

- The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility:

REDD Seminar, Heinrich Böll Stiftung, October 2017

- Lessons learned from the 2016 Evaluation



May 17th 2016



**November 22nd
2016**

The World Bank

Second Evaluation of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Draft Final Report

The World Bank

Second Evaluation of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Final Report

The objectives of the FCPF

- (a) **To assist Eligible REDD Countries in their efforts to achieve Emission Reductions 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;**

- (b) **To pilot a performance-based payment system for Emission Reductions generated from REDD activities, with a view to ensuring equitable benefit sharing and promoting future large scale positive incentives for REDD;**

- (c) **Within the approach to REDD, to test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity;**

Evaluation: Readiness effectiveness

“The FCPF has been partially effective in achieving its intended outcomes and results.”

Good:

- “most useful” = **Readiness Assessment Framework**
- **instituting REDD+ at the national level**
- **Number of countries preparing R-PPs exceeded the target.**

Bad

- Struggled to meet target number of countries for **delivery of Readiness Packages.**
- slow signing of readiness grants and disbursements >>> **“under-performance in reaching disbursement targets”**

Evaluation: Payments for Results effectiveness

Good

- **Framework and guidelines** for piloting results-based payments have been established

Bad

- Not achieving objective of piloting **performance-based emission reduction programs**.
- Targets and timelines failed to account for the **time needed and complexity** of designing all the elements of the results-based system.
- **No ERPAs have been signed** to date.
- The **Methodological Framework (MF)** requires REDD Countries to develop their MRV systems beyond the minimum requirements.
- Countries concerned about the **tech expertise** required to implement the MF.

Evaluation: Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement effectiveness

Good

- Created a **level playing field and a global standard** for REDD safeguards
- **Broad and participatory consultation processes**, particularly advocated at the country level during readiness
- **Stakeholder engagement has been exceptional**

Bad

- Lack of clarity in the role of IPs and CSOs in the FCPF >>> **misaligned expectations.**
- Budget and time allocated to **consultations** is limited
- No meaningful engagement with the **private sector**

Evaluation: Overall efficiency

Good

- Created an **extensive network** of collaborators

Bad

- **Inefficiency of the Readiness Fund** has affected the implementation of readiness with unintended impacts on leveraging additional finance
- **The long process of designing the Carbon Fund >>>** challenges in attracting financing from public and private sectors
- No meaningful leveraging of the **private sector**

Evaluation: Overall Impact and Sustainability



Good

- Has put some important **rudimentary processes** in motion

Bad

- Still unclear to what extent these processes and their outputs will lead to **long-term impacts**
- Predominantly built around piloting emission reductions, **for which the FCPF has yet to start demonstrating results**

Evaluation: Overall Outlook

- Will need to overcome new challenges:
- How it will move a sizeable number of REDD Countries from **readiness to performance, leapfrogging the investment required that will eventually yield REDD+ results**
- Few REDD Countries are interested in **elevating their debt burden** for REDD+
- Estimates needed investment in sustaining world's forests = USD 70–160 billion a year >>>> **“persistent gap”**

“One of the most poorly designed forest and land use programs in existence, possibly in history, with chronic inefficiencies and a focus on developing unnecessarily complicated procedures instead of on what needs to be done on the ground.”

“Comments and feedback on the draft report received from REDD countries, other donor governments, and the World Bank were remarkably similar; all questioned the credibility and reliability of the findings.

This led the FCPF Evaluation Oversight Committee (which comprises of representatives of the FCPF’s donors, REDD countries and Observers - It’s function is to ensure the evaluation’s independence and quality) to write to recipients of the draft report, highlighting that it has not been endorsed by the Bank nor OC, and advised against the use of any findings until a final report has been endorsed”.

