana	10,000,000
			Peru	Expected: 6 400 000
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d'Ivoire	10,000,000

	4.3.2 (2.4.a) Number of completed CF programs	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Status of CF programs reported in ER Monitoring report <b>Sources used:</b> None <b>Challenges:</b> None	A program is considered to be completed once the CF has purchased the quantity of ERs as specified within the original ERPA. Too early, programs are just being initiated in the case study countries	
	4.3.3 (2.4.b) % of CF program budgets (as per ERPD) covered by secured finance	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> ERPDs; ER Monitoring Reports <b>Sources used:</b> ERPD <b>Challenges:</b> ERPD provided detailed program budget without indicating clearly whether the financing presented was “secured” or not.	See indicator 4.2.1 (2.B) for the amounts expected to be mobilized	
	4.3.4 (2.4.c) Actual ERs purchased by CF as a % of originally committed ERs (as per ERPA)	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> ERPAs; ER Monitoring Reports <b>Sources used:</b> None <b>Challenges:</b> Too early to document this indicator		
<b>What is FCPF influence on the overall national sustainable forest resource management processes?</b>				
<b>5.1 Sub-question: Has the FCPF influenced national approaches to sustainable forest resources management? How? What has changed specifically and for whom?</b>	5.1.1 (OV.1.A.) Extent to which FCPF has influenced REDD+ Participant country's national approaches to sustainable forest resources management (including women, women's groups, IPs, CSOs, local communities)	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Periodic 'Influence' evaluation' <b>Sources used:</b> Interviews <b>Challenges:</b> Readiness phase closing and implementation of ERP is recent/ imminent in 3/5 case study countries. Only the influence of the readiness phase and of the preparation phase of the ERP could be documented. Examples of FCPF influence could be identified but it is premature at this stage to qualify the extent of the influence. More profound influence at this level could be expected if the implementation of ERPs is successful.	Indonesia	The FCPF contributed to improving the accuracy and transparency of forest-related data (including forest boundaries, deforestation rates, identification of who is doing what in the forest and of the main drivers of deforestation) which in turn have a profound influence on sustainable forest resource-management practices. Expectation are that lessons from the ERP implementation will have the most important influence.
			Ghana	The FCPF has been instrumental in bringing on board key stakeholders, such as the Forestry Commission and COCOBOD in Ghana, that are essential in moving



				towards sustainable forest management.
			Peru	<p>The Forest Coverage Monitoring Module put in place through the FCPF provides crucial and up-to-date information for sustainable resource management, especially through early warning systems. With this tool, evidence regarding the effect of the adoption of preventive and corrective measures is being generated. This evidence is currently being used in the development of the conditional direct transfer mechanism (as an instrument developed for the protection of indigenous community forests) and in the interventions of OSINFOR, SERFOR, SERNANP and the Specialized Environmental Prosecutor's Offices (FEMA), among others</p> <p>-the fact that MINAM has been leading the FCPF initiative and that authority regarding forests lies primarily within other ministries has limited the influence of the initiative in the country in terms of sustainable forest resource management.</p>
			El Salvador	Participation in the FCPF has enabled the MbA approach to become entrenched in the national

				environmental policy framework, bridging the policy gap between vulnerability to climate change, mitigation, and restoration. Several organizations are now using data and tools generated through the FCPF for planning their activities.
			Côte d'Ivoire	<p>The funding provided by the FCPF enabled the study on the drivers of deforestation, which then had a knock-on effect on the promotion of the zero-deforestation agriculture concept, which has now been embraced as part of the national agriculture strategy.</p> <p>The adoption of the agroforestry "Cocoa Forest" approach to increase production while protecting the soil and limiting deforestation (Climate Smart Cocoa) is a major shift in the management of forests, and is a direct result of the discussions emerging from the REDD+ strategy.</p> <p>The SEP-REDD+ was also instrumental in challenging the forest law to address tree tenure issues considered one of the major obstacles to sustainable land use in the country.</p>
<b>5.2 Sub-Question: To what extent and in what ways was the capacity of IPs and CSOs to engage</b>	5.2.1 (3.1.a) Number of participants in Capacity Building Program-funded	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> CBP Monitoring Reports <b>Sources used:</b> CBP Monitoring Reports and request made to FMT to obtain data on the	Not found at the level of the case study countries	

<p><b>in REDD+ processes enhanced at the country level</b></p>	<p>activities (disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs)</p>	<p>number of participants in Capacity Building Program-funded activities (disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs) for the case study countries.</p> <p><b>Challenges</b> Capacity Building Program-funded activities including case study countries' participants could be identified but not the total number of participants disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs. This information is reported at the portfolio level in the FCPF annual reports. It is not clear whether this information is available at the national level.</p>		
	<p>5.2.2 (3.1.b) % of participants in Capacity Building Program-funded activities indicating that: —they have more confidence to engage with REDD+ processes — they will definitely increase their engagement with REDD+ processes (reported disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs)</p>	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> CBP Monitoring Reports; post-activity surveys.  <b>Sources used:</b> CBP Monitoring Reports and request made to FMT to obtain the relevant data (disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs) for the case study countries.  <b>Challenges</b>  This information is reported at the portfolio level in the FCPF annual reports. It is not clear whether this information is available at the national level.</p>	<p>Not found at the level of the case study countries</p>	
	<p>5.2.3 Perception of national REDD+ stakeholders on the change in the capacity to engage in REDD+ processes (reported disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs)</p>	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None  <b>Sources used:</b> R-package, Interviews  <b>Challenges</b>  For the majority of the case studies, local communities, IPs and CSOs representatives have been consulted minimally due to the impossibility of conducting field visit due to the sanitary situation.  Attribution – This perceived change is not necessarily due to FCPF activities only but to a number of capacity-building activities promoted by a range of stakeholders and supported by different projects and programs.</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>- Perceived increased in capacity, knowledge and awareness on REDD+ issues in particular at the sub-national level  -Gender and exclusion issues in natural resource management remain  -A scaled-up communication and capacity-building strategy is required  -Capacity of IP to understand, engage and impact REDD+ processes remains limited</p>
			<p>Ghana</p>	<p>-Perceived increase in national stakeholder awareness of, and capacity</p>

