## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the report is to present a critical review of the GFFFN implementation in 2015-2018 and make suggestions for its future work. The work is based on documentary review and interviews with staff members and stakeholders carried out in February 2018.

**GFFFN mandate**
The functions were identified in the UNFF-11 Resolution which were further elaborated in the UNSPF "priorities". These represent a significant expansion in the scope of the GFFFN's services as two new elements were singled out (a) assistance in enhancing the effective use of existing finance (with implications for suppliers and users of finance), and (b) serving to contribute to the achievement of the GHGs and 4POW (while leaving the tasks open).

**Demand for GFFFN assistance**
In 2015-2018 (February), 23 Member States and five sub-regional organizations have requested assistance from the GFFFN mainly to build capacity in project development for accessing forest finance. The demand is rapidly increasing with more support requests for elaboration of national forest financing strategies. The GFFFN has been able to provide assistance to 19 countries, with several on-going or at initial stages.

**Assistance in mobilizing, accessing and enhancing the effective use of existing financial resources**

*Capacity building*
The GFFFN has provided capacity building through national efforts as the first step in a broader approach to accessing financial resources. In 2015—2017 the GFFFN, together with government agencies, organized a total of 19 national training courses and workshops on project design and development in 13 countries. In addition, six regional and sub-regional training events were organized, The total number of trained participants was almost 500 of whom 21 percent were female.

Based on the review of the training package (which has been constantly upgraded) and selected training course reports, the concept and delivery of initial capacity building has been effective and of adequate quality.

*Support to accessing financial resources*
A total of 13 countries (Cameroon, Ecuador, Guinea, Iran, Fiji, Madagascar, PNG, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Ukraine and Zimbabwe) have benefited from the assistance in accessing financial resources. Assistance has recently started in another six countries (Botswana, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevi, and St. Lucia) and it is about to start in one (Republic of South Africa).

The GFFFN's role has been to assist development of project concept notes (PCN) for GCF and project identification forms (PIF) for the GEF. The GFFFN is not aimed at participating in project preparation work. However, a need for follow-up training support to national implementing agencies has emerged in five cases.

The prepared PNCs/PIFs have in general been technically solid. Most projects are large and complex and their full preparation and implementation will be challenging, possibly raising also the issue of absorption capacity in some countries. There are innovative components in several cases and elements for paradigmatic changes can be found. The GCF-targeted projects include both mitigation and adaptation related components, which is highly desirable.

*Mobilization of financ*

mobilized through the GFFFN catalytic assistance in 2015

time to country requests of up to 14 months (average 6-7 months), which undermines the agility and credibility of the GFFFN as an effective support partner.

The total direct investment in country support to project conceptualization assistance totaled about USD 1.0 million. On average, the efficiency coefficient is expected to be very high 1:700 meaning that a dollar invested through the GFFFN is expected to result in USD 700 invested in SFM after the respective financing decisions have been made. It can be concluded that the GFFFN's catalytic assistance to resource mobilization through support to project conceptualization and capacity building can be considered highly efficient.

**Human resources**

The GFFFN "unit" is staffed by an Inter-Regional Adviser and a Forest Financing Officer. In addition, a Senior Forest Policy Officer and two other staff members work about 30-50% of their time on GFFFN matters. Limited human resources have been another reason for

## SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GFFF

*National forest financing strategies:*

Consider developing a generic guide for elaboration of NFFS and associated National Action Plans for resource mobilization from all sources (public/private, domestic/external) and improved effectiveness in resource utilization;

Develop a new modular training package for elaboration of NFFS and NAP; and

Provide technical support to requesting governments considering, inter alia, all sources of funding, all actors, national financial intermediaries, national coordination, national capacity of accredited entities and implementation agencies, monitoring of financial flows, and internal and external communication.

*Support to resource mobilization at programme/project level:*

Strengthen the existing training package;

Improve the process of handling requests and provision of assistance;

Shorten the response time to country requests;

Strengthen the scope of project conceptualization to respond to the priorities of targeted sources;

Keep targeted funding sources informed on progress of work;

Upon country request, provide follow-up advisory support to assist countries in subsequent submission and negotiation process;

Maintain and expand the pool of international and national consultants; and

Set up a feedback mechanism for lessons learned and best practices.