UK Government official, July 2016

The evaluation as it was published

Good

- The structure and common readiness framework
- FCPF has responded to countries' strategic priorities
- Relevant to most of the donors
- Key role in intl. REDD processes strengthened
- Effective in kick-starting REDD readiness processes
- Has generated valuable lessons
- Provided a number of useful tools
- Common framework for SESA contributed positively
- High levels of stakeholder engagement
- Provided useful information for readiness
- 1st evaluation findings helped improve things
- Investment in results-based framework helped operationalise the Carbon Fund
- Financing gaps filled by FIP, UNREDD
- Technical assistance to countries helped

Bad

- Some weaknesses in the alignment of country's engagement with REDD agenda
- Challenges in reaching the advanced stages of readiness and securing investment
- MF is technically challenging
- Reporting system did not function to full potential
- Lack of clarity around safeguards
- Not achieving gender mainstreaming
- No private investment
- Absence of communications strategy
- Lack of implementation of 1st evaluation recommendations
- Monitoring system doesn't correspond to programme implementation
- Challenges in disbursement at country level

The case of Mai Ndombe ER 'programme', DRC

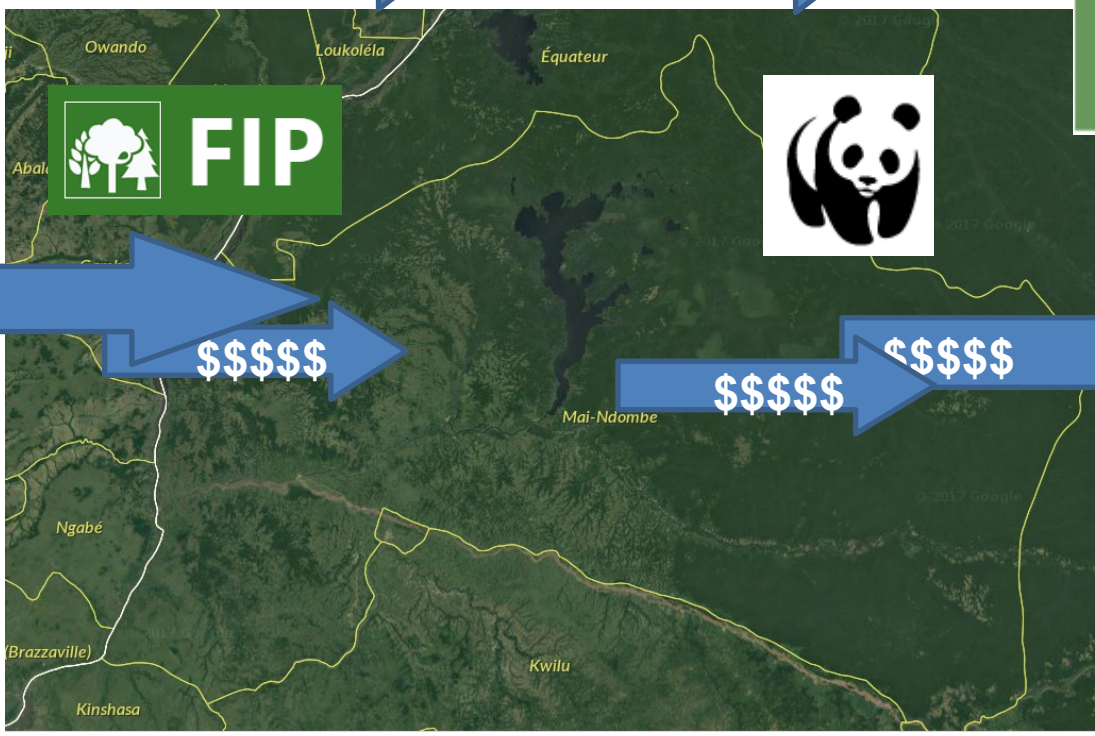
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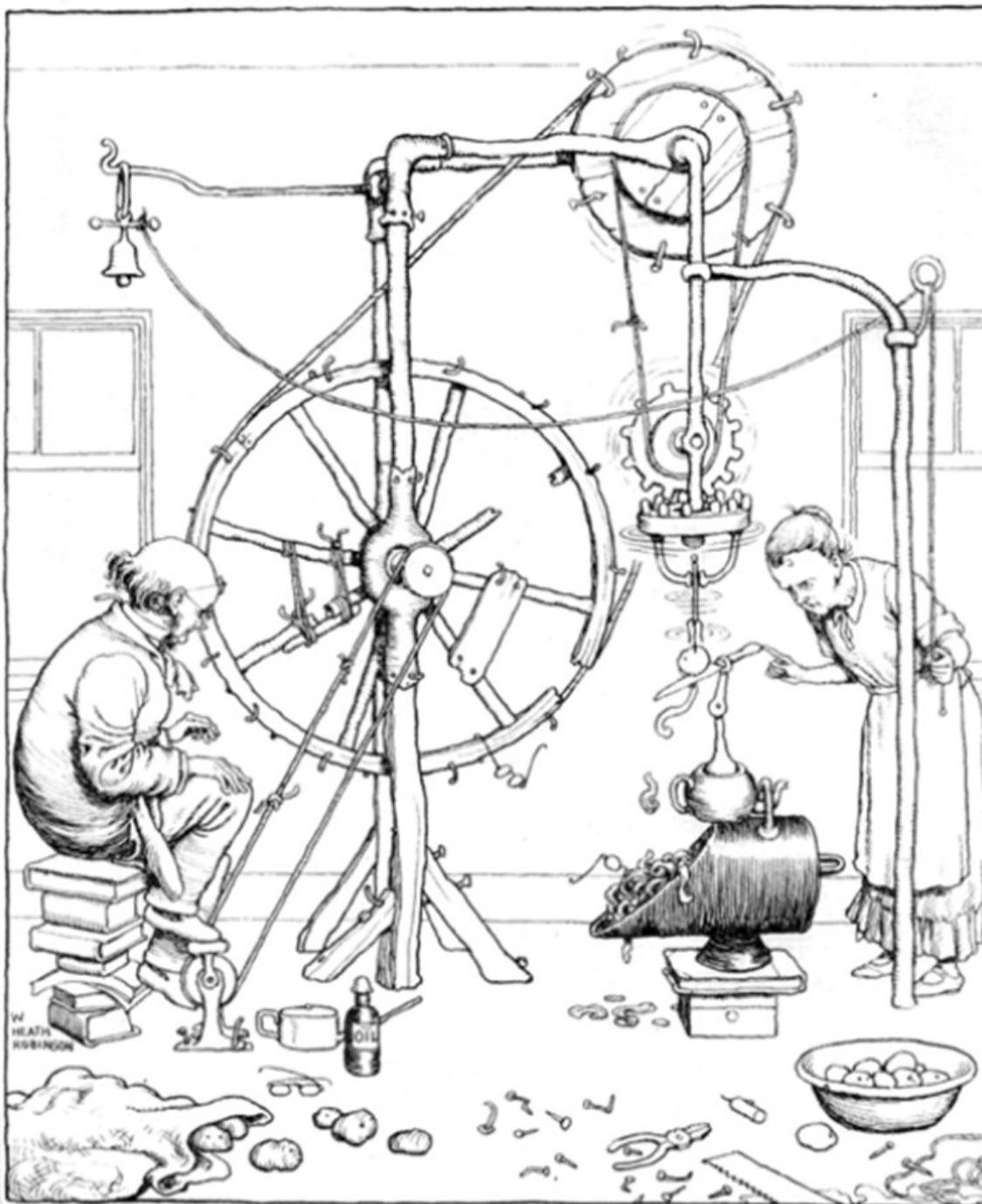
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FACILITY**