				<p>to engage in, the REDD+ process through the consultative structures put in place at the national level during the readiness stage, the sub-working groups set up, and the trainings provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-existence of a roadmap for gender-sensitive REDD+ strategy in Ghana influence women participation in REDD+</li> <li>-Traditional authorities and CSO engaged in consultation and REDD+ implementation (ERP)</li> </ul>
			Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Civil society organizations have significantly improved their capacity to analyze forest dynamics and land use change</li> <li>-empowering of indigenous organizations in this context of REDD+ discussions</li> <li>- relatively low level of involvement of regional governments, which have participated and received information, but not actively. The limited capacities and the high level of rotation of the technical teams at the regional government level are an important constraint. In the case of long-term processes such as this one, the stakeholders involved at inception have typically all disappeared toward the end of the process, and there is a</li> </ul>

				<p>need to start over, especially as the REDD+ process is now moving towards decentralized implementation with a new range of both government and non-government actors to be more actively involved if ERP implementation is to be successful.</p>
			El Salvador	<p>-The Indigenous Coordination Council of El Salvador (CCNIS), acknowledges that their involvement with FCPF has strengthened their involvement in sustainable forest management and their knowledge about safeguards. They feel that they have acquired a new autonomy with regards to protecting natural resources and to ensuring free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC).</p>
			Côte d'Ivoire	<p>-Actors in the field have reported being well informed.          -Data from the FCPF reports themselves show the attendance of women at various training events and workshops ranging between 13% and 18%          - There is less agreement around the level and quality of CSO and private sector participation. The private sector and CSOs have questions about how the money is being spent in the</p>

				REDD+ sector at the national level by government actors.
<p><b>5.3 Sub-question: Has the engagement of different stakeholder groups influenced the national REDD+ process? Which stakeholders have been more or less influential and why?</b></p>	<p>5.3.1 Extent to which the engagement of specific FCPF stakeholders has influenced the national REDD+ process (including women, women's groups, IPs, CSOs, local communities)</p>	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None  <b>Sources used:</b> R-packages, interviews  <b>Challenges</b>  Local communities, IPs and CSOs representatives have been consulted minimally due to the impossibility of conducting field visit due to the sanitary situation.  Specific influence has been challenging to document. Stakeholders have not always made a clear distinction between influence on the process and participation in the process.</p>	<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Ghana</p> <p>Peru</p>	<p>Civil society groups have promoted the discussion process around introducing mitigation actions including various technical approaches such as MRV, safeguards, consultation protocols.</p> <p>women, IPs, and CSOs are engaged but the private sector is considered the most influential on the current process.</p> <p>-CSO technical data sharing that improves the accuracy of monitoring and permits enhanced oversight of deforestation drivers, both by forestry and environmental authorities and entities such as prosecutors and environmental courts  -Stakeholders interviewed mentioned that IP group representatives might have had the most influence on the process from the outset because of the impact on their livelihoods of decisions made about forests. The Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDSESEP) has been involved to a great extent and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP) as well. Civil society has also been participating extensively, and</p>

			<p>has been influential; the civil organization Law, Environment and Natural Resources (DAR) has been particularly influential since the beginning.</p> <p>-The academic sector is also considered to be an important player in the implementation of the FCPF support, through its involvement on governance issues, monitoring, and economic issues.</p> <p>-The private sector actors are considered to have participated in and influenced the readiness phase the least.</p>
		El Salvador	<p>-Stakeholders seem confident that REDD+ processes have been strengthened though the participation of communities – some respondents referred to REDD+ as having become “more human” - and that strong community engagement structures are in place.</p>
		Côte d’Ivoire	<p>2 main sources of influence:</p> <p>-public sector: realization that the loss of forests would ultimately become a critical factor for the economic, social, and environmental stability of the country and that it was therefore necessary to engage the country in developing a national REDD+ strategy</p>

				<p>-private sector: large chocolate companies, pushed by the market's appetite for environmentally friendly chocolate, needing to promote and support sustainable production</p>
	<p>5.3.2 Key factors affecting engagement of stakeholders and their influence and lessons emerging</p>	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None  <b>Sources used:</b> Interviews  <b>Challenges</b></p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>- stakeholders who understand how this project is carried out in accordance with the administrative standards of the MoEF and the WB are the most influential, and not those who understand how implementation could be carried out in accordance with the needs and sociocultural standards of the local communities.          -to be involved, and not simply informed or consulted when things get difficult, networks with certain parties are necessary</p>
			<p>Ghana</p>	<p>Consultative structures put in place at the national level during the readiness stage, the sub-working groups set up, and the training provided.</p>
			<p>Peru</p>	<p>The effective and permanent inclusion of actors from the private sector, especially those related to productive activities (coffee, cocoa, or other extractive sector) continues to be a major challenge. Part of the challenge in engaging the productive private sector is in ensuring that the concerns expressed by society</p>



				regarding forest conservation and the importance of reducing emissions from deforestation or forest degradation translate into consumer preferences, and therefore incentivize the private sector to move towards more responsible production.
			El Salvador	The establishment of the National Indigenous Environmental Roundtable (MNIMA) is a crucial factor in achieving participation from IPs
			Côte d'Ivoire	The push for change probably came from an alignment of interests between the international community, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, and the private sector, who all invested money and effort into changing the legal and policy incentives necessary to transform the sector.
5.4 Sub-question: How does FCPF influence the engagement of the private sector with the REDD+ process? If not, why?	5.4.1 (2.3.a) Extent to which CF programs influence private sector engagement with low/zero deforestation and REDD+ processes	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Periodic 'Influence' evaluation <b>Sources used:</b> R-packages, interviews <b>Challenges the</b> -Somewhat premature to assess the influence of the CF on private sector -Low visibility of the FCPF to the private sector representative to date makes it difficult obtain first-hand account of the influence of the CF.	Indonesia	Low so far: Limited participation of the private sector in REDD+ financing, coupled with the lack of adoption and implementation of laws and regulations related to low-carbon development, as important weaknesses in terms of REDD+ readiness in Indonesia.
			Ghana	Thus far, the private sector has been very successfully engaged in the ER scheme, with all private sector actors