*Clearing house function:*

Establish a database on sources of financing based on review of the past experience;

Clarify possible need for a database on financing opportunities in developing and CIT countries with possible inclusion of VNCs, considering the experience of UNFCCC and other relevant bodies; if deemed feasible, establish the database and support establishment of national clearing houses;

Establish a database (or a web portal) for sharing of lessons learned and best practices from successful projects considering the existing related services and their experiences; and

Consider establishment of a database on forest financing flows for monitoring the achievement of the GFG-4.

In view of the extensive scope of the above possible tasks, there is probably a need to establish priorities between them,

*Promotion of regional, sub-regional and international collaboration and other activities:*

Strengthen regional and sub-regional collaboration by organizing capacity building and developing joint programmes and projects upon request by respective organizations; and

Strengthen interagency collaboration, coordination and partnerships through CPF-AGF, engaging CPF members in the GFFFN's work, assisting in building up portfolios, becoming a member of the PPF initiative of the Rio Conventions, and taking proactive action through analytical work and collaborative events to reduce possible barriers in access by developing and CIT countries and their stakeholders to funding.

*Human and financial resources*

notes/project identification forms, and information on staff resources and financing. Five international consultants and three donor country representatives were interviewed.

## 2.2 GFFFN mandate

The comparison of functions defined by the UNFF-11 Resolution in 2015 and the priorities as outlined in the UNSPF 2018-2022 in 2017 reveal a few important changes, which are illustrated in Table 1.

**Table 1 Evolution of the GFFFN mandate**

| UNFF 2015 functions for GFFFN | UNSPF priorities for GFFFN | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Promoting the design of national forest financing strategies to mobilize resources for SFM | 1. Promote the design of national forest financing strategies to mobilize resources for sustainable forest management | No change |
| 2. Facilitating access to existing and emerging financing mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund | 2. Assist countries in mobilizing, accessing and enhancing the effective use of existing financial resources from all sources for SFM | Facilitating was spelled out and mobilization was added.<br>Emphasis on GEF, GCF and emerging mechanisms were dropped implying that all sources are to be equally considered.<br>Mechanisms were replaced by sources.<br>Enhancing the effective use of financial resources was added. |
| 3. Serving as a clearing house on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as a tool for sharing lessons learned from successful projects | 3. Serve as a clearing house and database on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as a tool for sharing lessons learned and best practices from successful projects | Database was identified.<br>Best practices were added to complement lessons learned.<br>Financing opportunities remained an open concept. |
| | 4. Serve to contribute to the achievement of the global forest goals and targets as well as priorities contained in the fourth Quadrennial Programme (4POW) | This new point opens the scope of the GFFFN action to respond to emerging needs. |

The following comments can be made:

1. NFFS continues to be a key priority for the GFFFN. It serves also as a tool for the second priority but it is not considered a pre-condition to providing assistance in programme and project development.
2. The main targets of the GFFFN support to mobilization of financing have been GCF and GEF for the time being. This has been justified because of strong country demand. However, Ukraine has also requested financing from the EU and transborder initiatives. Other significant potential sources need to be considered in the future. This, while implicit already in the resolution, is likely to expand the GFFFN's focus to other major financing sources and mechanisms in addressing diverse country situations.

   The inclusion of effective use of existing financial resources is a major new challenge for the GFFFN compared to UNFF-11 Resolution. The problem is not limited to how financing is used in recipient countries but also to how the conditions and procedures of financing mechanisms and sources influence effectiveness of the use of available resources.

3. Under the clearing house function, a database on financing opportunities is identified. It remains to be clarified if this is limited to (i) potential external financing sources for developing and CIT countries, or also (ii) financing opportunities for international and other potential funding sources in these countries. This has resource and operational implications for the GFFFN.

