DGM Africa Regional Training Workshop on Climate Change

19-23 July, 2016
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
DGM Global Steering Committee

Mr. Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa (co-chair) Democratic Republic of Congo
Ms. Grace Balawag (co-chair) Non FIP Country representative
Mr. Idrissa Zeba Burkina Faso
Mr. João Nonoy Krikati Brazil
Mr. Hayford Duodu Ghana
Ms. Mina Setra Indonesia
Mr. Manuel Aldrete Mexico
Mr. Jamner Manihuari Curitima Peru

Participants from Burkina Faso DGM National Steering Committee

Zeba, Idrissa
Wangrawa Amadou
Sigue Moubassesiré
Traore Alain
Thiombiano Lankoandia
BENAO Ayoubé
ILBOUDO Emmanuel
SOME Ikoro
DOLLY Noel
SOME T. Gustave
BANAON Gouaylè
LAMIE/DAO Assita
Ouedraogo Tidiane

DGM Burkina Faso National Executing Agency, IUCN

Moumini Savadogo
Oumarou Seynou
Alima Toussema
Zabre Sylvain

DGM GEA Global Learning and Exchange Team, Conservation International

Johnson Cerda
Luis Barquin
Patricia Dunne
Melanie Allen

http://www.dgmglobal.org/
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The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) is a global initiative that supports the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. As a special window under the Climate Investment Funds’ Forest Investment Program, the DGM places $80 million dollars directly in the hands of the people who simultaneously depend on and protect forests.

The DGM includes country projects in 14 pilot countries and a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project. The governance and implementation of the projects are led by the representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the World Bank serves as a trustee and supports oversight. Through the DGM, sustainable forest-use practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities will be supported, shared, and elevated to the global policy arena, enhancing the success of efforts to protect forests.
Local Activities

DGM country projects provide grants and technical support directly to grassroots organizations of indigenous peoples and local communities in target areas. Funded interventions promote sustainable forest management, traditional livelihoods that contribute to adaptation and mitigation to climate change, and land titling. Each country project is directed by a National Steering Committee and implemented by a National Executing Agency. In countries approved for allocations, country projects are designed, approved, and implemented on a rolling basis.

Global Activities

To expand impact and sustainability, the Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange project supports coordination and shared learning across the country projects. The global project also provides trainings on policy and technical topics to regional representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, strengthening their voice in climate forums. The Global Project is directed by the Global Steering Committee and implemented by Conservation International, as Global Executing Agency.

A New Model for Climate Finance

Representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities direct all aspects of the DGM through the Global and National Steering Committees, and they are supported by executing agencies with an emphasis on accountability, transparency, and effectiveness. Through its unique design, the DGM aims to establish recognition of indigenous peoples and local communities as effective leaders in efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, whose continued participation in climate projects and policies is necessary for successful results.
The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) is a financing window under the Climate Investment Fund’s (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), dedicated to enabling the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the global effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. To do this, the DGM includes 14 FIP country projects and an overarching global project.

The DGM Global Project serves an umbrella function. It focuses on promoting knowledge exchange, networking, facilitating global communications, and measuring results of the entire DGM Program. The Global Project also provides Secretariat services to the DGM Global Steering Committee. Conservation International was selected through a competitive bidding process to implement the DGM Global Project as the Global Executing Agency (GEA).

An overarching goal of the Global Project is to increase IPLC skills in technical and policy topics related to REDD+, enhancing their participation in FIP and REDD+ at the regional and global scales. The GEA plans to conduct regional workshops and global workshops on technical and policy topics related to REDD+. The geographic scope of the Global Project’s knowledge sharing activities includes IPLCs from DGM countries in addition to IPLCs from non-DGM countries.

**Workshop objectives:**

- Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to participate in the Forest Investment Program and other REDD+ programs at local, national and global levels.

- Strengthen the networks and alliances of IPLC organizations within and across Africa region with a view to enhancing their representation and voice in regional and global policy fora.

**Dates:** July 19-23 2016  
**Country:** Burkina Faso  
**Number of participants:** 35

**County participants:**

1. Burkina Faso  
2. Ghana  
3. Ivory Coast  
4. DRC  
5. Mozambique  
6. Republic of Congo  
7. Kenya  
8. Uganda  
9. Nigeria  
10. International Alliance  
11. MPIDO  
12. IPACC  
13. Burundi  
14. Cameroon
## July 19, 2016
### DGM Overview and Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-8:30</td>
<td>Participant Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Morning</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 8:30–9:30| Opening                                           | • Welcome Remarks  
• Introduction of participants                                | Johnson Cerda  
GSC Co-chair  
Burkina Faso  
NEA |
| 9:30-9:45| Introduction to the workshop                      | • Agenda  
• Objectives  
• Expected Results                                                  | Luis Barquin                     |
| 9:45-10:15| Opening Survey                                   | • Assess knowledge before the training                                   | Patricia Dunne                   |
| **Coffee Break 10:15-10:30** |                                                  |                                                                           |                                  |
| 10:30-11:00| DGM Global Learning & Knowledge Exchange Project | • Overview of DGM GEA  
• DGM wide Theory of Change                                            | Johnson Cerda  
Luis Barquin                     |
| 11:00-12:00| DGM Country Presentations                        | • *Burkina Faso NSC overview*  
• *DRC NSC overview*                                                      | Idrissa Zeba  
Kapupu Diwa                      |
| **Lunch (12:00-13:00)** |                                                  |                                                                           |                                  |
| **Afternoon** |                                                  |                                                                           |                                  |
| 13:00-14:00| DGM Africa NSC Exchange Knowledge Café           | • Process  
• Lessons Learned  
• Steering Committees setup in Africa                                 | Idrissa Zeba                     |
| 14:00-14:45| Africa IP Regional Alliances                     | • Work, countries, themes                                                | IPACC  
MPIDO  
International Alliance           |
| **Coffee Break (14:30-15:00)** |                                                  |                                                                           |                                  |
| 15:00-17:00| DGM Africa Net Map                              | • Social network analysis                                                | Patricia Dunne  
GEA Team                          |
| 17:00-17:15| Day 1 closing remarks                           | • Review of Themes covered  
• Q+A                                                                     | Johnson Cerda                     |
| Dinner  |                                                  |                                                                           |                                  |
# July 20, 2016

**Vision and Contribution of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to Climate Change Action**

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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</table>
| 8:30–9:00     | Opening Day 2                    | • Comments and Questions Day 1  
• Learning Objectives Day 2                                           | Johnson Cerda |
| 9:00-9:45     | Understanding the Science of climate change | • Science of Climate Change  
• The IPCC  
• Discussion: linkage to DGM                                           | Patricia Dunne |
| 9:45-10:45    | Indigenous Peoples Cosmo vision on Climate Change | • Invited speaker  
• Discussion: linkage to DGM                                           | Stanley Kimaren |

**Coffee Break 10:45-11:00**

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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</table>
| 11:00-11:30   | Understanding forests contribution to climate change mitigation | • Forest carbon cycle  
• Discussion: linkage to DGM                                           | Patricia Dunne |
| 11:30-12:30   | REDD+ Essentials                 | • REDD+ under the UNFCCC  
• Discussion: linkage to DGM                                           | Luis Barquin  |

**Lunch (12:30-13:30)**

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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</table>
| 13:30-14:00   | REDD+ Q+A                         | • Q+A Game  
• Discussion                                                            | Luis Barquin  |
| 14:00-15:00   | IPLC participation in REDD+ around the world | • Examples  
• Discussion: linkage to DGM                                           | Johnson Cerda |

**Coffee Break (15:00-15:15)**

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<th>Facilitator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:15-17:00</td>
<td>DGM Africa Net Map</td>
<td>• Interpretation &amp; Discussion</td>
<td>Patricia Dunne</td>
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</table>
| 17:00-17:15   | Day 2 closing remarks            | • Review of Themes covered  
• Q+A                                                                    | Melanie Allen |

*Dinner*
| July 21, 2016 |
| Field Trip | Breakfast |

Location: Sapouy FIP Program area  
Organizer: Burkina Faso NEA
# Indigenous Peoples in Climate International Policy

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<th>Time</th>
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<th>Facilitator</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Morning</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30–9:00</td>
<td>Opening Day 4</td>
<td>• Comments and Questions Day 3&lt;br&gt;• Learning Objectives Day 4</td>
<td>Melanie Allen</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-10:00</td>
<td>Understanding the UNFCCC</td>
<td>• UNFCCC Timeline&lt;br&gt;• Parties / Principles&lt;br&gt;• Discussion: linkage to DGM</td>
<td>Luis Barquin</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Climate Change Policies and Action-Working to Address the Problem of Climate Change</td>
<td>• The Paris Agreement&lt;br&gt;• Finance Commitments&lt;br&gt;• Discussion: linkage to DGM</td>
<td>Johnson Cerda</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30–12:00</td>
<td>Overview of Burkina Faso role in UNFCCC negotiations</td>
<td>Invited speaker&lt;br&gt;• Burkina Faso UNFCCC Negotiator</td>
<td>TBC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lunch (12:00-13:00)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Afternoon</strong></td>
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<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>IPLC Proposals and Outcomes from the Paris Agreement</td>
<td>• Presentation&lt;br&gt;• Fishbowl Discussion</td>
<td>Stanley Kimaren&lt;br&gt;Johnson Cerda</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-14:15</td>
<td>DGM Africa region training needs assessment</td>
<td>• Survey&lt;br&gt;• Discussion</td>
<td>Patricia Dunne&lt;br&gt;Luis Barquin</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coffee Break (14:15-14:30)</strong></td>
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<td>14:30-15:30</td>
<td>Negotiations skills training: Basics</td>
<td>• Negotiation Process</td>
<td>Samuel Dotse</td>
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<td>15:30-16:30</td>
<td>Negotiations skills training: Tactics</td>
<td>• Tactics for successful negotiation</td>
<td>Samuel Dotse</td>
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<td>16:30-17:00</td>
<td>Negotiations skills training: Context</td>
<td>• Understanding when and where to negotiate</td>
<td>Samuel Dotse</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:00-17:15</td>
<td>Day 4 closing remarks</td>
<td>• Review of Themes covered&lt;br&gt;• Q+A</td>
<td>Melanie Allen</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dinner</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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<td>Objective</td>
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| 8:30– 9:00 | Opening Day 5                                                          | • Comments and Questions Day 4  
• Learning Objectives Day 5                                                                                         | Johnson Cerda                    |
| 9:00-10:00 | IPLCs contribution to National Delegations at UNFCCC                   | • Panel Discussion: experience as country negotiator                                                         | Samuel Dotse  
Kapupu Digua  
Idrissa Zeba |
|          |                                                                        |                                                                                                              |                                  |
|          | **Coffee Break 10:00-10:30**                                            |                                                                                                              |                                  |
| 10:30-12:00 | Action Planning at Local, National and International levels           | • Develop action plan to improve negotiation skills and strengthen IPLC networks                                | Samuel Dotse                     |
|          |                                                                        |                                                                                                              |                                  |
|          | **Lunch (12:00-13:00)**                                               |                                                                                                              |                                  |
|          | **Afternoon**                                                          |                                                                                                              |                                  |
| 13:00-14:00 | Action Planning at Local, National and International levels           | • Exchange  
• Discussion                                                                                             | Samuel Dotse  
Patricia Dunne  
Lucy Mulenkey |
| 14:00-14:30 | Closing Survey                                                        | • Assess knowledge after the training                                                                         | Melanie Allen                    |
| 14:30-15:00 | Closing remarks                                                        | • Wrap up  
• Certificates  
• Next steps                                                                                           | Johnson Cerda                    |
<p>| | | | |
|          |                                                                        |                                                                                                              |                                  |
|          | <strong>Coffee Break (15:00-15:30)</strong>                                        |                                                                                                              |                                  |
|          | <strong>Departure</strong>                                                          |                                                                                                              |                                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Pauline Yao Affoue</td>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Kofi Jules Loukou</td>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Hayford Duodu</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<td>Mr. Collins Osei</td>
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<td>Mr. Samuel Confidence Dotse</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<td>Mr. Moussele Diseke-Guy</td>
<td>Republic of Congo</td>
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<td>Mr. Lambert Laki-Laki</td>
<td>Republic of Congo</td>
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<td>Ms. Ali Ali Shatu</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
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<td>Mr. Vital Bambanze</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
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<td>Mr. Nathan Makuregaye</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<td>Mr. Keddy Bosulu Mola</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
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<td>Mr. Kapupu Diwa Mutimanwa</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
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<td>Mr. Daniel Sapit</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>Ms. Lucy Mulenke</td>
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<td>Mr. Stanley Kimaren</td>
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<td>Ms. Edna Kaptoyo</td>
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<td>Mr. Lourenco Duvane</td>
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<td>Mr. Renato Uane</td>
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<td>Mr. Saro Legborsi</td>
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<td>Mr. Mohamed Ewangaye</td>
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<td>Mr. Idrissa Zeba</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mr. Alain Traore</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>M. Amadou Wangrawa</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Moubassiré Sigue</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Alima Toussema Yigo/Samadoulougou</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mr. Sylvain Zabre</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mr. Ayoubu Benao</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mr. Emmanuel Ilboudo</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mr. Ikoro Some</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mr. Gustave T. Some</td>
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<td>Mr. Gouaylè Banaon</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mr. Assita. Lamien/ Dao</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Mr. Tidiane Ouedrago</td>
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<td>Mr. Lankoandia Thiombiano</td>
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</table>
$8.1 BILLION
PLEDGED RESOURCES FROM
14 CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES
$57 BILLION
EXPECTED CO-FINANCING

CLIMATE RESILIENT, LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT
PLEDGED RESOURCES FROM 14 CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES
$8.1 BILLION
EXPECTED CO-FINANCING
$57 BILLION

CTF ALLOCATIONS BY REGION

CIF ALLOCATIONS BY REGION

34% Africa
30% Asia and the Pacific
14% Europe and Central Asia
18% Latin America and the Caribbean
4% Regional programs cutting across all regions
1% Middle East

$5.3 BILLION
CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND
Scaling up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport

$508.5 MILLION
DEDICATED PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING
Chile, Dominica, Colombia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mali, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey

$796 MILLION
SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM
Demonstrating the economic, social, and environmental viability of renewable energy in low income countries

$92.4 MILLION
DEDICATED PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING
Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Nepal

This map was produced by the World Bank. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.
Empowering Transformation

**CTF**

$1.2 BILLION CTF ALLOCATIONS

CONTRIBUTING TO 1.5 GW concentrated solar power expected

1/3 CURRENT GLOBAL INSTALLED CAPACITY 4 GW

**SREP**

$746 MILLION SREP & CTF ALLOCATIONS

CONTRIBUTING TO POTENTIAL 2.9 GW GEOTHERMAL POWER

1/4 OF CURRENT GLOBAL INSTALLED CAPACITY 13 GW

**PPCR**

PPCR PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH TO CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Country-led

Comprehensive

Being adopted by others

BELIZE AND 25 COUNTRIES UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

**FIP**

$50 MILLION DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (DGM)

Unique to the FIP

Designed and led by indigenous peoples and local communities

Largest global REDD+ initiative solely for these groups

**PPCR**

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Mainstreaming resilience in development planning and action investments

Bangladesh Mozambique Tajikistan Bolivia Nepal Yemen Cambodia Niger Zambia

Caribbean Region

[Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines]

Pacific Region

[Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga]

**FIP**

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainably managing forests, and enhancing forest carbon stocks

Brazil

Burkina Faso

Democratic Republic of Congo

Indonesia

Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Mexico

Peru

COUNTRIES

63

CLIMATE RESILIENT, LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT

† Fund pledges are based on exchange rates provided by the CIF Trustee in December 2014.
The $8.1 billion CIF was designed to trigger investments at scale to empower climate-smart growth and transformation in developing and middle income countries. Characterized by both size and flexibility, CIF resources are playing an important role in accelerating, scaling up, and influencing the design of a wide range of climate-related investments in participating countries.

