

Finding Finance for Forests: An Overview Survey of Known Sources, 2018

A Contribution to the GFFFN

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of known funding organizations and mechanisms which provide financing for forests, in particular to the priority countries as identified in UNFF 11 Resolution; namely Africa; Least developed Countries (LDC); High Forest Cover countries (HFCC); Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCC); and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This report provides a first step in identifying these funding mechanisms, with a great deal more work required to develop more detailed information about the organizations, their targeted funding, their geographical and sectoral foci and the salient information needed for countries about the application process. This information will form the foundation for the GFFFN's future work in developing a clearinghouse and educational process on financing sources for funding. In many ways this is the beginning of critical work needed to provide the support to member states to access financing. What has been available thus far has not been substantive enough or structured in such a way as to adequately benefit states needing funds. The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN), created by the UNFF, is structured to do just this.

GFFFN Mandate

Established under the UNFF, the UNFF-11's Resolution indicated the major need for a mechanism to provide support to countries in obtaining financing for forest-related projects through a number of programmatic elements, including a data base of information on organizations which provide funding to countries for this purpose, in particular for the above priority countries. In addition, the Resolution calls for an expansion of information available from existing programs, including in particular the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Sourcebook on Forest Financing (now long out of date); the REDD+ programme; and assistance from the GFFFN to build capacity in project development from existing financing mechanism; and, doing so in order to contribute to the achievement of the GHGs and 4POW and others as relevant.¹

Furthermore, the UNFF adopted The United Nations Strategic Plan on Forests (UNSPF) in 2017, in which further priorities were identified, including promoting and assisting in the development of forest financing strategies; building efficiencies in effective use of existing sources of finances; providing a clearing house with a database on existing and future financing mechanisms, including by helping member states to share lessons learned and best practices from their best projects; and ensuring that the GFFFN is effectively structured to contribute to the achievement of the global forest goals and targets and in achieving the fourth Quadrennial Programme of work (4POW).

History of GFFFN's Contributions

The GFFFN began by assessing the needs of member countries in their attempts to access forest-related financing. GFFFN ran workshops from 2015-2017, together with government agencies, in 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. These are well document in the Simula paper, and complemented by UNFF Secretariat background papers.²

¹ UNFF 13 Resolution X on the Adoption of the GFFFN

² Markku Simula, UNFF Secretariat "Review of the Activities of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network," March 2018

As reflected in Markku Simula's paper, "Review of the Activities of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network,"³ actions to date include Capacity Building initiatives, support with member countries in accessing financing; mobilization of financing through, inter alia, "catalytic assistance" at an estimated gain of USD 650-750 million; support to National Forest Financing strategies; targeted assistance to the UNFF priority countries as a priority; and the beginnings of establishing a Clearing House function.

This work has focused on an analysis of known financing sources for forests and forest-related fund, e.g., forestry, biodiversity, communities and indigenous peoples, climate change, and so on. It provides recommendations for future work to deepen and broaden the data base of information on the funding sources, including data on existing budgets, level of financing for forest-related projects, application processes and recommendations for future capture of data on the types and levels available to assist countries in accessing financing.

Overview of Recommendations for further Assessment and Development of Financing Sources

In the course of the survey of existing organizations that provide applicable funding, the consultants identified the need for very specific definitions of what qualifies as forest and forest-related funding. A good example was the listing in the CPF Sourcebook of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which, while financing large amounts of money for health projects, for example, that can benefit forest-dwellers, is not relevant for the GFFFN. The Foundation does not provide forest funding. Thus, the need for the development of parameters for the identification of eligible projects for the GFFFN.

An overarching recommendation is that the GFFFN, working with UNFF member countries should develop a detailed list of what types of financing is most needed, in particular looking at the list of priority country needs and the types of projects for which funding could be sought. Up to this point the definitions are vague and frequently identified with broad parameters, which now appears to offer a majority of organizations and funds which are actually outside of the scope of the needs of UNFF member countries.

Priority Conclusions

The opportunities for identifying funding sources and in-depth information on application and project implementation are wide open for the GFFFN. What we thought we had previously invented, is now open for effective development. From the perspective of this survey, the GFFFN has a tremendous opportunity to provide substantively useful information to UNFF member states on forest funding sources and project financing modalities. With careful guidance, supervision and an appropriate level of financial support, the GFFFN is going to be a major success.

