

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes

Annual Report 2019



BioCarbon Fund
Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes



The ISFL's country programs made strong progress in 2019. FY20 will see a focus on furthering implementation toward engaging in results-based finance for emission reductions (ERs) in FY21.

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ACRONYMS

AFOLU	agriculture, forestry, and other land uses	MRV	measurement, reporting, and verification
A/R	afforestation/reforestation	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
BAU	business as usual	NICFI	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (United Kingdom)	NTFP	non-timber forest products
BMU	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Germany)	OFLP	Oromia Forested Landscape Program
BioCF	BioCarbon Fund	OSILP	Orinoquía Sustainable Integrated Landscape Program
BKSDA	Natural Resource Conservation Agency (Indonesia)	PAD	project appraisal document
BSP/BSM	benefit-sharing plan/benefit-sharing mechanism	PFM	participatory forest management
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation	PPP	public-private partnership
CONAFOR	National Forestry Commission (Mexico)	P4F	Partnerships for Forests
CRGE	Climate-Resilient Green Economy	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests, and Enhancement of Forest carbon Stocks in Developing Countries
CSA	climate-smart agriculture	SADER	Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (Mexico)
CSO	civil society organization	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom)	SEMARNAT	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico)
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)	SENA	National Education Service (Colombia)
DOS	Department of State (United States)	SESA	Strategic Environment and Social Assessment
EOP	end of program	T3	Tranche 3
ER	emission reduction(s)	TBC	to be confirmed
ERPA	Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement	TBD	to be determined
ERPD	Emission Reductions Program Document	tCO2e	(metric) tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework	TFA 2020	Tropical Forest Alliance 2020
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the UN)	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	UN	United Nations
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FY	fiscal year	WBG	World Bank Group
GDP	gross domestic product	ZIFL-P	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program
GEF	Global Environment Facility		
GHG	greenhouse gas		
GTP-2	Second Growth and Transformation Plan (Ethiopia)		
ha	hectare		
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (of the World Bank Group)		
IDA	International Development Association (of the World Bank Group)		
IFC	International Finance Corporation (of the World Bank Group)		
IP	indigenous people		
ISFL	Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes		
J-SLMP	Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Program		
LFSDP	Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Program		
LOI	letter of intent		
LULUCF	land use, land-use change, and forestry		
MDB	multilateral development bank		
M&E	monitoring and evaluation		
MFD	maximizing finance for development		

All dollar amounts are U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Letter from the Fund Manager

Responding effectively to the world's most pressing climate change and development challenges requires big-picture thinking. The BioCarbon Fund's Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) takes a panoramic view on sustainable land use, allowing our programs to capitalize on synergies across both economic sectors and levels of government. This jurisdictional approach encourages sustainable development while also protecting the world's forests, an essential tool in the global fight against climate change.

Guided by this approach, the ISFL's country programs have made strong progress over the past year. With five countries now in the portfolio—Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, and Zambia—we are excited to be on the cusp of implementing potentially game-changing, large-scale integrated landscape approaches in a number of contexts. Not only will this directly benefit communities and the environment, but the knowledge and learning from our activities will inform subsequent land-use programs, helping us better understand what works and what does not.

These exciting new phases of our work can only succeed if our partnerships are strong. Over the past year, ISFL has been pleased to welcome a new Contributor, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The SDC joins our trusted group of Contributors whose continued support underscores the need for and value of our initiative. We have also deepened our collaboration with several public and private sector partners, including the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA 2020), Partnerships for Forests (P4F), and the U.S. government program SilvaCarbon, which are all working with the ISFL to strengthen country programs' preparation and implementation efforts.

Despite this encouraging progress over the past year, we recognize what still needs to be done and move forward with a strong sense of urgency to succeed. Deforestation continues to advance because of increasing demands for fuel, housing, and nourishment. And time is running out to implement effective solutions to meet the dual challenges of providing for a growing population and protecting the environment.

If we are to succeed in scaling up jurisdictional, integrated landscape approaches, all hands must be on deck. The public sector, donors, and programs such as the ISFL are insufficient on their own to face the magnitude of the challenge. These institutions need to work together to support the private sector in improving the sustainability of their activities so firms can drive emission reductions while protecting landscapes and contributing to livelihood improvement for forest-dependent communities.

With all five ISFL programs moving into implementation, with new partnerships forming, and old ones bearing fruit, we are beginning to see the positive impacts a landscape strategy can have for people and the places they call home. As the global community becomes ever more aware of the devastating effects of climate change, and searches for innovative ways to create transformational change, we hope our work will light the way forward.

Roy Parizat
ISFL Fund Manager
October 2019

Highlights from FY19

COUNTRY PROGRESS:

- **Colombia's Orinoquía Sustainable Integrated Landscape Program** scaled up public and private sector partnerships, laying the groundwork for significant emission reductions (ER) in key agricultural sectors.
- **Ethiopia's Oromia Forested Landscape Program** made substantial progress on developing its emission reductions program document (ERPD).
- **Indonesia's Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Program** moved forward through the project preparation stage and aims to start program implementation by the beginning of 2020.
- **Mexico's Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Productive Forest Landscapes Program** is benefiting from the country's work over the past year to scale up technical capacity for measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV).
- **Zambia's Integrated Forest Landscape Program** conducted innovative field school trainings that trained about 11,000 farmers in climate-smart agriculture.



FY20 will see further advances in program implementation, with the goal of engaging in results-based finance for emissions reductions (ERs) in FY21.



PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT:

- The ISFL undertook an in-depth analysis to pinpoint ways country programs can best engage with the private sector, developing country-specific private sector engagement strategies that help programs work with private actors to find effective pathways to achieve sustainable value chains.

BENEFIT SHARING:

- ISFL developed a guidance note for governments preparing benefit-sharing plans (BSPs) and is finalizing an analysis of benefit-sharing best practices across 13 large-scale case studies.

OVERALL ISFL PROGRESS TO DATE



30,790

NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED WITH BENEFITS FROM ISFL PROGRAMS



42,079

NUMBER OF FARMERS TRAINED THROUGH ISFL PROGRAMS



4

NUMBER OF ISFL IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS SIGNED WITH PROGRAM COUNTRIES



3

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE DEVELOPED A FEEDBACK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM



\$57.5 MILLION

VOLUME OF GRANTS COMMITTED UNDER ISFL TO CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR EMISSION REDUCTIONS



\$87 MILLION

FINANCE LEVERAGED FROM THE PUBLIC SECTOR FOR ISFL PROGRAMS



3

PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR



4

PARTNERSHIPS WITH NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS



6

ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR



10

ENGAGEMENTS WITH NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS



22,882

NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED ON SUSTAINABLE LAND USE



1 Global Context

Forests are not only the lungs of the planet, but they are also at the heart of many of the world's most pressing challenges. Forests produce food for a growing population; they regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reduce the impact of extreme climate events such as storms and heat waves. Their role in protecting critical infrastructure and providing a source of energy often goes unnoticed. And not only are forests the guardians of biodiverse ecosystems, they are also home to some of the world's most vulnerable populations.

Despite their importance to life on earth, forests are threatened by pressures to convert land for agricultural production, energy expansion, mining, infrastructure development, and urban expansion. Deforestation, forest degradation, and land-use change alone are responsible for nearly a quarter of the world's GHG emissions. A recent report on climate change and land from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirms that humans are driving much of this deforestation and destroying biodiversity at a staggering rate. The report concludes that to achieve our climate goals—among others, reduce global emissions by 45 percent by 2030—we will need large-scale and long-term shifts toward sustainable land management and agricultural practices.

New tools and approaches to address deforestation, climate change, and sustainable development offer hope. The global community is increasingly aware of forests' importance to the global economy and the risks that forest loss poses to economic productivity, supply chains, and global well-being.



Building on momentum at the international, national, and subnational levels, climate-smart land-use approaches—applied across agriculture, forestry, and other land-use sectors—offer innovative and effective solutions to address the multifaceted challenges of deforestation and land-use change.

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), a World Bank-implemented, donor-supported initiative, aims to transform small-scale, pilot land-use projects into an integrated, global program consisting of jurisdictional-level programs to promote sustainable land use at scale. The ISFL program is pioneering change away from the focus on farm-level agricultural practices to policy making at the international level. More specifically, this work supports sustainable landscapes, climate-smart land use, and green supply chains.

Coming up on the five-year anniversaries of the Paris Climate Agreement and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals in 2020, it is imperative that countries and the private sector redouble their efforts and forge new partnerships to achieve a much more sustainable future for life on our planet. The ISFL aims to play a key role in that pursuit.



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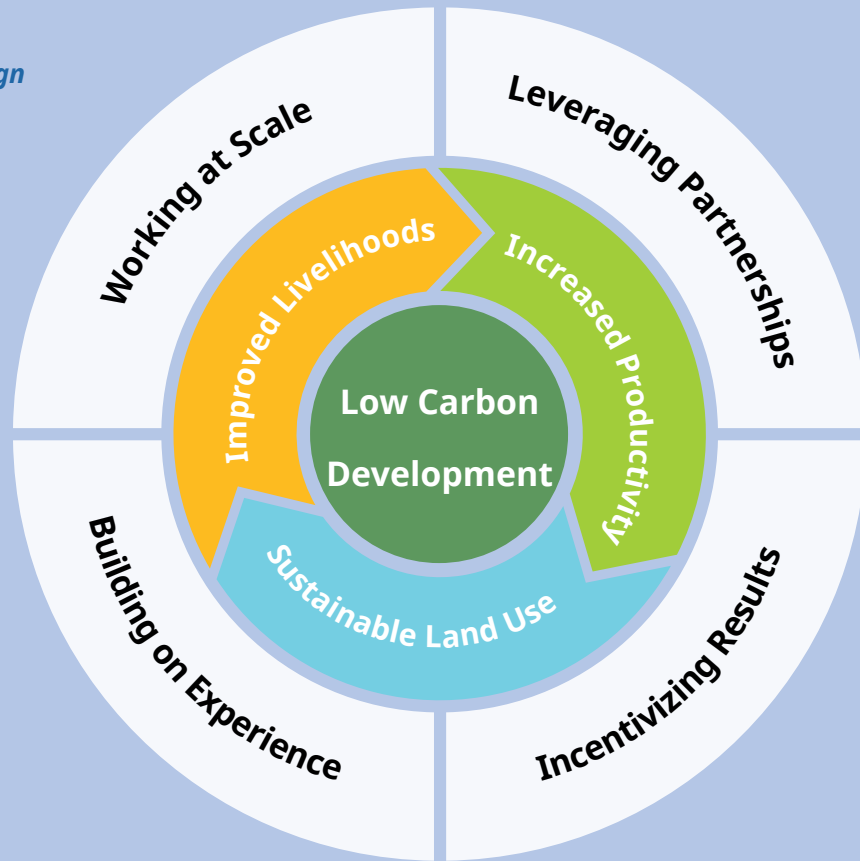


The ISFL Approach

The ISFL is a multilateral facility that promotes and rewards reduced GHG emissions and increased sequestration through better land management, including REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), climate-smart agriculture (CSA), and smarter land-use planning and policies.

ISFL programs also serve as in-country strategic engagement platforms to mobilize, coordinate, and scale up funding from different sources. The ISFL is focused on synchronizing multisector, multi-partner land-use interventions to maximize the positive results of such initiatives. This approach also benefits ISFL programs by leveraging additional funding from both the public and private sector.

FIGURE 2.1
*ISFL Key Design
Elements*



2.1 Key Design Elements

The ISFL aims to catalyze the development of a low-carbon rural economy in each of its program areas that will simultaneously result in livelihood opportunities for communities and an overall reduction in land-based emissions. Four design pillars guide the ISFL's overall objective to reduce GHG emissions, while addressing poverty and unsustainable land use (figure 2.1).

The ISFL's four design elements:

- Working at scale to integrate multisector considerations across jurisdictions;
- Leveraging partnerships across the public and private sectors;
- Incentivizing results through payments for verified emission reductions; and
- Building on experience from the BioCarbon Fund's previous work, other REDD+ initiatives, and relevant agriculture and forestry programs.

WORKING AT SCALE

Each ISFL program focuses on an entire jurisdiction (state, province, or region) within a country, which provides programs with the opportunity to engage with multiple sectors affecting land use and increase its impact over a relatively large area. The ISFL uses a **landscape approach** in each jurisdiction, which requires stakeholders to consider the trade-offs and synergies between different sectors that may compete in a jurisdiction for land use—such as forests, agriculture, energy, mining, and infrastructure. In doing so, solutions can be identified that serve multiple objectives and influence a variety of sectors.

The goal of the landscape approach is to implement a development strategy that strives for environmental, social, and economic impact at scale. This is done by targeting interventions to improve the **enabling environment**¹ for sustainable land use. Improvements in the enabling environment such as participatory forest management or land-use planning can have a significant impact on how land is used and can benefit communities across a jurisdiction.

LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIPS

To reduce GHG emissions from land use across an entire jurisdiction while simultaneously creating livelihood opportunities, the ISFL partners up with other public and private sector actors on similar initiatives. **Public-private partnerships (PPPs)** are essential to mobilize capital and align objectives to create sustainable and scalable models for long-term improved land use.

INCENTIVIZING RESULTS

By tackling the complex challenges of convening public and private actors and creating an enabling environment for sustainable development, countries can expect to generate results—including a reduction in GHG emissions. To incentivize countries to reduce GHG emissions, the ISFL aims to provide significant **results-based climate finance** over a period of 10 years through the purchase of verified emission reductions.

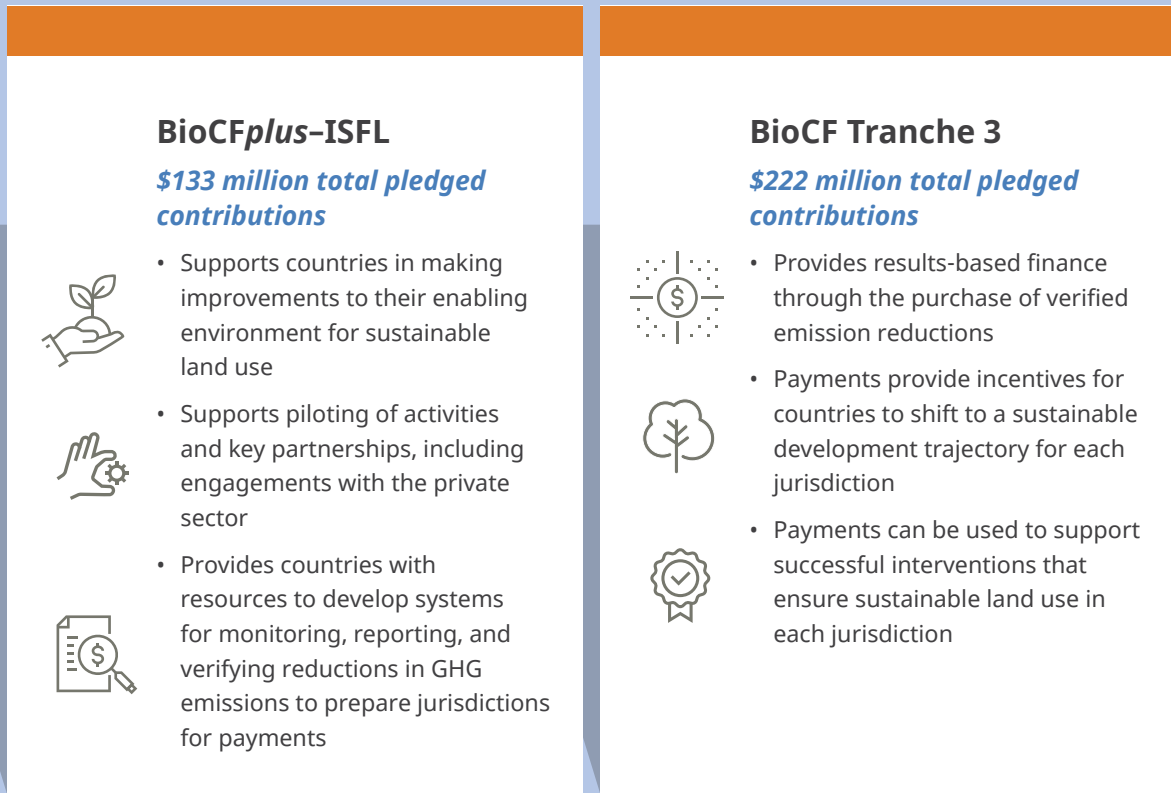
BUILDING ON EXPERIENCE

The ISFL reflects the demand for progression from relatively small-scale pilot projects to a program aimed at incentivizing sustainable land use at scale. To work at scale effectively, the ISFL builds on the experiences and lessons learned through the BioCarbon Fund's initial work piloting land-use projects, REDD+ initiatives, and other sustainable forest and land-use programs. This **streamlined approach** allows the ISFL to concentrate its efforts and activities at the jurisdictional level, adding value to existing platforms, while avoiding the duplication of existing processes.

¹ The enabling environment refers to a set of interrelated conditions—including legal, organizational, fiscal, informational, political, and cultural factors—that affect the capacity of stakeholders to engage in development processes that are sustainable and effective.

FIGURE 2.2

BioCFplus-ISFL and T3 Funding Instruments



2.2 Funding Instruments

The ISFL has two key funding instruments, the **BioCFplus** and **BioCF Tranche 3** (T3), which have been designed specifically to operationalize the vision of the ISFL (figure 2.2).

BioCFplus supports grant-based technical assistance activities and capacity-building efforts in each jurisdiction. It provides the critical investment finance needed to establish an enabling environment for sustainable land use and develop systems for monitoring, reporting, and verifying GHG emission reductions. In addition, BioCFplus directly finances advisory service projects aimed at attracting private sector interest in ISFL jurisdictions, which can benefit farmers and other private sector actors.

BioCF T3 provides results-based payments for verified reductions in GHG emissions through an Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA). The BioCFplus in combination with results-based finance from BioCF T3 allows ISFL programs to use tools and approaches tailored to a country's specific context.

ISFL Theory of Change

Impact beyond the ISFL



Impact on ISFL Countries

Low Carbon Development:

GHG emission reductions

Benefits to communities

Achievement of ISFL's Overall Objectives

Improved livelihoods

Increased agricultural productivity

Sustainable land use

Achievement of Intermediate Objectives

The enabling environment leverages additional resources that benefit communities and produce intermediate land use improvements

Benefits to communities (ER payments, trainings, increased productivity, improved environment, investments)

Partnerships established with and between the public and private sectors to contribute to economic growth and sustainable land use

Improved land management and land use

Forest cover increased

Enabling Environment

Host countries make improvements to the enabling environment for sustainable land use through capacity building, training, engagement, and reforms

Capacity building

Effective stakeholder engagement

Policy reforms

Training for land users

Support for Effective Delivery

Host countries and WB have high quality tools and approaches for designing and implementing ER programs

Governance

Monitoring, reporting, and verification of ERs

Financial/procurement management

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning dissemination

Due diligence process

2.3 Theory of Change

The ISFL theory of change presents the logic behind ISFL interventions and sets out how they will lead to targeted objectives. The interventions are derived directly from the four ISFL design elements (see section 2.1) and their multilevel objectives are further broken down into different operational and strategic elements to allow for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

In terms of impacts, the ISFL aims to contribute beyond the direct reach of its programs to broad global goals including the SDGs and the Paris Agreement targets related to improved livelihoods, increased agricultural productivity, and sustainable land use.

The ISFL theory of change, along with the ISFL Logframe (appendix A) were launched in FY17 as part of the ISFL's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework. The MEL Framework is a working document that will be updated continuously during the life of the ISFL as its programs advance to improve its effectiveness in measuring results. The MEL Framework was updated in FY19 and the Logframe now includes targets for programs that entered the ISFL portfolio last fiscal year. To see the most recently updated version of the MEL Framework, please visit the ISFL website, www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org.

Replication of ISFL Approach

Communicate and share lessons





Country Program Progress

This year, four of the ISFL jurisdictions moved further into implementation activities while the ISFL program in Indonesia made progress in finalizing its design. All five programs are now working toward preparing emission reductions (ER) programs. Ethiopia became the first country to submit a draft emission reductions program document (ERPD) for assessment.

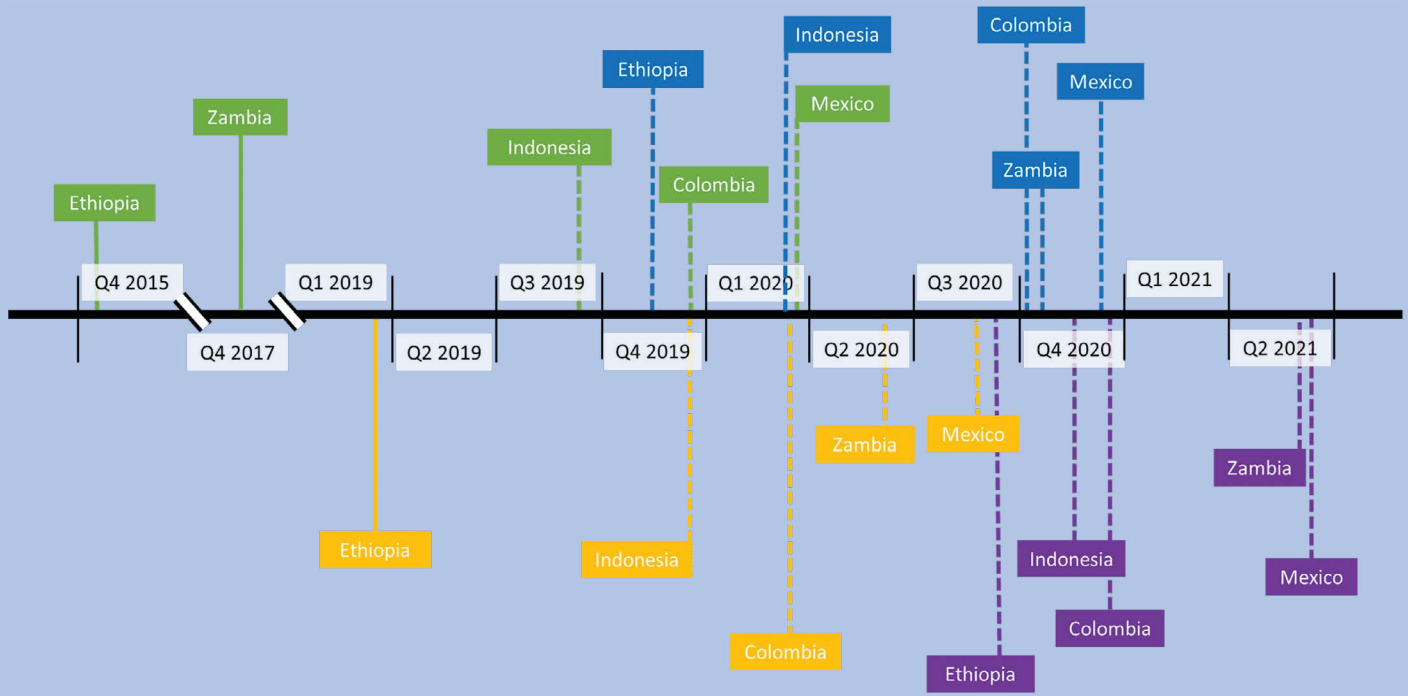
This chapter provides an overview of progress made over the past year across each of the five ISFL country programs.

KEY PROGRESS FROM JULY 2018 TO JUNE 2019:

Program implementation:

Program activities are underway in Colombia, Ethiopia, Mexico, and Zambia. Indonesia is finalizing its program design and will begin implementation activities at the start of 2020.

FIGURE 3.1
ISFL ER Program Timeline



Note: Quarters are by calendar year. ERPA = emission reductions purchase agreement; ERPD = emission reductions program document; LOI = letter of intent.

Key

- LOI Signature
- Advanced Draft ERPD Submission
- Final ERPD Submission
- ERPA Signature
- Complete
- —** To be completed

Private sector engagement:

The private sector has been extensively analyzed this year, resulting in the development of highly specific private sector engagement strategies for Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Zambia. Throughout the past year, ISFL has continued to work with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other national and global organizations and companies to foster and enhance private sector partnerships.

Capacity building in measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV):

The ISFL continued its collaboration with SilvaCarbon, supported by the U.S. Department of State (DOS), to help ISFL country governments strengthen their MRV systems, enabling them to implement ER programs and meet their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).



3.1 Colombia

OVERVIEW

The Orinoquía Sustainable Integrated Landscape Program (OSILP) aims to help farmers and agribusiness in Colombia's Orinoquía region sustainably manage their land, increase agricultural production, and realize the region's potential to become a food basket for the country and the world.

The Orinoquía region is one of the last agricultural frontiers on the planet and home to almost 1.5 million people. Developing the region's potential is vital for the livelihoods of farmers and for the country's growth and development agenda. However, deforestation is a major issue in the region, as forests are vital to mitigating the effects of climate change and are home to incredibly biodiverse populations of mammals and birds. What's more, risks associated with the potential for large-scale draining and conversion of land in biodiverse native savannas, including flooded savannas, could lead to high levels of methane emissions and loss of critical flora and fauna for these ecosystems.

The OSILP provides technical assistance to address the drivers of land-use change in the Orinoquía and to catalyze sustainable development across the region. This is done by promoting better land-use planning, the integration of sustainable land-use policies, the enforcement of pertinent laws and regulations, and capacity building. The OSILP is also supporting the preparation of an ER program to access results-based finance for up to 10 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) of ERs.