   The reference to lessons and best practices from successful projects is open, not necessarily limited to e.g., financing or effective use of financial resources. Broad interpretation of this part of the mandate is challenging and resource-demanding, possibly going beyond the Forum's intention and may call for further guidance.

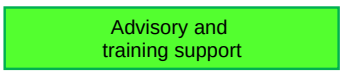
4. The UNSPF significantly expanded the GFFFN's mandate by apparently recognizing financing as a cross-cutting tool to achieve all the GFGs and all the priorities of 4POW. In particular, contributions could be expected

## 2.4 Assistance in mobilizing, accessing and enhancing the effective use of existing financial resources

### 2.4.1 Modus operandi

The GFFFN's modus operandi in assistance in mobilizing, accessing and enhancing the effective use of existing financial resources through project development is illustrated in Figure 1. Capacity building is provided through training of national specialists and supporting identification and conceptualization of projects and programmes to be funded. In practice for the time being, this has been support to development of project concept notes (PCN) in the case of GCF (which also requires a pre-feasibility study at this stage), and project identification notes (PIF) in the case of the GEF.

**Figure 1 Role of the GFFFN in the development cycle of international forest projects**




The GFFFN is not aimed at participating in project preparation work. However, a need for follow-up training support to the national implementing agency has emerged in five cases for the following reasons: (i) need to ensure seamless transition of the support to full project preparation, (ii) request for continuous facilitation in inter-agency coordination, and (ii) need for assistance in interpretation of strategic innovations of the project concept to accredited entity and other stakeholders. It is a challenge for some accredited entities to understand and develop project proposals that represent a paradigmatic change as opposed to "business-as-usual"-type development cooperation in SFM implementation at a national level.

### 2.4.2 Training

The GFFFN has provided capacity building through regional/sub-regional training events and through national efforts. In 2015—2017 the GFFFN, together with government agencies,

organized

have been explicitly considered in most PNCs/PIFs, not least because the targeted financing sources have specific requirements for inclusion of all these groups as beneficiaries and participants, as appropriate.

A review of the prepared PNCs/PIFs revealed that they were in general technically solid. Most projects are large and complex and their full preparation and implementation will be challenging. There are innovative components in several cases and elements for paradigmatic change can be found. The GCF-targeted projects include both mitigation and adaptation related components, which is highly desirable. However, adaptation (usually strengthening of resilience) is crafted as the principal component and the mitigation component is not elaborated in quantitative terms at this stage, apart from one PCN.

As a conclusion, the GFFFN assistance in project development has been technically sound and effective resulting in concrete planned outputs. The quality of assistance has been invariably adequate. External factors have, however, influenced the process such as other international initiatives (3 cases), changes in national political situation in international i



(3 c2ses)

considered a highly significant achievement in facilitating access to financing sources within the initial three-year period of implementation.

### 2.4.4 Support to elaboration of national forest financing strategies

Eight requests for support to development of NFFS and associated National Action Plans (NAP) covering short-term measures in resource mobilization have come from Botswana, Dominica, Jamaica, Madagascar, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and Ukraine. GFFFN assistance in this area has, however, started only recently and therefore the adequacy of support cannot yet be assessed.

An approach to NFFS/NAP elaboration has been developed and it is being tested in Madagascar. In Ukraine a useful mapping of potential financing sources was carried out as a first step for a NAP for resource mobilization.

In some countries integration of NFFS and national REDD+ strategies has been discussed recognizing synergies. It appears that it is not broadly understood that NFFS is a tool for resource mobilization and improving effectiveness of resource use covering all the financing needs for SFM implementation and all sources of funding (public/private, domestic/external). The scope of REDD+ strategy is limited to forest-climate-related activities. Conceptually, the financing componen