³ Simula, "Review of the Activities of the GFFFN," March 2018

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1.3 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

13.1	CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
13.2	CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
13.3	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
13.4	4POW	Programme of Work
13.5	GFFFFN	Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
13.6	GEF	Global Environment Facility
13.7	GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
13.8	HFCC	High Forest Cover Countries
13.9	LDC	Least Developed Countries
13.10	LFCC	Low Forest Cover Countries
13.11	NFMs	National Forest Monitoring Systems
13.12	NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
13.13	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
13.14	UNREDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
13.15	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
13.16	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
13.17	UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
13.18	UNSPF	UN Strategic Plan for Forests

1.4 BACKGROUND

From the Rio+ 20 Earth Summit in 1992, discussions on forests highlighted the critical need for financing for forests, particularly for developing countries. The subsequent discussions in the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF), the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), covered a great deal of territory. Focusing on, inter alia, where the needs were for forest and forest-related financing; identifying some of the sources of funding; appeals for more ODA and private sector financing and the recommendation for a Global Forest Fund and highlighting the need for training and education. While many were frustrated in the discussions, a great deal was learned and gaps were identified.

This step-wise approach inevitably led to the creation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN) at UNFF's eleventh session in 2015, consistent with one of the Forum's core objective to mobilize, catalyze and facilitate access to financial resources. The UNFF is looking to the future role of the GFFFN achieving Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) as:

- Mobilizing and supporting new and additional financial resources;
- Promoting the effective use of existing financial resources;
- Identifying, facilitating and simplifying access to all sources of finance;
- Identifying barriers to access and gaps and opportunities in finance;
- The development of national financing strategies
- Facilitating the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and capacity-building;
- Providing advice and sharing examples of good practice on financing;
- Enhancing coordination, cooperation and coherence among fund sources and mechanisms;
- Facilitating access to existing and emerging mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund; and
- Serving as a clearinghouse for existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as a tool for sharing lessons learned

Among that wide range of activities, one of the priorities of the GFFFN as set out in paragraph 62 of the United

Nations Strategic Plan for Forests, 2017-2030 (UNJSP) is: "To serve as a clearing house and database on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as tool for sharing lessons learned and best practices from successful projects, building on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Online Sourcebook for Forest Financing."

The Guidelines for the GFFFN Clearinghouse, are for the Secretariat to:

- Develop, without duplicating existing efforts, the Network's online clearing house, in consultation with interested members of the CPF. With a view to providing (a) a comprehensive up-to-date database on forest financing opportunities from all sources for SFM, drawing and building on existing initiatives and sources of information, including information on procedures for accessing resource; (b) a web-based interactive platform for the exchange of data, lessons learned and best practices among users, including, for example, on project conceptualization and; (c) a source of data for assessing progress on target 15.b of the Sustainable Development Goals and Global Forest Goal 4.
- Establish and maintain a network of regular data providers to the clearing house which will not entail new national reporting requirements.

The UNFF Resolution also recognizes the generous offer by the Government of China to host a Secretariat Office and take on the task of further building the GFFFN.

This paper is focused on an initial desk survey of existing information on funds and financing available from individual contacts and internet survey that will serve as a basis for the Secretariat in achieving the goals of the GFFFN.

2. SURVEY OF FOREST AND FOREST-RELATED FUNDING SOURCES

2.1 Methodology and sources of information

This desk survey of organizations which provide forest and forest-related financing, a list of available funds as available, and the modalities utilized in accessing funding represents one month's work. It is accurate to say, however, that this initiative barely scratches the surface.

The Terms of Reference identified the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Sourcebook on Forest Financing and the REDD+ as priority areas for review and inclusion. Other sources of information were encouraged, including modalities used outside of forest financing.

Contacts were made by telephone, email and survey form. Review of online information on relevant organizations, their funds or financing mechanisms and related details serve as the majority of input to the data accumulated to date.

The email survey was developed to send to any organization on the supposedly current lists available for this assessment. However, it was as a result of the survey that the extent of the errors and omissions on existing databases was discovered. Few responses were provided and, as a result, the assessment relied almost completely on on-line data. See Annex 1 for the actual survey.