The OSILP has four components: (1) support capacity building for the implementation of integrated land-use planning and improved governance for deforestation control; (2) support sustainable land-use management through generating information, capacities, and incentives to reduce AFOLU GHG emissions from unsustainable land use and land-use changes in the agriculture, forestry, and other land uses (AFOLU) sector; (3) provide technical assistance for the preparation of the ER program for results-based payments and develop Colombia's capacity for robust monitoring, reporting, accounting, and verification of AFOLU emissions and removals; and (4) finance project coordination, management, monitoring, and evaluation activities.

PROGRESS OF COLOMBIA'S ISFL PROGRAM IN FY19

Following a program restructuring that was completed during the year, implementation activities have begun. While the program was delayed by its restructuring and the government transition in the wake of the presidential elections, the OSILP team used this time to complete extensive preparatory work in advance of the program relaunch, developing new data and knowledge products on deforestation in the Orinoquía region to better understand the underlying causes of deforestation and plan effective interventions.

In May, the OSILP was officially relaunched during the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA 2020) General Assembly in Bogotá. Colombia's President, Iván Duque

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY19:

Successful program relaunch event attended by Colombia's president, Iván Duque Márquez;

Extensive preparatory work and development of new data and knowledge products on deforestation in the Orinoquía region, including a study of opportunities for low-carbon agricultural growth;

Developing of key private sector partnership in the livestock industry.

Márquez, along with the ministers of Agriculture and the Environment, attended the launch event. The Project Implementation Units are in place and leading the project forward.

The World Bank team has been coordinating closely with other leading organizations in Colombia, including The Nature Conservancy and TFA 2020. Through the Sustainable Orinoquía Pact regional stakeholders will be supported to consolidate efforts to create a unified Orinoquía landscapes management strategy.

The coming year will see a substantial focus on capacity building of public institutions alongside implementation of key on-the-ground activities. Capacity-building activities will include training on land-use planning instruments for national and regional environmental entities; the development of a Multipurpose Cadaster incorporating biodiversity variables and criteria; and the design of a Deforestation Control Action Plan in the La Macarena and El Sarare regions. Activities on the ground will include the design and implementation of a capacity-building program on sustainable livestock through agricultural technical schools and the national education service (SENA) as well as the construction and adaptation of nurseries for plant material.

BOX 3-1

Private Sector Engagement in the Orinoquía Region

The private sector plays an essential role in achieving the OSILP's goal of reducing deforestation emissions linked to the production of key commodities such as livestock, cacao, and palm oil.

The anticipated focus of the private sector engagement strategy will be on critical sectors including livestock, dairy, cocoa, palm oil and rice. Initial thinking on specific interventions include: supporting high yield agroforestry models; adding value to the cocoa sector through improved market access; expanding cacao production; supporting biodiversity planning and sustainability in palm production; and improving pasture management for livestock.



BOX 3-2

IFC and ISFL Partnerships in Beef and Dairy Production

The ISFL is supporting IFC programs in the Orinoquía region that work with agribusiness companies to develop sustainable production systems in the beef, dairy, and cocoa sectors, among others. This work aims to support the development of climate-smart land use and green supply chains to secure sustainable livelihoods and reduce GHG emissions.

Livestock is the largest land-use sector in the Orinoquía region and a major driver of deforestation. A private sector partnership has been forged in the livestock industry through the IFC with Hacienda San José, a local meat producer. During FY19, a Project Services Agreement was signed with Hacienda San José to map out a phased investment and a partnership plan to build a traceable and environmentally sustainable beef supply chain at scale. Work has also begun to develop financial and GHG emissions models for each stage of the livestock production cycle.

In FY19 the ISFL, through its work with the IFC, also completed preparatory work for dairy farmer training programs in the Orinoquía region as part of its partnership with Alquería. A dairy training curriculum was identified and reviewed for suitability in the region. Following a strategic redirection, Alquería has chosen to discontinue the program. The work completed thus far for the project will nonetheless remain useful to the ISFL and the IFC. Outputs will be shared by the IFC with other firms in the dairy sector in the Orinoquía region and beyond and lessons learned from the program will help inform future ISFL initiatives.

BOX 3-3

IFC and ISFL Activities Planned for FY20

In FY20, key IFC activities funded by the BioCF ISFL will include the promotion of sustainable agribusiness development and environmental and social mapping. These will involve IFC conducting in-depth diagnostic studies for priority sectors such as cocoa, livestock, and rice to identify and assess the feasibility of climate-smart business development opportunities in the Orinoquía region. The diagnostics will also identify agribusiness investment opportunities, which will lead to the design and implementation of advisory programs with existing or potential IFC investment clients and supply chains sourcing agricultural products from the region.

The IFC, in partnership with the World Bank, will also deliver two workshops on sustainable livestock production in both Bogotá and the Orinoquía region. The workshops will promote business models for increasing livestock productivity per ha while reducing the intensity of GHG emissions. These events will provide an opportunity to present results and lessons learned from the Sustainable Cattle Project, implemented by the World Bank.

Finally, the IFC will conduct an environmental and social mapping study of the biodiversity landscape in the Orinoquía region, identifying biodiversity hotspots. The IFC will collaborate in this initiative with the IBRD's Colombia REDD Readiness Program, which is already carrying out assessments for the implementation of the REDD Program in the region. The resulting study will allow for a more streamlined process for future IFC investments in the region.

PROGRAM TIMELINE



August 2015	Entry into ISFL pipeline (active country approval)
August 2017	Program design completed (decision review)
March 2018	Grant agreement signed with government
December 2018	Program becomes effective
May 2019	OSILP program relaunch
<i>Forthcoming</i>	
December 2019	<i>LOI signed with government</i>
March 2020	<i>Advanced draft ERPD</i>
October 2020	<i>Final ERPD</i>
December 2020	<i>ERPA signed with government</i>

PROGRAM PROFILE

Jurisdiction	Orinoquía region, Colombia
Size of jurisdiction	25 million hectares (ha)
Population in jurisdiction	1.37 million
Accounting area	TBD
Implementing agency	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
ISFL funding	\$20 million in grant financing through the government
	\$1 million IFC projects to support sustainability by private sector enterprises in the livestock and dairy sectors of the Orinoquía region
	\$775,000 to help IFC identify opportunities to support climate-smart agribusiness advisory programs
Co-financing	Potential payments of up to 10 million tCO ₂ e of ERs
	\$5.93 million GEF financing



HIGH-LEVEL CONTEXT

Drivers of land use change	Land-use change from agricultural cultivation is the main driver of deforestation and ecosystem degradation in the Orinoquía region and has largely occurred over the past three decades.
	The main causes of land-use change in the Orinoquía region are the expansion of areas for cattle grazing, the lack of land-use planning and incentives for sustainable practices, and illicit activities, including the clearing of forests for the planting of coca.
	The plantation area of palm oil has increased the most compared with other plantations and agricultural commodities (total area of 360,000 ha as of 2010 compared to 18,000 ha in the 1980s).
	Other land-use changes related to forest plantations and agricultural commodities (such as maize, soybean, forage grasses, and rice) have also taken place.
	Much of the Orinoquía region constitutes undeveloped “frontier” territory, due in part to land tenure insecurity and lack of adequate infrastructure.
Key commodities and sectors	Palm oil, rubber, maize, soybean, forage grasses, cocoa, and rice
	Livestock (cattle and dairy production)
Policy interactions and green growth strategies	The government of Colombia has developed a long-term policy on green growth to reach peace and sustainable development (CONPES 3934 of 2018). Under the framework of the policy, the National Planning Department between 2014 and 2018 conducted the Green Growth Mission, which prepared and discussed technical inputs to formulate this long-term green growth policy. Under the mission, diagnostic and prospective studies were carried out to identify policy options that incorporate a green growth approach into the country’s development planning, promoting economic competitiveness, conservation and efficient use of natural resources, climate-friendly growth, and greater social inclusion.
	The OSILP contributes to the implementation of the Regional Climate Change Plan for the Orinoquía region in Meta, Casanare, Vichada, and Arauca.
	In the context of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the government has formulated its climate change policy and set an institutional framework to address climate change adaptation and mitigation, the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA).
NDC commitments	The government of Colombia has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 20 percent against the business-as-usual (BAU) level. If supported with international finance, it plans to reduce emissions by 30 percent by 2030.

RESULTS

# of partnerships established with the private sector	2: Alquería and Hacienda San José
# of partnerships established with not-for-profit organizations	2: The Nature Conservancy and TFA 2020
# of engagements established with the private sector	3
# of engagements established with not-for-profit organizations	5: The Nature Conservancy, TFA 2020, World Wildlife Fund, Von Humboldt Institute, Rare
# coordination platforms supported	1: Orinoquía Climate Change Platform (NORECCO)
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) completed	Yes
Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) completed	Yes



3.2 Ethiopia

OVERVIEW

The Oromia Forested Landscape Program (OFLP) seeks to reduce deforestation by improving sustainable forest management throughout the region and lowering net GHG emissions from land use, including from the livestock sector, by encouraging better herd management. Oromia National Regional State contains Ethiopia's largest forested landscapes, home to about 52 percent of the country's forests and more than 30 million people. Deforestation in Oromia is the result of increasing pressures on Ethiopia's land and natural resource base, driven primarily by small-scale conversions for agricultural expansion. Wood extraction for firewood/charcoal represents the largest source of degradation.

The OFLP is supported by a five-year \$18 million grant that will be followed by results-based payments for verified emission reductions for up to 10 years. Grant-supported activities include investment in participatory forest management and reforestation in targeted deforestation hotspots. The program also invests in statewide and local enhancements to strengthen systems related to safeguards, forest monitoring, and cross-sector coordination.

The OFLP has three components: (1) enabling investment, which includes sub-basin land-use planning support, investment and extension services, and forest management investment in deforestation hotspots through participatory forest management (PFM) and afforestation/reforestation (A/R); (2) enhancing the enabling environment by financing complementary activities to increase the effectiveness and positive impact of institutions, policies, marketing, benefit sharing, strategic communication, MRV, and safeguards management at the state and local levels; and (3) delivering ER payments once results have been achieved, verified by a third party, and formally reported to the World Bank.

PROGRESS OF ETHIOPIA'S ISFL PROGRAM IN FY19

The OFLP made considerable progress in FY19, both in on-the-ground implementation and in preparation for the ER program. To prepare for the latter, the OFLP has established a safeguards system, a grievance redress mechanism, and an MRV system at the national and Oromia levels. These developments make it possible to implement an ER program, ensuring that any potential negative impacts of the program are mitigated and ERs can be effectively measured. The government of Ethiopia is also well on its way to finalizing its ERPD; it has submitted a draft ERPD and benefit-sharing plan to launch the assessment process by the World Bank, Contributors, and an independent third party.

On the ground in Oromia, 51 forest tree nurseries have been created, one in each of the jurisdiction's 51 deforestation hotspot *woredas* (districts). Just over 76 million seedlings have been raised and sowed and transplanting activities are ongoing to meet a cumulative FY19 planting target of 3,600 ha. To date, about 3,256 ha (90 percent of the target) have been planted, 21,922 ha of forest have been put under PFM, and almost 23,000 forest users have been trained.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY19:

Establishment of systems for safeguards and MRV at the national and jurisdictional (Oromia) levels; formation of an M&E system at project level;

Creation and maintenance of 51 (14 new and 37 existing) forest tree nurseries in deforestation hotspots;

Training of over 22,800 forest users through the OFLP grant, of which over 2,300 are women;

Training of over 31,000 farmers through the Nespresso program, 37 percent of whom are women.

BOX 3-4

Private Sector Engagement in Oromia

The government of Ethiopia is opening up more opportunities for the private sector, creating fertile ground for the OFLP to engage in this new space. Through partnerships with other World Bank projects, the OFLP is seeking to leverage the private sector as a key partner in reducing emissions and helping to improve livelihood opportunities in Oromia.

The OFLP has been working with the World Bank's Ethiopia Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project (LFSDP), through the Program for Climate-Smart Livestock Systems in Africa, to provide a support system for the private sector, aiding in the adoption of climate-smart processes. The LFSDP seeks to increase productivity and commercialization of producers and processors in selected value chains, as well as strengthen service delivery systems in the livestock and fishery sectors, and respond promptly and effectively to a crisis or emergency.

Collaboration between the OFLP and the LFSDP will focus on GHG emission reporting in the livestock sector, including data collection and computation. Next steps for the OFLP include developing a baseline of direct emissions from the livestock sector to account for ERs from the sector. The LFSDP is seeking to develop Tier 2 emission factors for the livestock sector that can be used by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission, to prepare national communication on GHG emissions. This collaboration will help both programs develop these important measurements and make it possible for private firms to measure their impact, supporting their efforts to reduce emissions.

BOX 3-5

Green Coffee Fuels Livelihoods in Oromia

In 2017, the ISFL awarded a \$3 million grant through IFC to the Nespresso Sustainability Innovation Fund, a nonprofit partnership program, to support farmer trainings in Oromia. This program, now in its final year of implementation, has continued to make good progress. A total of 69 AAA wet mills are now registered in the program and over 31,000 farmers in the 2017 cohort are registered as AAA farmers. The program seeks to increase the quality of the coffee produced by these farmers.

