



Expert Group Meeting on the Clearing House of the UNFF/FFFN, UNHQ New York, 9-11 January 2019

Proposals for Initiating and operationalizing the GFFFN Clearing House (CH)



**PPT Presentation used
During the Expert Group
Meeting to inform each
of the Agenda items**

New York, 9-11 Jan, 2019
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Proposals for Initiating and operationalizing the GFFFN Clearing House (CH)

FOREST FINANCE: SETTING THE SCENE

Some basic assumptions:

- GFG 4
- Dealing with all forms of financing SFM
- Policy options: addressing distribution and fragmentation of forest finance
- CH for forest financing:
Core elements of a CH Mechanism

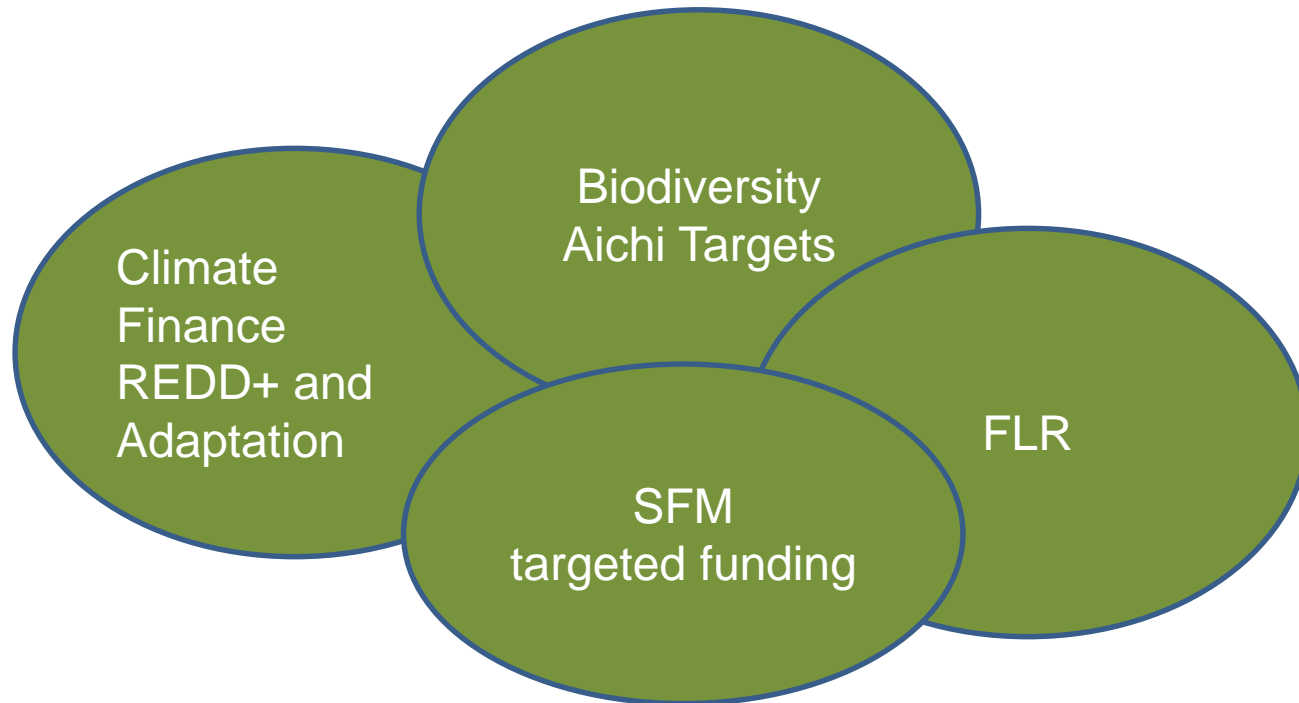
CH: supports addressing GFG 4

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships.

- UNFF long history: 1998 WB paper to IFF
- UNFF1, 2001: Draft Concept Sourcebook on available funds for SFM
- UNFF Meetings in 2005, 2008 with specific regards on forest financing
 - 3tiers approach to forest financing
 - NFP support and financing NFPs (national forest financing)

Assumption: Users have broad financing needs

Holistic, integrating nature of funding requests often covering forests as an elements in a wider approach (or within broader international instruments)



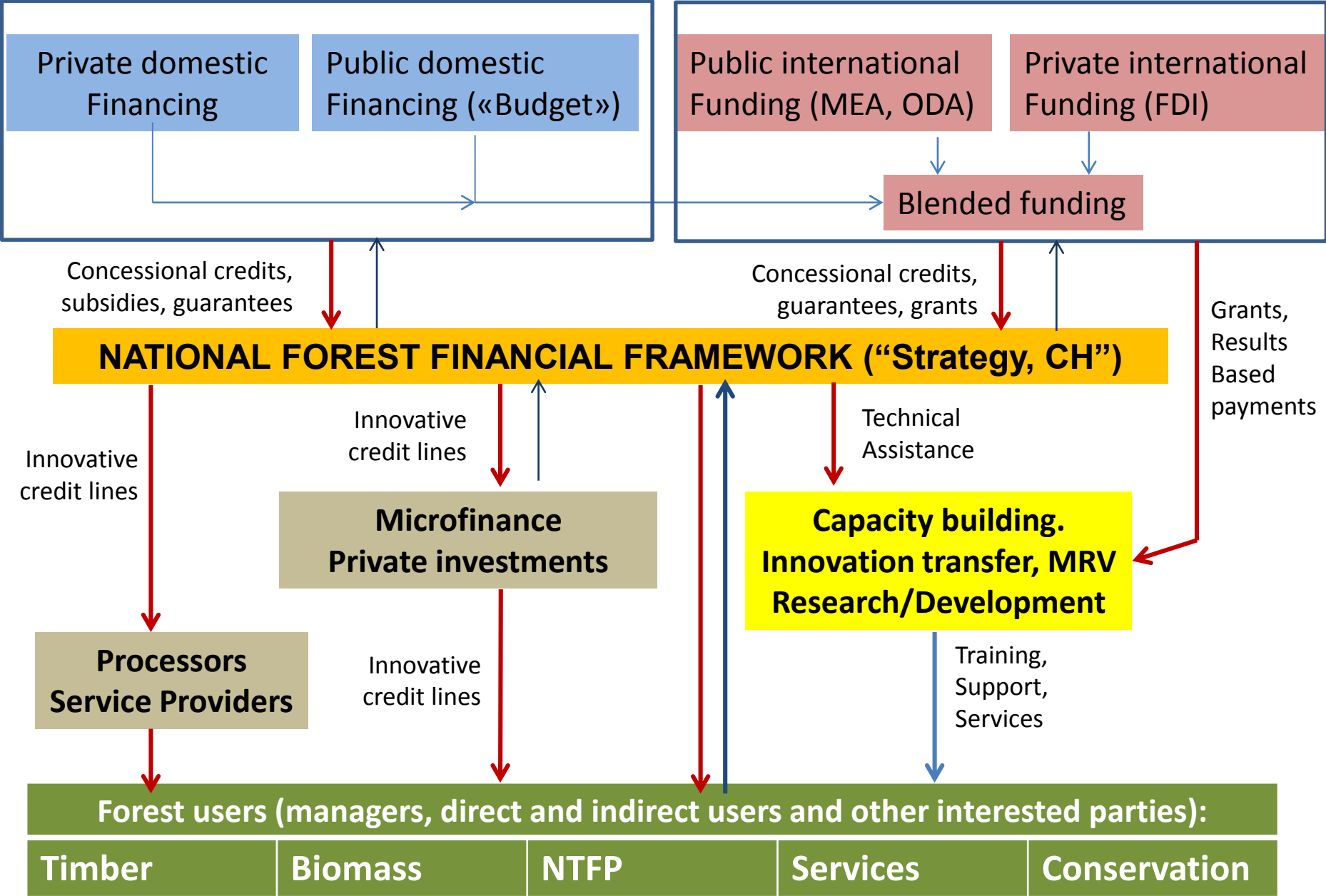
A CH on forest financing («SFM») includes:

- Initial upfront investment / readiness investment
- Implementation investment / mainstream upfront investment
- Sustained investment (landscape and forest products and services)

Assumption: 3-Tiers approach on forest financing / investment types

Initial upfront funding	Implementation investment	Sustained financing
<p>ODA funding, foundations, bilateral or dedicated funds: REDD+ readiness (FCPF, UN-REDD, GCF Readiness, FAO TCP), Forest & Farm Facility, thematic programs of ITTO, GCF Readiness, Bonn Challenge /FLR , etc.)</p>	<p>Coordinated work through international organizations incl. World Bank and Regional Banks grant and lending, GCF, GEF, FIP, REDD+ Phase 2 funding; FCPF Carbon Fund; forest-related adaptation funds, Green Climate Fund Proposal supported by A.E.</p>	<p>International and country-based funding. Main financing secured by market regulation and externality payments. Results-based payments. FDI. New transfer payment schemes; “Green Economy” ...</p>
Short term (up to 5 yrs)	Mid-term (up to 10 years)	Long-term, «sustainable»
<p>TECHNICAL</p> <p>Reconfirmed and increased tailor-made funding to eligible countries, taking into account the global role of SFM (FLEG, REDD+, etc)</p> <p>LEVEL OF FUNDING 100K to several million US\$ (LDCs in particular)</p>	<p>TRANSFORMATIVE</p> <p>Coordinated by a competent organisation; need strategic decision for mainstream involvement in those countries that commit themselves to the SFM pathways</p> <p>LEVEL OF FUNDING Several tens or hundreds of millions of US\$ (high forest cover countries)</p>	<p>POLICY</p> <p>Develop negotiation strategy for PES-schemes (market, fund based, results-based) and forest products and service trade</p> <p>LEVEL OF FUNDING Significant – to be secured from investment and financial flows, reflecting appropriate valuation</p>

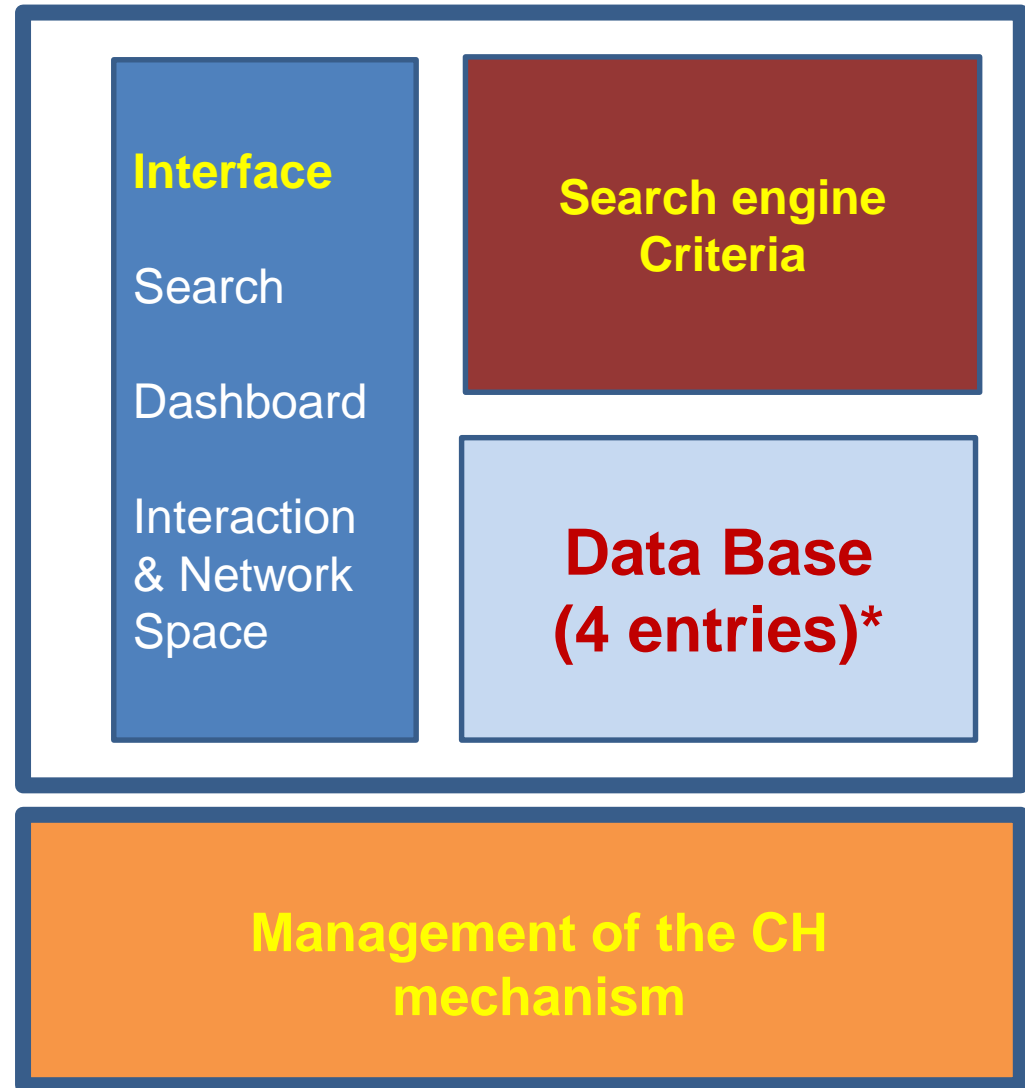
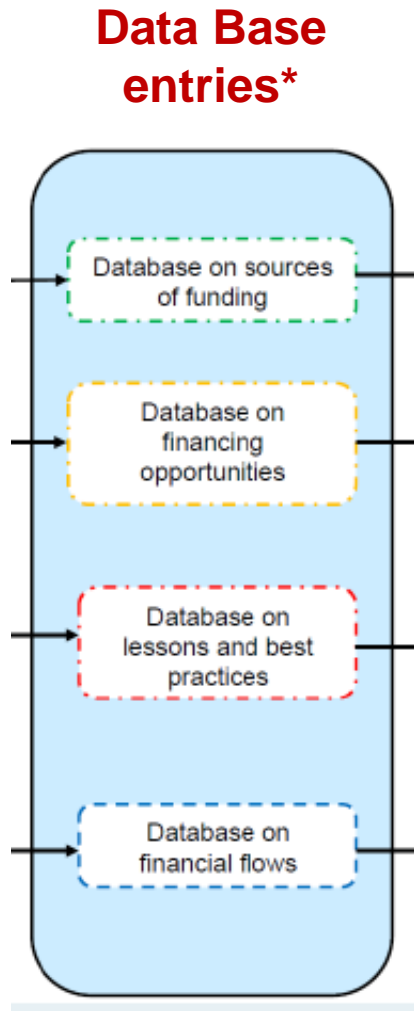
Assumption: Users understand the picture of national forest financing