As of December 31, 2014, $4.4 billion in CIF funding (54 percent of total pledged resources) has been approved by the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and expects an additional $34 billion in co-financing from other sources to implement 127 projects (of 291 in the pipeline) in 44 of 63 pilot countries.

The CIF is achieving an overall co-finance ratio of 1:7.7, meaning that for every CIF dollar, $7.70 is being invested by others. An early look at leverage in the CIF indicates that CIF countries and partner MDBs have been successful in using CIF concessional funding to generate an increase in the total funding available for a project or program with climate-related objectives and to attract more private financing. The provision of concessional funds helps to address climate externalities, reduce investment risk, or address informational or other factors.

Part of the influence of CIF funding is in signaling the importance that recipient countries give to climate action and their commitment to low-carbon and climate-resilient investments. Early results are showing that the CIF is empowering governments, industries, and communities to make the transformative changes needed to survive and thrive in a climate-stressed world. In particular, the CIF is having an impact in five key areas.

FIGURE 1 OVERVIEW OF THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

- **$8.1 Billion**
  - 291 projects / 63 countries
  - $57 billion expected co-financing
  - 54% approved and under implementation

- **$4.4 Billion**
  - 127 projects / 44 countries
  - $34 billion co-financing

- **1:7.7 Financial Leverage**
  - Government: 16%
  - MDB: 25%
  - Private sector: 31%
  - Bilaterals and others: 28%
Almost 60 percent of CIF total funding is focused on renewable energy development. A total of $4.8 billion in financing from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP) is allocated to 140 renewable energy projects in 33 countries. Over half of these investments are supporting solar and geothermal power generation projects, many of them first-movers. Results from 47 early projects show that 2 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy, out of a projected 14 GW, have already been installed. Demand for CIF support is strong. In 2014, the SREP welcomed 14 new countries to expand its reach to 27 countries, the most of any CIF funding window (see page 9).

**EMPOWERING CLIMATE-SMART PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING**

With resources of up to $1.2 billion, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is currently the largest active adaptation fund in the world, and it is second only to the International Development Association (IDA) in support to small island states (a total of $243 million). PPCR countries are showing marked progress in integrating climate change into national development planning. Countries outside of the CIF are taking note and adopting the PPCR approach to develop their own strategic plans for climate resilience. In addition, approximately $200 million, or 18 percent of allocated PPCR funding, is for strengthening hydrometeorological and climate services in all PPCR countries. These services are considered essential to enabling more informed decision making for climate-resilient development (see page 16).

**EMPOWERING SUSTAINABLE FOREST INVESTMENTS**

Described as the “missing middle,” the $785 million Forest Investment Program (FIP) primarily focuses on REDD+ implementation activities (Phase 2) to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management. The FIP provides a crucial pull to incentivize readiness activities, and exerts a push to enable countries to develop the capacity and experience they need to advance to results-based payments. The FIP is the largest source of financing for Phase 2 REDD+ activities. The FIP’s $50 million Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) is also the largest global REDD+ initiative solely for these groups (see page 21).

**EMPOWERING FINANCIAL PARTNERS**

The CIF is currently the largest active source of concessional financing for mitigation and adaptation investments of partner MDBs. The CIF represented 43 percent of the total external concessional resources that MDBs had available to them to support climate-relevant investments in 2012 and 2013 ($1.8 billion out of $4.2 billion). Without these concessional resources, most of the projects being supported would not have happened at the time and in the way they did. In turn, the CIF’s $1.8 billion expects $15 billion in co-financing from the MDBs.

The CIF is also engaging other financial partners—namely, national development banks, local finance institutions, and the private sector—to unlock capital, stimulate markets, and enable financial gain in climate-friendly enterprises and businesses (see page 25).

**EMPOWERING LEARNING**

The CIF is learning by doing to fulfill its role as a living laboratory for climate finance. As more CIF-backed projects and programs get under way, concrete results are beginning to emerge, including lessons on what is working, what is not, and why. These results are being reported and measured annually—a new and difficult task within climate finance that the CIF is pioneering. The CIF and partner MDBs are also spearheading analytical work to expand global knowledge on such topics as the role of concessional financing in geothermal and concentrated solar power deployment, gender considerations in renewable energy development, and loans versus grants in adaptation financing (see page 29).
DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION—THROUGH AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION, CONVERSION TO PASTURELAND, INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, DESTRUCTIVE LOGGING, AND FIRES—ACCOUNT FOR MORE THAN 20 PERCENT OF GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. TO STABILIZE GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURES WITHIN 2° CELSIUS AND CONSTRAIN THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, THE FOREST SECTOR MUST PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN REDUCING EMISSIONS.

The $785 million Forest Investment Program (FIP) supports developing countries’ efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to promote sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). Currently active in eight countries, the FIP has enhanced the importance of the REDD+ agenda in these countries. The FIP has achieved this by linking relevant mitigation and adaptation initiatives together and providing additional motivation for comprehensive engagement and dialogue on the issue across multiple stakeholder groups and sectors.
This programmatic approach to REDD+ investments is a FIP hallmark. By looking across forest landscapes in an integrated, cross-sectoral manner, the FIP is empowering countries to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation both inside and outside of the forest sector to achieve a triple win of poverty reduction, mitigation, and resilience. In 2014, the United Kingdom made a new pledge of up to $195 million to the FIP, bringing the FIP to $785 million in total pledges and supporting expansion to more countries in 2015.

The FIP’s intentionally deliberative investment planning phase has catalyzed a relatively swift project preparation and approval rate. Despite the complexities associated with the preparation and implementation of FIP investment plans and projects, the FIP is the CIF’s fastest moving portfolio.

To date, $208 million—over 40 percent of FIP allocated funding—is approved and under implementation for 12 projects and expecting an additional $742 million in co-financing.

**THE REDD+ “MISSING MIDDLE”**

REDD+ is a global effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. REDD+ follows a phased approach, in which countries begin by building technical and institutional capacity (Phase 1, or “readiness”), followed by policy reform and demonstration activities (Phase 2, or “implementation”), and finally expanding into fully measured, reported, and verified implementation (Phase 3, or “results-based payments”). These phases can overlap, and do, in many FIP countries (figure 12).

Described as the “missing middle,” the FIP primarily focuses on REDD+ implementation activities, providing a crucial pull by creating incentives for readiness activities, and exerting a push by supporting development of needed capacity and experience to allow countries to progress to results-based payments. The FIP is the largest source of financing for Phase 2 REDD+ activities.

More than 50 percent of allocated FIP funding is for building capacity, reforming institutions, and strengthening governance mechanisms to enhance the enabling environment for forest landscape management and conservation and for enhancing forest monitoring. The other nearly 50 percent is for site-specific demonstration investments that could lead to results-based payments.

**BOX 7: INFLUENCE OF THE FIP PROGRAMMING PROCESS**

- The inclusive, country-driven engagement in discussing and agreeing on REDD+ priorities to be addressed with FIP resources has influenced the way other REDD+ initiatives are now being pursued at the country level.

- Despite the known complexity of addressing REDD+, including a wide variety of stakeholders and their often-conflicting views, countries and governments have engaged with these groups to define a common vision for the use of allocated FIP resources. MDBs and FIP countries agree that the FIP programming process has set a new standard for stakeholder engagement.

- Most countries have used the FIP programming process to set up or strengthen interministerial committees to discuss land use issues affecting forests and trees. These entities are increasingly taking on the responsibility to steer national and international finance toward an agreed set of priorities identified in REDD+ strategies or equivalents.
The split is congruent with FIP countries’ advancement along the REDD+ continuum. Countries such as Brazil and Mexico, which are more advanced in their readiness activities, tend to use FIP resources for site-specific activities. Countries such as Burkina Faso and Indonesia, which lack the institutional capacity to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to support sustainable forest management, use FIP resources for readiness-type activities.

BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso’s entry into REDD+ is due to its participation in the FIP. Burkina Faso is the only FIP country to have used its FIP investment plan preparation grant to facilitate the formulation of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) under the Readiness Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). In parallel with the FIP programming phase, the government of Burkina Faso engaged with the FCPF to further enhance conditions for REDD+ and strengthen links between FCPF and FIP activities. Burkina Faso’s semiarid forests, which cover 48 percent of the country, are under pressure from the expansion of farming areas and the overexploitation of firewood and other nontimber forest products. Deforestation at an average annual rate of 0.8 percent is leading to biodiversity loss and degradation of soil productive capacity.

In 2012, Burkina Faso’s FIP investment plan was allocated $30 million, and in 2013, Burkina Faso was invited to join the FCPF. In 2014, Burkina Faso, together with the AfDB and World Bank, began implementing the two complementary projects specified in the investment plan. They cover a range of national and local level activities, including creating a single, coordinated REDD+ strategy and piloting concrete actions for limiting deforestation and forest degradation in both state-owned and community-owned forests and reducing poverty through participative management of land. Burkina Faso expects these projects to lead to 14 million tons of CO₂ emission reductions over 15 years.
DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Unique to the FIP, the $50 million Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) is a one-of-a-kind program designed and led by representatives of indigenous peoples groups and local communities in FIP countries to enhance their communities’ capacity to engage in and contribute to the national REDD+ dialogue and actions. Composed of country programs for each FIP pilot country and a global component for knowledge exchange, capacity building, and networking, the DGM is the largest global REDD+ initiative created solely for and by indigenous peoples and local communities.

When indigenous peoples and local communities are empowered to fully engage in REDD+, more constructive dialogue occurs around projects and programs. Chances increase for successful implementation that benefits (rather than harms) local interests and maintains forests as a carbon sink, biodiversity hub, and source of livelihoods. It builds systemic trust and confidence and helps facilitate countries’ broader sustainable land use management efforts.

In 2014, the DGM was put into operation with the FIP Sub-Committee’s endorsement of the DGM Framework Operational Guidelines and funding approval for the global component ($5 million) and the Brazil DGM program ($6.5 million). The DGM program of Brazil aims to support the investment preparedness of indigenous peoples and local communities in the Cerrado biome and to finance the provision of microgrants for small-scale activities for sustainable development and natural resources management.

"THIS [GRANT APPROVED FOR BRAZIL] WILL HELP CONSERVE THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE CERRADO BIOME AND FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND OTHER COMMUNITIES. THE NETWORKS WHICH HAVE BEEN BUILT FOR THIS WILL CONTINUE TO WORK TOGETHER, AND SIMILAR PROJECTS CAN BE USED ELSEWHERE IN BRAZIL."

TSEREDZARO RURI O
Mobilização dos Povos Indígenas do Cerrado (Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of the Cerrado)

Brazil is the first FIP country to launch the DGM. Representatives from the Brazilian government and indigenous peoples groups, World Bank, and FIP Sub-Committee Members and Observers celebrate the $6.5 million grant approval at the June 2014 FIP Sub-Committee meeting in Jamaica.
The United Kingdom pledged an additional $187 million to the CIF, bringing the CIF to $3.3 billion in total pledges.

In 2014, CIF $1 billion was approved by the MDBs to implement 28 projects in 14 countries.

The CTF Trust Fund Committee endorsed revisions to Nigeria’s $250 million investment plan, ensuring better alignment with national priorities for energy efficiency and renewable energy, particularly solar PV power production.

The CTF Trust Fund Committee endorsed revisions to the MENA region $750 million investment plan, which brings in Libya and Algeria to join Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia in developing close to 1 GW of installed CSP capacity.

The second phase of the DPSP was endorsed for $358.5 million, for a total of $508.5 million to date.

The United Kingdom pledged at least an additional $78 million* to the PPCR, bringing the PPCR to $1.2 billion in total pledges.

In 2014, PPCR $206 million was approved by the MDBs to implement eight projects in four countries.

The PPCR Sub-Committee approved the expansion of the PPCR sector set-aside allocations total $75.4 million for 12 projects.

Eight projects in four countries.

The second call for proposals was issued under the SREP private sector set-aside, with a minimum funding of $50 million.

The SREP Sub-Committee selected 14 new countries (of 40 that applied) to join the SREP, expanding SREP countries to 27, including Armenia, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia in developing close to 1 GW of installed CSP capacity.

The SREP Sub-Committee endorsed investments plans for Armenia’s $250 million investment plan, ensuring better alignment with national priorities for energy efficiency and renewable energy, particularly solar PV power production.

In 2014, SREP $72 million was approved by the MDBs to implement one regional program. New SREP countries are Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, and Rwanda.

The SREP Sub-Committee approved the expansion of the SREP to 27 countries.

The SREP Sub-Committee endorsed investments plans for Armenia’s $250 million investment plan, ensuring better alignment with national priorities for energy efficiency and renewable energy, particularly solar PV power production.

The United Kingdom pledged an additional $195 million* to the FIP, bringing the FIP to $785 million in total pledges.

In 2014, FIP $74 million was approved by the MDBs to implement four projects in four countries.

The $50 million DGM was put into operation, with FIP Sub-Committee endorsement of the DGM programming framework and the first funding approvals: $4.7 million for the global component of the mechanism and $6.5 million for Brazil’s DGM country program.