By using the skills gained in AAA trainings, farmers will be able to raise their income through increased production. This should in turn contribute to decreased deforestation and improved forest landscape management. The program has been an example of a successful public private partnership (PPP) and of the maximizing finance for development (MFD) approach. Current analysis is being undertaken to scale up this approach of linking offtakers with technical assistance providers in ISFL jurisdictions. The next phase of this initiative will seek to provide income support for coffee tree stumping with the help of private sector matching grants (see section 4.1 for more details).

a. AAA is Nespresso's own rating for wet mills.

In FY20, the OFLP will prepare 12.5 million tree seedlings for A/R of 4,000 ha of land, initiate or expand PFM activities on 100,000 ha of new forest areas, and expedite PFM processes on the 32,000 ha of forest area that have been initiated in the last couple of years. The program will also prepare a manual and training syllabus on integrated land-use planning, which will be used to train relevant local experts and stakeholders. The program will likewise work to strengthen statewide training on Integrated Landscape Management and Safeguards Management.

BOX 3-6

Ensuring Gender Parity in the OFLP

There are significant inequalities between men and women in Oromia including land ownership, access to resources, land tenure systems, education, and access to healthcare. As such, women, children, and the poorest households are often reliant on forest income as an economic buffer during seasonal shortages and periods of crop failure. Despite this reliance on forest incomes, women are still largely excluded from traditional decision-making bodies which impact upon these sectors.

To help address these inequalities, gender considerations have been built into proposed activities under the OFLP. The project has already established 1,810 feedback grievance redress mechanism committees at the *kebele* (municipality) level in 14 zones. These committees include over 13,000 members, of whom over 2,400 are female. This mechanism ensures the consideration of the needs of vulnerable people, including women.

The project activities also seek to enhance women's involvement in and influence over decision-making processes related to their access to forest rights and resources and rights to assets, including land and other property. As an example, a new land certification process implemented by the government of Ethiopia and supported by the ISFL ensures that land rights are now registered in the names of both spouses of a household. This helps to guarantee the ability of women to own and manage family land and thus play a greater role in securing their livelihoods and those of their families and households.

The ISFL's partnership with Nespresso is another example of the project's activities to address some of these inequalities. The Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality Program develops and implements training on gender equality that aims to encourage and improve female participation in cooperative membership and leadership positions. Through the program and in partnership with TechnoServe, gender sensitivity trainings are undertaken for all senior members of the AAA field management team along with women's networking events for AAA female management staff. Furthermore, about 37 percent of the land users who have received training linked to agricultural productivity through the program are women. The program also seeks to hire many of the women it trains in its field school as agronomists who it is foreseen will become trainers themselves. It is hoped that hiring female trainers will make other women more comfortable in attending training sessions.

PROGRAM TIMELINE



- December 2013** Entry into ISFL pipeline (active country approval)
- September 2015** Program design completed (decision review)
- October 2015** LOI signature
- March 2017** Grant agreement signed with government
- March 2018** First draft of ERPD received
- March 2019** Advanced draft ERPD
- Forthcoming*
- November 2019** *Independent assessment of ERPD*
- February 2020** *ERPD finalized*
- September 2020** *ERPA signed with government*

PROGRAM PROFILE

Jurisdiction	Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia
Size of jurisdiction	32 million ha, of which 9 million are forests
Population in jurisdiction	More than 30 million
Accounting area	All forested landscape in Oromia, including livestock and agriculture
Implementing agency	Oromia Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Authority and regional bureaus
ISFL funding	\$18 million in grant financing
	Potential payments of up to 10 million tons of ERs
Co-financing	\$3 million loan from IFC for investment services in the coffee sector



HIGH-LEVEL CONTEXT

Drivers of deforestation	Small-scale conversions for agricultural expansion, as subsistence agriculture is the main economic activity throughout Oromia.
	Inefficient livestock production, resulting from limited access to livestock feed and fodder.
	Extraction of fuelwood for charcoal—firewood is the primary source of energy for 94 percent of Ethiopia’s population and the most important forest product consumed in Ethiopia, its total consumption exceeding 116 million m3 in 2013. Most firewood is produced from natural forests, including woodlands and shrub lands, and current firewood demand is estimated to significantly exceed the sustainable yield potential of the remaining forest area.
	Indirect drivers include inadequate development and implementation of land-use plans, weak cross-sectoral policy and investment coordination, population growth in and migration to forested areas, and road expansion.
Key commodities and sectors	Coffee; spices and honey
	Livestock and dairy
	Subsistence agriculture, based on cultivation of diverse crops such as barley, wheat, beans, potatoes, and cabbage in highlands, and bananas, maize, and teff grains in lowlands
Policy interactions and green growth strategies	Ethiopia’s development agenda is governed by two key strategies: the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-2) and the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE). Both strategies prioritize attainment of middle-income status by 2025 and, through the CRGE Strategy, achieving this by taking steps in support of low-carbon, resilient, green growth.
	The CRGE Strategy reports that agriculture and forestry would “contribute around 45 and 25 percent, respectively, to projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels by 2030 under business-as-usual assumptions, and together account for around 80 percent of the total abatement potential.”
NDC commitments	Ethiopia intends to reduce its net GHG emissions from 400 million to tCO2e to 145 million tCO2e or less by 2030. This would constitute a 64 percent (255 million tCO2e) reduction from the BAU 2030 scenario.

RESULTS

# land users who have received training	22,882 (in addition to 31,379 through Nespresso)
# of partnerships established with the private sector	1: Nespresso
# of partnerships established with not-for-profit organizations	2: TechnoServe, Solidaridad
# of engagements established with the private sector	1: Pilot program for forest-based businesses in Oromia
# of engagements established with not-for-profit organizations	4: Farm Africa, SOS Sahel, Ethio Wetlands and Natural Resources Association, and Japan International Cooperation Agency
# coordination platforms supported	5: Regional Steering Committee, REDD+ Technical Working Group, and the three cluster-level coordination platforms (South-East, Central, and West Oromia)
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) completed	Yes
Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) completed	Yes
Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) completed	Yes



3.3 Indonesia

OVERVIEW

Jambi Province, one of Indonesia's most forested provinces, is home to abundant biodiversity. Jambi is located on the east coast of central Sumatra, covering 5 million ha of land. The province is divided into nine districts and two cities, with a total population of around 3.4 million. The provincial economy is dominated by primary production and the leading economic sector is agriculture. In 2009 agriculture contributed 26.5 percent of Jambi's GDP, agriculture and forestry providing 58 percent of jobs. Close to half of these jobs were concentrated in plantation crops, such as oil palm and rubber. The poverty level in Jambi is approximately 8.4 percent, lower than the national average of 11.3 percent, with urban areas having higher levels than rural areas.

Jambi has experienced significant negative land-use and forest cover change in recent years, largely due to the development of palm oil, pulpwood, rubber, coffee, and other commodities driven by large concessions and smallholder producers. Deforestation and forest degradation are also perpetuated by weak governance related to land use and natural resources extraction. Forest and peat fires are also a regular occurrence in Jambi. The eastern peatlands contain significant carbon stocks, and the western part of the province, with highland forests, contains important carbon stocks in standing forests. Indonesia, therefore, has significant potential to address drivers of deforestation while promoting sustainable livelihoods for Jambi's farmers through the ISFL program.

Indonesia is nearing the finalization of the design of its Jambi Sustainable Landscape Management Project (J-SLMP), which will aim to improve sustainable landscape management which subsequently will result in reduced land-based GHG emissions in Jambi. Project implementation is anticipated to commence early 2020 supported by an ISFL pre-investment grant (\$13.5 million).

EMISSION REDUCTIONS PROGRAM DESIGN

Project components

The J-SLMP will have three components: (1) strengthen policy and institutions to improve cross-sectoral coordination and action to address drivers of emissions in Jambi, including supporting the enabling environment for an emission reductions program; (2) integrate forest and land management in Jambi, particularly through sustainable forest management, agricultural intensification and diversification, conservation and restoration, and value chain sustainability; and (3) support national and provincial-level project coordination and management, including monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

The J-SLMP will work with the government of Indonesia to strengthen policies and institutions to enhance effective land management regulation and enforcement, focusing on harmonizing policies and approaches across sectors. The project aims to address weak governance and management, including enforcement and the lack of harmonization across sectors. These interventions

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY19:

Program design reviewed and nearing finalization, preparing to start implementing in early calendar year 2020;

Private sector analysis completed;

Launch of analyses and consultancies to support the preparation of the ER program.

will address capacity and coordination gaps for forest, fire, and peatland management and prepare stakeholders and institutions for operating a jurisdiction-wide ER program. The project will support community-based participatory land mapping, demarcation of boundaries, issuance of maps, and the development of conflict resolution mechanisms where boundaries are contested. The J-SLMP also seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity in high-value conservation areas by supporting a multi-stakeholder approach to managing and monitoring ecosystems. The project will work with the Natural Resource Conservation Agency and national parks within the provincial jurisdiction, provide conflict resolution support, establish community agreements to institute zero-burn policies to protect forests, and build capacity for forest management to conserve Sumatran elephants and tigers.

Coordination to deliver the program

To ensure effectiveness, the project will support national and provincial-level project coordination and management. The implementation phase and ER program will benefit the local population by mitigating climate change, improving livelihoods and environmental services, and strengthening coordination and partnerships with stakeholders.

As the J-SLMP takes a comprehensive landscape approach to reducing emissions and improving livelihoods, the project has opted for a multisectoral implementation arrangement. In addition to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the lead implementing agency, the Ministry of Agriculture is the main authority for agricultural development as part of the J-SLMP. The National Development Planning Agency is also a major player in the implementation arrangement for the J-SLMP because of its essential role in capitalizing on the synergies between the forest and agriculture sectors, as well as between different levels of government (district, provincial, and central). Collectively, all these agencies will be responsible for providing guidance, supervising implementation, and ensuring the project is aligned with the national policy framework.

At the provincial level, the J-SLMP will be implemented through a coordinated effort, led by the Regional Development Planning Agency, and supported by Forestry Service, Environmental Service, and Estate Plantation Service. The joint secretariat is closely supporting project preparation and expected to continue supporting the initiative throughout implementation. The secretariat is a multi-stakeholder forum for the planning and implementation of REDD+ at the provincial level. There are also opportunities to support and build partnerships with existing projects being implemented by NGOs, local government institutions, and the private sector, in which local communities play an important role.

Private sector engagement

The J-SLMP will focus on private sector partnerships for improved forest and land management by targeting smallholder farmers and related private sector actors. The goal will be to promote intensification of existing plantation crops, thus reducing the risk of area expansion encroachment into forest lands, while also supporting diversification to introduce alternative crops and additional livelihoods in degraded areas and peatlands. Implementation of project activities will require the involvement

of multiple actors across sectors, including forestry and agriculture, and the participation of the government, villages, and the private and nonprofit sectors.

The project will work to improve fire management in Jambi, focusing on hotspot areas to support more effective prevention and control of fires through early detection of fire hazards, fire suppression, emergency response, and rewetting of previously drained peat areas. The project will also expand “green villages,” a designation some private sector companies use for villages that meet criteria for land management, including fire prevention. Incentives provided to green villages help them strengthen fire prevention activities. The J-SLMP will support replicating and scaling up green villages in Jambi by standardizing criteria, identifying eligible incentives (such as training and investments for peatland management), and matching funding with private sector companies for piloting additional green villages.

PROGRESS OF INDONESIA’S ISFL PROGRAM IN FY19

Significant progress has been made during the year, in terms of both getting ready for implementation and building the foundations for project activities. The project design document is almost complete and work has already started on the ERPD, which will form the basis for the ERPA that will pay Indonesia for ERs generated within the jurisdiction. In addition, the program undertook analysis of opportunities to support private sector engagement, which will contribute to the program goals.

BOX 3-7

Private Sector Engagement in Jambi

The private sector is vital to the success of the J-SLMP, with plantation crops covering almost one-third of land in Jambi. As such, private sector engagement is at the core of the program design.

The project will work with government counterparts on initiatives that can have a direct impact on emission reductions while increasing private sector investment. The J-SLMP and the ISFL private sector strategy are complementary and will be implemented together. While the J-SLMP will focus on improving and enforcing regulation on land use, the private sector strategy will help incentivize smallholder agricultural intensification that can help reduce land use conversion.

The project will target smallholders farmers and private sector concession holders to facilitate enhancements to productivity that would reduce emissions in priority areas, improve livelihood and contribute to biodiversity protection. De-risking investment facilities will be established to crowd-in private and public sources of investments and to upscale these activities at the jurisdictional level.

