

# FIP Semi-Annual Operational Report and Results Report



DATE November 9, 2015  
PLACE Washington, D.C.  
VENUE CIF Trust Fund Committees Meetings





## Strategic Issues



- Overview of strategic objectives of the FIP and its expected achievements
  - Resources availability in the FIP
  - Synergies across programs of the CIF
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## Overview of Strategic Objectives of the FIP



- **Purpose:** to support developing countries' REDD+ efforts, providing up-front bridge financing or readiness reforms and public and private investments identified through national REDD+ readiness strategy-building efforts.
  - Currently the largest global forestry investment fund with a focus on Phase 2 of the REDD+ financing architecture.
  - FIP portfolio includes a mix of investments working on policy, regulation and institutional capacity, and implementing on-the ground activities through communities, financial intermediaries and private sector operators.
  - DGM actively empowering IPLCs (Unique to FIP, largest IPLC fund in REDD+, with USD 80 million)
  - The FIP has also proven to be a unique instrument bringing together climate change mitigation, adaptation, poverty reduction, and forestry activities (linking adaptation and mitigation in the forestry sector with demonstrable success)
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## Resource Availability in the FIP



### Indicative Funding Allocations to new FIP pilot countries

	Grants (USD M)	Loans (USD M)	Total (USD M)	DGM allocation
Mozambique	\$10.8	\$13.2	\$24	\$4.5
Côte d'Ivoire	\$8.2	\$15.8	\$24	\$4.5
Congo Republic	\$6.1	\$17.9	\$24	\$4.5
Nepal	\$6.1	\$17.9	\$24	\$4.5
Guatemala	\$3.15	\$20.85	\$24	\$4.5
Ecuador	\$3.15	\$20.85	\$24	\$4.5

Two additional projects endorsed in existing pilot countries:

- Brazil: Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome (IBRD), USD 25 million (grants)
  - Ghana: Reducing Degradation and Deforestation due to Mining in Forest Landscapes (IBRD), USD 10 million (grants)
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# Synergies across SCF Programs



	FIP	PPCR	SREP
Honduras	Light Green	Orange	Light Blue
Rwanda	Light Green	Orange	Dark Blue
Uganda	Light Green	Orange	Dark Blue
Tunisia	Light Green		
Bangladesh	Light Green	Light Orange	Dark Blue
Zambia	Light Green	Light Orange	Dark Blue
Cambodia	Light Green	Light Orange	Dark Blue
Cameroon	Light Green		
Guyana	Light Green		
Cote d'Ivoire	Dark Green		
Congo	Dark Green		
Mozambique	Dark Green	Light Orange	
Nepal	Dark Green	Light Orange	Light Blue
Ecuador	Dark Green		
Guatemala	Dark Green		

- New FIP pilot country
- New FIP IPPG only
- Endorsed FIP IP
- New PPCR country
- SPCR endorsed
- Endorsed SREP IP
- SREP IP development

Countries invited to develop both FIP and PPCR Investment Plans: Honduras, Rwanda, Uganda.