The FIP Sub-Committee agreed to invite other eligible countries to participate in the PPCR in 2015.

The United Kingdom pledged at least an additional $78 million* to the PPCR, bringing the PPCR to $1.2 billion in total pledges.

The SREP Sub-Committee selected 14 new countries (of 40 that applied) to join the SREP, expanding SREP countries to 27, including Armenia, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia in developing close to 1 GW of installed CSP capacity.

The second phase of the DPSP was endorsed for $358.5 million, for a total of $508.5 million to date.
The United Kingdom pledged at least an additional $78 million* to the PPCR, bringing the PPCR to $1.2 billion in total pledges.

In 2014, PPCR $206 million was approved by the MDBs to implement 10 projects in 10 countries.

A second call for private sector proposals was issued under the PPCR private sector set-aside facility, resulting in $24 million being allocated to two concept projects from Bolivia and two from Cambodia, which will be further developed. To date, PPCR private sector set-aside allocations total $75.4 million for 12 projects.

The PPCR Sub-Committee approved the expansion of the PPCR private sector set-aside, with a minimum funding of $50 million.

The PPCR Sub-Committee agreed to invite other eligible countries to participate in the PPCR in 2015.

Norway and the United Kingdom pledged up to an additional $286 million* to the SREP, bringing the SREP to $796 million in total pledges.

In 2014, SREP $72 million was approved by the MDBs to implement eight projects in four countries.

The SREP Sub-Committee selected 14 new countries (of 40 that applied) to join the SREP, expanding SREP countries to 27, including one regional program. New SREP countries are Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zambia.

The SREP Sub-Committee endorsed investments plans for Armenia ($40 million), Solomon Islands ($14 million), and Vanuatu ($14 million).

A second call for proposals was issued under the SREP private sector set-aside facility, resulting in $32.8 million being allocated to two concept projects from Kenya and one from Honduras, which will be further developed. To date, SREP private sector set-aside allocations total $92.4 million for seven projects.

*Distribution of 2014 pledges from the United Kingdom for the SREP, PPCR, and FIP is indicative and may change depending on program needs.
† CTF pipeline has been allowed to be overprogrammed to accelerate project development and approvals.
As of December 2014
Deforestation and forest degradation—through agricultural expansion, conversion to pasturage, infrastructure development, destructive logging, and fires—account for over 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Sustainably managed, productive forests can play a significant role in reducing emissions while supporting livelihoods.

Established in 2008, the $8.1 billion Climate Investment Funds (CIF) address these challenges by delivering investments at scale to empower climate-smart transformation.

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The $787 million Forest Investment Program (FIP), a funding window of the CIF, provides indispensable direct investments in forestry to support countries’ development and REDD+ objectives.

FIP grants and low-interest loans, channeled through partner multilateral development banks, are empowering countries to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation both inside and outside of the forest sector to achieve a triple win of poverty reduction, mitigation, and resilience. To date, $249 million (over 32% of FIP funding) is approved and under implementation for 15 projects expecting $738 million in co-financing from other sources.

Despite the known complexity of addressing REDD+, including a wide variety of stakeholders and their often-conflicting views, country governments have engaged with these groups to define a common vision for the use of FIP resources. The FIP programming process has set a new standard for stakeholder engagement.

Most countries have used the FIP programming process to set up or strengthen inter-ministerial committees to discuss land use issues affecting forests and trees and to steer national and international finance toward REDD+ priorities. The FIP builds on existing REDD+ strategies and stresses cooperation with other REDD+ partners.

SUPPORTING MANY DIMENSIONS OF REDD+

- ENHANCING ENABLING ENVIRONMENT, CAPACITY BUILDING
- PILOTING SITE-SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS TO DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION
- CAPACITY BUILDING
- SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT
- LANDSCAPE APPROACHES
- SMART AGRICULTURE
- GREEN VALUE CHAINS
- FOREST MONITORING
- INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

World’s largest source of REDD+ Phase 2 funding
INCENTIVIZING READINESS AND PROGRESS TO RESULTS-BASED PAYMENTS
FIP IN ACTION

JUMPSTARTING REDD+ IN BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso’s entry into REDD+ is due to its participation in the FIP. In parallel with the FIP programming phase, the government of Burkina Faso engaged with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to further enhance conditions for REDD+ and strengthen links between FCPF and FIP activities to combat deforestation. Burkina Faso’s semiarid forests, which cover 48 percent of the country, are under pressure from the expansion of farming areas and the overexploitation of firewood and other nontimber forest products.

In 2012, Burkina Faso’s FIP investment plan was allocated $30 million, and in 2013, Burkina Faso was invited to join the FCPF. In 2014, Burkina Faso, together with the African Development Bank and World Bank, began implementing its two complementary FIP projects covering a range of national and local level activities. They include creating a single, coordinated REDD+ strategy and piloting concrete actions for limiting deforestation and forest degradation in both state-owned and community-owned forests and reducing poverty through participative management of land. Burkina Faso expects these projects to lead to 14 million tons of CO2 emission reductions over 15 years—like taking 3 million cars off the road.

MANAGING LAND USE IN GHANA

In Ghana, an estimated 1.6 million hectares remain of 8.2 million hectares recorded at the beginning of the 20th Century. Forests are threatened by agricultural expansion, unsustainable wood harvesting, urban sprawl and infrastructure development, as well as mining and mineral exploitation. In the Western Region, a shift from traditional shaded to open cultivation cocoa, has resulted in loss of forest cover and decline in below-ground carbon stocks in the agricultural landscape.

Through coordinated actions by four ministries, the private sector, and local communities, Ghana’s $50 million FIP investment plan aims at rehabilitating degraded natural forests and introducing sustainable agricultural practices, in particular cocoa production and plantation development. Over 12,000 people (50 percent women) will benefit from capacity building support, provision of seeds and equipment, and financial incentives to develop forestry, agroforestry, and alternative livelihoods activities.

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES IN MEXICO

In Mexico, a collective ownership system called ejidos make up about 70 percent of Mexico’s 64 million hectares of forests and provide the basis for the lives and livelihoods for tens of millions of Mexicans. FIP $42 million channeled through the World Bank is contributing to improving the livelihoods of about 4,000 forest communities in Mexico through sustainable management of forest goods and services. Approximately 88 percent of funding

$80 MILLION DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (DGM)

Unique to the FIP
Designed and led by indigenous peoples and local communities
Largest global REDD+ initiative solely for these groups

REDD+ is a global effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.
will go directly to small scale projects proposed, prepared, and implemented by communities and ejidos.

Another FIP $18 million channeled through the Inter-American Development Bank is supporting capacity building and implementation of exclusive lines of financing for community forestry enterprises and ejidos to meet business development challenges while making a contribution to sustainable land use and climate change mitigation. The lines of financing are being developed by Financiera National, a public sector rural development bank; Findeca, a local financial institution; and the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature.

CURBING AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION IN BRAZIL

The 200 million-hectare Cerrado biome is the second largest in Brazil. It is an economically and environmentally strategic region that plays an integral role in ensuring national food security. However, between 2002 and 2008, it lost 4.1 percent of its cover to deforestation and forest degradation, and only 52 percent of the area covered by native vegetation remains. Brazil’s $70 million FIP investment plan will support national efforts to curb the expansion of the agricultural frontier into native forests of the Cerrado biome and to reduce carbon emissions without sacrificing production levels of an industry that provides jobs and income to local communities and is a major contributor to the national gross domestic product.

In particular, FIP $32 million administered by the World Bank will support a project to help owner and occupiers of private landholdings in 75 priority municipalities of the Cerrado meet their obligations under environmental laws. This will translate to wider use of best practices such as intercropping, reduced mechanization, and fallow cropping.

DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Unique to the FIP, the $80 million Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) is a one-of-a-kind program designed and led by representatives of indigenous peoples groups and local communities in FIP countries to enhance their communities’ capacity to engage in and contribute to the national REDD+ dialogue and actions. Composed of country programs for each FIP country and a global component for knowledge exchange, capacity building, and networking, the DGM is the largest global REDD+ initiative created solely for and by indigenous peoples and local communities.

The DGM program of Brazil, approved in 2014 for $6.5 million, will support the investment preparedness of indigenous peoples and local communities in the Cerrado biome and will finance the provision of microgrants for small-scale activities for sustainable development and natural resources management.

To extend the FIP’s reach beyond national and regional investment plans and to stimulate more private sector participation, concessional financing has been set aside to be awarded on a competitive basis for innovative private sector projects advancing the goals of the FIP. Four private sector concept projects totaling $20.3 million have been endorsed for further preparation and approval.
FIP LEARNING:
LINKS BETWEEN REDD+ AND THE FIP

Research\(^1\) shows countries with established REDD+ strategies, coordination mechanisms, and policies to address the drivers of deforestation, and which have high political will and institutional capacity, were able to progress more rapidly through the FIP investment planning process and ensure alignment with long-term national programs.

As FIP investment planning and projects advance, the CIF is now examining the links between up-front FIP investments and REDD+ performance-based payment mechanisms. Eleven of the 23 FIP countries have made strides in linking FIP-supported activities with performance-based mechanisms like the FCPF Carbon Fund. Twenty-one FIP countries are also receiving support for readiness activities.

Notes
1. Valued on the basis of exchange rates of June 30, 2015. This includes an indicative amount from the November 2014 UK contribution maintained in a provisional account.
**BURKINA FASO**

- **Total Area:** 274,220 sq. km
- **GDP:** US$ 11.1 billion (2015)
- **Total Population:** 18,105,570 (2015)
- **Income Level:** Low
- **Rural Population:** 70.12% (2015)
- **Population Growth Rate:** 2.9% (annual %, 2015)

### Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity

- **Sorghum**
- **Maize**
- **Millet**
- **Cow Pea**
- **Sugar Cane**

### Top 5 Commodities Production by Value

- **Cattle**
- **Cotton**
- **Sorghum**
- **Maize**
- **Cow Pea**

### Economic Value of Forestry Sector:

- **3.5%** (% of GDP, 2011)

### Gross Tree Cover Loss (% per Year)

- **Regenerated:** 96%
- **Planted:** 4%
- **Forest Type (2015):**
  - Arable: 21%
  - Permaner Crop: 1%
  - Other: 57%
- **Tree Cover:** 0% (2000)

### Conventions

- **UNFCC**
  - Non-Annex I Party
- **Kyoto Protocol**
  - Accession
- **ITTA**
  - Non-Member
- **Ramsar**
  - Contracting Party
- **NLBI**
  - Member State
- **CBD**
  - Ratification
- **UNCCD**
  - Ratification
- **CITES**
  - Ratification
- **World Heritage**
  - Ratification
- **ILO 169**
  - Not Ratified

### INDC Summary

- **18% Conditional Target**
- **2030 Target Year**

**Sources:**
- The World Bank: FAOSTAT 2014
- FAOSTAT 2014 & FAOSTAT 2015
- Global Forest Watch (2015)
- FAOSTAT 2014
- Forest Cover: 21%
- Land Use: 2012
- Rural Population: 70.12% (2015)
- Population Growth Rate: 2.9% (annual %, 2015)
Infographic Sources

Total Area

GDP

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type

Economic Value of Forestry Sector

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss

INDC Summary

Conventions
**BURUNDI**

- **Total Area:** 27,830 sq. km
- **GDP:** US$ 3.1 billion (2015)
- **Income Level:** Low
- **Total Population:** 11,178,921 (2015)
- **Population Growth Rate:** 3.3% (annual %, 2015)

**Top 5 Commodities**

- **Production by Quantity:**
  - Cassava: 10,000 Tons
  - Banana: 10,000 Tons
  - Sweet Potatoes: 5,000 Tons
  - Vegetables: 5,000 Tons
  - Dry Beans: 1,000 Tons

- **Production by Value:**
  - Banana: Million Int$
  - Cassava: Million Int$
  - Dry Beans: Million Int$
  - Vegetables: Million Int$
  - Sweet Potatoes: Million Int$

**Top 5 Commodities**

- **Economic Value of Forestry Sector:** 3.2% (% of GDP, 2011)
- **Forest Cover:** 7% (2000)
- **Tree Cover:** 22% (2012)
- **Planted:** 14% (2015)
- **Primary:** 44% (2015)
- **Regenerated:** 42% (2015)
- **Other:** 36% (2012)
- **Arable:** 43%
- **Permanent Crop:** 14%

**Tree Cover Loss (% per Year)**

- 2001-2014 data shown

**Conventions**

- **UNFCCC:** Non-Annex I Party
- **Kyoto Protocol:** Accession
- **ITTA:** Non-Member
- **Ramsar:** Contracting Party
- **NLBI:** Member State
- **CBD:** Ratification
- **UNCCD:** Ratification
- **CITES:** Accession
- **World Heritage:** Ratification
- **ILO 169:** Not Ratified

**INDC Summary**

- **20%** Conditional Target
- **2030** Target Year
Infographic Sources

Total Area
Surface area (sq. km) [AG.SRF.TOTL.K2]. Retrieved from

GDP
GDP (current US$) [NY.GDP.MKTP.CD]. Retrieved from

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate
Population growth (annual %) [SP.POP.GROW]. Retrieved from

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in Mha

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type

Economic Value of Forestry Sector

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss

INDC Summary

Conventions
Infographic Sources

Total Area
Surface area (sq. km) [AG.SRF.TOTL.K2]. Retrieved from

GDP
GDP (current US$) [NY.GDP.MKTP.CD]. Retrieved from

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate
Population growth (annual %) [SP.POP.GROW]. Retrieved from

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type\(^1\)

\(^1\)This figure represents the percentage of primary, regenerating, and planted forest, according to the FAO.

- PRIMARY: No clearly visible indications of human activity or significant ecological disturbance.
- REGENERATED: Naturally regenerating forest of native species with clear indication of human activity.
- PLANTED: Forest established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.

Economic Value of Forestry Sector\(^2\)

\(^2\)Represents the percentage of GDP comprised of the forestry sector. Calculated by dividing economic value of the forestry sector by the country’s Total Gross Value Added (GVA) for 2011.

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss\(^3\)

http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/CMR

\(^3\)Due to variation in research methodology and/or date of content, tree cover and tree cover loss and gain statistics cannot be compared against each other. Accordingly, “net” loss cannot be calculated by subtracting tree cover gain from tree cover loss, and current (or post2000) tree cover cannot be determined by subtracting annual tree cover loss from year 2000 tree cover.