				in the cocoa industry now on board.
			Peru	-Generally challenging to involve the private sector in the FCPF process. - The private sector's expected contribution to the ERP is expected to be facilitated by the efforts of various projects under the ERP umbrella
			El Salvador	Not applicable regarding the CF - Influence of the readiness phase has been weak so far. Although private sector representatives were included in most processes, their engagement and interest in future REDD+ mechanisms remain uncertain.
			Côte d'Ivoire	Private sector representatives themselves felt a bit vague about the FCPF. The influence might be the other way around to a certain extent but CF providing needed support to transform the supply chain.
			Indonesia	Not specified
			Ghana	Touton and Mondelez. Olam is expected to also make a similar commitment.
			Peru	Refinca's planned investment in reforestation amounts to US\$ 60 million (US\$ 32 million during the accounting period). An additional US\$ 80 million
	5.4.2 (2.3.b) Number of formal partnerships between CF programs and private sector entities (disaggregated by financial and non-financial)	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> ER Monitoring Reports</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> ERPD for expected partnerships.</p> <p><b>Challenges</b> ER Monitoring Report template appears adequate to monitor this indicator in the future. Expected partnerships mentioned in the ERPD have been identified.</p>		

				(US\$ 21 million during the account period) for investment in reforestation by small and medium producers in synergy with Refinca is being negotiated with the Andean Development Bank (CAF). Efforts to increase credit for agricultural and forestry producers, via the restructured Agrobanco or other financial institutions, are currently underway.
			El Salvador	Not applicable
			Côte d'Ivoire	Private sector members of the World Cocoa Foundation including Barry Callebaut, Blommer Chocolate Company, Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate, Cémoi, ECOM Group, Ferrero, The Hershey Company, Mars Wrigley Confectionery, Mondelēz International, Nestlé, Olam Cocoa, SIAT, and Touton.
5.4.3 Key factors affecting engagement of the private sector and lessons emerging		<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None <b>Sources used:</b> R-packages, interviews <b>Challenges</b>	Indonesia	Lack of incentives for implementing more sustainable management practices couple with the lack of certainty around the possible benefits for private sector actors engaged in REDD+ has made the private sector less interested in getting involved.
			Ghana	the ER-PD also allows the private sector to single out opportunities for themselves to take action. The cocoa companies did not claim, and are not beneficiaries of, the

				ER revenues. They preferred to give it to coops, farmers, and communities, to have an additional incentive to produce sustainably indirectly benefiting from sustainable quality cocoa. CF program benefiting from the private sector adopting self-imposed standards, such as the climate-smart cocoa industry standards and promoting the sourcing of climate-smart cocoa beans.
			Peru	- Private sector actors are considered historically distant from the work of MINAM and what it promotes.
			El Salvador	Not participating in the CF
			Côte d'Ivoire	The market's appetite for environmentally friendly chocolate
<b>5.5 Sub-question: How does FCPF knowledge and learning activities influence other REDD+ programs and practice and the overall REDD+ process</b>	5.5.1 (4.A) Extent to which learning, evidence and knowledge products generated through the FCPF influences other REDD+ programs and practice	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Periodic 'Influence' evaluation <b>Sources used:</b> Interviews <b>Challenges</b> Still early to document this indicator as little concrete evidence and knowledge products at the national level so far.	Indonesia	-Perception by stakeholders that it is not significant at this stage possibly due to the relatively small scale of the FCPF readiness support compared to the overall donor support in Indonesia -the jurisdictional subnational approach appears to be even more appealing to other donors - other donors come with some of their own protocols and methodological frameworks - expectations are that influence will be greater if the

				implementation of the ERP is successful
			Ghana	the FCPF was instrumental in paving the way for investments by other key international partners, such as the CFI, through such programs as the World Bank funded FIP and DGM, and more recently the GCF REDD+ program on the Savannah Landscape (GSLRP)
			Peru	None identified
			El Salvador	GIZ projects pilot enabled testing and refining FCPF methodologies
			Côte d'Ivoire	None identified
	5.5.2 (4.B) Participant country's assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> RF &amp; CF Participant progress reports</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> Latest available version of the RF progress reports</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>-To obtain an average score, methodology used in the FCPF Annual Report was applied. Each answer to a question was assigned points (1 for Completely disagree to 5 for Completely agree) and the average was taken.</p>	Indonesia	4
			Ghana	4.75
			Peru	4.75
			El Salvador	4.75
			Côte d'Ivoire	5
	5.5.3 (4.3.b) Number of non-FCPF programs and countries that have adopted elements of the FCPF Methodological Framework within their own REDD+ processes	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Periodic 'Influence' evaluation</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> None</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>According to the M&amp;E framework, this indicator is meant to provide a measure of the FCPF's tangible influence beyond FCPF Participant Countries. To document this indicator in a systematic way as suggested in the M&amp;E framework required the review of other global programs and non-participating countries practices which was out of the scope of the case study exercise.</p>		

To what extent and in what ways does the FCPF contribute to generating non-carbon benefits at the national level in a gender and socially sensitive manner?			
<b>6.1 Sub-question: To what extent and in what ways have the Participant countries strengthened the delivery of programs aiming at sustaining or enhancing socially inclusive livelihoods of local communities and/or conserving biodiversity</b>	6.1.1 (3.A) Extent to which the FCPF processes support Participant country efforts to sustain and enhance livelihoods within REDD+ intervention area	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> External 'non-carbon benefits' evaluation. <b>Sources used:</b> National REDD+ strategies, ERPD and interviews <b>Challenges</b> The national REDD+ strategies were analyzed on how they promoted approaches to sustaining and enhancing livelihood in the context of REDD+ projects. ERPD provided insight on the country first ERP proposed approach to sustaining and enhancing livelihoods. -At this stage, we can document "intentions" as expressed in the national REDD+ strategies and the ERPDs.	In each case study countries, FCPF processes supported efforts to integrate explicit consideration for the promotion of approaches and the planification of activities to sustain and enhance livelihoods within REDD+ intervention area.
	6.1.2 (3.B) Extent to which the FCPF processes support Participant country efforts to conserve biodiversity within REDD+ intervention areas	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> External 'non-carbon benefits' evaluation. <b>Sources used:</b> National REDD+ strategies, ERPD and interviews <b>Challenges</b> The national REDD+ strategies were analyzed on how they promoted approaches to conserve biodiversity within REDD+ intervention areas. ERPD provided insight on the country first ERP proposed approach to sustaining and enhancing livelihoods. -At this stage, we can document "intentions" as expressed in the national REDD+ strategies and the ERPDs.	In each case study countries, FCPF processes supported efforts to integrate explicit consideration for the promotion of approaches and the planification of activities to conserve biodiversity within REDD+ intervention areas.
<b>6.2 Sub-Question: To what extent and how FCPF Participant countries test ways to sustain and enhance socially inclusive livelihoods</b>	6.2.1 (3.2.a): Number of CF programs that test ways to sustain and enhance livelihoods	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> CF program's approach to sustaining and enhancing livelihood is expected to be documented in the ERPD and the monitoring done through the ER Monitoring Reports. <b>Sources used:</b> ERPD provided insight on the country first ERP approach to sustaining and enhancing livelihood. <b>Challenges:</b>	4/4 The CF programs proposed by the 4 case study countries are considered as "testing ways to sustain and enhance livelihoods"