The Four 4 priorities of the GFFFN

1. Promote & assist design of national forest financing strategies
2. Assist countries in mobilizing existing financial resources
3. Serve as a clearing house and as a tool for sharing lessons & best practices
4. Contribute to the achievement of the global forest goals and targets as well as priorities contained in the fourth quadrennial programme of work

Core elements of a clearing house mechanism





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Working paper for the Expert Panel Meeting

“Proposals for initiating and operationalizing the Clearing House (CH) of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN)”

Main objectives of the paper

1. Introducing the CH concept
2. **Design of the Clearinghouse** and its interactive platform
 - Survey on experiences and needs of users
 - Existing CHs and lessons learned
 - Database requirements and structure
 - Questions to answer and to discuss
3. **Measures to improve data** on forest financing
 - Gaps in data
 - Potential data providers and existing sources
 - Progress towards SDG 15.b and GFG4
4. Next steps proposed and questions to discuss

STEP 1

STEP 2



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Proposals for Initiating and operationalizing the GFFN Clearing House (CH)

Agenda items 1, 2 and 3 dealt with in the morning

Addition to Agenda Item 4:

Existing Clearing Houses and Databases

- Existing CHs
- Lessons learned
- See ANNEX:
Overview of existing forest financing CHM

The Four priorities of the GFFFN

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Clearing House: Existing Clearing Houses

Existing CHs of interest which are **partly related** to forest financing

CPF - Sourcebook for funding sustainable forest management

- Developed by FAO on behalf of CPF since 2001
- Last full update in 2011, afterwards periodic additions, no updating (lack of funding)
- Today outdated but very good example in terms of completeness and usability

Global Forest Information System GFIS

- IUFRO (as CPF member)
- Relates to general information on forests, not forest financing.
- Uses an update system (RSS) that can serve as an example for the GFFFN CH

Knowledge Services - Foundation Maps – the Foundation Center

- US Foundations registry: Reference to including environmental and forest topics
- The amount of information, the way information is presented and the actuality is outstanding
- Good structure and design of the tool, useful for methodological purposes in the framework of the GFFFN CH

Clearing House: Existing Clearing Houses

Existing CHs of interest **not** related to forest financing

Joint CHM of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions

- In respect to the contents not relevant for GFFFN but the way information is gathered can be interesting for the GFFFN

Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House ABSCH

- Nagoya Protocol, Convention on Biological Diversity CBD
- In respect to the contents not relevant for GFFFN but the way information is gathered can be interesting for the GFFFN

Clearing House: Existing Clearing Houses

Other existing CHs

Other CHs partly related to forest financing do exist but are for several reasons not of direct interest for the GFFFN CH development

- FAO - SFM Toolbox (relating to technical issues, not financing)
- CBD - Clearing-House Mechanism
- ASEAN Clearing-House Mechanism
- Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance – GlobalDF
- Biosafety Clearing-House BCH
- [UNFCCC NAMA registry]

Clearing House: Existing Clearing Houses

First main learnings

Main learnings and obstructions to overcome

- Objectives unclear or too ambitious → lead to fast outdated or CH that are incomplete
 - Start with realistic and appropriated aims:
CH GFFFN → stepwise approach
- CHs are often outdated as too many different stakeholders are involved in the management and updating process
 - Only **one** focal point should be responsible for updating and updating and keeping the database updated permanently has to be planned already in the development process

Clearing House: Existing Clearing Houses

First main learnings

Main learnings and obstructions to overcome:

- Updating is often a manual process
 - Ways for automatic updating should be examined
- Usability is often complicated and/or technically outdated
 - CH has to be easy to use
- Design is often poor or outdated
 - User-friendliness does include good design and easy access

Questions:

- Are there suggestions for further CHs that should be considered?
- Are there other learnings from existing CHs that should be considered?

Recommendation of Expert Meeting

- There are a number of CHs to learn from in terms of design, interface, search engine (including some not related to forests)
- Integrate iatistandard.org and REDD+ related databank in the list of CHs



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Agenda item 05:

Users, Needs, and Information Providers

- Users and their needs
- Information providers

Clearing House: Users, Needs, Inf. Providers

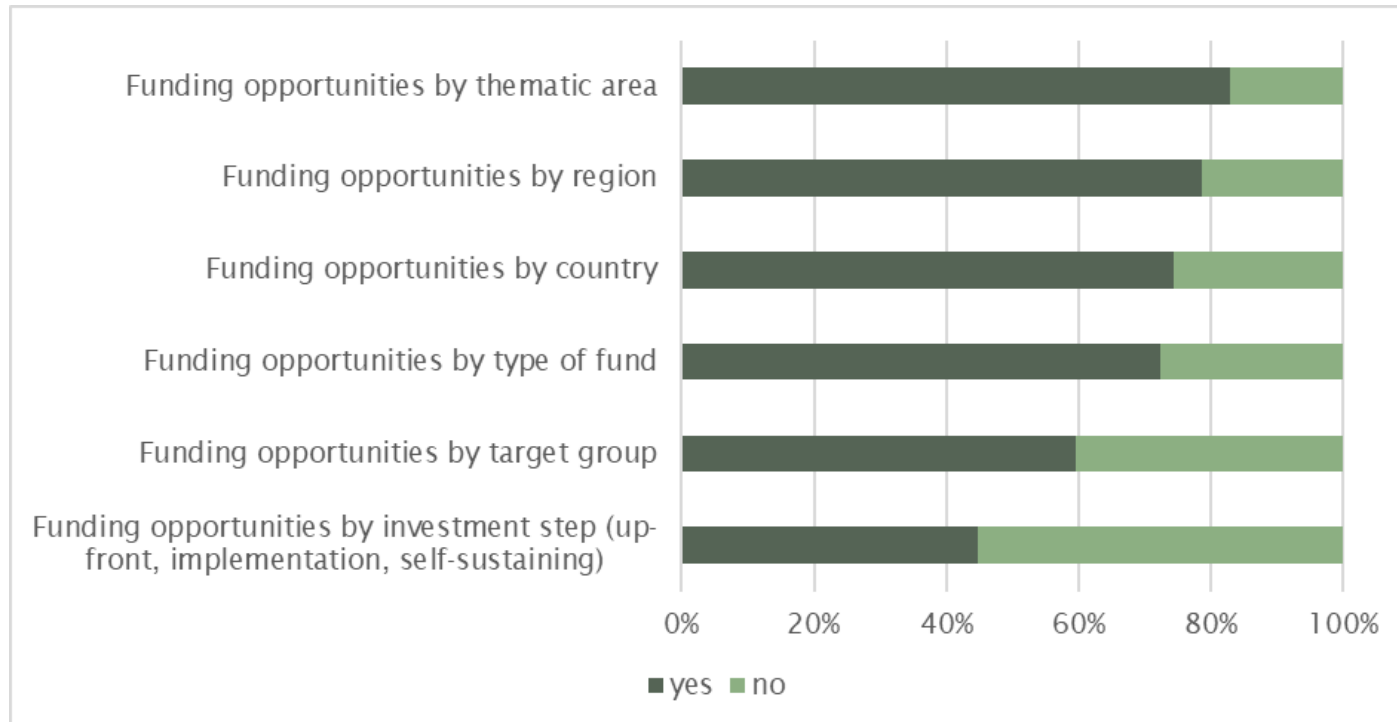
Users and their needs

Online survey 695 addresses contacted (GFFFN, UNFF, UNFF13)