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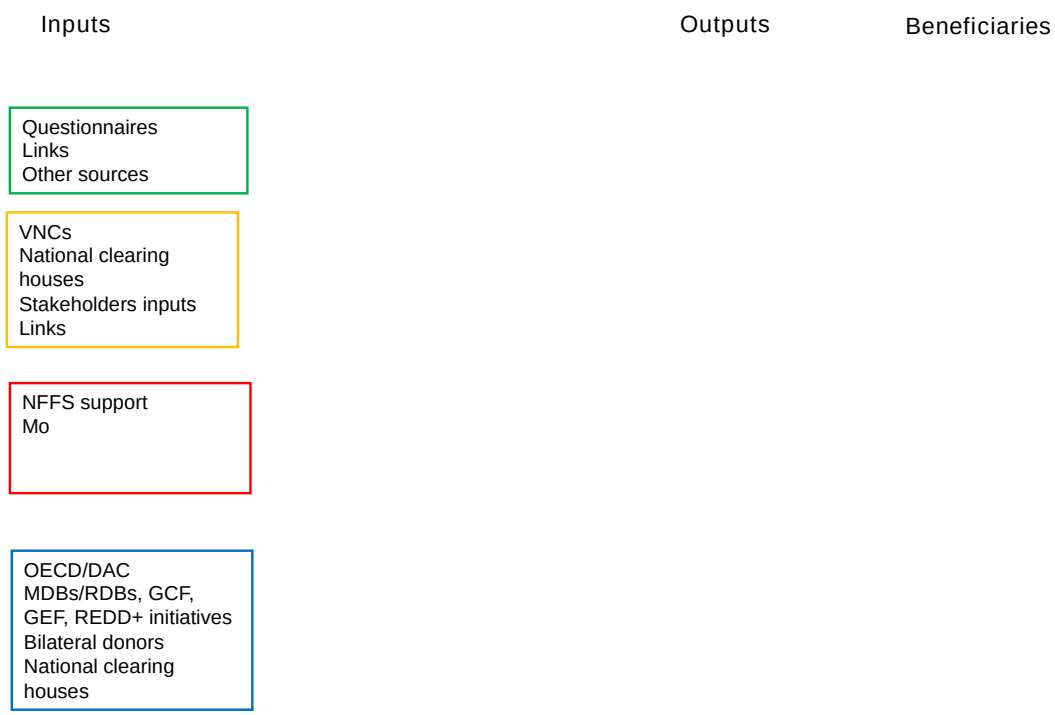
the Sourcebook are small and sometimes rather searching for funds for themselves than to be considered financing sources.

The Sourcebook's search facility applies five criteria (region, country, target group, fund type, and thematic key word). These are relevant but may not be adequate. The search facility and the reliability of information would probably need improvement.

The potential value of the Sourcebook as a strategic information source on forest financing institutions has been recognized by the UNFF Member States but no evaluation has been carried out on its actual use and appropriateness.

In a rapidly changing forest financing landscape the service could at least initially focus on those possible sources of funding that are, or have potential to become, significant. A "news service" could be included in the scope of the database to keep the registered users informed on important changes in existing financing sources and new initiatives.

**Figure 2 Possible components of the GFFFN clearing house function**




***Database on investment opportunities in SFM in developing and CIT countries***

The purpose of this possible database would be to help external financing sources to identify investment opportunities in developing and CIT countries through improved information. Its data would be based on information to be submitted by interested countries and their stakeholders. Additional information could also be collected from NFFSs, PCNs/PIFs developed with GFFFN's support, and other sources. The database could also serve as a registry for Voluntary National Contributions (VNC) as voluntarily announced by Member States in accordance with the UNFF-11 Resolution.

The database on projects and programmes could be made broadly available through metadata according to a GFFFN standard (identifying the main characteristics of projects/project ideas seeking financing) and posting it on, or linking with, the GFFFN clearing house database.

In parallel, Member States would benefit from voluntary action to establish their own national clearing houses on forest financing needs and opportunities through an openly accessible database. It would be a low-cost approach to feed into the GFFFN clearing house service information on investment opportunities in developing and CIT countries.