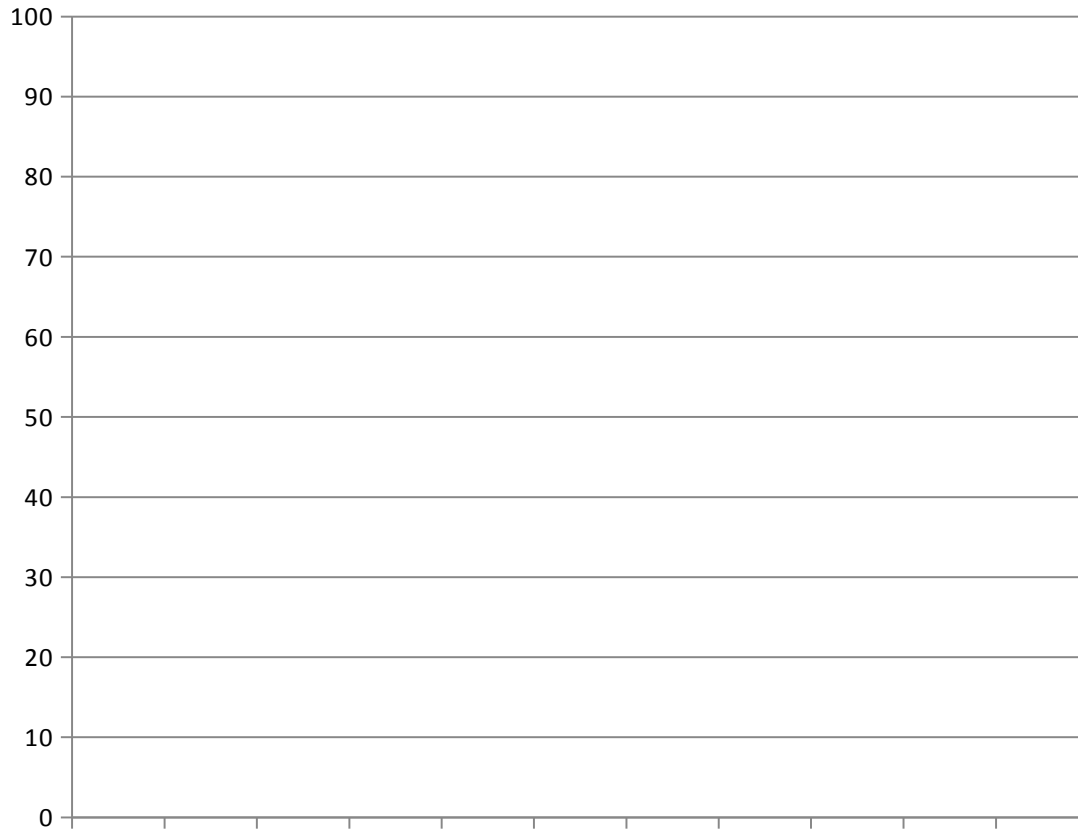


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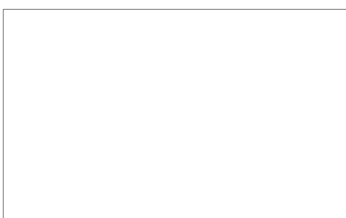
The Professor's invention for peeling potatoes.

FCPF combined non-implementation costs as a percentage of total expenditure



Contributions and commitments to the Carbon Fund (\$'000)

(Total: ~\$700m)