2.2 CPF Sourcebook on Forest Financing

“The online CPF Sourcebook on Funding for Sustainable Forest Management was developed to help users efficiently locate global funding sources for sustainable forest management projects.

“The sourcebook compiles information on funding sources, policies and delivery mechanisms, with particular focus on projects in developing countries. Its contents come from various sources: donor agencies and countries, CPF members, international forest-related organizations and instruments, development banks, private sources, regional processes, foundations and international non-governmental organizations.

“A major component of the sourcebook is the database of funding sources which contains information on over 600 funds and is a valuable starting point in the search for funding opportunities.”⁴

The Food and Agriculture Organization Forestry program was the coordinator in the development and maintenance of the CPF Sourcebook on behalf of the CPF partners. Challenges arose immediately in obtaining information and in maintaining the database. The personnel and funding for the project were minimal at best. At present the Sourcebook has not been updated since 2011, and it appears as though that may have only been to add some additional financing information, without reviewing previous components. As a result, in updating the information provided in the

⁴ CPF Sourcebook For Forest Financing Website, <http://www.cpfweb.org/73034/en/>

Sourcebook, much of the information was out of date, organizations or funds had gone out of business, and the parameters for funds and financing included are in the majority of cases outside of the forest domain.

The following table, based on Sourcebook database information, includes funding organizations that appear current. However, details on funding levels and other information were largely absent. In addition, forests were sometimes not explicitly included in the description, but organizations were included if the broader outline of the programme implied forest relevance to the programme of work. In addition, there are other sources of funding which have not been identified that should be included in the clearinghouse of the GFFFN.

How can the Sourcebook be “revitalized?” The GFFFN should use the updated information from sources of financing as the basis for a new database in the clearinghouse mechanism. However, the prior information collected was rudimentary. Later in this paper, a beginning discussion of what kind of data should be collected and how it should be organized for the optimal search functions is outlined. Overall budgets for organizations, specific levels of funding available for specific kinds of projects are exactly the kind of information needed by those seeking funding. What regions and sub-regions the funders target for financing is critical to an applicant, thus not wasting time applying for funds for which they are ineligible. What types of projects are donors interested in funding? Identifying these and other parameters are critical.

The Sourcebook was an online data source of information on financing. It should continue as that, in expanded form. However, it may be extremely useful to make available in printed form the structure of how the mechanism works for applicants to improve their ability to find the funds to which they should apply for financing.

Updated information on Forest Funding Sources from the CPF Sourcebook

Organization	Description	Total Annual Forest Budget	Application Details	Contact Information
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation - Conservation and Sustainable Development Programme	Conservation	NA	https://www.macfound.org/programs/conservation/	4answers@macfound.org
The Adaptation Fund	Forest funding	NA	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/project-funding/	secretariat@adaptation-fund.org
New England	Forest projects and others	NA	http://www.nebf.org/how-	brown@nebf.org

Biolabs Foundation			to-apply/application-deadlines/	info@nebf.org
Weeden Foundation	Small grants	NA	http://www.weedenfdn.org/Weeden-Foundation-Applications.htm	info@weedenfoundation.org
Rockefeller Family Fund	Fund for grants that include forests	NA	https://www.rffund.org/grants/application_process	RFFinfo@rffund.org
Global Trees Campaign	Branch of Fauna & Flora International	NA	http://globaltrees.org/	globaltrees@fauna-flora.org
The Congo Basin Forest Fund	Congo Basin Forest Fund	\$15 million	https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/congo-basin-forest-fund/	CBFFSecretariat@afdb.org
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Conservation including forests	NA	https://www.nfwf.org/whatwedo/grants/Pages/home.aspx	info@nfwf.org
Conservation, Food & Health Foundation	Conservation.	\$30,000 or less	http://cfhfoundation.grantmanagement08.com/?page_id=6	pzinn@gmafoundations.com
Harry Chapin Foundation	Conservation	NA	http://harrychapinfoundation.org/apply/	harrychapinfound@aol.com
Global Forest Information Service	Directory of 400+ organizations that relate to forests	NA	https://www.gfis.net/about_gfis/our_provider_network	mikkola@iufro.org
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) - Fellowship Program	Does fund forest or forestry projects	NA	https://www.itto.int/fellowship/	fellowships@itto.or.jp
International Tree Foundation	Does fund forests	NA	http://internationaltreefoundation.org/	info@internationaltreefoundation.org