If national clearing houses are set up in participating countries, and both planned and on-going projects are included in the database, such an arrangement would also help national level coordination of forest financing, The information would contribute to reducing the working-in-silos effect

***Database on lessons learned and best practices from successful projects***

The wording of the UNSPF is not clear on how successful projects should be interpreted in this context, i.e., whether it refers to development of financed projects, or whether it also covers project implementation. In addition, at least initially, it would be logical to limit the activity to mobilization of financial resources, *i.e.*, NFFS, project development and other related measures. Also lessons from failed projects should be communicated to avoid their repetition.

There are already many facilities and initiatives which are aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices related to SFM implementation which have clearing house characteristics. A few of selected examples are listed in Box 3 to facilitate design of the GFFFN's future service in this area.

The information can be collected and generated on lessons learned and best practices could be collected from support to NFFS and project development, CPF members, Member States as well as other partners and sources. The outputs could be made available through a portal (with links to relevant detailed sources of information) and communication products.

For the time being this function of the GFFFN has been limited to sharing of accumulating lessons learned from country support in SFM project development through regional and national workshops and other training. Experience shows that there is a strong potential demand for this kind of service, particularly in Member States that have had limited access to external funding to SFM.

***Database on financial flows to SFM***

Monitoring of achievement of the first part of the Global Forest Goal 4 *("Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management")* has been one of the UNFF/CPF activities in the past and the need for monitoring, assessment and reporting on this subject is part of the UNSPF.

In the past ad hoc reviews on the international situation in forest financial flows[3] the main sources of information have been the OECD/DAC database and the data provided by relevant CPF members and bilateral donors. The quality of available information continues to suffer from several weaknesses in terms of reliability, coverage, comparability and analytical value in spite of proposals for improvement efforts.[4] The recent and emerging financing mechanisms represent new challenges for data collection and interpretation as shown by several "mapping" exercises.[5]

There are at least two (non-exclusive) options for future action by the GFFFN in this field:

(i) to continue periodically to carry out ad hoc studies on international and domestic flows of forest financing to and in developing and CIT countries (while accepting data weaknesses), or

(ii) to establish a consolidated database to be updated regularly, based on the information from the relevant CPF members, OECD/DAC, and data collected from national focal points (correspondents and national clearing houses, if established) and other sources.

In the latter case, the GFFFN could also take proactive measures to improve the quality of

The generation of data to be provided for monitoring, assessment and reporting on GFG-4 in the latter option would be the responsibility of the GFFFN, while the former case represents an ad hoc approach, probably at least partly relying on external consultants. This option would also continue to suffer from difficulties in data comparability between sources and over time, as past experience has shown.

The four possible components for the GFFFN clearing house function discussed above appear relevant but, in view of the extent of the tasks involved, it would probably be preferable to establish priorities for in which order and at what intensity they may eventually be implemented.

## 2.6 Collaborative activities

**Box 3 Examples of clearing houses or similar mechanisms for sharing of lessons and best practices in the forest and related sectors**

**Global Forest information System (GFIS)** is a CPF initiative to provide easy access to forest information worldwide. Partner organizations collect and maintain information and make it available through metadata according to GFIS standard. Information is organized by about 30 themes.

**ASEAN Forest Clearing House Mechanism** is a regional learning platform to facilitate policy coordination and learning managed by the ASEAN Secretariat. The service was started in 2004 and is moving towards capturing knowledge and translating it into applications and innovations.

**FAO's SFM Toolbox** collates a large number of tools, case studies, guides, and other resources organized under topical modules. The target groups are forest owners and managers and other actors and stakeholders who can benefit from the existing knowledge in SFM implementation. The website is in the three working languages.

**CBD Clearing House Mechanism** is a tool to facilitate the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 through information services for Parties and partners through networking. In addition to the central clearing house mechanism, national clearing houses provide effective information services to facilitate the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans

**ITTO's thematic evaluations** in forest-related project design and implementation are carried out regularly producing cross-cutting lessons learned in the countries supported. A meta-evaluation was carried out in 2012 to synthesize lessons and good practices for (13) thematic areas covering SFM implementation in production forests, biodiversity conservation, plantations, forest harvesting and industry, non-wood forest products, forest governance, trade and other topics.