PROGRAM TIMELINE



- December 2017** Entry into ISFL pipeline (active country approval)
- September 2018** Preparation Grant Agreement signed with government
- Forthcoming*
- September 2019** LOI signed with government
- September 2019** Program design complete
- December 2019** Signing of grant agreement for pre-investment grant
- December 2019** Advanced draft ERPD
- March 2020** Final ERPD
- November 2020** ERPA signed with government

PROGRAM PROFILE

Jurisdiction	Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia
Size of jurisdiction	5 million ha
Population in jurisdiction	3.5 million people
Accounting area	TBD
Implementing agency	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
ISFL funding	\$1.5 million technical assistance grant
	\$13.5 million implementation grant (TBC)
	Up to \$4 million for potential IFC deals
	Potential payments for ERs to be determined
Co-financing	TBC



HIGH-LEVEL CONTEXT

Drivers of deforestation and decomposition of peat	Approximately two-thirds of Indonesia's annual GHG emissions come from land-use change related to agriculture, forestry, and other land uses.
	Peatlands in Indonesia cover a total area of 13.8 million ha, which are estimated to store between 37 and 65 percent of the global tropical peat carbon pool.
	Drivers of deforestation and decomposition of peat include logging and the establishment of plantations, primarily for oil palm and pulpwood (mainly acacia). By 2015, 6.3 million ha of peatland had been converted to plantations.
Key commodities and sectors	Fisheries
	Livestock
	Palm oil
	Pulpwood (plantation-grown acacia and eucalyptus, planted in the natural forest areas after being harvested for pulpwood)
	Rubber
	Robusta and Arabica coffee (a smallholder crop); demand for coffee is continuing to grow domestically and internationally
	Other important commodities: rice, vegetables, fruit, coconut, cinnamon, soybean, areca nut, and cacao
Policy interactions and green growth strategies	National REDD+ Strategy (2012) that aims to ensure forests will be a net carbon sink by 2030.
	National Action Plan to Reduce GHG Emissions (2011), an umbrella plan to reduce emissions in accordance with Indonesia's NDC.
	One Map Initiative, an effort to establish a public, consistently geo-referenced national inventory of all land parcels. It aims to clarify forest boundaries across the country, thereby allowing ER programs to be successfully designed and implemented.
	Establishment of the Peatland Restoration Agency in 2016, tasked with the restoration of 2.1 million ha of peatland. Further, a Peatland Moratorium and Palm Oil Moratorium were enacted in 2016.
	Provincial-level REDD+ programs and decentralization efforts in alignment with Indonesia's REDD+ readiness process. Provincial governments are responsible for managing most of the forest estate (law no. 23 of 2014 on local government).
NDC commitments	The government of Indonesia has pledged to reduce GHG emissions by 41 percent by 2030 with international assistance (26 percent using its own resources). To reach this reduction against a BAU scenario by 2030, Indonesia will need to decrease emissions by 1,082 million tons of GHGs, with the forestry sector expected to account for 60 percent of meeting this target.

EARLY RESULTS

ISFL grant signed with government	Yes
# stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs following World Bank safeguard policies	80
# workshops held to prepare the ISFL program	20
Project Concept Note completed	Yes



3.4 Mexico

OVERVIEW

The ISFL part-finances the Mexico Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Productive Forest Landscapes Project which seeks to strengthen sustainable forest management while also increasing economic opportunities for forest-dependent people and enterprises in selected landscapes in Mexico. The ISFL landscape of focus is a jurisdiction which comprises of the four northern states of Mexico: Nuevo León, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango. In addition to the financing from ISFL, the World Bank (through the IBRD) provides project funding to additional states across Mexico.

The \$10 million ISFL grant aims to foster the productivity of Mexico's forest sector, recognizing the role of landscapes in biodiversity conservation and forest production, and supporting the creation of sustainable income opportunities for rural populations. The grant also seeks to increase the business capacity of forest-dependent people and enterprises, promote collaboration between public and private actors in rural areas, and strengthen the role of women in governance and production. The grant supports the preparation of necessary tools, assessments, and systems to allow the government of Mexico to access results-based financing of up to \$50 million in ER payments.

The Mexico Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Productive Forest Landscapes Project has two components: (1) strengthening forest management, conservation, and business development through the financing of forest sector demand-driven incentive programs that aim to support local communities, other landholders, and forest-dependent people in sustainably managing forests while increasing economic opportunities for forest resources; and (2) providing institutional development and facilitation support to help in preparation for a BioCF ER program. IBRD loan proceeds will finance Component 1, and ISFL grant proceeds will finance Component 2.

PROGRESS OF MEXICO'S ISFL PROGRAM IN FY19

In 2018, the Mexican government through its ISFL program entity made good progress in the early implementation of investments under Component 1. These activities included carrying out demand-driven incentive activities supporting local communities, other landholders, and forest-dependent people in sustainably managing forests, as well as increasing economic opportunities from forest resources. These incentive activities included enhancing forest communities' social capital (including activities to strengthen capacities and organization), conservation and restoration, as well as investments to increase

KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN FY19:

Significant MRV work carried out to develop enabling environment for the ER program.

market access. Component 2 activities include strengthening the National Forestry Commission's (CONAFOR's) MRV system and providing technical assistance to forest communities implementing sustainable forest management investments.

However, after the June 2018 elections and formal government change on December 1, 2018, the turnover in government personnel slowed the project's progress and caused Component 2 activities to be delayed. The ISFL program in Mexico has temporarily been put on hold while CONAFOR is conducting a review of its work program. Official dialogue between the World Bank and the Environment Ministry (SEMARNAT) resumed in July 2019 and CONAFOR is still committed to the ISFL program. Project activities are expected to recommence in early calendar year 2020, focusing on implementation as per project plans. The World Bank team is continuing to engage closely with CONAFOR's new team and its newly established Carbon Finance Unit to work toward strengthening forest management and increasing economic opportunities for forest-dependent people and enterprises in Mexico.



The Mexico ISFL program, which includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and ISFL-financed Mexico Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Productive Forest Landscapes Project, seeks to strengthen sustainable forest management and increase economic opportunities for forest-dependent people and enterprises in selected landscapes in Mexico.

BOX 3-8

Increasing Technical Capacity in Mexico through MRV Systems

To help build Mexico's technical capacity, World Bank staff held various trainings in FY19 for the MRV unit at CONAFOR. These included a workshop on open source tools and collaborative platforms to support national GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector for MRV professionals across the region. The ISFL team also supported the review of progress of technical aspects of the Mexico Program.

In addition, the ISFL worked together with the MRV unit at CONAFOR in preparing a visual assessment reference grid interpretation protocol and trained staff on how to conduct the visual assessment analysis. An estimation of severe deforestation/degradation rates and emissions in ISFL jurisdictions was also completed. These protocols and estimations will enable the Mexico Program to better project and compare mitigation scenarios, resulting in a stronger ER program.



PROGRAM TIMELINE



November 2017	Entry into ISFL pipeline (active country approval)
November 2017	Project design completed (decision review)
April 2018	Grant agreements signed with government
<i>Forthcoming</i>	
March 2020	<i>LOI signed with government</i>
August 2020	<i>Advanced draft ERPD</i>
December 2020	<i>ERPD finalized</i>
June 2021	<i>ERPA signed with government</i>

PROGRAM PROFILE

Jurisdiction	Nuevo León, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango
Size of jurisdiction	58 million ha
Population in jurisdiction	13.4 million people
Accounting area	TBD
Implementing agency	National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR)
ISFL funding	\$10 million in grant financing available
	\$4 million in funding for private sector engagement available
	Potential payments of up to 10 million tons of ERs
Co-financing	\$56 million IBRD loan for the Mexico Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Productive Forest Landscapes Project
	\$119 million in government financing (CONAFOR)



HIGH-LEVEL CONTEXT

Drivers of deforestation	Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation vary widely across the country. Land-use changes in Mexico are a response to regional, national, or international market pressures for the extraction of timber products, mining, converting forests to agricultural production areas, tourism, urban and industrial developments, and infrastructure projects (e.g., dams, roads, and highways).
	Particularly in the ISFL program area, key drivers of deforestation are agricultural expansion and livestock production (cattle farming).
	Underlying institutional factors include low management capacity of communities and <i>ejidos</i> to conduct forest operations.
Key commodities and sectors	Agriculture and livestock production (cattle)
Policy interactions and green growth strategies	The National Climate Change Strategy, the Environment and National Resources Sector Program 2013–18 (PROMANART), the Special Program on Climate Change (PECC), and the National Forestry Program 2014–18 (PROFOR) set reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as a priority through the National REDD+ Strategy (ENAREDD+).
	The General Law on Sustainable Forestry Development (LGDFS) establishes the legal framework for financial payments for changes in land use in forests. This will serve as an important basis to inform benefit-sharing arrangements and the legal transfer of credits from ER payments.
	The General Law on Climate Change (LGCC) sets out a framework for the development of Mexico’s Forest Registry.
	Mexico has instituted a series of forest incentive programs, for example, the Payment for Environmental Services Program (supported by the World Bank), which, since 2003, has spearheaded the application of economic instruments for forest conservation and the promotion of sustainable forest management practices.
NDC commitments	Mexico has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 25 percent compared with BAU levels by 2030. Established goal of 0 percent net deforestation by 2030.

RESULTS

Area of forest landscape managed according to defined criteria	28,636 ha
Number of beneficiaries implementing sustainable forest management schemes	5,121
Knowledge products prepared on entrepreneurship and forest management	5
Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms in place to improve landscape-level governance	5



3.5 Zambia

OVERVIEW

The Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program (ZIFL-P) seeks to improve landscape management and increase the environmental and economic benefits for targeted rural communities in Eastern Province. By curbing unsustainable agricultural expansion and enhancing the benefits derived from forestry, agriculture, and wildlife, the program aims to achieve ERs of approximately 35 million tons and reduce communities' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

The ZIFL-P has four components: (1) create conditions that will allow the livelihood investments under Component 2 to be successfully implemented and thereby prepare Zambia for ER purchases; (2) finance on-the-ground activities that improve rural livelihoods, conserve ecosystems, and reduce GHG emissions; (3) finance activities related to national and provincial-level program coordination and management; and (4) facilitate the use of International Development Association (IDA) funds in the event of a disaster.

PROGRESS OF ZAMBIA'S ISFL PROGRAM IN FY19

In FY19, progress was made on land and resource rights regulations in Zambia's Eastern Province. In an effort to strengthen community stewardship of forests on customary land through communal control, use, and management, ZIFL-P has initiated community forest management activities in Eastern province and undertaken training activities. To promote community participation in biodiversity conservation, two community resource boards were established. These boards received training in topics such as good governance, their roles and responsibilities, community participation in wildlife management, and budgeting. The boards ensure that communities adjacent to Luambe National Park have a legal entity that represents them when dealing with wildlife management and allows them to become stewards for Zambia's incredible biodiversity.

The program is also supporting enforcement activities in the Lukusuzi and Luambe National Parks through provision of logistics for patrolling, including patrol rations and fuels. To support efforts to patrol the parks, nearly 40 law enforcement officers were trained to use the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool, which uses patrol observations to collect, analyze, summarize, and store law enforcement and ecological data. This tool will improve planning and deployment of patrols through adaptive management, thus helping protect wildlife. To enhance wildlife conservation efforts, a baseline biodiversity survey for the Luambe National Park to support the development of the General Management Plan has also been completed and boundary demarcation has started for the Lukusuzi National Park.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY19:

Two community resource boards established—one in Zumwanda and one in Chinunda;

Forest inventory-taking has been completed for forest reserves, training in community forest management has been undertaken;

Almost 250 farmer field schools have been established, which are training nearly 11,000 farmers in CSA.

Soil fertility mapping for the entire province is ongoing. This mapping will help to identify nutrient deficiencies and soil acidity constraints. It will also guide fertilizer application recommendations and help smallholder farmers to deliver balanced crop nutrition. The process has begun to upgrade a soil laboratory. The improved soil lab will be equipped with modern facilities that will enable full quality soil analyses to support climate-smart agriculture..

BOX 3-9

Farmer Field Schools

The Zambian Ministry of Agriculture, with support from the ZIFL-P, has established almost 250 farmer field schools that are training nearly 11,000 farmers, 38 percent of whom are women, in CSA practices. These field schools were established because the agriculture sector is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Farmers in Eastern Province typically work small plots using traditional methods of slash-and-burn agriculture, clearing woodlots for planting. This causes soil to lose its fertility in a few years, forcing the farmer to move to a new area. In the past, farmers grew a variety of crops such as cassava, maize, sorghum, and millet, but they are switching from more traditional crop rotations to monoculture, depleting the soil of nutrients more quickly and increasing the rate of expansion of planting areas. This puts greater pressure on the surrounding forests and biodiversity.

The field schools are teaching farmers how to sustainably increase yields and conserve forests through hands-on training. The curriculum at the field schools includes rainwater harvesting, minimum tillage, crop rotation, intercropping, use of legumes to fix nitrogen in the soil, and use of drought-resistant crop varieties. These techniques help farmers increase yields and more sustainably manage their fields, keeping plots fertile for longer so they do not have to expand growing areas as quickly, preventing deforestation. By helping farmers to increase their yields, these new techniques give farmers the tools to produce enough food to feed their families and sell any surplus. The schools target the adoption of CSA techniques by smallholders, helping to increase both productivity and climate benefits while addressing CSA and forest protection simultaneously in the curriculum.