Japan Fund for Global Environment	Does fund forests	NA	http://www.erca.go.jp/erca/english/activities/ac_03.html	c-kikin@erca.go.jp
Zayed International Prize for the Environment	Prize related Environmental interests	NA	http://www.zayedprize.org.ae/	mail@zayedprize.org.ae
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	Forests if associated with Environmental issues	NA	https://www.mott.org/	info@mott.org
Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT)	Financing conservation efforts in Belize's protected areas	NA		info@pactbelize.org
AEON Environmental Foundation	Forest projects, including Tree planting	NA	https://www.aeon.info/ef/en/	ef@aeon.info
Flemish Fund for Tropical Forests	Funds forest projects	NA	https://www.vlaamsfondstropischbos.be/en/call	debbie.eraly@bosplus.be
Surdna Foundation	Grants database with varied funding targets	NA	https://surdna.org/grants-database/	mdevenoge@surdna.org
Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species	Habitat conservation and forests	NA	https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative#what-we-do	darwin-finance@ltsi.co.uk
David and Lucile Packard Foundation	Has a database that has forest elements	NA	https://www.packard.org/grants-and-investments/grants-database/?grant_keyword=forest&program_area=All+Programs&award_amount=All+Amounts&award_year=All+Years	consci@packard.org
Global Environment	Has a targeted match-making programme on	NA	http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publicatio	apoopech@worldbank.org

Facility (GEF)	forests. (See separate chapter on GEF in this paper)		ns/GEF-7%20Programming%20Directions%20-%20GEF_R.7_19.pdf	
World Land Trust	Land conservation in relationship to forests	NA	https://www.worldlandtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/WLT_Annual-Review-2017-small-compressed.pdf	info@worldlandtrust.org
McKnight Foundation	Large database of grants that deal with conservation and the environment including forests.	NA	https://www.mcknight.org/	awitteman@mcknight.org
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (Andes-Amazon Initiative)	Large fund and database of grants, Including for forests.	NA	https://www.moore.org/grants?filterKeywords=forest&searchFunction=StartsWith&searchFields=Title#filterSortBarPageJumper	info@moore.org
Ford Foundation	Forest financing, particularly for communities and indigenous peoples	NA	https://www.fordfound.org/	office-secretary@fordfound.org
Nature Conservancy - EcoEnterprises Fund	Open for proposals	NA	https://www.ecoenterprisesfund.com/index.php/contact	ecoe@ecoenterprisesfund.com
Cottonwood Foundation	Open for proposals	NA	http://www.cottonwoodfdn.org/howapply.html	info@cottonwoodfdn.org
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)	Open for proposals for forests	NA	https://www.cepf.net/grants/open-calls-for-proposals	cepf@conservation.org
Inter-American Foundation	Open to applications	NA	https://www.iaf.gov/apply-for-grant/	proposals@iaf.gov

Grants				
International Foundation for Science - Research Grant	Open to applications	NA	http://www.ifs.se/	info@ifs.se
Doris Duke Charitable Foundation - Environment Program	Open to proposals	NA	http://www.ddcf.org/grants/	webmaster@ddcf.org
Islamic Development Bank	Open to proposals	NA	https://www.isdb.org/	info@isdb.org
Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust	Protecting land	NA	https://qeinternationaltrust.org.nz/	dparag@qeii.org.nz
REDD+ Partnership	Significant and extensive funding of forest projects (see separate chapter in this paper)	NA	http://www.un-redd.org/	un-redd@un-redd.org
Fauna and Flora International - Flagship Species Fund Small Grants Programme	Support biodiversity via forests and habitats	NA	hannah.braithwaite@fauna-flora.org	info@fauna-flora.org
ASEAN Clearing House Mechanism	Various forest parks in SE Asia	NA	http://chm.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php?option=com_wrapper&view=wrapper&Itemid=110&current=110	contact.us@aseanbiodiversity.org
Common Counsel Foundation	Forest related but via the Acorn Foundation	NA	http://www.commoncounsel.org/	grantsadmin@commoncounsel.org