	<p>6.2.2 (3.2.b): REDD+ Strategies including activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods</p>	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> RF progress reports.  <b>Sources used:</b> RF progress report and the national REDD+ strategies  <b>Challenges</b>  None</p>	<p>5/5 - The five case study countries reported that their national REDD+ strategies include activities that “directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods”</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1371 347 1577 675">Indonesia</td> <td data-bbox="1577 347 1898 675">The Indonesia REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of Sustainable Landscape Management approaches by encouraging the “Development of sustainable local economies based on alternative livelihoods, expanded job opportunities, and the management of forests by local communities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1371 675 1577 1117">Ghana</td> <td data-bbox="1577 675 1898 1117">Ghana’s REDD+ Strategy outlines five commodity-based emission reduction programs designed to reduce carbon emissions but also to enhance rural economies through alternative and additional livelihood schemes, particularly for farmers. The GCFRP and GSLRP, which are the most advanced programs to come out of the strategy so far, have strong and inclusive livelihoods components.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1371 1117 1577 1166">Peru</td> <td data-bbox="1577 1117 1898 1166"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1371 1166 1577 1385">El Salvador</td> <td data-bbox="1577 1166 1898 1385">The strategy targets primarily the non-carbon benefits that can be derived from the reforestation and landscape restoration, particularly in relation to strengthening and protecting livelihoods.</td> </tr> </table>	Indonesia	The Indonesia REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of Sustainable Landscape Management approaches by encouraging the “Development of sustainable local economies based on alternative livelihoods, expanded job opportunities, and the management of forests by local communities.	Ghana	Ghana’s REDD+ Strategy outlines five commodity-based emission reduction programs designed to reduce carbon emissions but also to enhance rural economies through alternative and additional livelihood schemes, particularly for farmers. The GCFRP and GSLRP, which are the most advanced programs to come out of the strategy so far, have strong and inclusive livelihoods components.	Peru		El Salvador	The strategy targets primarily the non-carbon benefits that can be derived from the reforestation and landscape restoration, particularly in relation to strengthening and protecting livelihoods.
Indonesia	The Indonesia REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of Sustainable Landscape Management approaches by encouraging the “Development of sustainable local economies based on alternative livelihoods, expanded job opportunities, and the management of forests by local communities.										
Ghana	Ghana’s REDD+ Strategy outlines five commodity-based emission reduction programs designed to reduce carbon emissions but also to enhance rural economies through alternative and additional livelihood schemes, particularly for farmers. The GCFRP and GSLRP, which are the most advanced programs to come out of the strategy so far, have strong and inclusive livelihoods components.										
Peru											
El Salvador	The strategy targets primarily the non-carbon benefits that can be derived from the reforestation and landscape restoration, particularly in relation to strengthening and protecting livelihoods.										

			Côte d'Ivoire	<p>One of the objectives of the national REDD+ strategy, and more specifically the strategic option related to zero-deforestation agriculture, is to improve the livelihoods of men and women producers and their communities in an equitable manner. To achieve this, a number of measures are planned, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The improvement of agricultural techniques through the promotion of agroforestry to strengthen the resilience of agricultural systems in the face of climate change, but also to ensure the diversification of sources of income;</li> <li>• Support provided to men and women small farmers through (i) capacity building of agricultural advice (training, material and financial means); (ii) facilitating access to agricultural advisory services; (iii) improving extension tools; (iv) improving research-extension-production collaboration;</li> <li>• Improving accessibility to selected plant materials and fertilizers by (i) improving the availability of seeds already developed by research; (ii) strengthening agricultural research on improved disease-resistant</li> </ul>
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				<p>seeds; (iii) promotion of techniques for producing organic fertilizers; (iv) Promotion of integrated pest and disease control through the promotion of agroforestry;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing financial means for farmers by (i) creating and operationalizing the agricultural development fund; (ii) the establishment of banking and insurance products adapted to small farmers; (iii) the promotion and creation of agricultural financial institutions and (iv) the structuring of savings and agricultural credit systems; and</li> <li>• Improvement of water management for food crops such as rice, by (i) construction of water reservoirs; (ii) promoting and facilitating access to small-scale irrigation equipment; (iii) the establishment of an integrated water resources management system; (iv) the development of lowlands and water points in urban and peri-urban areas for food crops.</li> </ul>
	6.2.3 Types of testing undertaken	Indicator merged with indicator 6.2.4		
	6.2.4 Examples of approaches taken to sustain and enhance gender sensitive and socially inclusive livelihoods	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> ERPD</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>This indicator was added to supplement indicator 6.2.1 (3.2.a): with qualitative information on the type of approach</p>	Indonesia	The ERP explicitly includes components aimed at sustaining or enhancing socially inclusive livelihoods for local communities, in particular through i)