• Comparison of the FCPF's objectives with



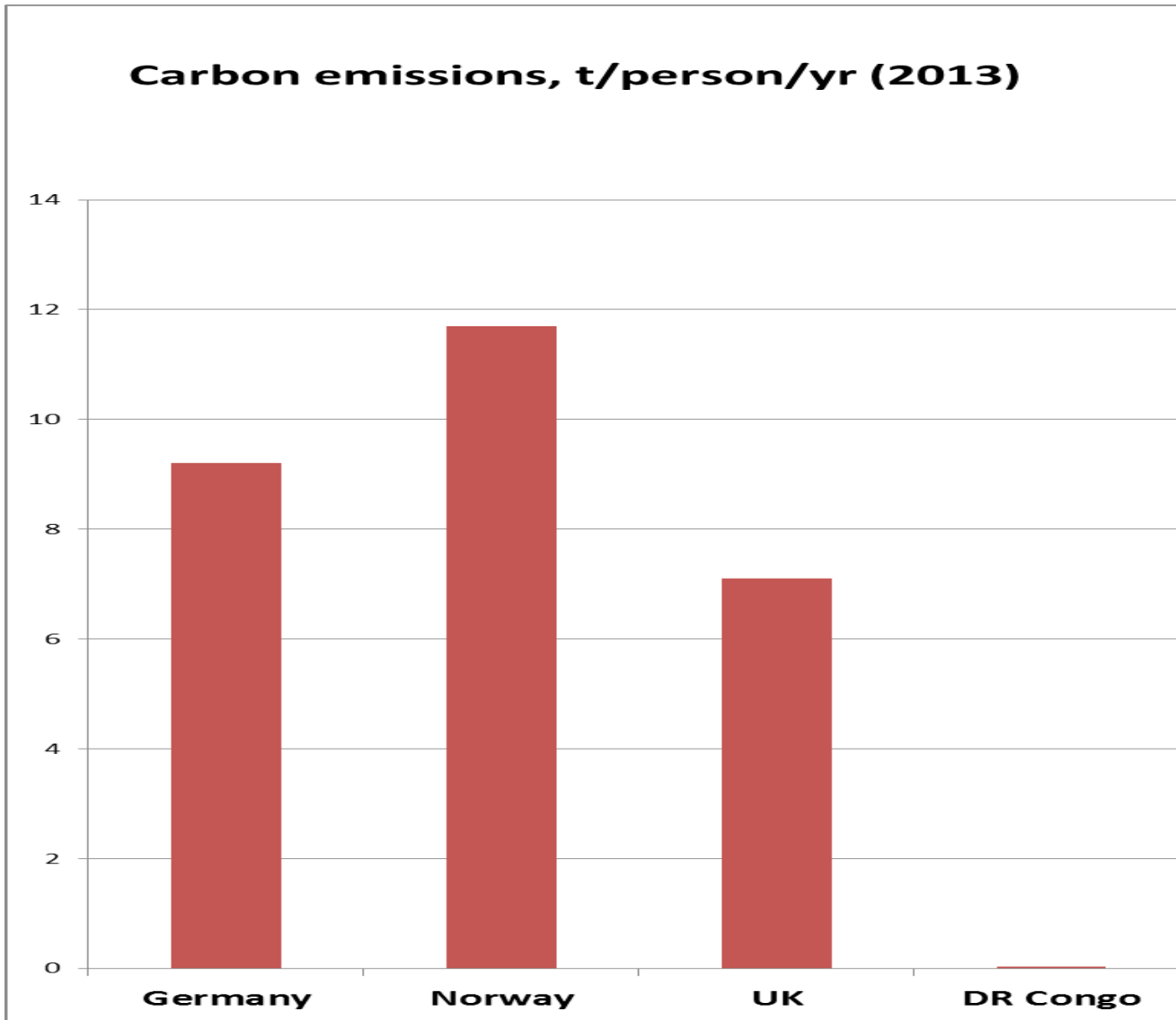
<p><i>Assist REDD Countries in their efforts to achieve Emission Reductions from deforestation and/or forest degradation</i></p>	<p>“Assistance” given, but no reductions achieved. Due to baseline manipulations and leakage etc, will be hard to know if it ever does.</p>
<p><i>Pilot a performance-based payment system for Emission Reductions</i></p>	<p>None started, arguably not possible in current timescale or anything like it</p>
<p><i>Test ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities</i></p>	<p>Benefit-sharing is a major obstacle in early Carbon Fund proposals</p>
<p><i>Disseminate broadly the knowledge gained</i></p>	<p>Very few lessons being learned, none disseminated; evidence of FCPF failures being suppressed</p>

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• Thank you for listening!

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