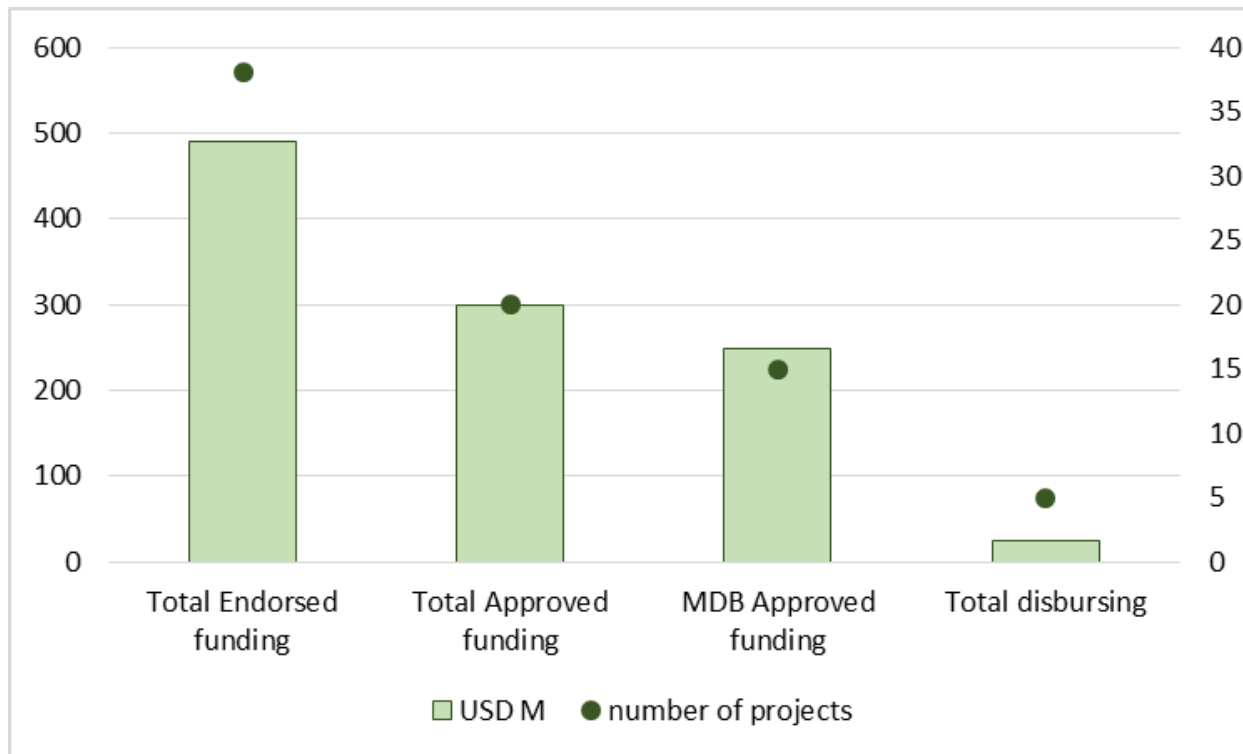
- Exploring synergies through:
- Joint Investment Planning Process (Scoping Missions, Joint Missions)
  - Joint Investment Plans
  - The question of how Investment Plan Preparation Grants to be treated