		<p>proposed/tested to sustaining and enhancing livelihood. At this early stage, we are able to identify examples of proposed approaches.</p>		<p>supporting the expansion of the area under social forestry licenses, ii) the recognition of adat land, and iii) by strengthening village spatial planning. It will also directly address the lack of alternative sustainable livelihoods, identified as an underlying driver of encroachment.</p>
			<p>Ghana</p>	<p>The GCFRP aims to improve the livelihoods of Cocoa Farmers by increasing the yields of cocoa trees per hectare by 50%. The program also makes room for alternative farming, such as vegetable farming, to diversify the income sources of rural populations. The GSLRP also has components that would increase the number of shea trees, to engineer large-scale shea processing, promote landscape planning and governance, develop a zero-deforestation shea supply chain, and support improved community collaborative resource management for landscape restoration.</p>
			<p>Peru</p>	<p>Increased off-farm employment in green businesses is specifically included in the ERP as a mechanism to reduce pressure on forests, by absorbing migrants and marginal farmers. About</p>

			<p>4000 person years of new jobs are expected to be created. Off-farm employment opportunities are expected to be created through a number of interventions planned under the ERP, and in particular through the promotion of investment and off-farm employment creation. It is expected that off-farm employment opportunities will impact or be related to other important economic and social co-benefits such as the diversification of income sources, quality of life, increased participation of women in productive activities, the avoidance of out-migration, reductions to the informal sector, and increased productivity.</p>
			<p>El Salvador</p> <p>The FCPF process has enabled the strengthening of the governance structure to sustainably manage natural resources, which is particularly significant for IPs who rely on these resources for their livelihoods.</p> <p>To date, the approach has not been thoroughly tested in the field, and no direct benefits from its implementation have been reported</p>
			<p>Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>The creation of supplementary incomes due to greater outputs with</p>

				intensification practices, the use of improved cocoa varieties and use of fertilizers (inputs), as well as the diversification of farm incomes, is at the core of the program strategy.
	6.2.5 Actual or potential benefits (by gender, IP or other social groups) of these new approaches (number of beneficiaries, change in income, etc.)	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> ERPD</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>At this stage, we could mostly document “intentions” presented in the CF ERPDs.</p> <p>-It is now a good timing to ensure that performance indicator and m&amp;e strategies are put in place to be able to document this indicator adequately through the ER monitoring reports</p>	Indonesia	<p>Indicators initially selected for monitoring by the MMR include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase in the social forestry area</li> <li>•Increased production of NTFPs</li> <li>•Increased income of participating communities</li> <li>•Increased food security</li> </ul>
			Ghana	<p>Identifying, incentivizing, monitoring and reporting on NCBs under the program can be partially covered by Safeguard Information Systems (SIS) and additional key information will be incorporated into the Data Management System. During the completion of the BSP and the Data Management System, key non-carbon benefits will be selected and indicators determined for monitoring for inclusion in multiple reports and outputs.</p>
			Peru	<p>Indicators initially selected for monitoring: job creation in green industries</p> <p>FCPF might have had impact at this level so far through its support of the Conditional Direct Transfers’ instrument (PNCBMCC-MINAM) to IP,</p>

				in which social inclusion, gender, and interculturality issues are taken into account and where MINAM has made use of FCPF resources to support the development of life plans and business plans for the beneficiaries, and to make the action plan for gender and climate change.
			El Salvador	Not documented
			Côte d'Ivoire	Priority non-carbon benefits identified and related to enhance livelihood -Increase of incomes for households - Clarification of land tenure
	6.2.6 Existence of unexpected benefits (applicable to other sectors for example)	Indicator dropped		
	6.2.7 Key factors affecting progress and lessons emerging	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None		Progress and lessons could be identified once ER programs are implemented.
<b>6.3 Sub-Question: To what extent and how FCPF Participant countries test ways to conserve biodiversity</b>	6.3.1 (3.3.a): Number of CF programs that test ways to conserve biodiversity	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> CF program's approach to biodiversity conservation is expected to be documented in the ERPD and the monitoring done through the ER Monitoring Reports. <b>Sources used:</b> ERPD provided insight on the country first ERP approach to biodiversity conservation. <b>Challenges:</b> It is now a good timing to ensure that performance indicator and m&e strategy are put in place to be able to document this indicator adequately through the ER monitoring reports. Needs to go beyond the number "indicator"		4/4 The CF programs proposed by the 4 case study countries are considered as "testing ways to conserve biodiversity".
	6.3.2 (3.3.b): REDD+ Strategies including activities	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Documented in the RF progress reports.		5/5 The national REDD+ strategies of the 5 case study countries include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity

	<p>that directly aim to conserve biodiversity</p>	<p><b>Sources used:</b> RF progress reports and the national REDD+ strategies were analyzed on how they promoted approaches to biodiversity conservation in the context of REDD+ projects.</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>The Indonesia REDD+ strategy promotes the adoption of strategic programs for conservation and rehabilitation. These programs are aimed at improving the preservation of biodiversity and forest and peatland ecosystems, creating conditions for, and resolving problems with, effective rehabilitation activities. High Conservation Value Forests receive special priority status, with a focus on the establishment of protected areas. Forests and peatlands with high carbon stocks and high biodiversity are to be awarded protected area status.</p>
			<p>Ghana</p>	<p>One of the stated goals of the Ghana REDD+ strategy is “to preserve Ghana’s forest in order to sustain their ecosystem services, conserve biological diversity, and maintain a cultural heritage for generations to come.”</p>
			<p>Peru</p>	
			<p>El Salvador</p>	<p>The strategic proposal REDD+ to El Salvador aims to promote activities that contribute simultaneously to mitigation and adaptation, and in turn allow addressing various international commitments, such as the conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems and</p>

				sustainable forest management, consistent with the Strategic plan for Biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi Targets particularly target 15.
			Côte d'Ivoire	The national REDD+ strategy intends to strengthen the protection of rich biodiversity and the national cultural heritage in the long term. The measures envisaged are as follows: (i) Updating of data on all protected areas, delimitation and geo-referencing; (ii) Support to local communities for securing land in sacred forests; (iii) Clarification of the status of sacred forests and registration of these as protected forests; and (iv) Payments to communities through the PES system to enable them to conserve forests and to create a collective dynamic for reforestation and conservation of the biodiversity of the last village forests with local communities in different ways.
	6.3.3 Types of testing undertaken	Indicator merged with indicator 6.3.4		
	6.3.4 Examples of approaches taken to conserve biodiversity	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None <b>Sources used:</b> ERPD <b>Challenges</b> This indicator was added to supplement indicator 6.3.1 (3.3.a): with qualitative	Indonesia	By protecting remaining forests, the ER Program is expected to contribute to the protection of habitats for key species such as the