As the program proceeds further into the implementation period, the ISFL team will focus on the Lukusuzi and Petauke Landscapes, with a view to achieving integrated management objectives through targeted support across various land uses, such as protected areas, agriculture, and communal forests. The two landscapes identified within the Eastern Province are hotspots of deforestation and forest degradation. The project will support interventions such as improved protected area management, functionality of community resource boards for game management, adoption of sustainable agriculture practices, sustainable management of community forests, and targeting livelihoods support to communities. Collectively these interventions will optimize land management across the landscape and increase incomes for communities to address the unsustainable pressure on forest resource. The types of activities around livelihoods will be supported through community-level land-use planning and action planning. The subgrants component of the project will support communities in switching to livelihoods linked to sustainable land use.



BOX 3-10

Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion

The ZIFL-P has taken many steps to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable people in the program. In FY19, the Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) for the program was launched and a Safeguards Technical Working Group has been actively supporting and linking the SESA to the Safeguard Information System. A socioeconomic baseline study has also been completed as part of the program’s monitoring framework, which will be used to assess the program’s effectiveness in achieving results.

The program’s FGRM is in operation and functioning well—the grievance redress structure is linked to the existing traditional authority structure in an effort to raise legitimacy and ensure the efficacy of the mechanism. Finally, a gender strategy and integration toolkit have been developed to better mainstream gender in program operations.

BOX 3-11

Private Sector Engagement in Zambia’s Eastern Province

The ISFL’s private sector strategy in Eastern Province aims to catalyze the development of a low-carbon rural economy while reducing GHG emissions and deforestation and addressing poverty, unsustainable land use, and low productivity in the agriculture and forestry sectors. As such, the ISFL plans to focus its private sector efforts on groundnuts, honey, and sustainably produced charcoal. To work toward encouraging sustainable growth in these sectors, the ZIFL-P will support Eastern Province farmers and beekeepers, community forest managers, Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), and existing initiatives also focusing on these sectors.

For example, COMACO, a social enterprise, trains small-scale farmers in sustainable agriculture, purchases their goods in bulk, and sells organic products across Africa under the brand name “It’s Wild!” Through this program, farmers learn CSA and land conservation techniques, like composting and rotating crops with nitrogen-fixing species. COMACO-certified farmers typically move from producing at less than subsistence levels to food surpluses within two to three years. With higher incomes and greater food security, these farmers become better stewards of their land and wildlife conservation advocates. In FY20 the ISFL will seek to deepen its relationship with COMACO and help to expand their programs, particularly in the groundnut and beekeeping sectors.



Using Chili Peppers to Help Elephants and Farmers

One facet of Component 2 of the ZIFL-P is wildlife management. Under this activity, the program seeks to ensure sustainability in the national protected area system and promote practices to maximize opportunities for rural communities from wildlife resources, which will also have positive outcomes for biodiversity conservation. In pursuit of this objective, the ZIFL-P has been working closely with Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) to protect both wildlife and farmers through better managing human-wildlife conflicts.

A major challenge for farmers in Eastern Province arises when wild animals, most notably elephants, leave the designated parks and wander onto farmers' fields in search of food, devouring their plots along the way. As the efforts to scare off elephants with loud noises have proven fruitless, some farmers have resorted to harming the elephants, undermining efforts to conserve wildlife.

To protect both elephants and the farmers' crops, ZIFL-P and DNPW are teaching farmers a natural and humane way to keep the elephants away from the fields: the construction of chili fences. In the Kazembe Chiefdom in Eastern Province, DNPW is working with local farmers to construct fences laced with chili peppers around their crops. Farmers dig holes and erect poles around their crops, stringing rope between the poles and attaching mutton cloth smeared with a mixture of ground chilis and grease. Elephants have very sensitive noses and are repelled by the strong smell, keeping them away from the crops. DNPW is also teaching farmers to make chili bricks, which are created from a mixture of chilis and elephant dung. When the bricks are dry, the farmers burn them to create a hot chili smoke that elephants can smell from a distance. Increasing demand for the peppers encourages farmers to integrate the crop into their fields for both consumption and to repel the elephants. The farmers also have a new stream of income from construction of chili fences and production of chili bricks.

Beyond protecting farmers' crops, DNPW is working with Kazembe's Community Resource Board to sensitize villagers about the importance of conserving wildlife. Farmers, often unaware of the boundaries of national parks, have been known to encroach on protected buffer areas around the parks to create new plots of farmland. The DNPW, with support from ZIFL-P, is therefore working to protect buffer zones for animals by educating the community about the value of wildlife, including the importance of biodiversity for the tourism sector and the global significance of these animal populations.



PROGRAM TIMELINE



October 2015	Entry into ISFL pipeline (active country approval)
September 2017	Program design completed, Grant Agreement signed with government
November 2017	LOI signed with government
<i>Forthcoming</i>	
June 2020	Advanced draft ERPDP
October 2020	ERPDP finalized
November 2020	<i>Decision Meeting</i>
January 2021	<i>ERPDP Workshop</i>
April 2021	<i>ERPA Negotiations Authorized</i>
June 2021	ERPA signed with government

PROGRAM PROFILE

Jurisdiction	Eastern Province
Size of jurisdiction	5.1 million ha
Population in jurisdiction	1.7 million
Accounting area	5.1 million ha
Implementing agency	Ministry of National Development Planning
ISFL funding	\$250,000 preparation grant
	\$7.75 million implementation grant
	\$4 million available for private sector engagement
	Potential payments for up to 6 million tons of ERs
Co-financing	\$8.1 million in GEF financing
	\$17 million IDA loan



HIGH-LEVEL CONTEXT

Drivers of deforestation	The main drivers of deforestation in Eastern Province are agricultural expansion, maize and cotton being important production crops, and fuelwood harvesting for charcoal or firewood. The clearing of forests for agriculture in the province is driven by the need for new land for cultivation due to: (i) declining soil fertility on existing agricultural land due to poor farming practices; and (ii) expanding scale of production to improve incomes and food security. The unregulated collection of fuelwood is often a precursor to agricultural expansion.
Key commodities and sectors	Cotton, maize, and fuelwood for charcoal or firewood
Policy interactions and green growth strategies	The Wildlife Act 2015 calls on communities to form enterprises to advance the conservation of parks. This legislation seeks to address the complicated legal process for establishing a community enterprise in Zambia.
	National REDD+ Strategy: The government of Zambia, through support from the Forest Investment Program administered by the World Bank and U.N. agencies, has undertaken a National REDD+ Readiness process that includes the development of a National REDD+ Strategy.
	Zambia intends to reduce its GHG emissions, in line with its commitments under the Paris Agreement, by implementing three programs driven by the country's Climate Response Strategy and supported by national development policies related to energy, forestry, agriculture, water, town and country planning, sanitation, and transport. The three programs focus on: (i) sustainable forest management; (ii) sustainable agriculture; and (iii) renewable energy and energy efficiency.
NDC commitments	Zambia has committed to a reduction in GHG emissions of 25 percent by 2030, or by 47 percent if substantial international financial support (roughly defined as \$35 billion) is forthcoming. For both scenarios, the government plans to achieve most of its ERs through investments in sustainable land use and forestry management.

RESULTS

# of engagements established with the private sector	2: Cargill, pilots on community ecotourism and game management area revenue-sharing business models
# of engagements established with not-for-profit organizations	1: COMPACI on zero-deforestation approaches for cotton
# coordination platforms supported	3: Chipata Roundtable, Eastern Province Development Coordinating Committee, District Development Coordinating Committee
ESMF completed	Yes
FGRM completed	Yes



Thematic Pillars of the ISFL

This chapter focuses on four key pillars of the ISFL—private sector engagement, gender and social inclusion, technical capacity building, and strengthening program design—and progress made on these fronts over the past year.

4.1 Private Sector Engagement

The ISFL is committed to working with the private sector to achieve transformational change in all its programs. Transitioning to low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathways requires more than public funding from bilateral sources, multilateral development bank (MDBs), and climate funds. These programs and sources of funding can play a critical role as vital catalysts for this sort of change through the effective engagement of private sector actors. To transform the current development pathways into ones that are climate-resilient, the private sector must play a larger role.

The low-carbon future the ISFL envisions requires significant investment and innovation as well as a fundamental shift in how governments and the private sector make decisions and implement activities across landscapes. The ISFL has conducted several analyses this year on the key drivers of deforestation in each of the jurisdictions, focusing on what kind of private sector engagements will have the greatest impact in the jurisdictions. The ISFL's four new private sector engagement strategies (for Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Zambia) seek to work with private sector actors to find effective pathways to encourage the



creation of sustainable value chains, ensuring the private sector becomes a vital partner in the fight against climate change in ISFL jurisdictions and beyond.

The ISFL private sector strategies aim to work with and through existing platforms, thereby allowing the ISFL to serve as a convening force, crowding in private sector funding. These strategies seek to support public-private partnerships and dialogue to address barriers to private sector investment and bolster activities that attract additional private sector investment or matching investments. Proposed activities for ISFL investment are premised on supporting high-impact scalable programs, with the participation of the private sector, that can transform rural areas by protecting forests and biodiversity, restoring degraded lands, enhancing agricultural productivity, and improving livelihoods and local environments.



The low-carbon future the ISFL envisions requires significant investment and innovation as well as a fundamental shift in how governments and the private sector make decisions and implement activities across landscapes.

BOX 4-1

Private Sector Theory of Change Workshop

In March 2018, the ISFL and its Contributors held a workshop to further refine the theory of change for the ISFL’s private sector engagement strategy. Three leading sustainable organizations—IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative, P4F, and Proforest—also participated in the workshop to share knowledge and lessons learned on creating private sector theories of change.

The workshop provided a constructive space for the ISFL as the team considered how to conceptualize a theory of change that encompasses the ambition of the program and how to measure the impact of the private sector on forest conservation in the jurisdictions. Conferring with “critical friends” allowed the ISFL to engage with others in the community of practice and exchange experiences.

Through the workshop, the participants agreed on the following draft change statement: “By 2029 ISFL will provide replicable and/or scalable, innovative financial and governance models which enable the private sector to deliver products and services that are climate, biodiversity, and people positive.” The ISFL team will finalize the private sector theory of change in FY20.

BOX 4-2

Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality Program

The ISFL’s partnership with Nespresso and TechnoServe through the IFC in Ethiopia, established in September 2016, has continued to make substantial progress. In calendar year 2018, 35 new wet mills were selected to enter the Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality Program 2018 cohort. There are now a total of 69 AAA wet mills between the 2017 and 2018 cohorts. Each of the 35 new wet mills received a full package of sustainability trainings, which covered a sustainability standards overview, environmental responsibility, social responsibility and ethics, occupational health and safety, and gender sensitivity. Just over 18,000 AAA farmers from the 2017 cohort are now considered fully trained as they have each attended at least seven of the 13 training topics. A little over 30 percent of the trained farmers in the 2017 cohort are women. Over 31,000 farmers in the 2017 cohort are registered as AAA farmers and have attended at least one training.

The AAA Program also incorporated shade tree planting in the program design through distribution of shade tree seedlings and trainings. Shade trees contribute to improved coffee yields and quality and strengthen coffee farms’ resilience to climate change, ensuring future sustainable coffee production. Around 250,000 shade tree seedlings were distributed in 2018 to just over 12,000 AAA farms, 63 wet mills, and three government offices in West Guji. In the next reporting period, agroforestry activities will begin with the signing of nursery contracts with relevant government offices, allowing the planting of seeds to begin.

The AAA Program trains individual farmers in CSA practices, including the stumping of coffee trees, a technique that increases the productivity of the trees over time. The program has now been tracking demonstration plot data in two areas for over four years after stumping, allowing it to estimate the net impact of stumping on farm income. Based on the data gathered from these

plots, the program found that while a farmer would experience a \$100 loss in income over the first two years after stumping, year 3 would generate an additional \$170 in income from the stumped trees. In 2018, despite lower prices, income from stumped trees was \$212, triple the income of \$84 the farmer would have received had the trees not been stumped.

The interventions introduced to farmers through AAA trainings have helped farmers increase their productivity and, along with it, their incomes. Farmers are taught how to implement a variety of practices, such as stumping, weeding, mulching, sucker selection, record keeping, and composting. Composting has been a particularly effective way of increasing coffee yields when paired with other best practices, as it does not require costly equipment and has helped many farmers see results.

Farmer Ayele Jibo, for example, who owns a 40-year-old coffee farm of 4 ha, had a difficult time producing higher yields. In working with an AAA agronomist and attending monthly trainings, he began to implement new practices on his farm, including composting. He has constructed four compost heaps and applied compost under the canopy of his farm three times. Through a combination of these practices, his trees have produced 3,700 kg of cherry in the 2018 growing season, a 48 percent increase from previous seasons.