# FIP Overview

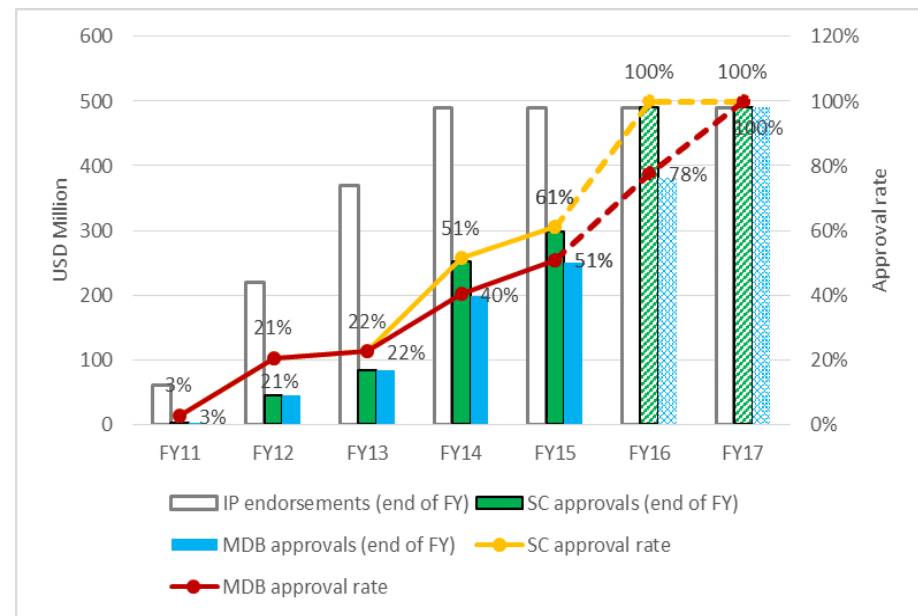
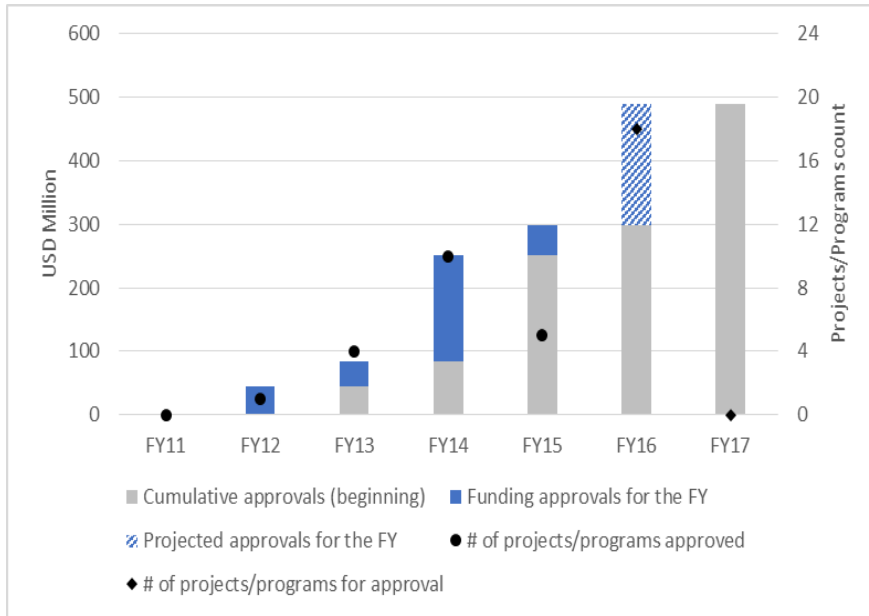


	Endorsed investment plans (8)	Endorsed DGM concepts	Endorsed FIP PSSA concepts	Approved funding as of last reporting	Approvals (Jan-Jun 2015)	Cancellations (Jan-Jun 2015)	Net Approved FIP funding	MDB approved
USD M	420	50	20.3	296.6	17.3	15	298.9 (61%)	249.4 (51%)
# of projects	25	9	4	17	4	1	20	15