		<p>information on the type of approach taken to promote biodiversity conservation in the ERP proposed by the case study countries</p>	<p>orangutan and the Borneo clouded leopard. Component 3 of the ERP on reducing deforestation and forest degradation within licensed areas is expected to have a significant impact on biodiversity, in particular through: i) the implementation of HCV policies for Palm Oil Estates, ii) Support for smallholders and Community Based Fire Management and Monitoring and iii) the implementation of HCV and RIL-C policies for Forestry Concessions</p>
			<p>Ghana The GCFRP has elaborate plans for biodiversity conservation including enrichment planting with indigenous tree species to increase biological diversity. Various HIA consortia are looking at promoting biodiversity conservation through their upcoming activities and their planned support to CREMAs. For instance, In Kakum, A Rocha, with support from the NGO Man and Nature, is promoting botanical and non-timber products.</p>
			<p>Peru Habitat Conservation and Connectivity promoted through interventions related to forest governance in indigenous communities, conservation, the intensification of commercial agroforestry systems, the</p>



				strengthening of agriculture from a subsistence level to a level that generates surplus for the market, commercial reforestation, and, indirectly, by investment and off-farm employment creation and monitoring, control, and enforcement of land and forest use.
			El Salvador	Not documented
			Côte d'Ivoire	The Sustainable forest management component of the CF ER program includes activities targeting protected areas within the ERP zone including the strengthening the capacities of the Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves in the ERP area in terms of surveillance and protection through increased infrastructure, and logistical support (remote sensing, drones, mobile units, vehicles), targeted training sessions, and the strengthening of the sustainable financing mechanism.
	6.3.5 Actual or potential benefits of these new approaches (Species protected, ha of land under protection, etc.)	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> ERPD</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>At this stage, we could mostly document "intentions" presented in the ERPDs.</p> <p>-It is now a good timing to ensure that performance indicator and m&amp;e strategies are effectively put in place to be able to document this indicator adequately through the ER monitoring reports.</p>	Indonesia	<p>indicators initially selected for monitoring by the MMR include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Reduced decline in habitat for key species, such as HCV forests and primary forests</li> <li>•Reduced decline in populations of key species</li> </ul>
			Ghana	Monitoring of forest elephants, birds (Hunbell), and termites.

				Based on ERPD, monitoring and reporting on NCBs under the program can be partially covered by Safeguard Information Systems (SIS) and additional key information will be incorporated into the Data Management System. The use of community-based monitoring of co-benefits (e.g. forests, biodiversity, land use and land use changes, effective participation) will be prioritized.
			Peru	Indicators initially selected for monitoring: - Habitat Conservation and Connectivity
			El Salvador	Not documented
			Côte d'Ivoire	Priority non-carbon benefits identified and related to biodiversity conservation: Environmental co-benefits (biodiversity protection and enhancement & soil protection)
			6.3.6 Key factors affecting progress and lessons emerging	
<b>To what extent and in what ways has the FCPF promoted the inclusive sharing and use of knowledge among stakeholders at local, national, regional and global levels?</b>				

7.1 Sub-question: Is the knowledge gained during the development and delivery of FCPF activities disseminated, in line with Communications and Knowledge strategy?	7.1.1 (4.1.a) Number of knowledge products produced	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> FMT monitoring systems - reported in annual reports</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> None</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>-The purpose of this indicator is to document Facility level knowledge products.</p> <p>-Knowledge products developed at the participant country level could potentially be identified to deepen the analysis regarding the dissemination of the knowledge gained during the development and delivery of FCPF activities.</p>	Case study countries developed and adapted several knowledge products for dissemination at the national level. For example, in Indonesia, booklets, leaflets and a book documenting the entire REDD+ experience in East Kalimantan were developed as well as guidance for effective engagement of indigenous people and local communities, developed by the National Forestry Council and Provincial Forestry Council of Maluku Province, mainly funded by the FCPF. In El Salvador, the FCPF implementation team developed at least five knowledge products about the process that were shared with at least 250 people (170 men, 84 women).	
	7.1.2 (4.1.b) Number of unique and returning visitors to FCPF website	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> FMT monitoring systems - reported in annual reports</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> FMT– extraction of the data for case study countries.</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>According to the M&amp;E framework, this indicator is to inform the general levels of interest in the FCPF. For the case study exercise, we have extracted the data on the number of pageviews for the content related to the case study countries. We could obtain data for the period between April 2019 and March 2020 which might be used as a baseline for the case study countries.</p>	Indonesia	Pageviews: 344 Unique pageviews: 297
			Ghana	Pageviews Unique pageviews
			Peru	Pageviews: 427 Unique pageviews: 322
El Salvador			Pageviews:52 Unique pageviews: 47	
Côte d'Ivoire			Pageviews: 157 Unique pageviews: 124	
7.1.3 (4.1.c) Extent to which FCPF learning and evidence influences ongoing FCPF implementation	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> Periodic 'Influence' evaluation</p> <p><b>Sources used:</b> None</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>-This indicator was not documented in the context of the case studies as it intends to assess the effectiveness of the FMT's internal approach to ensuring that FCPF lessons and experience are actually applied and fed back into FCPF programming processes.</p>			
7.2 Sub-question: Are participants actively engaged in South-South	7.2.1 (4.2.a) Number of FCPF-supported S-S learning activities and/or	<p><b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> FMT monitoring systems - reported in annual reports</p>	Indonesia	2019: 1 2014:1 2013: 1