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	Wide array of projects, including forests.	NA	https://www.aciar.gov.au/	aciarc@aciarc.gov.au
BOAD	Tools and mechanisms for financing environmental management/climate change: in the area of agroforestry. 5. Billion	NA	https://www.boad.org/	boadsiege@boad.org
Blue Moon	Fund is a group of funders, international funders listed in application details.	\$11,274,149	Amazon Fund https://www.andesamazonfund.org/overview/ Global Environmental Institute http://www.geichina.org/ REEEP Nexus	info@bluemoonfund.org
Christensen Fund	Fund and database of grants	\$4.7 Million	https://www.christensenfund.org/funding/grants-search/?keywords&f_year=all&gregion=all&theme=all	info@christensenfund.org
Comstech	Forest Funding	NA	http://www.comstech.org/	comstech@comstech.org
Christensen Fund Graduation Fellowship Program	Fund for grants that may include forests	NA	http://icte.umsl.edu/Students/plantconservation.html https://www.conservation.org/projects/Pages/global-conservation-fund.aspx	pparker@umsl.edu
Conservation International	Forest Funding with partners	\$991 Million	https://www.conservation.org/projects/Pages/global-conservation-fund.aspx	cstone@conservation.org

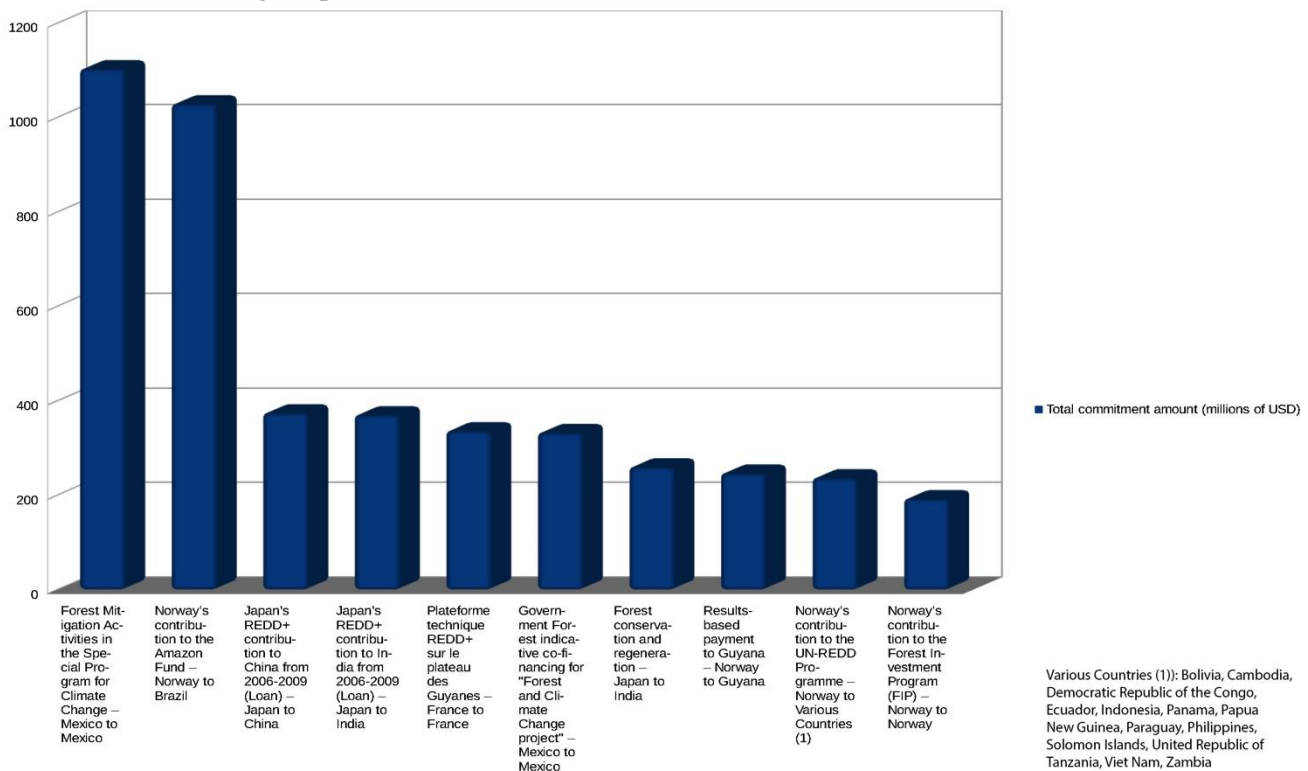
2.3 UN REDD+ Forest funding projects

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

According to its website, UNREDD+ has more than 10 years of working successfully with countries to achieve climate and forest goals. The funds have been utilized in a wide range of projects. These include 30+ countries which have advanced their national REDD+ strategies or action plans, including 17 that have finalized and adopted these strategic documents; 40 countries which were supported in the development of their national forest monitoring systems (NFM) and 22 Countries have been supported to develop national web portals for their NFMs; 15 countries supported in meeting their UNFCCC social and environmental safeguards requirements, of which 9 countries are moving towards operationalization; 23 UN-REDD Partner Countries studied integrating gender equality and women’s empowerment within nationally led REDD+ actions; 70% of the 34 countries that submitted forest reference emission levels to the UNFCCC have received support from the UN-REDD Programme; 100+ projects have been implemented in the six pilot countries for community-based REDD+; and finally, 2000+ REDD+ practitioners have been trained through the REDD+ Academy initiative and in-person training.

Far more extensive information on REDD+ funding is available; however here is a chart we developed of the top 10 REDD+ donors funding to specific countries.



2.4 What is the Global Environment Facility – The GEF

For more than two decades, the Global Environment Facility (the GEF) has championed sustainable forest management. We recognize the need to preserve the integrity of forests and related ecosystems, while supporting livelihoods for communities. To that end, we support a wide range of tools such as the creation of protected areas, certification of timber and non-timber forest products, and payment for ecosystem services.

But conserving forests and ecosystems is no longer enough. Countries have begun looking beyond the loss of trees to the need to restore forest landscapes. That's why our strategy for sustainable forest management now includes a specific objective on forest and landscape restoration. [Read more+](#)