53 responses, mostly from public agents

Online survey – Main outcomes

- What type of search functions for funding sources should be available on a clearing house website?

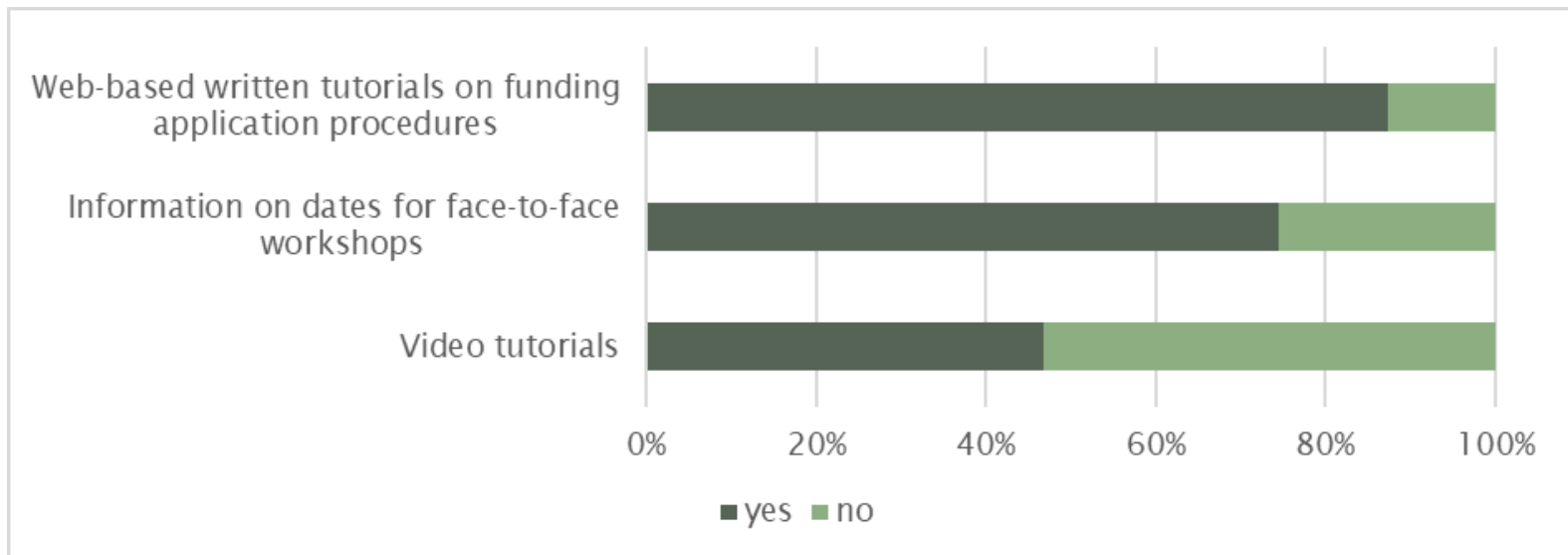


Clearing House: Users, Needs, Inf. Providers

Users and their needs

Online survey – Main outcomes

- Learning material and trainings related to financing opportunities can be presented in various ways. What options would you find most useful for information dissemination via the clearing house?

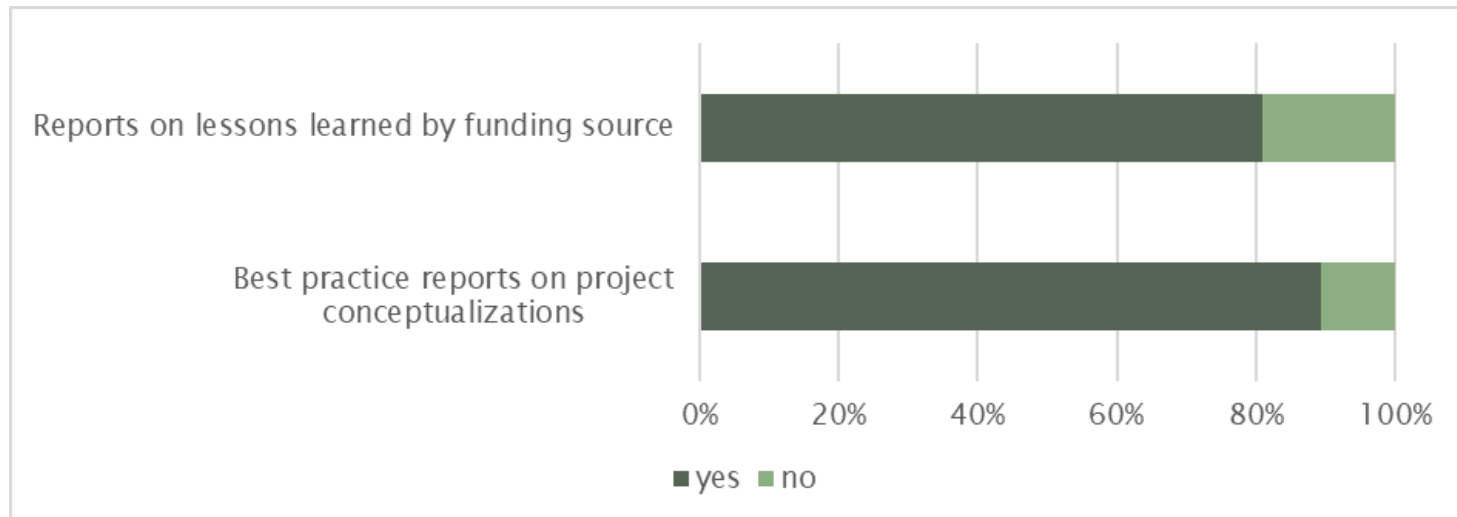


Clearing House: Users, Needs, Inf. Providers

Users and their needs

Online survey – Main outcomes

- What type of information on lessons learned and best practice reports would you hope to find through the clearing house?