Please also be aware that “tree cover” does not equate to “forest cover.” “Tree cover” refers to the biophysical presence of trees, which may be a part of natural forests or tree plantations. Thus, loss of tree cover may occur for many reasons, including deforestation, fire, and logging within the course of sustainable forestry operations. Similarly, tree cover gain may indicate the growth of tree canopy within natural or managed forests.

INDC Summary

Conventions
**REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

- **Total Area:** 342,000 sq. km
- **GDP:** US$ 8.5 billion (2015)
- **Income Level:** Lower Middle
- **Total Population:** 4,620,330 (2015)
- **Population Growth Rate:** 2.5% (annual %, 2015)
- **Rural Population:** 34.64% (2015)

### Top 5 Commodities

**Production by Quantity**
- Cassava
- Sugar Cane
- Bananas
- Plantains
- Roots and Tubers

**Production by Value**
- Cassava
- Game Meat
- Bananas
- Mangos & Guavas
- Sugar Cane

### Economic Value of Forestry Sector

- **Econmic Value:** .9% (% of GDP, 2011)
- **Forest Cover:** 78% (2000)

### Land Use

- **Permanent Crop:** 1%
- **Arable:** 2%
- **Other:** 31%
- **Forest Cover:** 66%
- **Total Land in MHa:** 34.15 (2012)

### Gross Tree Cover Loss (% per Year)

### Conventions

- **UNFCC**
  - Non-Annex I Party
- **Kyoto Protocol**
  - Accession
- **CBD**
  - Ratification
- **UNCCD**
  - Ratification
- **ITTA**
  - Producing Member
- **CITES**
  - Accession
- **Ramsar**
  - Contracting Party
- **World Heritage**
  - Ratification
- **UNESCO**
  - Not Ratified

### INDC Summary

- **Target:** 55%
- **Target Year:** 2035
- **Conditional Target:** 2035

**Source:** Global Forest Watch 2016
Infographic Sources

Total Area
Surface area (sq. km) [AG.SRF.TOTL.K2]. Retrieved from

GDP
GDP (current US$) [NY.GDP.MKTP.CD]. Retrieved from

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate
Population growth (annual %) [SP.POP.GROW]. Retrieved from

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type

Economic Value of Forestry Sector

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss
http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/COG

INDC Summary

Conventions
**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**Total Area:** 2,344,860 sq. km

**GDP:** US$ 35.2 billion (2015)

**Income Level:** Low

**Total Population:** 77,266,814 (2015)

**Rural Population:** 63.51% (2015)

**Population Growth Rate:** 3.1% (annual %, 2015)

---

**Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity**

- Cassava
- Sugar Cane
- Maize
- Roots & Tubers
- Plantains

**Top 5 Commodities Production by Value**

- Cassava
- Game Meat
- Mango/Guava
- Maize
- Groundnut

---

**Forest Type (2015)**

- Primary: 33%
- Regenerated: 67%
- Other: 23%

**Tree Cover:** 87% (2000)

**Economic Value of Forestry Sector:** 0.6% (% of GDP, 2011)

**Gross Tree Cover Loss (% per Year)**

---

**Conventions**

- **UNFCC**
  - Non-Annex I Party
- **Kyoto Protocol**
  - Accession
- **ITTA**
  - Producing Member
- **Ramsar**
  - Contracting Party
- **NLBI**
  - Member State
- **CBD**
  - Ratification
- **UNCCD**
  - Ratification
- **CITES**
  - Accession
- **World Heritage**
  - Ratification
- **ILO 169**
  - Not Ratified

---

**INDC Summary**

- **17%**
  - Conditional Target
- **43%**
  - Target Year

---

**Image Credit:** Global Forest Watch 2016

**Sources:**
- The World Bank; FAOSTAT 2014
- FAOSTAT 2014 & 2015
- Source: Global Forest Watch

---

**Population Growth Rate:** 3.1% (annual %, 2015)

**Total Population:** 77,266,814

**Rural Population:** 63.51%

**Non-Annex I Party**

**CBD**

**UNCCD**

**CITES**

**World Heritage**

**ILO 169**

**Source:** UNFCC 2015

---

**Primary:** 33%

**Regenerated:** 67%

**Other:** 23%

**Forest Cover:** 68%

**Arable:** 3%

**Permanent Crop:** 36%

**Land Use (2012)**

**Total Land in MHa:** 226.71 (2012)

---

**Total Area:** 2,344,860 sq. km

---

**World Heritage**

**CITES**

**UNCCD**

**Kyoto Protocol**

**ITTA**

**Ramsar**

**UNFCC**

---

**GDP:** US$ 35.2 billion (2015)

**Income Level:** Low

**Total Population:** 77,266,814 (2015)

**Population Growth Rate:** 3.1% (annual %, 2015)

---

**Tree Cover:** 87% (2000)

---

**Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity**

- Cassava
- Sugar Cane
- Maize
- Roots & Tubers
- Plantains

---

**Top 5 Commodities Production by Value**

- Cassava
- Game Meat
- Mango/Guava
- Maize
- Groundnut

---

**Forest Type (2015)**

- Primary: 33%
- Regenerated: 67%
- Other: 23%

---

**Economic Value of Forestry Sector:** 0.6% (% of GDP, 2011)

---

**Gross Tree Cover Loss (% per Year)**

---

**Conventions**

- **UNFCC**
  - Non-Annex I Party
- **Kyoto Protocol**
  - Accession
- **ITTA**
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  - Ratification
- **UNCCD**
  - Ratification
- **CITES**
  - Accession
- **World Heritage**
  - Ratification
- **ILO 169**
  - Not Ratified

---

**INDC Summary**

- **17%**
  - Conditional Target
- **43%**
  - Target Year

---

**Population Growth Rate:** 3.1% (annual %, 2015)

**Total Population:** 77,266,814

**Rural Population:** 63.51%

**Non-Annex I Party**

**CBD**

**UNCCD**

**CITES**

**World Heritage**

**ILO 169**

**Source:** UNFCC 2015

---

**Primary:** 33%

**Regenerated:** 67%

**Other:** 23%

**Forest Cover:** 68%

**Arable:** 3%

**Permanent Crop:** 36%

**Land Use (2012)**

**Total Land in MHa:** 226.71 (2012)
Infographic Sources

Total Area

GDP

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type1
1This figure represents the percentage of primary, regeneration, and planted forest, according to the FAO.

- PRIMARY: No clearly visible indications of human activity or significant ecological disturbance.
- REGENERATED: Naturally regenerated forest of native species with clear indication of human activity.
- PLANTED: Forest established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.

Economic Value of Forestry Sector2
2Represents the percentage of GDP comprised of the forestry sector. Calculated by dividing economic value of the forestry sector by the country’s Total Gross Value Added (GVA) for 2011.

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss3
http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/COD
3Due to variation in research methodology and/or date of content, tree cover and tree cover loss and gain statistics cannot be compared against each other. Accordingly, “net” loss cannot be calculated by subtracting tree cover gain from tree cover loss, and current (or post2000) tree cover cannot be determined by subtracting annual tree cover loss from year 2000 tree cover.

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INDC Summary

Conventions
GHANA

总收入：US$ 37.8 billion (2015)

总收入：US$ 37.8 billion (2015)

经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

森林覆盖：30% (2000)

经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

森林覆盖：30% (2000)

总收入：US$ 37.8 billion (2015)

经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

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经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

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经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

森林覆盖：30% (2000)

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经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

森林覆盖：30% (2000)

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森林覆盖：30% (2000)

总收入：US$ 37.8 billion (2015)

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总收入：US$ 37.8 billion (2015)

经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

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森林覆盖：30% (2000)

总收入：US$ 37.8 billion (2015)

经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

森林覆盖：30% (2000)

总收入：US$ 37.8 billion (2015)

经济森林部门价值：3.5% (% of GDP, 2011)

森林覆盖：30% (2000)
Infographic Sources

Total Area

GDP

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type\(^1\)

\(^1\)This figure represents the percentage of primary, regenerated, and planted forest, according to the FAO.
- PRIMARY: No clearly visible indications of human activity or significant ecological disturbance.
- REGENERATED: Naturally regenerated forest of native species with clear indication of human activity.
- PLANTED: Forest established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.

Economic Value of Forestry Sector\(^2\)

\(^2\)Represents the percentage of GDP comprising the forestry sector. Calculated by dividing economic value of the forestry sector by the country’s Total Gross Value Added (GVA) for 2011.

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss\(^3\)
http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/GHA

\(^3\)Due to variation in research methodology and/or date of content, tree cover and tree cover loss and gain statistics cannot be compared against each other. Accordingly, “net” loss cannot be calculated by subtracting tree cover gain from tree cover loss, and current (or post-2000) tree cover cannot be determined by subtracting annual tree cover loss from year 2000 tree cover. Please also be aware that “tree cover” does not equate to “forest cover.” “Tree cover” refers to the biophysical presence of trees, which may be a part of natural forests or tree plantations. Thus, loss of tree cover may occur for many reasons, including deforestation, fire, and logging within the course of sustainable forestry operations. Similarly, tree cover gain may indicate the growth of tree canopy within natural or managed forests.

INDC Summary

Conventions
IVORY COAST

Total Area: 322,460 sq. km

Income Level: Lower Middle


Population Growth Rate: 2.4% (annual %, 2015)

Total Population: 22,702,000 (2015)

Rural Population: 45.83% (2015)

Population Growth Rate:

Economic Value of Forestry Sector: 1.7%

(2015)

Tree Cover: 32%

(2012)

Total Land in MHa: 31.8 (2012)

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity

- Yam
- Cassava
- Sugar Cane
- Cocoa Bean
- Plantain

Million Tons

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Cocoa Bean
Yam
Cashew
Plantain
Game Meat

Top 5 Commodities Production by Value

- Yam
- Cocoa Bean
- Cashew
- Plantain
- Game Meat

Million Int$

0 500 1000 1500 2000

Forest Type

(2015)

Planted: 4%
Primary: 6%
Regenerated: 90%

Economic Value of Forestry Sector:

1.7% (% of GDP, 2011)

Tree Cover:

47% (2000)

Gross Tree Cover Loss (% per Year)

Sources: The World Bank; FAOSTAT 2014

Sources: FAOSTAT 2014 & 2015

Sources: Global Forest Watch

Conventions

UNFCC
Non-Annex I Party

Kyoto Protocol
Accession

ITTA
Producing Member

Ramsar
Contracting Party

NLBI
Member State

CBD
Ratification

UNCCD
Ratification

CITES
Accession

World Heritage
Ratification

ILO 169
Not Ratified

INDC Summary

30%
Conditional Target

2030
Target Year

Source: UNFCC 2015

Source: Global Forest Watch
Infographic Sources

Total Area

GDP

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type
*This figure represents the percentage of primary, regenerative, and planted forest, according to the FAO.
- PRIMARY: No clearly visible indications of human activity or significant ecological disturbance.
- REGENERATED: Naturally regenrated forest of native species with clear indication of human activity.
- PLANTED: Forest established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.

Economic Value of Forestry Sector
*Represents the percentage of GDP comprised of the forestry sector. Calculated by dividing economic value of the forestry sector by the country’s Total Gross Value Added (GVA) for 2011.

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss
http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/CIV
*Due to variation in research methodology and/or date of content, tree cover and tree cover loss and gain statistics cannot be compared against each other. Accordingly, “net” loss cannot be calculated by subtracting tree cover gain from tree cover loss, and current (or post-2000) tree cover cannot be determined by subtracting annual tree cover loss from year 2000 tree cover.
Please also be aware that “tree cover” does not equate to “forest cover.” “Tree cover” refers to the biophysical presence of trees, which may be a part of natural forests or tree plantations. Thus, loss of tree cover may occur for many reasons, including deforestation, fire, and logging within the course of sustainable forestry operations. Similarly, tree cover gain may indicate the growth of tree canopy within natural or managed forests.

INDC Summary

Conventions
Infographic Sources

Total Area
Surface area [sq. km] [AG.SRF.TOTL.K2]. Retrieved from

GDP
GDP (current US$) [NY.GDP.MKTP.CD]. Retrieved from

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate
Population growth (annual %) [SP.POP.GROW]. Retrieved from

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type

Forest Type:
- PRIMARY: No clearly visible indications of human activity or significant ecological disturbance.
- REGENERATED: Naturally regenerated forest of native species with clear indication of human activity.
- PLANTED: Forest established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.

Economic Value of Forestry Sector

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss
http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/ken

Tree cover and gross tree cover loss:
- "Due to variation in research methodology and/or data of content, tree cover and tree cover loss and gain statistics cannot be compared against each other. Accordingly, "net" loss cannot be calculated by subtracting tree cover gain from tree cover loss, and current (or post-2000) tree cover cannot be determined by subtracting annual tree cover loss from year 2000 tree cover.
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INDC Summary

Conventions
MOZAMBIQUE

Total Area: 274,220 sq. km

Income Level: Low

Rural Population: 67.75% (2015)
Population Growth Rate: 2.8% (annual %, 2015)

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity:
- Cassava: 12 Million Tons
- Sugar Cane: 8 Million Tons
- Maize: 4 Million Tons
- Sweet Potatoes: 4 Million Tons
- Bananas: 4 Million Tons

Top 5 Commodities Production by Value:
- Cassava
- Pork
- Dry Beans
- Bananas
- Cotton

Land Use (2012):
- Arable: 7%
- Permanent Crop: 1%
- Forest Cover: 49%
- Other: 43%

Total Land in MHa: 78.64 (2012)

Gross Tree Cover Loss (% per Year)

Economic Value of Forestry Sector: 2.8% (% of GDP, 2011)
Tree Cover: 37% (2000)

Forest Type (2015):
- Regenerated: 100%

Conventions

UNFCC
- Non-Annex I Party
- Accession
- Ratification

Kyoto Protocol
- Accession
- Ratification

ITTA
- Producing Member
- Accession

Ramsar
- Contracting Party
- Ratification

UNCCD
- Contracting Party
- Ratification

CBD
- Ratification

CITES
- Accession

World Heritage
- Ratification

ILO 169
- Not Ratified

NLBI
- Member State

INDC Summary
- Reduction by 76.5 million tonnes (baseline not specified)
- Conditional Target
- Target Year 2030

Source: UNFCCC 2015
Infographic Sources

Total Area

GDP

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodities Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type
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Economic Value of Forestry Sector
2Represents the percentage of GDP comprised of the forestry sector. Calculated by dividing economic value of the forestry sector by the country’s Total Gross Value Added (GVA) for 2011.

Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss
http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country MOZ
3Due to variation in research methodology and/or date of content, tree cover and tree cover loss and gain statistics cannot be compared against each other. Accordingly, “net” loss cannot be calculated by subtracting tree cover gain from tree cover loss, and current (or post2000) tree cover cannot be determined by subtracting annual tree cover loss from year 2000 tree cover.
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INDC Summary

Conventions
Infographic Sources

Total Area
Surface area (sq. km) [AG.SRF.TOTL.K2]. Retrieved from

GDP
GDP (current US$) [NY.GDP.MKTP.CD]. Retrieved from

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate
Population growth (annual %) [SP.POP.GROW]. Retrieved from

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodity Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type

- PRIMARY: No clearly visible indications of human activity or significant ecological disturbance.
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Economic Value of Forestry Sector

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Tree Cover and Gross Tree Cover Loss
http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/UGA

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INDC Summary

Conventions
Infographic Sources

Total Area

GDP

Income Level

Total Population

Population Growth Rate

Rural Population, Land Use, Total Land in MHa

Top 5 Commodity Production by Quantity and by Value

Forest Type
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Economic Value of Forestry Sector
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INDC Summary

Conventions
The Science of Climate Change
Patricia Dunne, PhD
Conservation International

Session Summary

**Observed Changes in Climate**
- Since 1950’s, changes in climate system are unprecedented over decades to millennia – these include an increase in atmospheric and oceanic temperatures, and decrease in the amount of snow and ice, and sea level rise

**Drivers of Climate Change**
- Emissions of greenhouse gases have increased since the industrial revolution.
- Current concentrations are unprecedented in the last 800,000 years.
- Greenhouse gases include:
  - Carbon dioxide (CO2)
  - Methane (CH4)
  - Nitrous oxide (N2o)

**Impacts of Climate Change**
- The impacts of climate change affect both natural and human systems, and have been observed on all continents and in all oceans
  - Impacts include extreme events linked to decrease in cold temperature extremes, increase in warm temperature extremes, increase in extreme high seal levels, and increase in number of heavy precipitation events

**Projected Future Changes in Climate System**
- Rise in surface temperature, leading to
  - More frequent and longer heat waves
  - More frequent and intense precipitation events in many regions
  - Continued warming and acidification of oceans
  - Global average sea level rise

**Responding to the Effects of Climate Change**
- Substantial & sustained reduction in emissions
- Adaptation

**Additional Resources**
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  [www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  [www.unfccc.int](http://www.unfccc.int)
References

Forests & Climate Change Mitigation
Patricia Dunne, PhD
Conservation International

Session Summary

Forests & The Carbon Cycle
- Forests cover approximately 4 billion hectares, or 31% of the world’s land surface
  - Prior to the industrial revolution, forests covered 5.9 billion hectares (World Bank 2015)
- Forests store carbon in their biomass both above and below ground in the roots and organic matter in the soil. The density of carbon varies depending on the type of vegetation and soil

Deforestation, Forest Degradation, & Mitigation Potential of Forests
- Tropical deforestation contributes to 11% of global greenhouse gas emissions (IPCC 2014)
- Major drivers of deforestation globally include: commercial and subsistence agriculture, mining, infrastructure, and urban expansion (IPCC 2014)
  - Commercial agriculture (39%) and subsistence agriculture (35%) are the largest drivers of deforestation in Africa (Verchot 2012)
- Major drivers of forest degradation include: timber/logging, uncontrolled fires, fuel-wood and charcoal production, and livestock grazing (IPCC 2014)
  - Fuel-wood and charcoal production (62%) and timber and logging (26%) are the largest drivers of forest degradation in Africa (Verchot 2012)
- Substantial cuts to GHG emissions through significant changes in energy systems and land use, including reducing deforestation and forest degradation, are necessary for mitigating the effects of climate change (IPCC 2014)

Forest Management & Indigenous Territories
- According to an analysis of the 161 INDCs submitted at COP21 by Rights & Resources (2016), only 11% of countries’ made clear commitments to land tenure security for IPLCs
  - 167 countries have no clear commitment to community-based tenure in their national plans to limit carbon emissions
  - Only 17 of 64 UN-REDD Programme Partners clearly committed to implementing indigenous and local community tenure or natural resource management in their mitigation strategies

Additional Resources
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change www.ipcc.ch
- Rights & Resources www.rightsandresources.org
- Global Forests Resources Assessment http://www.fao.org/forestry
References


DGM Africa Regional Workshop

REDD+ Essentials
Luis Barquin
Conservation International

Session Summary

Combating climate change requires protecting the world’s forests, which currently store more carbon than is in the entire atmosphere.¹ Halting tropical deforestation and degradation and allowing tropical forests to continue sequestering carbon and regrow at current rates can provide at least 30 percent of all mitigation action needed to limit warming to 2°C.² This makes the success of mechanisms addressing deforestation, such as REDD+, are fundamental to global efforts to fight climate change.

REDD+ creates a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives to governments to protect, restore and sustainably manage forests. Investing in REDD+ is a highly cost-effective mitigation option, as recent estimates show—with certain policy structures in place—that investments in tropical forests could yield 4.5 times the emission reductions as an equal investment in reductions from within the EU.³ REDD+ also provides a mechanism for countries and corporations to fulfill deforestation commitments such as the New York Declaration on Forests, which calls for ending global deforestation by 2030. Additionally, REDD+ can play a vital role in countries achieving their emission reduction targets after 2020, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the new global climate agreement.

In 2015, the international negotiations over the rules for REDD+ concluded. The focus now shifts to scaling up implementation, as more than 50 developing countries are designing national implementation programs. The right enabling conditions must be in place in order for REDD+ to succeed globally: REDD+ must be incentivized in the new climate agreement by building on the UNFCCC’s REDD+ Warsaw decisions, and emission reductions from REDD+ must be treated equally to those of other sectors when countries choose to achieve their mitigation goals cooperatively.

The Story of REDD+

- 2007 COP13 (Bali): Bali Action Plan: Forest Degradation is included in REDD; guidance on demonstration activities.
- 2008 COP14 (Poznan): the + was added to REDD to recognize the climate benefits that come from the conservation and sustainable management of forests and forest carbon stocks.
- 2009 COP15 (Copenhagen): Methodological guidance on REDD+ activities, including: national forest monitoring systems required to estimate GHGs from forestry activities.
- 2010 COP16 (Cancun): Cancun Agreements: guidance on implementation of REDD+ activities, including: national forest monitoring systems required to monitor and report on REDD+ activities.
- 2011 COP17 (Durban): Guidance on forest reference emissions levels and forest reference levels for REDD+ activities and on systems for providing information on REDD+ safeguards.
- 2012 COP18 (Doha): Work Prog/ on results base finance under the COP to be resumed at COP19 / Coordination of support SBSTA/SBI / initiation of work on non-market approaches and methodological guidance for non-C benefits.
- 2013 COP19 (Warsaw): Warsaw Framework: Guidance completed for FRELS/FRLs, and NFMS; more guidance on SIS and MRV and Drivers / Provisions for results-based finance and coordination of support.
- 2015 COP21 (Paris): Further guidance on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected.
  Alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests.

REDD+ Elements

- REDD+ Strategy
- Reference Levels/Reference Emission Levels
- National Forest Monitoring System for Measurement, Reporting and Verification
- Safeguards

REDD+ Safeguards

- 7 REDD+ Safeguards addressing four main aspects:
  - Governance
  - Social and Environmental Impacts
  - Social and Environmental Benefits
  - Greenhouse gas emissions integrity

Phases of REDD+

- Readiness Phase
- Implementation phases
- Results based-action phase
Mitigation and REDD+ in the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement dedicates a specific article to the role of forests and other ecosystems in climate change mitigation, sending a strong political signal that countries should both implement and support forest protection, sustainable management and restoration. Specifically:

Article 5 reminds countries that they should conserve and enhance the sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases that are found in a wide range of natural ecosystems, including forests, oceans and other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems; and

Article 5 also highlights the previous COP decisions related to REDD+, providing a strong signal to countries to both implement and support REDD+ as an important part of their activities under the new agreement. The article refers to existing COP decisions and guidance for REDD+, and does not establish new administrative or technical elements.

The Paris Agreement and accompanying decisions provide a strong sign that REDD+ is ready to move into full implementation. The ‘rules for REDD+’ are now complete under the UNFCCC; no new administrative bodies are planned, and countries are encouraged to reduce emissions by protecting, sustainably managing, and restoring forests. Related items in the Agreement and COP decisions also provide the enabling conditions needed for REDD+, including recognition of the role of markets which can increase the scale of finance for REDD+.

Additional Resources

- UNFCCC Decision Booklet REDD+
  https://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/application/pdf/compilation_redd_decision_booklet_v1.1.pdf

- REDD+ Web Platform
  http://redd.unfccc.int/

- The Knowledge and Skills Needed to Engage in REDD+: A Competencies Framework

- REDD+ App for Ipad
IPLC Participation in REDD+ Around the World

Johnson Cerda
Conservation International

Session Summary

Initiating REDD+ 2005 - 2007
- Some IPLC groups against and some in favor of REDD+
  - Initial concerns included impact of REDD+ on land tenure – many were afraid that land would be invaded or taken by companies or private owners and recognition of indigenous rights to land postponed.
- No Rights no REDD+
  - In the process of international negotiations, indigenous peoples agreed to focus on including indigenous peoples’ rights in the development of REDD+ and the supporting the self-determination of every community and people to decide whether or not to participate in REDD+ initiatives.

Rights to be included:
- Governance
- Full and effective participation
- Land security
- Free, prior and informed consent
- Direct funding to indigenous peoples
- Knowledge of indigenous peoples

Further proposals in Lima 2014
- Indigenous peoples recommend that governments recognize and support IPLC community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS)

Participation in the national & international contexts
- National
  - Each country has created a national climate change committee or REDD+ committee (names differ by country); some of these include indigenous participation (i.e. Guatemala, Peru)
- International
  - UNREDD and FCPF have invited indigenous peoples to participate in their policy development.
  - Several other initiatives have invited indigenous leaders to provide inputs for their initiatives.
  - IPLCs have been actively participating in the UNFCCC through the Indigenous International Forum in Climate Change since 2000
Examples

- **Surui in Brazil**
  - Project area in Rondonia and Matogroso states is approximately 32,000 hectares with a 30 year commitment.
  - Main drivers of deforestation are coffee plantations and cattle ranching.
  - Project includes implementation of a forest conservation strategy in a region experiencing high pressure from farm expansion.

- **COICA – RIA (Indigenous REDD)**
  - COICA is an indigenous people’s umbrella organization of the Amazon, representing approximately 3 million people.
  - The Amazon covers approximately 6.7 million km² and is home to hundreds of indigenous groups.
  - Among its 24 ecosystem services are the regulation of water resources and carbon storage, with between 90 and 140 billion metric tons of carbon stored.
  - Drivers of deforestation include severe threats from mining, oil, highways, and commercial agriculture.
  - 170 million hectares belong to Indigenous Peoples and only 2% is deforested.

Discussion

- Which DGM country project activities are linked to avoiding deforestation and sustainable forest management?

Additional Resources

- Rights & Resources [www.rightsandresources.org](http://www.rightsandresources.org)
Understanding the UNFCCC
Luis Barquin
Conservation International

Session Summary

In 1992, countries joined an international treaty, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as a framework for international cooperation to combat climate change by limiting average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, and coping with impacts that were, by then, inevitable.

The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994. Today, it has near-universal membership. The 197 countries that have ratified the Convention are called “Parties to the Convention.” The UNFCCC is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. Its sister Rio Conventions are:
- the UN Convention on Biological Diversity
- the Convention to Combat Desertification.

The three are linked. It now also incorporates the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize GHG concentrations “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system.” It also states “such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”

UNFCCC Core Principles
1. Based on equity and “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities” i.e., developed countries should take the lead
2. Special consideration for developing countries disproportionately burdened by climate impacts
3. Precautionary principle to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change; lack of scientific agreement should not postpone action
4. Countries promote sustainable development and integrate climate measures into national programs

Under the UNFCCC, Governments:
- Gather and share information on GHG emissions, national policies and best practices;
- Launch national strategies and measures for reducing GHGs and adapting to the expected adverse impacts of climate change, including developing financial and technical support to developing countries;
- Cooperate in preparation for taking mitigation measures (actions to reduce the flow of
GHG emissions into the atmosphere) and adaptation measures (actions needed to respond to the impacts of climate change).

Parties agree to take action on matters related to agriculture, energy and natural resources as they develop national programs to slow climate change and adapt to its impacts. The Convention also obligates Parties to share technology and to cooperate in other ways to reduce GHGs emissions, especially from energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management, which together produce nearly all GHG emissions attributable to human activities. The architecture also calls on each Party to report on its national efforts to combat climate change and to develop GHG inventories that list its national sources (such as factories and transport) and its sinks (forests and other natural ecosystems that absorb GHGs from the atmosphere).

**UNFCCC Participants**

Parties of the Convention and Kyoto Protocol, Observer States: each party is represented by a national delegation consisting of officials who are empowered to negotiate on behalf of their government.

Intergovernmental Organizations: regularly provide statements to the COP and CMP or contribute in other ways to the convention process.

UN & Specialized Agencies: UN bodies and agencies that regularly attend the sessions include UNDP, UNEP and many others.

Non-Governmental Organizations: Civil society contributes through non-governmental observer organizations with nine constituencies:
1. Business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGO);
2. Environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGO);
3. Farmers non-governmental organizations (Farmers)*;
4. Indigenous peoples organizations (IPO);
5. Local government and municipal authorities (LGMA);
6. Research and independent non-governmental organizations (RINGO);
7. Trade unions non-governmental organizations (TUNGO);
8. Women and gender non-governmental organizations (Women and Gender);
9. Youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNGO).

Press and Media: local, regional and international media ensure a wide range of media coverage through news, stories, press conferences, exclusive interviews and media tours.

**UNFCCC Permanent Subsidiary Bodies**

The Convention established two permanent subsidiary bodies to support the COP and the CMP: the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

**Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI)** deals with issues of implementation such as finance, technology transfer, and capacity building.

**Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)** deals with the technical issues like measuring and reporting carbon emissions and knowledge sharing networks.
Relevant Ad Hoc Working Group:

**Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)**
APA is a temporary body established to prepare for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and for the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).

**The Conference of the Parties (COP)**
The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the "supreme body" of the Convention, that is, its highest decision-making authority.

The COP meets every year, the SBSTA and the SBI have traditionally met in parallel, at least twice a year.