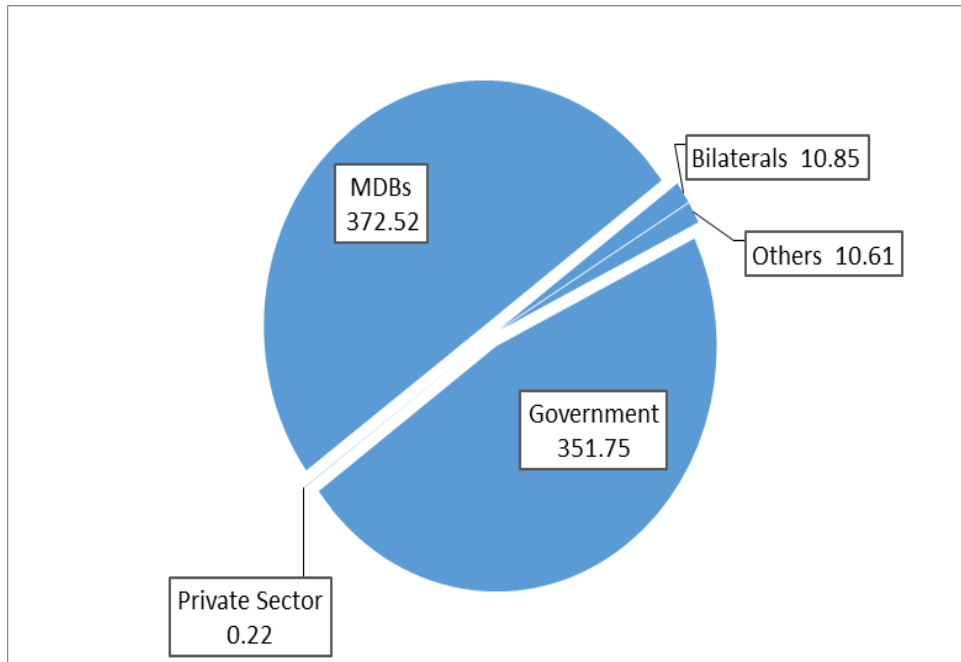
# Trends in FIP Funding Approvals by FY



- Cumulative funding approvals have risen steadily since endorsement of FIP investment plans, private sector set-aside concepts, and the DGM.
- FIP IP endorsements began FY11
- All 8 IPs were endorsed by FY14



## Co-financing in the FIP



- FIP funding leverage ratio: 1 : 2.5
- Co-financing based on approved projects: USD 745.94 million
- Total projected co-financing: 941.54
- MDBs/Governments biggest partners

**Funding partners:** Agence Française de Développement (ADF) and the European Commission, Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Productivity Enhancement Project (SNRMPEP/BCC), the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Kfz, Moore Foundation, JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

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## 2015 FIP RESULTS REPORT



- **Brazil, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Lao PDR, and Mexico** submitted their FY15 results reports. DRC, Indonesia and Peru were not requested to report.
  - **Reporting period:** Date of each investment plan's endorsement until December 31, 2014.
  - **Scope of 2015 Results Report:** 12 projects approved by MDBs as of the reporting period.
  - The implementation of FIP projects is still at an early stage. As of the end of 2014, FIP project activities only started in Lao PDR and Mexico.
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# 2015 FIP RESULTS REPORT



## Expected targets:

### GHG accounting

FIP pilot country	Baseline (M tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Target 1 – project implementation (M tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Target 2 – intervention lifetime (M tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Brazil		7,779,840 (ha)	
Burkina Faso	-50.7	4.1	13.8 (For 15 years)
DRC	-2.15	4.2	18.07 (For 30 years)
Ghana		0.5	3.9 (For 25 years)
Lao PDR		0.89	
Mexico	22.07	2.21	

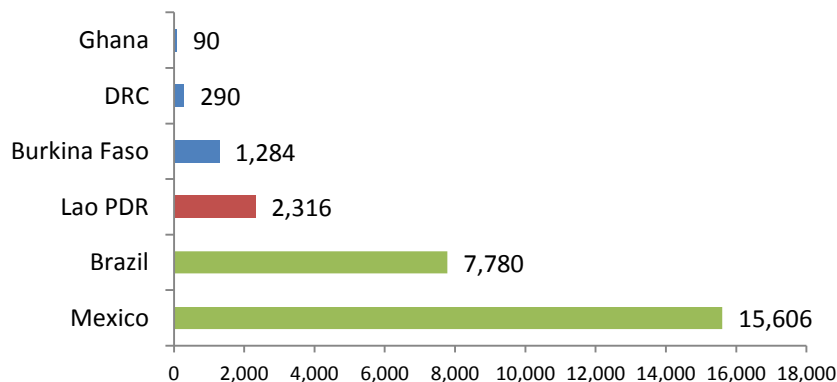
### Area covered

27 million hectares, equivalent to the size of Burkina Faso.

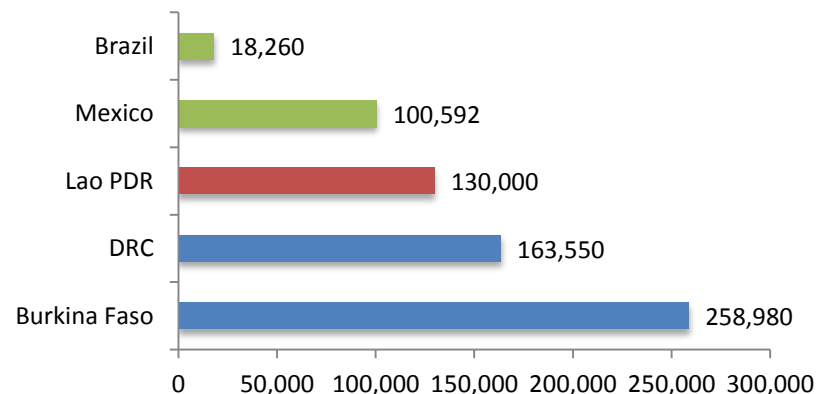
### Beneficiaries

671,000, equivalent to the population of Montenegro.