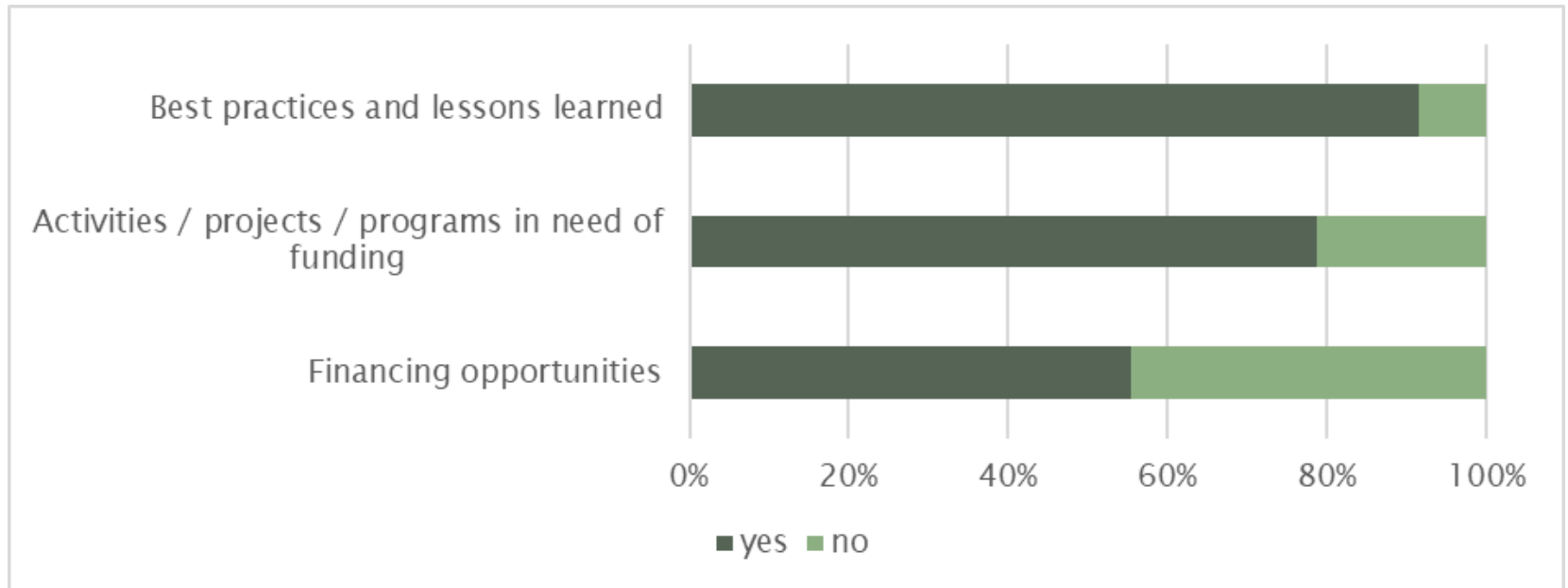


Clearing House: Users, Needs, Inf. Providers

Users and their needs

Online survey – Main outcomes

- What type of information would you as user be willing to share on the clearing house interactive platform?



Clearing House: Users, Needs, Information Providers

Users and their needs

Online survey – Main outcomes

- Various additional comments of respondents on the accessibility, the information need and the interaction between GFFN and stakeholders

Online survey – Questions for discussion

- Given the fairly low response rate, can the responses be deemed representative?
- Is there need for a different approach (e.g. targeted expert interviews) to assess potential users' needs?

Recommendation Expert Meeting:

Targeted interviews may be used to get additional info, including regarding access

Information providers

- Information providers can be funding providers or funding recipients.
- They either approach the clearing house themselves or are approached by the clearing house management and asked to provide information.
- Information can be on funding opportunities, best practices, lessons learned.
- The information is collected in a structured way by the CH management and fed into the databases accordingly. A time schedule with specified update intervals needs to be agreed upon between an information provider and the CH management.

Recommendation Expert Meeting

- Info providers to the CHM can be funding providers or recipients and reflect a wide range of organizations and groups at different levels.
- Quality of data is very important
- Challenges: (1) Identify/categorize groups of donor providers; (2) political realities for bilateral donor governments.
- Donors and recipients provide different types of info.



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Agenda item 06:

Contents, components, categories, requirements and standards of information

- Database requirements
- Components
- Requirements
- Standards of information

Four 4 priorities of the GFFFN

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Clearing House: Financing opportunities

Chapter 2.2 (pages 16-22): Databases on financing opportunities

Hierarchy of funding opportunities, bound on present and future prospects

Multilateral Funds

- The Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund
- The Adaptation Fund
- The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR).
- The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and its Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).
- The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP)
- Others: large scale multi-donor trust funds:
 - FCPF Readiness and Carbon Fund
 - UN-REDD Programme
 - Forest Investment Programme (FIP)
 - Biocarbon Fund initiative for sustainable forest landscapes (ISFL)
 - Regional Trust Funds: Congo Basin Partnership, FLR regional....

Focus on current major multilateral funding sources: Example of structuring in a data base

Multilateral Funding	Basic procedure to access funds	References and Access
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	GCF 101: Addresses (1) Empowering countries; (2) Getting Accredited; (3) Funding programs and projects; and (4) Implementing projects; Project Preparation Facility (PPF); Guidelines for Concept Notes and project preparation	Coordination with National Designated Authority (NDA) for GCF and with an appropriate Accredited entity (AE)
GEF-7	GEF-7 STAR allocation: country-based coordination necessary to dedicate STAR allocation to forests Impact program FLR: focus on 3 key biomes: the Congo Basin, the Amazon, and drylands	Coordination with National GEF Focal Point and one of the 16 GEF agencies
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund (including forest-based adaptation)	Access through the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) Guidelines on Accessing Resources from the LDCF:
Adaptation Fund	Climate Finance Readiness Program Project Proposals	Coordination with AF Designated Authority

Sources: GEF, 2011; Adaptation Fund, 2018a, 2018b; GCF, 2018a, 2018b; GEF, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c

Clearing House: Financing opportunities with long-term prospects

Chapter 2.2 (pages 16-22): Databases on financing opportunities

- MDBs (WBG, ADB, AfDB, IDB, EBRD, EIB)
- EU Funding
- Programmatic bilateral-based Finance (e.g. REDD+)
- Thematic Trust Fund Programs (Tier 1): FFF, ITTO, ...
- Foreign Direct Investment
 - Technical know-how, managerial and organizational skills, access to foreign markets
- Innovative financial mechanisms for SFM
 - Results-based payments (e.g. REDD+)
 - Equity
 - Bonds
- FLR: funding requirements and pipelines?

Clearing House: Contents, components (section 2.2)

Questions for discussion:

- Can experts confirm the information contained in this section?
- Are there suggestions for amendments?
- Are there additions that could complement the lists (e.g. foundations, classical ODA, etc)?
- To what extent the clearinghouse should deal with FDI in the forest and land-use sector, including investment outside in forest and landscape restoration?
- How to deal in the CHM with “country portfolios” (integrated forest financing strategies) blending different funding sources (national, international, public, private) to invest in developing SFM and FLR?