**Brief history of UNFCCC negotiations**
- 1995: COP 1, The Berlin Mandate
- 1996: COP 2, Geneva, Switzerland
- 1997: COP 3, The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change
- 1998: COP 4, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 1999: COP 5, Bonn, Germany
- 2000: COP 6, The Hague, Netherlands
- 2001: COP 6, Bonn, Germany
- 2001: COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco
- 2002: COP 8, New Delhi, India
- 2003: COP 9, Milan, Italy
- 2004: COP 10, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 2005: COP 11/CMP 1, Montreal, Canada
- 2006: COP 12/CMP 2, Nairobi, Kenya
- 2007: COP 13/CMP 3, Bali, Indonesia
- 2008: COP 14/CMP 4, Poznań, Poland
- 2009: COP 15/CMP 5, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 2010: COP 16/CMP 6, Cancún, Mexico
- 2011: COP 17/CMP 7, Durban, South Africa
- 2012: COP 18/CMP 8, Doha, Qatar
- 2013: COP 19/CMP 9, Warsaw, Poland
- 2014: COP 20/CMP 10, Lima, Peru
- 2015: COP 21/CMP 11, Paris, France
- 2016: COP 22/CMP 12, Marrakech, Morocco

**The Paris Agreement**
At COP 21 in Paris, Parties to the UNFCCC reached a historic agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead.

- Commits to a long-term goal of limiting warming to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C. This is one of the most significant elements of the agreement:
• Establishes global goals for mitigation and adaptation, which ensure balance between mitigation and adaptation in the agreement;
• Sets out a framework for country commitments (nationally determined contributions) that will be submitted, implemented and strengthened in 5-year cycles starting in 2020;
• Includes strong recognition of the value of reducing emissions through forest protection, sustainable management and restoration, and the need to scale-up finance for these measures through, international trading of credits;
• Reflects a commitment towards scaled up climate finance; and
• Acknowledges the need to address irreversible and extreme climate change impacts.

The Paris Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55% of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary.

Additional Resources
• A Guide to the UNFCCC and its Processes http://bigpicture.unfccc.int/#content-the-paris-agreement
• Introduction to the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol http://www.iisd.ca/process/climate_atm-fcccingroot.html
Climate Change Policies & Action:
Working to Address the Problem of Climate Change

Johnson Cerda
Conservation International

Session Summary

The Paris Agreement
- **Level of commitment**
  - Each country decided how they will reduce emissions according to their responsibilities and capabilities. The INDCs outline these by sector for each country.
- **Mitigation**
  - Countries agreed to keep the global temperature rise below 2 Celsius while recognizing the importance of aiming for 1.5 Celsius.
  - Each country will increase their level of commitment and review these commitments every 5 years.
  - Agreement recognizes the importance of forests as carbon sinks and the need to work to protect them from deforestation and degradation.
- **Adaptation**
  - Each country must formulate their national plan of adaptation and communicate it to the international community.
- **Loss and damage**
  - Recognizes that the effects of climate change already have an impact on vulnerable countries, such as small islands in the Pacific.
  - Does not create legal responsibilities for industrialized countries but rather creates a mechanism to manage the risk.
- **Finance**
  - Currently, developed countries are committed to fund $100 billion through 2020. Under the Paris Agreement, developed countries have committed to increase the funds for the least developed countries as part of their strategies to address climate change. The goal is $100 billion every year between 2020 – 2025; after this period the decision will be reviewed.
- **Review process**
  - Every 5 years for Mitigation and Adaptation.

Indigenous peoples
- **The rights of IPLCs** are mentioned in the preamble of the agreement and decision. This is the first time recognition of the rights of IPLCs are explicitly mentioned in a global climate change instrument since the Cancun Agreement’s Safeguards.
- **Indigenous peoples’ knowledge in adaptation actions.** The language used is
“Traditional knowledge” and it could refer to any knowledge, not specifically recognizing the knowledge of indigenous peoples.

- **A platform to exchange the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities.** This is a great opportunity to propose the way IPLCs can contribute and establish platforms for contribution; some IPLCs have proposed expert meetings, working groups, etc.

**Discussion**
- Countries have agreed to the approaches to reduce emissions by sector. How can IPLCs participate in the preparation of the INDC reports?

**Additional Resources**
- Rights & Resources  [www.rightsandresources.org](http://www.rightsandresources.org)
Climate Change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and the fundamental threat to development and to the chances of ending poverty. Realizing the implications that climate change continues to impose on humankind, it is expedient that immediate and concrete measures are put in place to mitigate them. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations identified forest as a reservoir for carbon sequestration hence recommended Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, enhancing the role of conservation, sustainable management of forest and enhancing of carbon stock in developing countries (REDD+) as one of the policy incentives to address the challenges of climate change.

The effective implementation of REDD+ hinges on the active participation of the indigenous people and local communities to enhance implementation at the local level. However, participation of indigenous people and local communities in the United Nations Framework on Climate Change negotiations has not been effective due to lack of adequate capacity and negotiation skills to effectively engage in the process. The capacity building on negotiation skills being conducted by Conservation International is to address the capacity needs of the Forest Investment Program pilot countries, National Steering committee members and other key stakeholders to acquire the necessary basic, tactics, ethics and framework conditions necessary to engage more effectively with governments and other stakeholders at local, national and international level. The training will provide a comprehensive overview of the current negotiation process, specific issues and concepts in negotiations, nature of multi-lateral negotiations as well as the formal and informal context of climate change negotiations. The training will also look at institutional structures, roles of different negotiation groups as well as what makes one a good negotiator.
Analysis from Conservation International

Outcome of Paris Climate Negotiations
Twenty-first Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
30 November – 11 December, 2015
Paris, France

Context
The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) met in Paris, France, at the culmination of a 4-year process to negotiate a new universal climate agreement. Against the backdrop of dozens of commitments from the private sector, cities, religious authorities, bilateral deals, and finance pledges, Parties reached a historic deal, known as the Paris Agreement.

COP 21 Key Outcomes Summary
The Paris Agreement:

- Commits to a long-term goal of limiting warming to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C. This is one of the most significant elements of the agreement;
- Establishes global goals for mitigation and adaptation, which ensure balance between mitigation and adaptation in the agreement;
- Sets out a framework for country commitments (nationally determined contributions) that will be submitted, implemented and strengthened in 5-year cycles starting in 2020;
- Includes strong recognition of the value of reducing emissions through forest protection, sustainable management and restoration, and the need to scale-up finance for these measures through, inter alia, international trading of credits;
- Reflects a commitment towards scaled up climate finance; and
- Acknowledges the need to address irreversible and extreme climate change impacts.

In addition to the Agreement, in the margins of the COP:

- Significant pledges to support action on climate change before the new agreement takes effect were made, including a new pledge of up to $5 billion for REDD+; and
- The Consumer Goods Forum Co-chairs, Unilever and Marks & Spencer, unveiled their “Produce and Protect” commitment, a new kind of public-private partnership in addition to and supportive of current commitments to net zero deforestation.

This document contains a detailed readout and analysis of the outcomes of COP 21 focusing on the final Paris Agreement – with a view to reflecting on the overall level of ambition, and highlighting the ways in which the contribution of ecosystems and nature for mitigation and adaptation efforts were reflected, specifically in the areas of REDD+, adaptation and climate finance.
The Paris Agreement

Preamble and Purpose
The preamble establishes the overarching context for the operative elements of the Paris Agreement. The Agreement recognizes the fundamental importance of nature to human well-being and development, permanently enshrining the role of nature in addressing the dual challenges of adaptation and mitigation. Similarly, the Agreement recognizes the need to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and gender equality. Specifically, the Preamble mentions:

- The importance of “sinks and reservoirs” for greenhouse gases, which includes ecosystems like forests, mangroves, wetlands and salt marshes. Sinks are also referred to in the section of the Agreement focused on mitigation action;
- The importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity;
- The intrinsic relationship between climate change and sustainable development, the eradication of poverty, and food security; and
- The need for sustainable production as well as sustainable consumption and lifestyles as part of the climate solution.

Analysis:
- This framing recognizes the importance of nature as the necessary foundation for the long-term survival and development of human society, and we can expect that this will lead to a greater focus on maintaining healthy ecosystems, which is an underrepresented dimension of climate change solutions. It also emphasizes that human societies must play their part in the climate solution, as we consider rights, responsibilities, and equity in our responses.

Mitigation and REDD+
The Agreement dedicates a specific article to the role of forests and other ecosystems in climate change mitigation, sending a strong political signal that countries should both implement and support forest protection, sustainable management and restoration. Specifically:

- Article 5 reminds countries that they should conserve and enhance the sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases that are found in a wide range of natural ecosystems, including forests, oceans and other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems; and
- Article 5 also highlights the previous COP decisions related to REDD+, providing a strong signal to countries to both implement and support REDD+ as an important part of their activities under the new agreement. The article refers to existing COP decisions and guidance for REDD+, and does not establish new administrative or technical elements.

Analysis:
- The COP started with a major announcement by Germany, Norway and the UK that they will provide up to US$5 billion for countries to reduce their deforestation between now and 2020, and that they aim to continue to provide US$1 billion a year after 2020. This sort of long-term financial commitment provides an essential incentive for forested countries to implement the policies needed to halt deforestation;
- There were strong signs that developing countries are making progress with REDD+ implementation. During the COP, Brazil became the first to publish required documentation to show that it has completed all of the readiness requirements for REDD+, and that it is prepared to start receiving payments for its efforts; and
- The Paris Agreement and accompanying decisions provide a strong signal that REDD+ is ready to move into full implementation. The ‘rules for REDD+’ are now complete under the UNFCCC; no new administrative bodies are planned, and countries are encouraged to reduce emissions by protecting,
sustainably managing, and restoring forests. Related items in the Agreement and COP decisions also provide the enabling conditions needed for REDD+, including recognition of the role of markets which can increase the scale of finance for REDD+.

**Adaptation, Loss and Damage**

The main issue on adaptation has perpetually been the extent to which adaptation is considered on parity with mitigation. As such, the fundamental emphasis for adaptation discussions tends to be the high-level, political importance given to adaptation, as well as the amount of finance and other means of implementation provided to support the implementation of adaptation in developing countries. The Agreement includes language that addresses both issues by establishing a global goal for adaptation, and calling on developed countries to scale up support for adaptation respectively. In addition to adaptation, the Agreement also acknowledges extreme or irreversible climate change impacts for which adaptation is no longer possible. The Agreement has an article on adaptation as well as a separate article on loss and damage. Specifically:

- The Agreement establishes a global goal for adaptation that is qualitative, seeking to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change — while referencing the temperature goal (recognizing the links between mitigation and future adaptation needs);
- The principles referenced on adaptation are very strong, which acknowledge vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, as well as traditional knowledge and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.
- Developed countries and United Nations agencies providing funding for adaptation are encouraged to support adaptation efforts — making the link between finance and adaptation;
- The Agreement has been set up as a vehicle for cooperation between countries to share experiences on adaptation and strengthen collective knowledge — but also to facilitate adaptation planning, prioritization and implementation for all countries;
- Countries will be communicating periodically reflecting their priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions through a registry that will be established; and
- Article 8 of the Agreement recognizes that the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss & Damage will serve the COP (as opposed to creating a separate mechanism), that it may be enhanced and strengthened, and encourages cooperative action. It also defines potential areas for action and support.

Analysis:
- A global goal on adaptation helps frame global actions on adaptation and guides the objective of this Convention with respect to adaptation;
- The inclusion of loss and damage within a dedicated article in the Agreement itself is of incredible importance and paves the way for additional study and possible support to countries facing extreme or existential climate impacts; and
- The importance of ecosystem and socioeconomic and ecological systems in recognized in the text — and should serve as an entry point for the inclusion of ecosystem-based approaches as countries assess and implement adaptation actions, with a view to strengthening this understanding over time.

**Finance**

Developed countries agreed to continue to provide financial support for climate action in developing countries, recognizing the importance of increasing their support and also expanding the sources of funds for climate solutions. The Agreement emphasizes the importance of immediate investments for both mitigation and adaptation, especially supporting developing countries and particularly those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The inclusion of these actions for financing climate solutions will provide increasing opportunities for using nature’s power to combat climate change. Specifically:

- The Agreement calls for developed countries to continue to provide financial resources to developing countries and encourages other Parties to do so on a voluntary basis;
- The Agreement also calls for developed countries to take the lead in mobilizing funds from a variety of sources, which includes the public sector, to greater levels;
To enhance the predictability of financial flows, developed country Parties shall communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information about future flows every two years;

- Parties agreed that the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and its operating entities shall serve as the financial mechanism of the Agreement;
- Decision 1/CP.21 states that developed countries intend to continue their existing finance goal to mobilize US$100 billion per year. Before 2025, countries will discuss setting a new quantified goal beyond US$100 billion per year; and
- In Decision 1/CP.21, Parties recognized the importance of adequate and predictable finance for REDD+, including through results-based payments.

Analysis:

- The language on finance does not specify a new quantified goal post-2020; developed country Parties are expected to continue to mobilize $100 billion per year as agreed in Copenhagen. The decision text calls for further discussion on this before 2025, which could lead to a revision in the figure; and
- Forests were the only sector specifically highlighted within the finance section of the decision. This provides an important signal for increased support for REDD+ activities, including through results-based payments.

Markets

The Agreement recognizes that some countries may choose to meet at least part of their national commitments to reduce emissions by cooperating with other countries through investment in mitigation activities abroad, as indicated in a number of NDCs. The Agreement acknowledges that such cooperation may increase ambition while promoting sustainable development and environmental integrity. Specifically:

- The Agreement specifies that countries shall apply robust accounting rules and avoid the double counting of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, consistent with future guidance adopted by the CMA; and
- In Decision 1/CP.21, the COP requested the SBSTA to develop and recommend guidance regarding the transfers of international mitigation outcomes. In order to avoid double counting of emission reductions, the COP called for both the transferring and acquiring countries to adjust their national emissions registries and inventories to equally reflect the transfer.

Analysis:

- The recognition of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under the Agreement could help the world collectively limit warming more quickly and provides basic rules to ensure that they are carried out openly and fairly.
- Such cooperation is also likely to drive investment in keeping forests standing as a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
- The specific language included in the decision will avoid any ambiguity in how countries define double counting, which will strengthen the environmental integrity of transfers. This language also explicitly mentions the transfers of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, an important signal for the inclusion of REDD+ and other nature-based solutions to climate change.

Note: This analysis only covers internationally transferred mitigation outcomes and not the establishment of a sustainable development mechanism.