<p><b>learning activities? What are the results of these exchanges?</b></p>	<p>events connecting FCPF countries</p>	<p><b>Sources used:</b> FCPF annual reports and RF progress reports.  <b>Challenges:</b>  Details provided on participant countries in the FCPF annual reports allowed for the identification of examples of S-S learning activities in which the cases study countries participated. These figures are not exhaustive as participating countries were not identified for all S-S learning activities reported.</p>		<p>-Participated in at least 3 FCPF-supported S-S learning activities  -Participated in a number of regional events on capacity building for IP</p>
			Ghana	<p>2019: 2  2018:2  2016:1  - South-South “bilateral” knowledge exchanges with Cameroon, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo  -Participated in several FCPF-supported S-S learning activities</p>
			Peru	<p>2018:2  2016:1  - South-South “bilateral” knowledge exchanges with Guatemala and Guyana  -Participated in at least 2 FCPF-supported S-S learning activities  -Participated in various international forum related to BSP</p>
			El Salvador	<p>2019:1  2018: 1  -Participated in several FCPF-supported S-S learning activities</p>
			Côte d’Ivoire	<p>2019:3  2018: 1  - South-South “bilateral” knowledge exchanges with Togo, Burkina Faso and Costa Rica  -Participated in several FCPF-supported S-S learning activities</p>

	7.2.2 (4.2.b) Number of participants in S-S learning activities and/or events connecting FCPF countries (disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs)	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> FMT monitoring systems reported in annual reports <b>Sources used:</b> None <b>Challenges:</b> We have no data specific to the case study countries for this indicator		
	7.2.3 (4.2.c) % of participants in S-S learning activities indicating that: —they acquired new knowledge or skills —they will definitely apply the new knowledge or skills in their work —they have established new connections/networks that they will maintain (reported disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs)	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> MT monitoring systems reported in annual reports <b>Sources used:</b> None <b>Challenges:</b> We have no data specific to the case study countries for this indicator.		
	7.2.4 Evidences of concrete results from these exchanges	Given the limited details we had on the South-South exchanges at the level of the case study countries, this indicator was dropped.		
<b>7.3 Sub question: To what extent and in what ways is the FCPF knowledge applied by participants?</b>	7.3.1 (4.3.a) Extent to which FCPF learning, evidence and knowledge products are used by Participant country	<b>Data source as per M&amp;E framework:</b> RF progress reports and ER Monitoring Reports. <b>Sources used:</b> Latest version of the RF progress reports and interviews <b>Challenges:</b> -To obtain an average score, Methodology used in the FCPF Annual Report was applied. Each answer to a question was assigned points (1 as Completely disagree to 5 as Completely agree) and the average was taken. -The RF Progress reports does not actually ask Participant countries to identify the most useful knowledge products, and other (non-FCPF) REDD+ knowledge resources that they access as planned in the M&E framework. - Case study countries did not provide much in terms of open-ended narrative assessments and examples in the RF progress report. -The current version of the ER Monitoring Report (2020 Ver02.1) does not cover this indicator.	Indonesia	4.25 Knowledge transfer from publications to real actions is not simple. Technical assistance is still needed for REDD+ countries to be able to reduce the emission.
			Ghana	4.5 No comment
			Peru	3.5 -Suggest FCPF to implement a platform where best practices of R-PP implementation in each country can be shared. This platform could include key products from each project, as well as standardized operational tools, such as models of terms of reference for key services. -Would like

				to have more frequent communications from the FCPF on knowledge tools and capacity building opportunities that are offered.
			El Salvador	4.75 No comment
			Côte d'Ivoire	4.75 -The FCPF's knowledge products have been invaluable from every point of view. -Its website is a library that contains most of the documents used during this phase of preparation for REDD.

**To what extent has the FCPF been efficient at achieving desired results?**

<b>8.1 Sub-question: How do participating countries perceive the cost and benefits, timeliness and amount of resources allocated through FCPF Readiness work?</b>	8.1.1 Perception of Participant country on the cost and benefits of the FCPF readiness work	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with country teams/focal points</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> Few people have an overall vision of the benefits of the process, and of its costs</p>	<p>Countries are divided about costs and benefits from the readiness process: two countries (Ghana, El Salvador) perceive the cost-benefit ratio to be good, while two others (Peru and Indonesia) find the process very demanding. Côte d'Ivoire mentions that the process demonstrates commitment to REDD+.</p>
	8.1.2 Time spent on the various phases of the readiness	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> FCPF Website</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> None</p>	<p>Years from R-PIN to R-package endorsement:</p> <p>Ghana: 8</p> <p>Peru: 11</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire: 6</p> <p>Indonesia: 8</p> <p>El Salvador : 9</p>
	8.1.3 Perception of timeliness of the readiness work	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> Document review provides a fuller picture about</p>	<p>Two countries did not report specific delays or hurdles (Ghana, El Salvador), while three encountered several administrative and legal bottlenecks due in part to national processes and in part to FCPF administrative requirements.</p>

		timeliness and delays, but this is not covered by this indicator.	
	8.1.4 Perception of the amount of resources (financial, technical and other) allocated by the readiness work	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b></p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> Most stakeholders do not have a clear vision about the extent or resources available</p>	Two countries (Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire) consider the resources to be adequate, while Peru considers them to be important but insufficient to address the issues. El Salvador would prefer more resources to be allocated to direct interventions.
<b>8.2 Sub-question: How do participating countries perceive the cost and benefits, timeliness and amount of resources allocated through FCPF Carbon Fund?</b>	8.2.1 Perception of participant country on the cost and benefits of the CF	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> Most stakeholders do not have a clear vision about the costs of the CF process.</p>	Stakeholders from two countries (Peru, Indonesia) reported the process as being very demanding, but could not yet speak to its benefits, although expectations are favorable.
	8.2.2 Time spent on the various phases of the CF (including time elapsed between ERPA signature and actual implementation)	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Progress reports</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b></p>	Months between invitation and selection of ERPD:
			Ghana: 38 months
			Peru: 44 months
			Côte d'Ivoire: 43 months
		Indonesia: 35 months	
	8.2.3 Perception of timeliness of the CF	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b></p>	Most countries did not report significant delays. Côte d'Ivoire identified delays due to institutional infighting, while Peru would generally appreciate the process being faster.
	8.2.4 Perception of the amount of resources (financial, technical and other) allocated by the CF	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> Most stakeholders do not have a clear vision about the extent or resources available</p>	Peru and Indonesia respectively reported that the resources are sufficient to (i) potentially make a difference in targeted regions and (ii) in relation to the expected outcomes and considering the multiple actors in this field.
<b>To what extent are the results of the FCPF sustainable?</b>			