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Agenda item 07:

Establishing Database on Forest Financing Opportunities, its Format, and Partnership with Other Databases

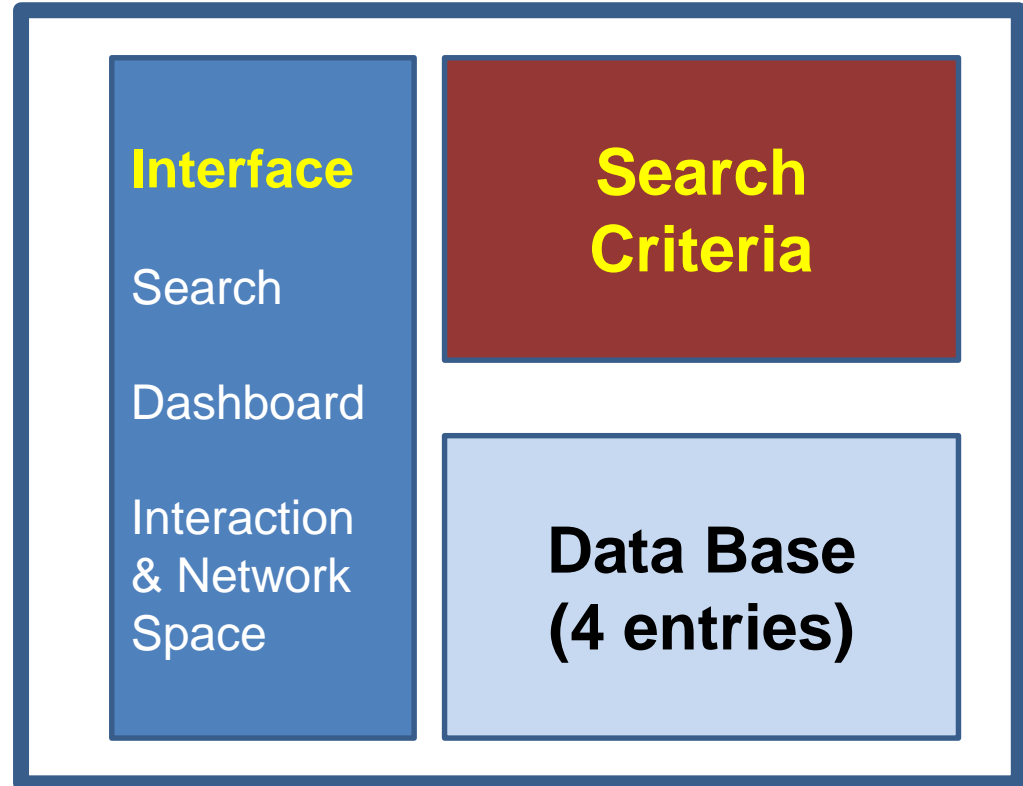
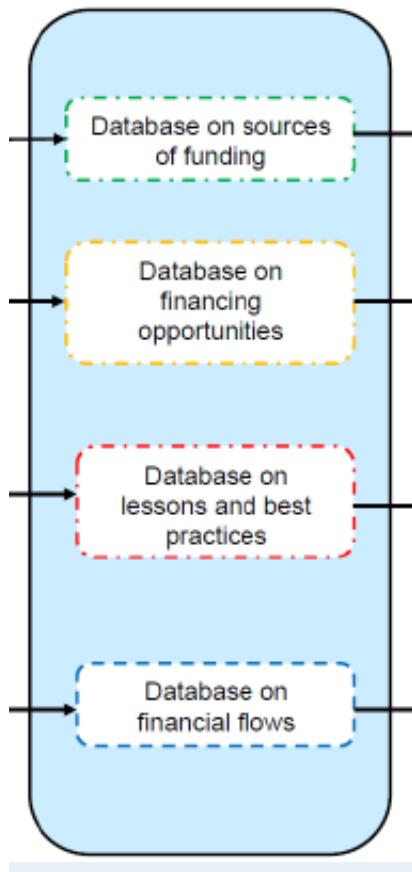
Agenda item 08:

Designing an Interactive Platform for exchange of data, lessons learned and best practices, and its format/structure

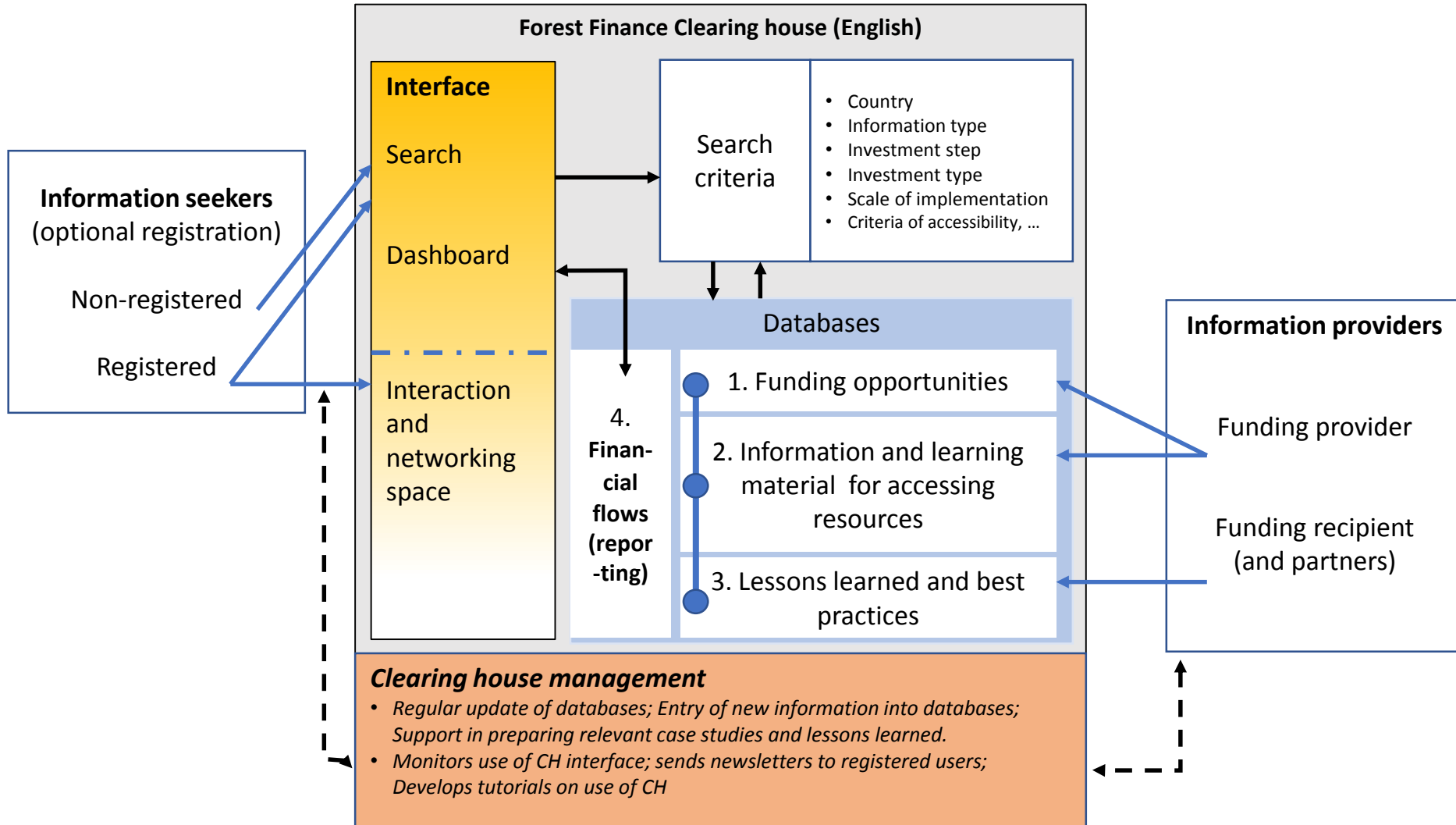
Mission of the Clearing House

- A comprehensive up-to-date database on forest financing opportunities and financial flows for sustainable forest management, drawing and building on existing initiatives and sources of information.
- A web-based interactive platform for the exchange of data, lessons learned and best practices among users, including, for example, on project conceptualization.
- A source of data for assessing progress on target 15.b of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Forest Goal 4 of the UNSPF