(d) In September 2017 the secretariats of UNFF and UNCCD signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote greater collaboration and joint activities until 2030, in forest financing, including joining forces in designing and preparing projects in selected countries and working cooperatively to identify gaps, obstacles and additional opportunities in financing for sustainable land management and SFM in order address the cross-sectoral nature of these activities. The areas of focus include developing joint land and forest-based transformative projects; increasing levels of financing from public and private, and domestic and international sources to implement the sustainable management of all types of forests and lands; jointly supporting the design of NFFSs and integrated financing strategies in selected countries; reinforcing synergies between implementation of the Rio conventions and the UNFI in land-based action; and pro t % s

(f) At country level, the Secretariat partnered in July

**3**

case of the Green Climate Fund's new USD 500 million envelope for forest sector results-based payments the access requirements appear quite demanding.[10]

In addition to multilateral institutions, several bilateral initiatives[11] have been active with their own measures and approaches. The private sector has focused on market and non-market approaches which have not, however, unlocked large-scale financing due to uncertainties the regulatory framework. There are also initiatives by the philanthropy with their own focus, often targeted at generating innovation.

GCF and the Forest Investment Program (FIP) call for paradigmatic, systemic, transformative

Fund). This can at times be a source of confusion and even unfortunate for forest project proposals, which typically integrate the two aspects. In fact, improvement of the adaptive capacity of ecosystems and social and environmental resilience through forest interventions almost invariably leads to emission reductions. On the other hand, all forest mitigation projects can be designed with contribution to adaptation to climate change and improved resilience. These synergies should be harnessed rather than being considered a stumbling block for financing decisions as has happened sometimes.

As a conclusion, international financing to forests and integrated approaches involving agriculture, forestry and nature conservation emphasize the need for transformative and paradigmatic changes, holistic and programmatic approaches, and increased project size to achieve sustained impacts within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This has resulted in increased complexity of project conceptualization, which is compounded

**Box 4 Challenges and barriers in international forest financing**

**SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF FINANCING**

- The current supply of finance does not meet the requirements of countries. Even REDD+ financing is insufficient.
- The access requirements are complex, sometimes ambiguous and difficult to meet by recipient countries and their stakeholders. There is a tendency of increasing requirements over time.
- Different requirements by sources are applied for the same purpose and they are not often coherent or coordinated from national recipient perspective.
- Funding is provided for specified purposes only, not addressing the other needs that are also necessary for achieving the targeted objectives.
- High-risk innovative approaches have difficulties to be approved for financing.
- The disbursement levels are low and not sufficiently transparent. Delays in disbursements lead to inefficiency in implementation.
- Country eligibility can be ambiguous and criteria of choosing countries to support are not always transparent.
- The role of international and other external implementing agencies, including accredited entities, is not clear and can overtake the priorities and interests of governments and national implementing agencies.
- The current international framework has not been able to engage private sector financing which is supposed to be the main sustainable source for forest financing in the long run.
- Transaction costs are not transparent and are often

(1) Technical support to elaboration of NFFS to serve as a strategic tool for resource mobilization and strengthened coordination targeted at creating enabling conditions for financing from all sources including governments, local actors and external sources (public and private). This requires approval of the elaborated NFFS and subsequent implementation of necessary policy reforms and other activities, including establishing effective national-level coordination mechanisms together with building up national capacity as accredited entities and implementation bodies.