Impact of stumping on yield and income for a farm that stumped 200 trees

Year	Yield compared to unstumped trees	Net annual income
2015	0%	-\$74
2016	70%	-\$26
2017	300%	\$170



4.2 Gender and Social Inclusion

To implement an effective landscape program, it is necessary to put social inclusion at the heart of the design. The purpose of a landscape program is to take a wide-angle view of development and environmental protection and leverage synergies to achieve these goals, taking into account the inherent complexity of both human and natural systems. The ISFL seeks to ensure that all members of the community benefit from its programs, allowing humans and nature to flourish together, rather than the needs of one coming at the cost of the other.

The participation, inclusion, and representation of women in integrated land use programs is critical both to advance gender equality and to create more effective development and climate solutions. Women are foresters, farmers, caregivers, household providers, and holders of cultural and traditional knowledge surrounding forests and natural resources. Despite their importance for the preservation of forests, women's rights to land are often governed through customary law. Meanwhile, forests are managed at the community and village levels and controlled by groups of men. As a result, women's voices are often excluded at the local level. Though many countries have passed legislation protecting women's land tenure rights, there is often a gap between policy and practice—many women being unable to exercise control over their land and excluded from decision-making bodies because of social factors.

Indigenous peoples (IPs) and other forest-dwelling communities also face uncertain land tenure and limited control over decision making. In many countries, the land IPs and local communities rely on is managed through informal, collective and/or customary tenure arrangements, which often put these communities at risk of losing their land. While IPs and local communities manage large areas of forest land, they only have formal legal rights to a small share of these. The collective rights of IPs in many countries have not been formalized, meaning their land is vulnerable to acquisition and seizure.



The ISFL has been working closely with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to find synergies for an integrated gender and social inclusion approach. This has started with a review of how activities actively involve men, women, IPs, local communities, and civil society organizations (CSOs) in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of programs. Understanding this will help to ensure that all these groups have equitable access to the opportunities and benefits that arise from REDD+ and AFOLU programs. As ISFL programs move further into implementation, the ISFL will seek to understand existing gaps and work with governments and in-country teams to help address these issues, leading to programs that are truly inclusive and beneficial to the most vulnerable people.

Gender, Data Collection, and Safeguards

At the initiative level, the ISFL seeks to incorporate gender considerations into its activities where possible and capture this through its data collection processes. As such, in data collection linked to the grant programs, the ISFL disaggregates its results by gender where possible to better understand the impact the program is having on women and men. The ISFL tracks its impact on women's empowerment through the following initiative-level indicators in its logframe:

Additionally, all ISFL programs must develop a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), in line with World Bank project operational procedures, to better understand the baseline social situation in each jurisdiction and more strategically engage with and seek to benefit vulnerable populations. While preparing for ERPAs through the ERPDs, each program must also develop a Benefit Sharing Plan/Mechanism (BSP/BSM) to more equitably distribute benefits from ER programs, as well as a FGRM to ensure grievances are taken seriously and addressed appropriately.

Indicator	EOP Target	EOP Target % Women	Countries Reporting	FY19 Results
T1.1 Number of people reached with benefits from ISFL programs	147,680 people	Average 28%	C, E, M ^a , Z	30,790 (24% women)
T2.O1.5 Land users who have adopted sustainable land management practices as a result of ISFL support	88,342 people	Average 30%	E, M ^a , Z	11,491 (19% women)
T2.O1.c Land users who have received training for improving land management	30,000 people	Average 28%	C, E, M	22,882 (10% women)
T2.O1.d Land users who have received training for agricultural productivity	20,000 people	Average 25%	E	31,379 (37% women)
T2.O1.f Government officials who have received technical training on ISFL interventions (% women)	Indicator will be reported on each year, targets will not be included		M	—
T2.O2.2 Number of people involved in income generation activities due to ISFL support (% women)	Indicator will be reported on each year, targets will not be included		M	—
CC.P.2 Number of stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs following WB safeguard policies (% women)	Indicator will be reported on each year, targets will not be included		C, E ^b , I, M, Z ^c	351,006 (17% women)

Note: EOP = end of program.

a. No disaggregation was given by Mexico when setting targets.

b. No disaggregation reported by Ethiopia for this indicator.

c. No disaggregation reported by Zambia for this indicator.

BOX 4-4

Case Study: Gender and Colombia's ISFL Program

In the Orinoquía region, women are less able to increase their income from agricultural production because they have fewer opportunities to benefit from training and credit. While credit mechanisms for women in rural areas exist, women still do not take full advantage of these opportunities, often because of lack of information or inability to obtain a property title. Despite Colombian laws mandating that both the husband and wife in a household hold property titles, women often still do not have the necessary documents to prove their status as landowners or do not know they have the right to a title. Lacking opportunity to obtain credit, gain training, and secure land tenure, rural women are less likely than men to raise their income through agriculture. This leaves women and the children under their care more vulnerable to poverty, hunger, malnutrition, and the effects of climate change.

To empower rural women in the Orinoquía region, Colombia's ISFL Program (OSILP) seeks to increase women's access to agricultural training, land titles, and information on access to credit. The OSILP is also designing training modules in sustainable and low-carbon practices that consider gender-differentiated roles and is developing a module specifically for training women. The program seeks to systematically regularize land tenure and improve land tenure security for women, breaking down what has traditionally been a barrier to access to credit for women. The OSILP also proactively includes women and youth as participants in capacity-development activities, training programs, and working groups and seeks to involve women and youth organizations in program M&E.



4.3 Technical Capacity Building for GHG Accounting

Much of the ISFL's work this year has focused on building the technical capacity of country program governments. Forest monitoring systems and their associated MRV systems are necessary to track implementation and performance of REDD+ activities in general and ISFL activities in particular. By extension, MRV systems are also necessary for the disbursement of funds from results-based ER programs. The ISFL has been helping program countries increase their capacity for GHG accounting through workshops, needs assessments, and the provision of technical advice to programs as they implement their grants and prepare for their ER programs.

MRV +T: MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION + TRANSACTION REGISTRIES

To make ER programs possible, the ISFL team has made substantial headway in FY19 in supporting ISFL countries to construct infrastructures that can be used to estimate GHG emission reductions. To help build the “measurement” and “reporting” aspects of ISFL countries’ MRV systems, the ISFL team has organized workshops with the countries to identify their needs, develop work packages, and determine where the ISFL team and its partners can help to fill remaining gaps. In FY19, the ISFL organized three key workshops to complete the first step of identifying each country’s MRV needs: a workshop on open source tools and collaborative platforms to support national GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector, hosted by Mexico and attended by MRV experts from Colombia and Mexico; a workshop in Ethiopia attended by MRV experts from Zambia and Ethiopia to conduct country needs assessments in the framework of the Global Forest Observation Initiative; and the SilvaCarbon workshop to exchange experiences on the mapping of land-use changes, attended by experts from Colombia, Mexico, Indonesia, and Zambia.

Following each of these workshops, the ISFL MRV team and MRV experts in the country started developing workplans tailored to each country’s specific needs. Through this work, the countries identify activities that need to be funded and then the ISFL works with its partners, including the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), SilvaCarbon, and the FCPF to bridge remaining gaps. The countries have made strong progress in developing their work packages. Mexico has finalized its work package while Colombia’s will be finalized in FY20. Ethiopia and Zambia are continuing work on their workplans, coordinating closely with FAO, SilvaCarbon, and the World Bank to identify gaps and synergies and develop the best path forward. In FY19 the World Bank also launched an MRV Support Program, which will help countries to operationalize their forest and land use MRV systems, enabling them to report on the mitigation outcomes of jurisdictional land use programs. One of the program’s first activities will be to support Colombia in testing new integration methods for compilation of GHG inventories and generating new tools that will facilitate the operationalization of MRV systems in the land use sector.

The ISFL Fund Management Team has also been working to advance the “verification” aspect of the program’s MRV work by developing standards for the verification of ER under the ISFL. The standardization of the verification procedure will allow countries to receive results-based payments for their reduced emissions, a critical aspect of the ISFL’s approach. These standards will be socialized with ISFL Contributors and countries in FY20.

Finally, the ISFL has been working to create a centralized ER transaction registry to be housed at the World Bank. This registry will be an online database that issues, records, transfers, and tracks the carbon units that are financed through results-based climate finance and ensures against double accounting and double payments. The Fund Management Team has developed a business plan and has been working closely with ISFL countries to identify their needs for the registry.

PARTNERING WITH SILVACARBON ACROSS THE INITIATIVE AND LOCALLY

SilvaCarbon has been an indispensable partner in helping ISFL countries build their technical capacity for MRV. As an interagency technical cooperation of the U.S. government, SilvaCarbon seeks to enhance the capacity of tropical countries to measure, monitor, and report on GHG emissions from land use.

SilvaCarbon Exchange of Experiences on Land-Use Change Mapping Workshop

In March 2019, SilvaCarbon and the ISFL partnered with the Google Earth Engine Team to hold a workshop on land-use change mapping in Washington, D.C. The partnership between these three organizations aims to enable the five ISFL countries to produce data that monitor the reduction of GHG emissions from the land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) sectors. The workshop’s objective was to give countries an opportunity to exchange experiences with land-use change mapping approaches, cultivate partnerships, and identify needs for further capacity building. Over 30 participants from seven countries participated in the workshop.

Partnering with SilvaCarbon Locally

SilvaCarbon has worked closely with all ISFL country programs to help build their capacity for measuring GHG emissions. For example, in Zambia, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) with funding from SilvaCarbon has been coordinating with the Zambia Forestry Department, FAO, the World Bank, and ZIFL-P to develop emission factors for Zambia. Plans have been developed to establish the baseline, determine emission factors, and collect activity data. In Mexico, SilvaCarbon has been working with the Mexican government to build the country’s capacity to implement ER programs. In May, SilvaCarbon held an MRV technical assistance workshop in Guadalajara. A SilvaCarbon Technical Advisor helped CONAFOR’s monitoring unit review their data and methodological approaches to forest monitoring. The focus of the workshop was how to begin to implement modeling frameworks to calculate forest reference emission levels for national and subnational programs. Discussions also focused on how to use GHG emissions avoided to demonstrate the impact of forest programs.

4.4 Strengthening Program Design

ISFL FIRST PROGRAM EVALUATION

To improve the performance of the program and provide a basis for accountability, the ISFL is committed to having independent third parties conduct three evaluations in 2018, 2023, and 2028 respectively (as set out in the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework). These evaluations aim to improve the relevance of the program, enhance achievement of results, optimize resource use, and address issues of target group satisfaction.

As planned in the MEL Framework, the first ISFL program evaluation was launched in 2018 and completed in 2019. The program evaluation assessed the formative years of the ISFL (2013–18), the ISFL theory of change, the ISFL approach and structure, and progress to date against defined milestones. The evaluation covered all five programs and included in-country visits to Zambia and Colombia. The evaluators used a systematic, theory-based formative approach to evaluating both qualitative and quantitative data gathered through document reviews, semi-structured key informant interviews, focus group discussions, surveys, and country visits.

A committee was established to provide oversight for the evaluation with the Fund Management Team in a supporting role. The evaluation oversight committee consisted of one representative from an ISFL program country (Zambia), one representative from the ISFL Contributing Partners (U.K. BEIS), and two external experts.

The evaluation concluded that the ISFL program is highly relevant and innovative because it is the first program of its kind to apply the landscape and jurisdictional approaches in conjunction with one another. Further, it found that most stakeholders view the integrated concept of the ISFL program as necessary to achieve reduced emissions in the program landscapes. The evaluation also found that the program is well-aligned with program countries' national global climate change mitigation policies and strategies, including agreements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and national priorities of achieving sustainable rural development while reducing GHG emissions.

The first evaluation also identified challenges the program has faced in its early years. The conceptual and managerial complexity of the initiative has led to technical and administrative challenges that have delayed implementation.

The outcomes of the first program evaluation have been reviewed by the ISFL Fund Management Team and discussed in detail with fund Contributors to find ways to implement the recommendations and address the identified challenges. As the ISFL seeks to pilot a jurisdictional landscape approach to ER programs, the outcomes of this evaluation are indispensable in helping improve program design.



5 Looking Ahead

The ISFL has made good progress in FY19 in moving the five country programs forward. The next phase of the program will focus on continuing and strengthening implementation activities in Colombia, Ethiopia, Mexico, and Zambia and commencing implementation in Indonesia. In FY20 the ISFL will be undertaking preparation to sign three ERPAs in FY21. Each program will continue focusing on gender and social inclusion, ensuring women, IPs, and other vulnerable populations are fully involved in program implementation and as beneficiaries. Finally, the ISFL will begin implementing the four newly designed private sector strategies, crowding in firms and sectors to encourage participation in sustainable activities.

As these programs move forward, the ISFL will continue to align its strategic priorities with international goals and national policy commitments, as well as with the World Bank's Forest Action Plan and Climate Change Action Plan. These areas of policy focus provide an important foundation for the ISFL in its continued pursuit of improving livelihoods and natural resource management around the world.



KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE COMING YEAR INCLUDE:

Successfully moving the Indonesia Program into implementation	Moving forward with implementation activities in Colombia, Ethiopia, Mexico, and Zambia	Drafting more ERPDs
Preparing to sign three ERPAs in FY21	Implementing private sector engagement strategies	Focusing more intensely on the inclusion of women and IPs across all ISFL programs



Appendices

Appendix A ISFL Logframe

The ISFL Logframe² is derived from the theory of change and its purpose is to serve as a reference for operational planning; monitoring of progress of the initiative toward its objectives; and evaluating its overall performance and impacts. As with all logframes, it is not a static blueprint for implementation but rather a flexible tool that can be adjusted as progress is made and lessons are learned.

Figures for targets are based on the best estimates of the ISFL at the time the Logframe is published. Target values will be updated based on information from each ISFL program's results framework once it is finalized in the corresponding program's design document (program/project appraisal document or PAD) and as future programs are added to the ISFL portfolio.

² The Logical Framework, or Logframe, is one of the principal tools used by the international development community to help design projects to achieve measurable results. It has been in use at the World Bank since 1997 and is the core reference document throughout the project management cycle.

The ISFL fund management team is responsible for maintaining the Logframe and will consider re-baselining targets if and when it received the following inputs:

- New or adjusted ISFL program results frameworks (typically at the development of a PAD, midterm review of the program, or at the time of program restructuring, if any);
- ISFL evaluations;
- Extraordinary events occurring in ISFL program areas that significantly alter Logframe targets.

Impact and outcome indicators are mandatory, that is, all ISFL programs need to make every effort to include these in their respective results frameworks if they are relevant to their specific program. Output indicators, on the other hand, are optional. ISFL program teams are strongly encouraged to include these output indicators in their respective results frameworks to allow maximum aggregation of results for the initiative. Given the wide variance in program designs, it is understood that the adoption rate of output indicators will be lower than of the impact and outcome indicators.

All targets are cumulative. This report covers progress made cumulatively through the World Bank's 2019 fiscal year (ending June 30, 2019).

Some things to note:

- Colombia, Ethiopia, Mexico, and Zambia have developed results frameworks as of July 2019 and have been aggregated in this version of the Logframe. This is reflected in the column “countries currently reporting on indicator” with C, E, M, or Z.
- Targets for Zambia and Mexico for Tier 1, outcomes 1 and 2, and outputs 1 and 2 are discounted on account of formal cofinancing arrangements; 24.17 percent of total results are anticipated for the Zambia program and 15.15 percent of total results are anticipated for the Mexico program.

Tier 1 (Impact): Contribute to low-carbon development by delivering benefits to communities and reducing GHG emissions in ISFL program areas and catalyzing programs beyond the ISFL

Impact Indicator	Baseline (FY14)	Targets			EOP Target (FY31)	Countries reporting	FY19 results
		FY19	FY21	FY26			
T1.1 Number of people reached with benefits (assets and/or services) from ISFL programs (% women)	0	13,683 (average 22%)	100,824 (average 28%)	147,680 (average 28%)	147,680 (average 28%)	C, E, M ^a , Z	30,790 (24%)
T1.2 GHG emission reductions in ISFL program areas (FAP) [Reporting to begin in 2020]	[Indicator targets to be developed once ERPA Results Frameworks are finalized]						—
T1.3 Non-ISFL programs replicate or incorporate ISFL approaches in their program design	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		—

a No disaggregation was given by Mexico when setting targets.

Tier 2: Outcome							
Indicator	Baseline (FY14)	Targets			EOP target (FY31)	Countries reporting	FY19 results
		FY19	FY21	FY26			
Outcome 1: Improve land management and land use, including forest cover							
T2.O1.1 Total natural forest area in ISFL program areas	[Indicator targets to be developed]						—
T2.O1.2 Reduction in deforestation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas	0	1,209	4,496	5,842	5,842	Z	—
T2.O1.3 Emission reductions from forest degradation as compared to a reference level in ISFL program areas	[Indicator targets to be developed]						—
T2.O1.4 Land area reforested or afforested in ISFL program areas (FAP) (ha)	0	5,047	24,208	37,937	37,937	E, M	762.1
T2.O1.5 Land users who have adopted sustainable land management practices (% women) as a result of ISFL support, including in the following sectors where relevant: forestry, agriculture, other	0	14,081 (average 14%)	56,639 (average 27%)	88,342 (average 30%)	88,342 (average 30%)	E, M ^a , Z	11,491 (19%)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1							
T2.O1.a Total land area brought under sustainable management plans as a result of ISFL support, including where relevant: forest plans, biodiversity plans, land use plans, other (ha)	0	38,977	1,850,359	4,829,608	4,829,608	C, E, M, Z	38,636
T2.O1.b Total land area under sustainable landscape management practices as a result of ISFL support, including where relevant: forestry, agriculture, other (ha)	0	5,725	38,707	59,149	59,149	M, Z	—
T2.O1.c Land users who have received training for improving land management (% women)	0	13,250 (average 15%)	27,625 (average 28%)	30,000 (average 28%)	30,000 (average 28%)	C, E, M	22,882 (10%)
T2.O1.d Land users who have received training for agricultural productivity (% women)	0	20,000 (25%)	20,000 (25%)	20,000 (25%)	20,000 (25%)	E	31,379 (37%)
T2.O1.e Reforms in forest and land use policy, legislation or other regulations as a result of ISFL support	0	0	4	10	10	C, M	0
T2.O1.f Government officials who have received technical training on ISFL interventions (% women)	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					M	—
T2.O1.g Number of government institutions provided with capacity building to improve land use management	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					M	—

a No disaggregation was given by Mexico when setting targets.

Indicator	Baseline (FY14)	Targets			EOP target (FY31)	Countries reporting	FY19 results
		FY19	FY21	FY26			
Outcome 2: Deliver benefits to land users							
T2.O2.1 Number of communities or other organizations that have received benefits (assets and/or services) from emission reductions payments	[Indicator targets to be developed]						—
T2.O2.2 Number of people involved in income generation activities due to ISFL support (% women)	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.					M	—
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2							
T2.O2.a Number of approved benefit-sharing plans established for emission reductions payments	0	3	5	5	5	C, E, I, M, Z	0
T2.O2.b Volume of emission reductions purchases from ISFL programs	[Indicator targets to be developed once ERPAs are signed]						—
Outcome 3: Leverage partnerships with and between the public and private sectors to advance the ISFL vision and approach							
T2.O3.1 Volume of for-profit private sector finance leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.						\$3 million
T2.O3.2 Volume of not-for-profit finance (public or private) leveraged to contribute to ISFL objectives	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included for this indicator.						\$87.05 million
T2.O3.3 Number of people in private sector schemes adopting sustainable practices	[Indicator targets to be developed]						—
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3							
T2.O3.a Number of partnerships established with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support	0	3	4	4	4	C, E, I, M, Z	3
T2.O3.b Number of partnerships established with not-for-profit organizations/ initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support	0	3	4	4	4	C, E, I, M, Z	4
T2.O3.c Number of engagements established with for-profit private sector organizations due to ISFL support	0	4	8	12	12	C, E, I, M, Z	6
T2.O3.d Number of engagements established with not-for-profit organizations/ initiatives (public or private) due to ISFL support	0	2	4	8	8	C, E, I, M, Z	10
T2.O3.e Number of coordination platforms supported	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included.					C, E, I, M, Z	9

Tier 3: High quality tools and approaches are in place to ensure that ISFL goals and objectives are achieved in a timely manner								
Indicator	Baseline (FY14)	Targets					EOP target (FY31)	FY19 results
		FY17	FY18	FY20	FY22	FY26		
T3.1 Volume of grants committed under ISFL to create an enabling environment for emission reductions	0	18.25	39.5	71	71	71	71	\$57.5 million
T3.2 Volume of grants disbursed to ISFL programs	0	3.25	19.25	30.5	38.5	69.5	69.5	\$10.25 million
T3.3 Volume of emission reductions purchase agreements committed to ISFL programs	[Indicator targets to be developed once ERPAs are signed]							—
T3.4 Number of emission reductions purchase agreements signed	0	0	1	3	5	5	5	0
T3.5 Number of ISFL target countries that are officially included in the ISFL pipeline	0	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
T3.6 Number of countries with ISFL programs under implementation	0	1	3	5	5	5	5	4
T3.7 Number of ISFL programs that develop a strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) and environmental and social management framework (ESMF)	0	1	1	3	5	5	5	1
T3.8 Number of documents made public in order to share ISFL approaches and lessons learned	0	10	15	20	25	30	37	20
T3.9 Number of ISFL knowledge dissemination events carried out	0	2	3	5	6	10	15	19
T3.10 Percentage of participants who rate ISFL knowledge dissemination events as 'overall satisfactory (useful)'	0	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	91%
T3.11 Percentage increase of unique and returning visitors to the ISFL website (http://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org)	0	0.50%	1%	3%	5%	10%	15%	205%
T3.12 An ISFL Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework is developed and updated, as necessary	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
T3.13 Number of external evaluations/assessments carried out at Initiative and program levels	0	0	0	3	4	6	8	1
T3.14 ISFL ER Program Requirements (GHG accounting approach, etc.) finalized	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Indicator	Baseline (FY14)	Targets					EOP target (FY31)	FY19 results
		FY17	FY18	FY20	FY22	FY26		
T3.15 An ISFL Private Sector Engagement Approach is developed and updated, as necessary	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
T3.16 An ISFL long-term financial plan is developed and updated annually	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
T3.17 An approach for managing pipeline risk is agreed and adjusted, as necessary	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Cross-cutting outputs for ISFL program preparation and implementation

Indicator	Baseline (FY14)	Targets					EOP target (FY31)	FY19 results
		FY17	FY18	FY20	FY22	FY26		
Preparation Outputs								
CC.P.1 Number of funded technical studies completed	0	18	21	23	25	29	32	20
CC.P.2 No. of stakeholders consulted on ISFL programs following WB safeguard policies (% women)	0	—	—	Indicator will be reported on each year. Targets will not be included.				351,006 (17%) ^b
CC.P.3 Number of countries that develop a grievance redress mechanism	0	0	3	3	5	5	5	3
CC.P.4 Number of workshops held to prepare an ISFL program	0	14	16	30	30	30	30	45
CC.P.5 Number of project concept notes approved for ISFL programs	0	3	3	9	9	9	9	5
CC.P.6 Number of project appraisal documents (project design documents) approved for ISFL programs	0	2	3	9	9	9	9	4
Implementation Outputs								
CC.I.1 Number of project manuals or other administrative documents completed	0	1	1	5	6	6	6	12
CC.I.2 Number of emission reductions program documents completed	0	0	0	4	5	5	5	0

Note: — = not available. a. No disaggregation was given by Mexico when setting targets.

b. No disaggregation reported by Ethiopia or Zambia for this indicator.

Appendix B Financial Reports for Fiscal Year 2019

The World Bank Group's fiscal year 2019 covers the period from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2018, inclusively.

BIOCFplus

TABLE B-1.

Total BioCFplus Contributions by Donor

Donor	Ministry Department	Total Pledged Contributions	Received Cumulative to FY19	Outstanding
Germany	BMU	41.26	41.26	0.00
Norway	NICFI	18.31	8.96	9.35
United Kingdom	BEIS	12.40	4.28	8.12
	DEFRA	17.64	0.34	17.29
United States	DOS	36.48	36.48	0.00
Switzerland	SDC	7.06	7.06	0.00
Total		133.14	98.38	34.76

Note: As of June 30, 2019 (\$, millions). Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
 BMU = Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Germany); NICFI = Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative; BEIS = Basic Education Information System; DEFRA = Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom); DOS = U.S. Department of State; SDC = Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

TABLE B-2.

BioCFplus Cumulative Expenses

Use of Funds	Total Cumulative to FY19
Initiative Activities	5.22
Country Activities	18.92
Colombia	5.99
Ethiopia	8.06
Indonesia	1.66
Mexico	0.19
Zambia	3.01
Fees	2.88
Total Use of Funds	27.01

Note: As of June 30, 2019 (\$, millions). Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

BIOCF T3

TABLE B-3.

Total BioCF T3 Contributions by Donor

As of June 30, 2019 (\$, Millions)

Donor	Ministry Department	Total Pledged Contributions	Received Cumulative to end-FY19	Outstanding
Norway	NICFI	95.71	95.71	0.00
United Kingdom	BEIS	51.29	0.64	50.64
United Kingdom	DEFRA	65.08	0.76	64.33
United States	DOS	6.95	6.95	0.00
Switzerland	SDC	3.03	3.03	0.00
Total		222.05	107.08	114.97

Note: As of June 30, 2019 (\$, millions). Totals may not add up because of rounding. Received contributions include funds in the prepaid account. Foreign exchange rates have been applied to outstanding contributions.

NICFI = Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative; BEIS = Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (UK); DEFRA = Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom); DOS = Department of State (United States); SDC = Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation



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