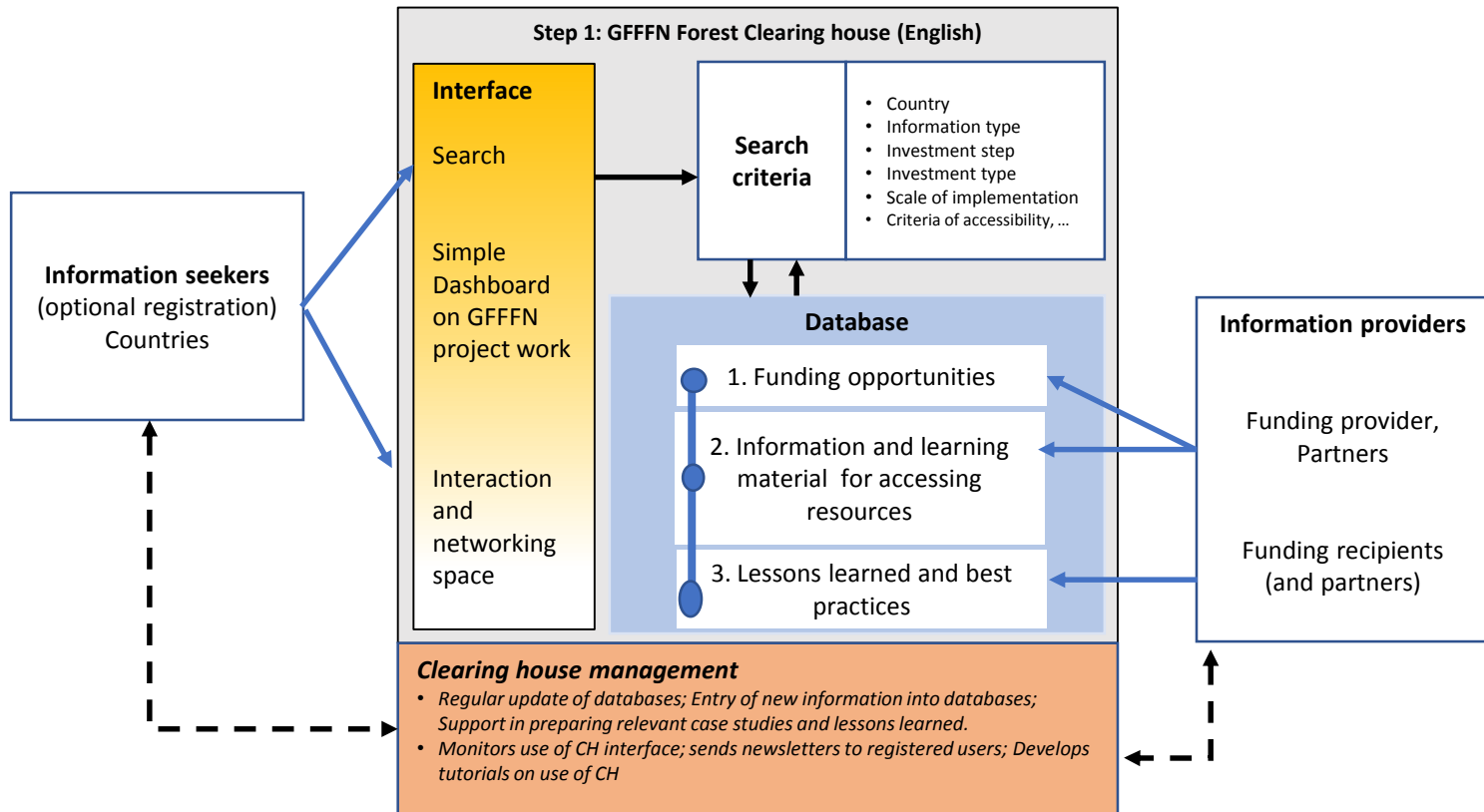
Remember the CH Core Elements



Structure of the clearing house (Box , page 7 and Figure 6, page 25)



STEP 1: GFFFN Clearinghouse (year 1) In a stepwise approach



Structuring a Clearing House Data Base

(1) Funding opportunities

→ Stakeholders in UNFF member states: public, (private, civil society)

(2) Learning material for accessing resources

→ Donor agencies and multi-donor programs

→ Financing institutions; financing in other sectors (agriculture, water, landscape restoration)

(3) Lessons learned and best practices

→ Practitioners and stakeholders in member states, donors, etc

(4) Financial flows

→ UNFF member states in general, other processes

Data base on financial flows (4)

- 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) to improve the comparability and analytical value of existing information
- Approaches 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.
- Support linking national forest financing strategies/clearing houses with the GFFFN database on forest financing flows.

Data base on financial flows (1-3)

- The three interlinked databases (**Funding opportunities;**
- will form the heart of the clearing house mechanism.
- The first will contain information and links to the funding opportunities, the second will contain information and learning material for accessing resources and the third will contain lessons learned and best practices.
- Only the CH management will have editing rights (or can delegate the editing of information to some other entity).

Data base on financial flows

- 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) to improve the comparability and analytical value of existing information
- Approaches to monitor and report on the achievement of GFG-4:
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- Support linking national forest financing strategies/clearing houses with the GFFFN database on forest financing flows.

Structuring a Clearing House

Search Criteria

- Search criteria used in the CPF Sourcebook remain valid.
- Suggested additional search criteria are “thematic area”, “scale of funding opportunities”, and “investment step”
- Ideally, these search criteria could be available for each database, i.e. allowing users to search by these criteria either among funding opportunities, information and learning material for accessing resources, or lessons learned and best practices.
- Criteria, definitions and parameters need not be cast in stone.
- Search criteria may require periodic reassessments and corresponding changes as new programs develop and older ones phase out.
- a need to special window in the search criteria to identify funding targeted to smallholders and SMFEs, women entrepreneurs, forest dependent people, and other marginalized sections of society?

Structuring a Clearing House from a Users' perspective

Interactive Platform (pages 26-27)

Interface

will be kept as simple as possible. Should contain the search criteria, a registration option and a login for the interaction and networking space.