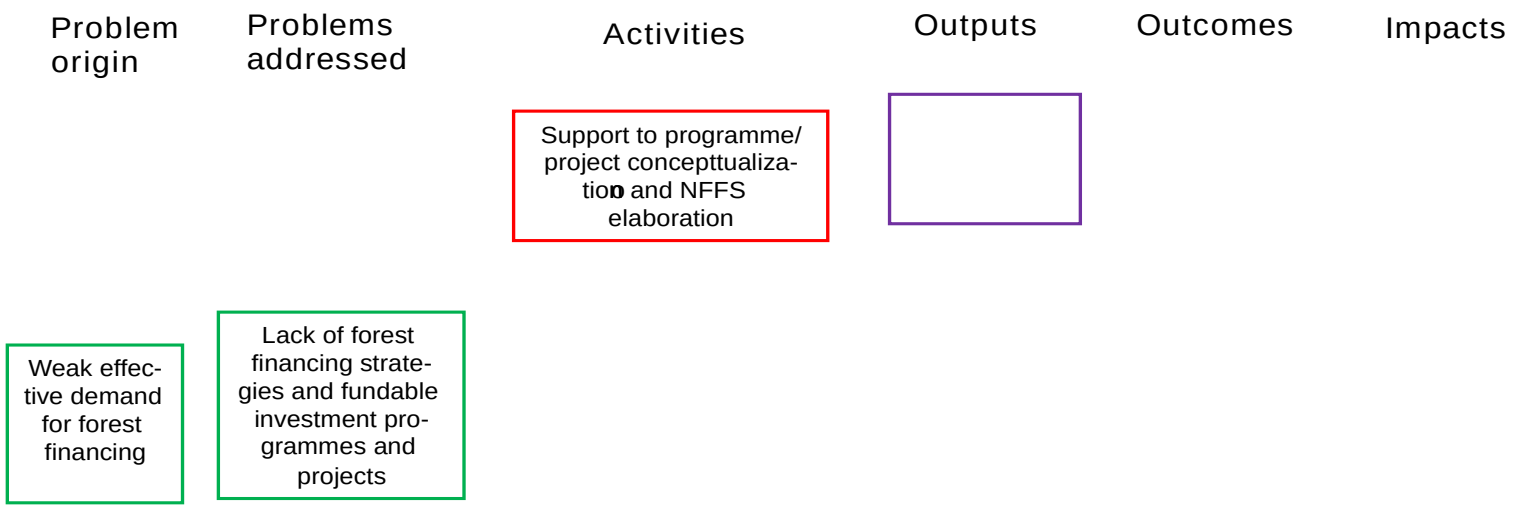
(2) Technical support to programme/project conceptualization (preparation of PCN/PIF/ prefeasibility studies) to be submitted by National Designated Agencies for the consideration of targeted potential funding sources. Depending on the country's needs, the GFFFN could provide additional advisory support as follow-up further training in the subsequent selection/submission/ negotiation process. This would also contribute to capturing lessons learned for sharing with other countries and stakeholders.

(3) Training as a cross-cutting activity in the above tasks through courses and workshops drawing on the GFFFN's evolving training package, its new elements to be prepared as well as follow-up on-the-job training as part of advisory support.

(4) Establishment and operation of databases which may cover (i) potential international sources of financing for SFM implementation to facilitate access to funding by governments and other stakeholders in Member States for specific projects which require external funding; (ii) investment opportunities as voluntarily reported to the GFFFN by Member States to facilitate potential sources of external funding to identify project-level opportunities; (iii) lessons learned and best practices based on successful projects to be shared internationally; and (iv) database on forest financing flows for monitoring of GFG-4 achievement.

(5) Promotion of regional, sub-regional and international collaboration and other activities in the area of forest financing and achievement of all the GFGs through a range of actions (MoUs, them 842.04 reETasub

**Figure 3 Theory of change of the GFFFN**

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# 4 SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GFFF

## 4.1 National forest financing strategies

In this still practically new support area there is limited generic guidance. Past international experience has been mainly in NFFS prepared to complement NFPs. In view of the recent development of new international financing mechanisms for forests, and the fact that more requests are being received for this purpose, the following suggestions are made to build up GFFFN capacity in elaboration of NFFS:

a) Consider developing a generic guide for elaboration of NFFS and associated National Action Plans for resource mobilization from all sources (public/private, domestic/external) and improved effectiveness in resource utilization while taking into account diverse country situations;

b)

d) Design the input format, disseminate the service among Member States, maintain, periodically update and evaluate the value added of the database;

e) Support establishment of national clearing houses to build up capacity in:

Development and maintenance of a database on SFM projects (completed, on-going, being planned) in the country;
Sharing information nationally among all actors;
Taking proactive action for improved intersectoral coordination and interagency collaboration in SFM financing based on information collected;
Collecting and reporting information on forest financing flows in the country; and
Acting as the national link to the GFFFN clearing house.