Nationally-determined Contributions (NDCs), Review, Transparency, and Global Stocktake

The Agreement leaves it to countries to define their emission reduction targets through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), but it sets out a common architecture to ensure that they increase their ambition over time in line with the long-term goal. The Agreement also foresees a global stocktake exercise to assess collective progress, and inform the review of the NDCs. Specifically:

- The Agreement puts in place a system in which countries shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs every 5 years. Each country’s successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the previous one, and reflect its highest possible ambition;
● Developed countries should continue taking the lead and should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts. The least developed countries and small island developing states may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development reflecting their special circumstances;
● Countries are permitted to adjust their existing nationally determined contributions with a view to enhancing their level of ambition;
● The Agreement also foresees a “global stocktake” exercise, in order to assess the collective progress on mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement. The first global stocktake will take place in 2023, and every five years thereafter;
● The section on transparency gives the Agreement legitimacy in that it requires countries to provide information regarding their (1) emissions and sinks inventory, and (2) progress in meeting their NDCs. It also adds legitimacy to the process as a means to verify country action; and
● Decision 1/CP.21 also establishes a facilitative dialogue, which will serve the same purpose of assessing collective progress, but it will take place in 2018 — before the Agreement enters into force.

Analysis:
● As the NDCs are determined at the national level, the Agreement provides guidance on the differentiated required level of ambition for developed and developing countries, but it does not contain any legally binding provisions on the content of the NDCs, which ensures broad support and buy-in for the NDCs as a vehicle for the Agreement. The distinction between developed and developing countries is the extent of differentiation in the agreement — while it is clear that all countries are expected to take action under this agreement. However, all Parties are held accountable for their NDCs once communicated and they must comply with the review architecture and rules; and
● The regular global stocktake will be essential to calculate the projected temperature rise corresponding to ongoing efforts, as well as the emission gap to contain global warming under the 1.5° C threshold.

Other Relevant COP Decisions

In addition to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), through which the agreement was negotiated, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) were also convened. The COP weighed in on the the SBSTA and SBI’s recommendations, which were reflected in additional COP decisions.

On finance, the COP deliberated on the issue of long-term finance, as well as guidance to one of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
● In the COP decision on Long-term Climate Finance, developed countries are urged to increase levels of financial resources for adaptation activities in developing countries while striving for balance between resources for mitigation and adaptation activities. The COP decision also calls for the second ministerial dialogue on climate finance to focus on the issues of adaptation finance, to be informed by an in-session workshop in 2016 and the Standing Committee on Finance’s second biennial assessment of climate finance flows; and
● The COP guidance to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) urged the GCF Board to operationalize results-based payments (RBP) for mitigation and adaptation activities, including REDD+. The COP also encouraged the Board to explore opportunities for the mobilization of finance for forest-related activities from the private sector, acknowledging that alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches, may also be appropriate. This important guidance from the COP provides a signal to the Fund and Secretariat to develop technical modalities for RBP implementation, conduct consultations with relevant stakeholders and identify key issues requiring additional decisions, such as pricing, harmonization of the Fund’s safeguards with the UNFCCC’s, qualifications of accredited entities eligible to put forward RBP project proposals, project pipeline and approval processes, etc.
On REDD+, the COP adopted the final agenda items related to REDD+, which had been negotiated in June. These include decisions related to joint mitigation and adaptation approaches, the information that countries are expected to provide related to REDD+ safeguards, and the non-carbon benefits associated with REDD+. With these adoptions, UNFCCC guidance on REDD+ is complete, meaning that countries can focus on implementation. These decisions include:

- **Alternative policy approaches to REDD+**, which provides guidance to countries related to alternative policy approaches to REDD+, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests;
- **Further guidance on REDD+ safeguards**, which provides high-level guidance to countries regarding the information that they are to provide about how they have addressed and respected the REDD+ safeguards; and
- **Non-carbon benefits from REDD+**, which recognizes that countries may seek support for integrating non-carbon benefits into their REDD+ activities and encourages these countries to share information about these activities through the UNFCCC REDD+ platform.

On adaptation, several decisions were adopted on the national adaptation plans, Adaptation Committee, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, and the Nairobi Work Programme. These decisions help bolster the landscape of bodies and mechanisms that support adaptation under the Convention, particularly as they are leveraged for the new Agreement.

- On **National Adaptation Plans**, aims to reinforce the NAP process by requesting the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to consider how to improve access to financial support. The decision also includes guidance to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and Adaptation Committee (AC) to support the NAP process. Parties are also requested to submit information on their progress made towards the process to formulate and implement NAPs by 1 February 2018, after which the Secretariat will prepare a synthesis report and organize a meeting of experts to reflect on progress;
- For the **Adaptation Committee**, encourages the AC’s further cooperation with other bodies under the Convention. This will be important as the AC continues to play an important role in the context of the new Agreement. In the COP decisions related to the agreement (Decision 1/CP.21), the Adaptation Committee has been given a mandate to develop additional methodologies, particularly related to the mobilization of financial support for adaptation; and
- Regarding the **Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM)**, the COP decision notes with concern the slow progress on work thus far. The WIM will increase in importance as it will be serving the new Agreement henceforth.

**Conclusion and Post-Paris Expectations**

The Paris Agreement represents a historic achievement as the first legally binding agreement applicable to all countries to combat climate change. The Agreement sets forth the goals, modalities, procedures, and institutional framework for collective action, but stops short of codifying countries’ pledges to reduce their emissions. Instead, countries have voluntarily pledged to carry out their NDCs subject to the framework and rules set up under the Paris Agreement. More than anything, the Paris Agreement represents a new paradigm, whereby all Parties have agreed to take collective responsibility with the hope that they can push one another to take ambitious action. While the Agreement is by no means perfect, it represents a significant shift in global, collective action on climate change. The amount of effort and political will that has gone into producing the Agreement cannot be underestimated — but the Agreement very much is a starting point and basis for implementation of actions globally. It represents a call to action to leverage and catalyze the progress made thus far to have a measurable impact on mitigation and adaptation.

Moving forward, to leverage and maximize the potential of the Paris Agreement, Parties, civil society organizations, sub-national entities and companies should:

- Scale up implementation and delivery of financial resources for both mitigation and adaptation to implement NDCs and respective adaptation plans, building on the political momentum created by this agreement;
• Ensure that NDCs are revised and strengthened to include aspects of landscapes in their emission reduction contributions, including REDD+, agriculture, land-use and land-use change and forestry, and coastal ecosystems;
• Mainstream and integrate climate change into sustainable development and other regional or sub-national actions;
• Ensure the rules for accounting and the sustainable development mechanism are sound and in line with the principles of the Agreement;
• Support the work of the Adaptation Committee given its current mandate as well as its mandate under the new Agreement; and
• Augment the outcomes of the new Agreement with continued action from non-state actors.

Conservation International looks forward to working at all levels (global, national, local) with all of those pursuing a stable global climate.

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<th>2016 Meetings</th>
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<td>22 April (TBC)</td>
<td>High-Level Signature Ceremony for the Agreement (TBC)</td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 May - 26 May</td>
<td>UNFCCC SBSTA 44, Subsidiary Body on Implementation 44</td>
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<td>7 Nov - 18 Nov</td>
<td>UNFCCC COP 22</td>
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Background + Additional Resources

UNFCCC COP 21 Outcomes:
- UNFCCC website outcome documents
- Earth Negotiations Bulletin UNFCCC COP 21 Report

CI’s blogs during Paris:
- Nature’s role comes through in historic climate deal
- Can the Pacific islands stave off a disaster in slow motion?
- How climate change affects women differently — and what we can do about it
- A world away from Paris, erratic climate pushes a country to the edge
- Halfway through Paris climate talks, this is where things stand
- Expert warns of hidden impacts of climate change
- Eyeing coffee’s climate impact, new initiative seeks sustainability for entire crop
- Ready for REDD? 3 questions about forests and climate change for Steven Panfil
- To solve climate change, it’s time to get business on board

CI COP 21 Conference Page

UNFCCC Background
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is one of the three conventions to emerge from the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992. One hundred ninety-four countries participate in the UNFCCC. The objective of the Convention is to “prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system.” Because it is a framework convention, the Convention itself does not spell out how countries will work together to achieve that goal. The Kyoto Protocol, agreed in 1997, provided the details on how Annex I (developed countries) were to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Not all of the UNFCCC parties (most notably the United States) have ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

In 2005 the UNFCCC began considering long-term issues—the commitments that would be needed after Kyoto Protocol’s first commitment period, which runs from 2008-2012. In 2007, countries agreed to the Bali Action Plan, which established a process and outline for a comprehensive Agreement including all countries and encompassing adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. The goal was to have an Agreement that would come into effect after 2012 and that could be finalized in Copenhagen in 2009. COP 15 failed to achieve the much anticipated Agreement, however, and instead produced a political declaration—the Copenhagen Accord. The 2010 Cancun Agreements breathed new life into the multilateral process, reaffirming the desire of countries to collaborate under the UNFCCC to take climate action. COP 17 in Durban, was another step forward. It not only provided some of the details necessary to make the Cancun Agreements implementable on issues such as finance, adaptation and REDD+, but also established several landmark decisions. These included establishment of a new Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) and a process to establish an Agreement “with legal force” by 2015 at the latest to be implemented by 2020. At COP18 in Doha, parties agreed to a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, to raise the level of ambition from 2012–2020 (keeping the world on track to limit climate change to 2 degrees Celsius), and concluded the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP. At COP19 in Warsaw, countries agreed to launch a process to define nationally determined contributions from countries to be put forth in early 2015 to populate the new agreement, and also agreed to the Warsaw REDD+ package of decisions. COP 20 in Lima was an important building block towards the Paris Agreement - a text was produced which was the basis of discussions in 2015 for the new climate agreement. Additional information can also be found on the UNFCCC website.
Focus on Burkina Faso: Local Forest Communities Support Project Launch

The National Steering Committee (NSC) for the DGM country project in Burkina Faso held its first meeting in Koudougou, Burkina Faso on March 2nd, officially launching the country project. In attendance were 20 NSC members representing local populations in the Forest Investment Program (FIP) target areas, government, civil society, private sector actors, regional authorities, technical and financial partners, and IUCN Burkina Faso, which serves as the National Executing Agency (NEA).

At the meeting the Local Forest Communities Support Project was presented, and NSC Members discussed and adopted several key documents, including the 2016 Workplan and Budget, the NSC Rules and Procedures, and a 2016 NSC Road Map. Members affirmed their commitment to the project, calling upon all actors involved to play their role in the success of the project. A technical workshop introducing the project was held the following day with a launch ceremony presided over by the Minister of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change. Over 80 participants from various stakeholder groups were in attendance for the exchanges about the project’s objectives and approach.

The DGM in Burkina Faso aims to strengthen the capacity of targeted local communities in the targeted regions of Burkina Faso to participate in REDD+ programs at local, national, and global levels. Led by local community leaders, the project will work in 12 provinces and 32 targeted communes prioritized in the FIP investment plan.

Democratic Republic of Congo holds ceremony announcing the DGM country project

At a ceremony held in Kinshasa on April 25, the DRC Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Environment, Conservation of Nature, and Sustainable Development was present alongside DGM Global Steering Committee (GSC) members to announce and voice support for the DGM country project in DRC. The GSC Co-Chair from DRC presented the project to a group of roughly 40 stakeholders, including representatives from 4 government ministries. The following day, the World Bank Country Director joined Caritas DRC to sign a grant agreement establishing Caritas’ role as NEA.

The objective of the DRC country project is to strengthen the capacity of targeted indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in selected territories and at the national level to participate in REDD+ oriented land and forest management activities.

Updates

- Burkina Faso country project launched March 2nd
- Ceremony and NEA signing for Democratic Republic of Congo country project held April 25-26
- Mozambique Interim Steering Committee meeting held March 30
- 2nd Annual Global Steering Committee Meeting held April 25-27
**About the DGM**

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism is a global initiative that supports the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. As a special window under the Climate Investment Funds’ Forest Investment Program, the DGM places $80 million dollars directly in the hands of the people who simultaneously depend on and protect forests.

15 DGM Projects: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Congo Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, and the Global Project.

The DGM includes country projects in 14 pilot countries and a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project. The governance and implementation of the project are led by the representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the World Bank serves as a trustee and supports oversight. Through the DGM, mitigation and adaptation solutions led by indigenous peoples and local communities will be supported, shared, and elevated to the global policy arena, enhancing the success of efforts to protect forests.

**Second Annual DGM Global Steering Committee Meeting held in Kinshasa, DRC**

Committee Members from 9 countries convened for the Second Annual Global Steering Committee (GSC) meeting held in Kinshasa, DRC from April 25-27. Members from Burkina Faso, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, and Philippines were joined by observers from the DGM in Côte d’Ivoire, Mozambique, and Republic of Congo. The World Bank, Forest Investment Program, and Caritas as the NEA in DRC also attended as observers, and Conservation International, as the Global Executing Agency, organized the meeting.

During the sessions, each DGM country project and the global project provided status updates on implementation, and Members approved the global project Year 2 Workplan and Budget and a common monitoring and reporting framework for the program. The Committee voted to form three sub-committees: a Workplan and Budget Sub-Committee; a Grievance Redress Mechanism Sub-Committee; and a Communications, Advocacy, and Outreach Subcommittee.

**Upcoming DGM Events**

- **UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**  
  DGM GEA will host a side event (May 13, New York)

- **DGM South-South Exchange**  
  DGM Brazil will host representatives from DGM Mozambique (May 9-13, Brasilia & Montes Claros)

- **SBSTA 44**  
  The GEA and GSC Co-Chairs will attend (May 16-26, Bonn)

- **FIP Annual Sub-Committee Meeting**  
  DGM GSC Members are invited by the FIP to attend (June 11, Oaxaca)

- **1st DGM Africa Regional Training**  
  GEA will conduct training on REDD+ with regional IPLC representatives (July, Burkina Faso)

**Mozambique makes headway in the process to establish a National Steering Committee and country project**

Seventeen representatives from Mozambique’s civil society gathered in the northern city of Pemba from March 30-31 for the second meeting of the country’s Interim National Steering Committee. The intense two-day workshop included discussions on the desired objectives of the DGM in Mozambique as well as considerations for how to establish the final NSC within the next six months and select an NEA.

The Interim NSC includes 15 representatives from the three regions of the country—North, Center, and South, and is comprised primarily of civil society organizations who work closely with local communities. Government, private sector, the World Bank, and FIP representatives were present as observers. The Committee was formed following a three-month regional and national consultation process in which more than 270 stakeholders from 10 of Mozambique’s 11 provinces participated. Launch of the NSC is currently anticipated for September 2016.