Search criteria

Criteria used in the CPF Sourcebook could remain valid or expanded

Dashboard

Interactive dashboard to allow users to create their own forest finance report. Based on selected criteria (e.g. countries, investment step, donors) figures, tables or maps providing a quick overview of forest finance flows is generated and available for download. The date of last database update needs to be clearly stated on the output documents.

Interaction and networking space

Forum, block, E-mail list server, newsletter,

Interface

Search

Dashboard

Interaction
& Network
Space

Structuring the Clearing House Management

One small unit serves as the management body of the CHM
(as a unit of the broader GFFFN mandate)

- Interacts with information providers and information seekers
 - Responsible for regularly updating the information contained in the databases
 - Supervisory function for the interaction and networking space: monitoring of the use of the interface
 - Eventually preparation of newsletters and learning tutorials
- Only the CH management will have the editing rights on the data (or can delegate the editing rights to some other entity).

Clearing House: Structural elements (section 2.5, page 27)

Questions for discussion:

- Are any elements of the clearinghouse missing?
- What alternatives are available considering UN communication rules?
- Are the search options adequate or is there need for more/fewer search options?
- Maintaining and moderating a forum for exchange among registered users requires time. Should the online forum (=interaction and networking space) set up on a trial basis?.
- In addition a database on “projects needed funding”?
- Is an interactive dashboard a useful addition?



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Agenda item 08bis:

Mapping data to forest financing, data providers, existing sources of data

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Measures to improve data on forest financing

(Page 28)

Data on forest financing is necessary to measure the achievement of international targets such as target 15.b of the SDGs or goal 4 of the Global Forest Goals.

Without data, progress cannot be monitored, and the goals and targets would run the risk of falling off the international agenda

Data reported on progress towards the implementation of the United Nations strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030 (UNFF 2018b) is largely narrative and will allow for qualitative rather than quantitative assessments (see Annex 1 of E/CN.18/2018/4).

Data required by other initiatives are being improved and might be considered in future (see Table 3 of the report)

Question:

The UNSPF national reporting data will become a major source of information on forest financing. Is the level of detail and the qualitative nature of the data sufficient or could it be improved (by delivering quantitative data?)

Data base on financial flows (as element of the CH)

- Review 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) to improve the comparability and analytical value of existing information
- 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.
- Support linking national forest financing strategies/clearing houses with the GFFFN database on forest financing flows.

Clearing House: Information providers

Information providers: various distinct sources, origins and values

Page 30 and 31, Table 4

	Initial up-front investment/ readiness investment	Implementation Investment	Sustained financing (Landscape and forest products and services or PES)
Funding opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GCF readiness - EDF/Forest Trends - FAO forest finance - CPF Sourcebook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REDD+CF of the Rainforest Nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Global Canopy Program - WRI Finance Center - GEF7 financing instructions
Information and learning material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN-REDD - FCPF Readiness - FAO/ and Global Mechanism UNCCD - FAO forest finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CIF/FIP learning platform - DGF evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GCF Project Toolkit 2017 project dev. guide
Lessons learned and best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FCPP Readiness - UN-REDD - GFOI - Katoomba Group - FAO forest finance - CPF members experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unlocking forest finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO forest finance
Financial flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DAC/OECD reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Trends* - CPF Forest Finance Group

Potential data providers (page 31)

- Having up to date information is the key success factor of a CH
- As stakeholder are not “obliged” to provide information to the GFFFN CH, reliable and stable partners are needed.
(see the example of the CH “Knowledge Services - Foundation Maps”)

Questions

- Other data providers?
- How secured are data sources?
- Where should we draw a line, data are provided by many sources, but data security is difficult to check/prove in consistency
- How should the data providers be included in the CHM?
- How to link GFFFN database on forest financing flows with national forest strategies?



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Agenda item 09:

Assessing Progress on target 15.b of SDG and GFG4

Methods, tools and sources of data to assess the progress towards achievement of the SDG 15b. and GFG 4

(section 3.4, page 32 - 34)

Table 5 : SDG and GFG goals and targets on SFM financing

	SDG	GFG
Goal	Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Goal 4: Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships.
Targets on forest financing	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.	4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation. 4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing is significantly increased. 4.4 The number of countries which have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased.
Indicator	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.	
Custodian Agency(ies)	Possibly OECD, UNEP, World Bank	
Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Tier I/III	

Methods, tools and sources to assess progress towards achievement of the SDG 15.b and GFG 4

- Currently used data are OECD compiled data on ODA (statistical reporting in DAC countries; data are specified since 2002 with a biodiversity marker).
- Data reported on progress towards the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests could become a major source of information on forest financing next to the biodiversity marked ODA data compiled by OECD. However, the former mostly asks for qualitative rather than quantitative data; this would need to be changed.

→ Revising the survey of the UNSPF to include quantitative data



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Agenda item 10:

Key proposals for development of the Clearing House, Resource needs and partnerships

To be formulated by the Expert Panel

Recommendations of the Expert Panel (Friday)

- Resources needs, resource mobilization strategy
- Learning material for accessing resources
- Partnerships e.g. with other CH (e.g. IAIT)
- Stepwise approach
- Step 1:
 - Define the steps for a simple CH focusing on....
 - Core objectives and minimal arrangements to put together
 - Management structure from the Secretariat
 - Make sure that updated information can be maintained

Resource needs and partnerships

- Roadmap for defining Step 1
- 1 coordinator, 1 scientific assistant, 1 IT
- Step 1: make sure that updated information can be maintained
- iatistandard.org

Resource needs and partnerships

- Agreed to a conceptual framework
- Intersessional work on preparing step 1 (minimum requirement to fulfill the mandate)
- Guidance from UNFF 14. No resolution but a discussion under Means of Implementation
- Chair summary of the discussion presented (could have enough elements for concrete actions)
- Additional intersessional meeting in 2019 for operationalizing CH after UNFF15

Next steps in Clearinghouse development

- Allocate staff time for clearinghouse development and maintenance from the UNFF Secretariat/GFFFN (1 coordinator 70%; 1 scientific coll. 70%, IT regular support (40%)
- Define and assign TORs for the clearinghouse management
- Set priorities for a functional clearinghouse 2020: develop the contents elements for the
 - Data Base on Funding opportunities
 - Data base on Learning material for accessing resources
 - Data base on Lessons learned and best practices
- Set up the list of input providers for nourishing the three Data Bases operationalized in step 1
- Discuss technical options with website developers [Get inspiration by the existing CHM]
- Create IT advisory group with different stakeholders that will be consulted for practical testing throughout the technical IT development phase
- Define and test a set of search criteria
- Design the interface with simple access/dashboard
- Define clearinghouse development process and timeframe with IT experts.
- Once prototype is available conduct a pre-test and finalize the process
- Explore relevant partnerships, focus on UNDP (iatistandard.org), OECD/DAC, Forest Trends
- Define collaboration arrangements with information providers
- Develop and implement a communication plan to propagate information on existence of CH
- Define criteria and time plan for evaluation of cost and benefit related to clearinghouse
- Consultancy work on Data Base development and Financial flows and further develop reporting elements for monitoring of progress towards GFG-4.