(3) Database (or a web portal) for sharing of lessons learned and best practices from successful projects

a) Define the thematic scope of the database (cf. section 2.5);
b) Review other services already in operation in the same area, and establish cooperation arrangements with the respective bodies;
c) Design the database/web portal for sharing of knowledge
d) Integrate collection of lessons and best practices in the other activities of the GFFFN (support to NFFS, project conceptualization);
e) Prepare thematic guidance documents and make them available for sharing through appropriate means of dissemination, and use them in GFFFN training; and
f) Share knowledge through web portal and other means and use in training.

(4) Database on forest financing flows

a) Review adequacy of the available information on forest financing flows from existing sources to developing and CIT countries, and carry out consultations with relevant parties (OECD/DAC, members of the CPF Advisory Group on Financing and other relevant bodies) in view of possibilities to improve the comparability and analytical value of existing information;
b) Choose the approach(es) to monitor and report on the achievement of GFG-4: (i) periodic global studies based on available information and/or (ii) setting up an in-house database within the GFFFN to collect, validate, upload and report on forest financing flows by source, beneficiary country, thematic area, etc.; and
c) Support linking national forest financing clearing houses with the GFFFN database on forest financing flows.

In view of the GFFFN's existing implementation capacity, it would be advisable to set priorities for the four possible components of the clearing house function to guide in which order they may eventually be implemented.

### 4.4 Promotion of regional, sub-regional and international collaboration and other activities

Among the other activities targeted at serving to contribute to the achievement of the GFGs and their targets as well as priorities contained in the 4POW, the following areas may warrant a priority.

(1) Regional sub-regional cooperation

a) Upon request, continue to organize regional and sub-regional capacity building events for GFFFN priority countries focusing on improving knowledge on existing and new financing

## 4.6 Financial resources

A total of about USD 5.5 million would be needed during the expansion phase of the GFFFN in 2018-2019. Thereafter, with established new technical support concepts and databases, the annual financing requirement would be in the range of USD 4.7 million.

In the first years 2018

## REFERENCES

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jamaica | SIDS, MFCC | NFFS/ project | | 10/2017 | Different min. | 2/2018- | | |
| St Kitts and Nevis | SIDS, MFCC | NFFS/ project | | 4/2017 | Different min. | 2/2018- | | |
| St Lucia | SIDS, MFCC | NFFS/ project | | 5/2017 | Different min | 2/2018- | | |
| **COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION** | | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | CIT | Project | GEF | 5/2016 | Different min. | 12/2016-12/2017 | 2.0 | UNDP or FAO |
| **REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS** | | | | | | | | |
| COMIFAC (Cameroon & Gabon) | Africa | Regional support | | 7/2017 | | | | |
| ECOWAS | Africa | Project | | 5/2016 | | | | |
| African Union | Africa | Project | | 8/2015 | | | | |
| East African Community | Africa | Project | | 12/2016 | | | | |
| Economic Cooperation Organization | Central Asia | Project | | 5/2017 | | | | |

Notes:

## Annex 2 List of GFFFN-assisted project titles

| Country | Project title | Target institution/ co-financing |
|---|---|---|
| Cameroon | Securing Permanent Forests to Combat Climate Change and Enhance Sustainable National and Local Economies | GCF |
| Guinea | Programme de Restauration des Écosystèmes pour le Renforcement de la Résilience des Communautés locales au Changement Climatique dans le Nord-Ouest de la Guinée (Programme of ecosystem restoration for strengthenng the resilience of local communities in the Northwest of Guinea) | GCF/FAO |
| Nigeria | Forest restoration for resilience | GCF/AfDB |
| Senegal | Programme for Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation | GCF |
| Uganda | Enhanced resilience of ecosystems and communities | |