

# FIP Pilot Country Meeting

Meeting Summary

June 22, 2011

# Process of Developing Investment Plans

- All countries progressing in the preparation of investment plans
- FIP supports national policies, strategies and initiatives relevant for REDD+, in some cases defined as a component of a broader development initiative
- Use of existing institutional arrangements to design and implement investment plans, some through a new or existing coordination mechanism
- Investment plans specific to country objectives; scope ranging from restoration, protection, sustainable forest management, enabling environment, including policy development.
- Involvement of relevant sectors (environment, finance, agriculture, etc.) and stakeholders, with particular attention to local communities and indigenous peoples.

# Challenges

- Bringing relevant sector ministries and stakeholders to the table. Despite difficulties, experiences are positive
- Coordinating different REDD+ initiatives, including the FIP, to focus on the same national objective; identifying priorities for support by each REDD+ initiative based on comparative advantages
- Defining the specific role of the FIP within the national context; complex in terms of social, environmental and economic realities
- Overcoming socio-cultural barriers to achieve gender equality and involve a large group of stakeholders.
- Capacity building and training – one of the barriers for effectively addressing REDD+;
- Identifying innovative ways to engage the private sector

# Developing Investment Plans

- Efforts to align priorities and objectives of different initiatives. FIP opens a space for consultation and coordination with donors and development partners.
- The broader national context determines the role of different finance sources (and avoid duplication or conflict). Some of these roles include:
  - Enabling environment, including support for policy reform
  - Provision of incentives
  - Concrete investments
  - Monitoring and evaluation
- REDD+ in general, including FIP has triggered the need for streamlining and simplifying institutional arrangements, and involving a wide range of stakeholders

# Developing Investment Plans(2)

- In depth assessments and careful planning during IP development enable implementation to focus on concrete investments to keep the momentum and scale up of existing good practices
- Investment plans promote gender equality through:
  - Understanding gender issues, including needs and roles
  - Actively sharing activities and benefits between men and women, based on this understanding
  - Empowering women by using appropriate tools and communication channels
- A bottom up approach to consultations with stakeholders have revealed the different groups and their priorities.  
Principles for engagement:
  - Timely information access to all stakeholders
  - Stakeholders should know their interests and priorities
  - Engagement should be prior and at every stage of the program

# The Dedicated Grant Mechanism

- Efforts required to integrate activities of the mechanism with those supported through investment plans.
  - Early engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples groups through dialogue
  - Anticipation of the results of the process by identifying niches of activities with greatest benefits for local communities and indigenous peoples

# M&E

- Use of national M&E systems if possible;
- Development of M&E system for REDD+ at the national level - FIP M&E should be integrated;
- Coordination of different REDD+ initiatives needed;
- MRV system needed to access performance-based incentives;
- Technical support to measure results accurately; financial resources for acquiring appropriate technology (including data collection)

# Lessons learned

- Need to align the objectives of different REDD+ initiatives with national priorities
- Need for coordination of the different REDD+ initiatives, including FIP
- Capacity building and training
- Broad participation of all stakeholders
- Need to enhance IEC, specially to LCIP and women