In May 2016, three members from the Interim NSC will travel to Brazil for a south-south exchange with the DGM Brazil country project. The exchange will cover a range of topics including multi-stakeholder engagement and elements of designing and implementing the DGM.

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For updates see:  
www.dgmglobal.org
DGM Country in Focus: Brazil

The DGM Brazil invests resources in the Cerrado Biome, a global biodiversity hotspot and important watershed system that is the site of heavily advancing deforestation and environmental degradation. The Cerrado is home to 41 indigenous peoples and a multitude of traditional communities, including maroon communities (Quilombolas), who both rely on and serve as guardians for the Cerrado’s remaining natural resources. DGM Brazil works with these communities and their representatives to provide sub-grants for initiatives that promote sustainability and adaptation, and to provide capacity building on REDD+ topics and institutional strengthening. The DGM Brazil Project has three components:

1. Three types of grants for Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities’ initiatives on sustainability and adaptation: i) natural resource management; ii) responses to immediate threats; and iii) market-oriented production.

2. Capacity building and institutional strengthening for organizations representing Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities in the Cerrado, including: i) training in key thematic areas related to REDD+; and ii) technical and management training.

3. Management, communications, monitoring, and evaluation for the project, including Secretariat services to the Brazil DGM National Steering Committee.

The DGM Brazil Project became effective on June 29, 2015, and the Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas (CCA/NM) serves as the NEA. The 1st Brazil National Steering Committee (NSC) Meeting was held from January 13-14, 2016 in Montes Claros, Minas Gerais. Having laid the groundwork for project implementation and governance, DGM Brazil is now launching a host of activities including the first call for proposals for grants (see right).

Current and Upcoming DGM Brazil Events

- 3 regional workshops - Cuiabá, Imperatriz and Brasilia - are being held in February/March to publicize the DGM and provide information on REDD+ topics.
- The First Call for Proposals for grants was announced January 25. The NEA will receive proposals until April 25th, with selection of grantees planned for June 2016.
- DGM Mozambique will visit DGM Brazil to exchange lessons and experiences in May 2016.

Find out more at: www.dgmbrasil.org.br

Photo: Exchange with the Xakriabá indigenous community, in São João das Missões, Minas Gerais, January 15, 2016 following the DGM Brazil National Steering Committee Meeting.
DGM Ghana establishes the Ghana National Steering Committee

On February 24 and 25, the first meeting of the DGM Ghana National Steering Committee (NSC) was held in Accra, Ghana. Thirteen representatives for local communities in the DGM project areas were introduced as members of the DGM Ghana NSC. Sixteen civil society organizations, the World Bank, the DGM GEA, and representatives from the Government of Ghana also attended. DGM Ghana will take place in two of the Forest Investment Program regions: the Western Region and Brong-Ahafo Region, both on the border with Côte d’Ivoire. Ghana NSC members were selected through a consultation process that was launched in November 2015 and included wide coordination with communities. DGM Ghana will address deforestation resulting from cocoa production in the Western Region and forest fires and the shortage of land for planting in the Brong-Ahafo Region. Next steps in the country include selecting a National Executing Agency, which the NSC hopes to do in the first half of 2016.

DGM implementing agencies from 5 countries convene in Washington DC to discuss planning and coordination

The DGM Global Executing Agency (GEA), Conservation International, hosted a Planning and Coordination meeting in Washington, DC with the DGM National Executing Agencies (NEA) from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, and Peru from January 25-27, 2016. The DGM Global Steering Committee Co-Chair from the Philippines also participated. The DGM is a historic opportunity to demonstrate how direct access to climate funding by IPLCs can work, and the meeting provided a first opportunity to discuss how the DGM global and country components can work together to deliver on this opportunity. Conversations saw strong common interest in key topics: implementation of the grievance redress mechanism, tools for participatory monitoring, application of World Bank safeguards, and approaches to addressing land conflict in project areas. The meeting made clear that the NEAs hold a wealth of knowledge that should be shared through ongoing exchanges.

About the DGM

The DGM is a global initiative with $80 million dollars in financing dedicated to enabling the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the global effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. As a special window under the Climate Investment Fund’s (CIF) Forest Investment Program (FIP), the DGM places climate financing directly in the hands of the people who simultaneously depend on and protect forests. The World Bank established, finances, and oversees implementation of the DGM.

Through the DGM, mitigation and adaptation solutions established by forest communities will be supported, shared, and elevated to the global policy arena. To do this, the DGM has two linked components: 1) Individual Country Projects managed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in 14 FIP pilot countries, and 2) a Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project. Governance for the DGM takes place at the country and global levels. The DGM is governed by a Global Steering Committee and National Steering Committees.

DGM Country Projects: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, and Peru (initial 8 FIP pilot countries), Congo Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique, and Nepal (additional FIP countries identified in May 2015).

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Madhavi M. Pillai, World Bank DGM Technical Team Leader Forest Investment Program mpillai3@worldbank.org

Upcoming DGM Global Events:

- Global Steering Committee Meeting: April 25-27, 2016, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
- UN Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples: May 9-20, New York, USA
- Africa Regional Training: Mid 2016, Burkina Faso

Find out more at: www.dgmglobal.org
DGM Highlight on COP21 Events

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities will participate in a number of events at the upcoming United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 21st Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP21) in Paris this December. Members of the DGM Global Steering Committee from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, and Peru will speak on panels at two DGM Side Events organized by the DGM Global Executing Agency, Conservation International. The DGM will also be present at a number of partner events.

Where to find the DGM at COP21:

- **Information Sharing Session with Indigenous Peoples**
  - Nov 29, Indigenous Global Caucus
  - Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle

- **Abya Yala Side Event**
  - Dec 7, Indigenous Peoples Pavilion

- **DGM Side Event, Focus on Activities**
  - Dec 7, Indigenous Peoples Pavilion

- **DGM Side Event, Focus on Governance**
  - Dec 10, IUCN Pavilion

DGM: Bolstering the Work of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to Develop and Share Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies

*December 7, Indigenous Peoples Pavilion Main Events 13:15 – 14:45 (blue zone)*

There is strong evidence that indigenous peoples and local communities manage forests in a way that both provides livelihoods for forest dwellers and conserves the forest. While IPLCs are included in REDD+ project-level efforts, they have not been fully included in REDD+ policy and strategy arenas, despite their key role as forest stewards. At this side event, DGM Global Steering Committee representatives will discuss how community-based organizations and civil society involved in climate change mitigation projects can benefit from the DGM. The side event will be in a panel format, and DGM representatives from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Peru, and the Global Project will speak about their ongoing efforts to implement the DGM as a meaningful direct access alternative.

DGM: Building a Governance Structure where Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Directly Access REDD+ Financing

*December 10, IUCN Pavilion, 15:45 – 17:15 (red zone)*

The DGM creates a governance model for REDD+ where IPLC representatives come together to directly manage REDD+ funds. Unlike governments, for whom existing representation is already in place, IPLC leaders in many countries must first establish National Steering Committees to manage DGM funds. Five DGM countries have already accomplished this large task through extensive stakeholder consultations and partnership-building activities. This side event will give DGM Steering Committee Members from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, and Peru a chance to share their specific country experiences. The DGM Global Steering Committee member from the Philippines and a representative of the World Bank will also participate.

**DGM Recommends:** “The Economic Costs and Benefits of Securing Community Forest Tenure: Evidence from Brazil and Guatemala” by the World Resources Institute

“Our benefit-costs analyses of Brazil’s Indigenous Territories and the community concessions in Guatemala’s Maya Biosphere Reserve suggest that securing community forest tenure is a low-cost, high-benefit investment that benefits communities, countries, and global society.”

Process to Establish DGM National Steering Committees

Important groundwork for DGM implementation and future REDD+ funding is being laid in the original group of eight DGM countries. DGM National Steering Committees, who direct all aspects of DGM funds in each of the DGM countries, have currently been established in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, and Peru. In Ghana and Mexico, formation of the Committees is well underway following the processes identified in each country. A majority of members on both National Steering Committees and the Global Steering Committee are representatives from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, selected through wide stakeholder consultation and partnership-building processes. The DGM Global Project is currently collecting shared experiences on the process of establishing National Steering Committees to share with other DGM countries and stakeholders.

National Executing Agencies are beginning implementation in several DGM Countries

In January 2016, National Executing Agencies (in-country organizations selected by each National Steering Committee to implement the DGM) from Brazil, Burkina Faso, DRC, Indonesia, and Peru will convene in Arlington, Virginia (USA) at the invitation of the DGM Global Executing Agency, Conservation International. The Global Executing Agency carries out the decisions of the Global Steering Committee and implements the DGM Global Project. The meeting will focus on identifying synergies across the country projects, establishing unified reporting and communications across the projects, and collecting country experiences on DGM implementation that can be shared with networks of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in other countries.

Of Interest: CIF Trust Fund Committee Meetings

Reinforce Focus on Gender in Review of Portfolio

In the CIF semi-annual meeting (Nov. 9-13), the results of a gender analysis of the CIF portfolio were shared. The full portfolio review was undertaken in the first half of 2015 across all four CIF programs at investment plan and project levels to identify baseline and program progress figures on gender “quality at entry” at design stage. FIP performance on the presence of gender analysis at the investment plan and project level and other gender indicators in the July 1-December 31, 2014 period improved, with the FIP project approved in that period scoring positively on all three indicators.

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DGM Country Projects: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico, and Peru (countries approved 2011); Congo Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique, and Nepal (countries approved May 2015).

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For updates on the DGM see our website: www.dgmglobal.org
DGM Digest

Peru becomes the second DGM Country-level Project to be approved by the World Bank

In September 2015, the World Bank Board approved the DGM Country Project proposal in Peru to support Indigenous communities in their efforts to protect the Peruvian Amazon. The “Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Project” supports climate change mitigation and inclusive growth by enhancing legal protection and recognition, as well as capacity building, necessary to empower Peruvian Amazon communities living in and caring for the forests. Their continued and protected stewardship of this land is essential, as it represents one of the most important land-based carbon sinks for greenhouse gases in South America.

Expected results for the project include: i) recognition of 310 indigenous communities in the Amazon in the National Registry of Native Communities; ii) land demarcation, titling and registration with the National Superintendent of Public Registries (SUNARP, in Spanish) for 130 indigenous communities representing at least 780,000 hectares of land; and iii) satisfactory implementation of 50 food security, 20 income generating and five sustainable timber productive subprojects.

Peru joins the DGM Brazil component for which the “Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples Project of Brazil” was approved in March 2015 to strengthen the engagement of Cerrado Biome’s Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities in FIP, REDD+ and similar climate change oriented programs at the local and national level, and to contribute towards improving livelihoods, land use and sustainable forest management in their territories. The Peru Country Project will receive US $5.5 million, and the Brazil Country Project will receive US $6.5 million. Both projects are for a duration of five years.

Additional DGM Country Project proposals have been submitted by Burkina Faso, DRC and Indonesia, and approval is underway. More information about the Peru and Brazil Country-level projects as well as other information about the DGM is available at: www.dgmglobal.org

DGM expands to include six new FIP countries

On October 2, 2015 the FIP Sub-Committee endorsed the indicative allocation of US $30 million for National components of the DGM in six new FIP pilot countries—Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mozambique and Nepal—bringing the total number of countries with DGM funding to 14. Each new country was endorsed for an envelope of US $4.5 million, and the FIP affirmed that the new funds will be allocated in accordance with DGM Design Rules and Implementation Arrangements by Indigenous peoples and local communities. As part of the endorsement, US $3 million was allocated to the DGM Global project for learning and knowledge exchange.

The DGM welcomes six new countries to the program through a newly endorsed allocation of US $30 million from the FIP. With the new funds the DGM now includes US $80 million in support to 14 National components and one Global project.

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First meeting of the DGM Global Steering Committee held in Bali

The first meeting of the Global Steering Committee for the DGM was held in Bali from July 25-27. The meeting included updates from the current Country-level components and also marked the start of the DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project (i.e. the DGM Global project). Steering Committee members from five DGM countries were in attendance—Brazil, DRC, Indonesia, Mexico, and Peru, as well as observers from the World Bank, Climate Investment Funds, Norway’s International Climate and Forest Initiative, and the DGM National Executing Agencies from Brazil and Indonesia.

Conservation International, the Global Executing Agency for the DGM Global project, facilitated the meeting during the First meeting of the DGM Global Steering Committee held in Bali.

The World Bank press release can be viewed online at: http://bit.ly/1QTW0w7

Continued on page 2 >
DGM Events planned for COP 21 in Paris

An express goal of the DGM is to support Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to enhance their participation in REDD+ and other processes related to forest issues and climate change at the global level. To this end, the DGM Global Project is planning several activities at the upcoming UNFCCC 21st Conference of the Parties to be held this December in Paris. The DGM Global Steering Committee Members, including members from several DGM countries, and the Global Executing Agency, will be present.

The Global DGM project is planning a Launchpad event at the Global Landscapes Forum as well as a side event at the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion. The DGM will aim to share the successful establishment of the DGM self-governance, management and implementation plans, which strengthen the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in defining environmental policies and implementing REDD+. More information about these events will be posted to the DGM Global website at: www.dgmglobal.org

DGM events at COP 21 Paris

• Information Sharing Session with Indigenous Peoples at the Indigenous Global Caucus (November 29)
• Launchpad Event at the Global Landscapes Forum (December 5-6)
• DGM Side Event at the Indigenous Peoples Forum

About the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

The Forest Investment Program’s (FIP) Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) was officially launched in May 2015. The unique initiative, originally approved for US $50 million and recently expanded by an additional US $30 million, places grant funds under the management of indigenous peoples and local communities in 14 countries to support their participation in the FIP and other REDD+ processes. In addition to the 14 Country-level projects, the DGM includes a Global project on learning and knowledge exchange.


*Indicative Allocations endorsed October 2015

> Continued from page 1

which the Committee agreed to a number of key documents for the Global project’s implementation: the Global Steering Committee Rules and Procedures, the One- and Five-Year Work Plans for the DGM Global project and the DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedures. The Committee also considered and made a recommendation on funding for six new pilot countries, which were subsequently endorsed by the FIP Sub-Committee. The current co-chairs of the Committee, from DRC and the Philippines, were selected to serve for the next two years.

The First DGM Global Steering Committee approved the Global Steering Committee Rules and Procedures, the One- and Five-Year Work Plans for the DGM Global project, and the DGM Grievance and Redress Mechanism and Complaints Procedures.

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