Area covered (thousand HA)



Number of targeted beneficiaries





# 2015 FIP RESULTS REPORT



## Accomplishments:

### Lao PDR:

- Forest inventories, forest management plans and community actions were developed.
- Greater participation of stakeholders, especially villagers, in participatory sustainable forest management
- Support to forest and wildlife law enforcement.

### Mexico:

- 87% of 536 targeted ejidos have already been benefitted. 470 ejidos benefitted through CONAFOR's special programs.
- Sustainable forest management techniques translated into increased forest harvest
- Access to credit.
- Improved forest governance through territorial agents.
- The MRV design and implementation process strengthened CONAFOR's capacities by improving geographic information, remote sensing, and analysis of the National Forest Inventory.

**Scoring workshops** were conducted in Burkina Faso, Lao PDR and Mexico.

***FIP implementation is showing real promise. More tangible results are expected over the next years.***



# 2015 FIP RESULTS REPORT



## Challenges:

- Data gaps
- Aggregation and comparability not possible because of:
  - Different calculation methodologies
  - Different indicators and units used

## Recommendations:

- For the 2016 reporting cycle, data gaps should be filled and the quality of the reported data improved.
- Moving towards further harmonization of GHG emission baselines and targets to enable comparison and aggregation of results.
- MRV systems should be well articulated, and whenever possible aligned with national Reference Emission Levels (REs) and other national reference mechanisms.
- Stakeholder engagements should be continued throughout the next reporting period, and participative scoring workshops should be conducted in the first half of 2016.



# New Country Updates



## Scoping Mission Dates

Country	MDBs	Dates	Comments
Mozambique	IBRD, AfDB, IFC	July 27	Via video-conference
Cameroon	AfDB, IBRD	Sep 21-25	
Cote d'Ivoire	IBRD, AfDB	Sept 28-29	Via video-conference
Tunisia	AfDB, IBRD, EBRD	Sept 28-30	
Republic of Congo	AfDB, IBRD	Oct 6-9	
Uganda	AfDB, IBRD	Oct 19-23	Also for PPCR SPCR

One Joint Mission: Mozambique (IBRD, AfDB, IFC) September 28 – October 2

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# GENDER IN THE FIP



## Gender Portfolio Review

- Undertaken by CIF AU across all four CIF programs at Investment Plan and project levels.
- FIP had only fair performance on the three 'scorecard' indicators, specifically:
  - 50% of IPs and 29% of projects since inception have sector-specific gender analysis
  - 75% of IPs and 35% of project host gender-disaggregated indicators
  - 53% of IPs and 13% of projects feature women-specific activities

→ Recent improvement: FIP project approved in period (July 1- Dec 31, 2014) performed well on all three indicators: gender analysis; women-specific activities; gender-disaggregated indicators.



## GENDER IN THE FIP



### Knowledge and Learning

#### 2015 Pilot Countries Meeting: Session on 'Gender Considerations in Forest Governance':


Sharing lessons from:

- i) FIP Mexico's efforts in gender mainstreaming → gender-responsive planning and budgeting in National Forestry Commission (i.e., CONAFOR, FIP implementing agency); expanding women's participation in local forest governance in *ejidos*; access to training and support for women in community forest enterprises, incl. credit lines
- ii) Recent CIFOR research on gender, forest management, resource access and market development in Sudano-Sahelian region (Burkina Faso) → highlighted women's specialization in particular forest product value chains, and need for improved tenure security for livelihoods uses of forests (income, food security, other uses)

→ **Tools planned for FY16:** Technical guidance sheets on 'Gender and Forest-Based Livelihoods' and 'Gender in Sustainable Forest Management'; Enhanced capacity-building on gender-responsive M&E



# Thank You!

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