<b>9.1 sub-question: Are all the elements to ensure the sustainability of the FCPF outcomes adequately addressed (covering the social, political, institutional, financial and economical dimensions)?</b>	9.1.1 Perception of participant country stakeholders	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None <b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with stakeholders <b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b>	Stakeholders' perception on the likelihood of sustainability is generally favorable in all countries, but several challenges are identified, both contextual and related to the implementation of FCPF activities. In Indonesia, commitment to REDD+ predated the FCPF and as such its results are expected to be sustained.
	9.1.2 Progress made toward implementation of Readiness sub-components	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None <b>Main sources used:</b> Most recent progress reports and interviews with country teams. <b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b>	Progress in implementation is still moderate, with the most significant and recurrent challenge being the actual implementation of the national REDD+ framework and the actual piloting of benefit sharing schemes. Examples of headways in implementation include Peru's now operational Forest Cover Monitoring Module.
	9.1.3 Key factors affecting sustainability and lessons emerging	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None <b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with stakeholders <b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b>	The main factors mentioned include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of political will</li> <li>• Demonstration of actual benefits to communities</li> <li>• Implementation of REDD+ framework</li> <li>• Continuation of international financial support to the process</li> <li>• Improvements in stakeholder engagement</li> <li>• Stabilization of institutional arrangements and improvements in governance, including in enforcement of legislation</li> </ul>
<b>9.2 Sub-question: What has been the catalytic effects of the FCPF outcomes?</b>	9.2.1 (1.C) Amount of REDD+ ER payments secured by countries with endorsed R-packages through non-FCPF ER schemes	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> External evaluation: Readiness Fund Final Evaluation, FCPF Final Evaluation (BURS or NCs) <b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with partners <b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indonesia: USD 159.93 million (USD 56.15 million from Norway and USD 103.78 million from the GCF)</li> <li>• Other countries: none reported so far</li> </ul>
	9.2.2 (2.C) Amount of REDD+ER payments secured by CF countries through non-FCPF ER Schemes	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None <b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with partners <b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indonesia: USD 159.93 million (USD 56.15 million from Norway and USD 103.78 million from the GCF)</li> <li>• Other countries: none reported so far</li> </ul>
	9.2.3 Existence of other type of catalytic effects as a result of FCPF outcomes	<b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Ghana, there are catalytic effects with the FORM is a non-FCPF voluntary scheme on</li> </ul>



		<p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews with stakeholders</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> Causality is difficult to establish where there are multiple actors</p>	<p>carbon trading that started selling carbon four years ago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other countries: none reported so far</li> </ul>
	9.2.4 ER Program budget secured as a percentage of total ER Program budget	Indicator dropped as redundant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See 4.3.3 (3.4.b)</li> </ul>
<b>What are the impacts of FCPF work so far (intended and unintended)?</b>			
<b>10.1 Sub-question: What are the FCPF impacts in terms of reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation?</b>	10.1.1 (I.1.A) Number of tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e emission reductions and removals through CF ER programs (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> CF MRV (CF REDD+ Country Participants, aggregation by FMT)</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b></p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> To early as ERPs have not yet been implemented</p>	None for Ghana, Peru, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia. N/A for El Salvador
	10.1.2 (I.1.B) Number of tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e emission reductions and removals through REDD+ interventions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> NDCs/BURs (aggregation by FMT)</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> FIP documentation, BUR</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> Information not found for Peru and Côte d'Ivoire</p>	<p>Ghana: 2 400 000 t CO<sub>2</sub>e from FIP-piloting</p> <p>Peru: Not available</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire: Not available</p> <p>Indonesia: 244,892,135 t CO<sub>2</sub>e</p> <p>El Salvador: N/A</p>
	10.1.3 (I.1.C) Total forest area re/afforested or restored through CF supported interventions (ha)	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> CF MRV (CF REDD+ Country Participants, aggregation by FMT)</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b></p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> To early as ERPs have not yet been implemented</p>	None for Ghana, Peru, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia. N/A for El Salvador
	10.1.4 Change in yearly national deforestation rate	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> WRI Report, Primary Forest Loss in Côte D'Ivoire, 2020</p>	<p>No information: Ghana, Peru, Indonesia, El Salvador</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire reduced primary forest loss by over 50% in 2019 compared to the previous year</p>

		<p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b>  Attribution is difficult, this change can result from several initiatives  The timeline is too short to make sure this change is sustainable  Countries are not collecting this information on a yearly basis</p>	
<p><b>10.2 Sub-question: What are the FCPF impacts in terms of sustained or enhanced biodiversity and livelihoods for forest-dependent men and women and different social groups depending on the country (such as caste and marginalized ethnic groups).</b></p>	<p>10.2.1 (1.2.A) Number of people receiving monetary and/or non-monetary benefits through CF programs (disaggregated by gender and relevant social groups)</p>	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b></p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> To early as ERPs have not yet been implemented</p>	<p>None for Ghana, Peru, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia.  N/A for El Salvador</p>
	<p>10.2.2 (2.D) % of monetary benefits from CF programs shared with beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, CSOs, IPs, Local Communities)</p>	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b></p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b> To early as ERPs have not yet been implemented</p>	<p>None for Ghana, Peru, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia.  N/A for El Salvador</p>
	<p>10.2.3 (1.2.B) Amount of protected or conserved areas included in CF programs if relevant (ha)</p>	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b></p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b>  To early as ERPs have not yet been implemented</p>	<p>None for Ghana, Peru, Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia.  N/A for El Salvador</p>
<p><b>10.3 Sub-question: Are there any unexpected impacts from FCPF at the national level?</b></p>	<p>10.3.1 Existence of unexpected impacts (positive or negative)</p>	<p><b>Plan as per M&amp;E framework:</b> None</p> <p><b>Main sources used:</b> Interviews</p> <p><b>Challenge/Lesson/Recommendation:</b>  Causality is difficult to establish for evaluator.  The definition of "impacts" is difficult to grasp for interviewees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Ghana and Peru, an involvement with the FCPF is perceived as a strong signal of commitment to REDD+. In Peru, it influenced positively the allocation of FIP resources to the country, and possibly the Lol with Norway</li> <li>• El Salvador is now part of the global conversation about mitigation, and able to share its approach to REDD+ with the world.</li> </ul>



# Baastel

30 Years Promoting  
Sustainable Development

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