The GEF's strategy for forests acknowledges that no two countries are alike. They vary in their development goals, technical and institutional capacity, and the extent and nature of forest resources. For that reason, our programs are tailored to the needs of specific countries. On the one hand, our strategy helps countries tackle the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. On the other, it supports the role of forests in national and local sustainable development plans.

Our funding, for example, helps countries develop strategies around biodiversity and climate change. It also builds readiness for REDD+ (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and conservation of forest carbon stocks) and the implementation of REDD+ pilot projects. However a country chooses to tackle sustainable forest management, the GEF promotes wide participation among stakeholders. These can range from indigenous and local communities to civil society and the private sector.

The GEF's holistic approach to forests is in keeping with its role as the financial mechanism for the three Rio Conventions. Further, the importance of forest landscape restoration has been recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). We also support the drive to strengthen political commitment to SFM by anchoring forests in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Our target is to improve management in 20 million ha of forest landscapes through the life of GEF-6 (2014-2018). Ultimately, we want to help transform the way forests are managed globally.

GEF Results

Since its inception in 1992, the GEF has funded at least 380 forest-related projects. Our investment of US\$2.1 billion has leveraged US\$9.5 billion for sustainable forestry. At the close of GEF-5, most projects and programs were still underway. If they meet expectations, they will improve over 30 million ha of forest landscapes for multiple benefits and services; restore 500,000 ha of forest lands; and prevent the release of 128 million tCO₂e and enhance management of 28 million ha of protected areas in forest landscapes.

The GEF in Action: Early Successes in Sustainable Forestry - One of the GEF's first projects set aside 360,000 ha to preserve the unique biodiversity in Guyana's tropical rainforest. In Brazil, an innovative public-private partnership reduced deforestation in the Amazon by 80 percent over 10 years. More recently, in 2008, a project strengthened the

capacity of countries in the Congo Basin to measure and monitor carbon stocks, helping to qualify them for future funding under the REDD+ program.⁵

Management of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

GEF-6 SFM Program Results: (2014 – 2018):

Worldwide in GEF grants

- Climate change mitigation benefits of 844 MT CO EQ

- Biodiversity benefits and sustainable land on 284 million HA

A History of Support for Forests

For 26 years the GEF demonstrated through its portfolio the crucial importance of all types of forest in providing a range of important environmental services, in particular to sustain biodiversity, to face the challenges of climate change and land degradation, and at the same time offering livelihood options for many forest dependent people.

The GEF is a key supporter of developing countries' efforts to sustainably manage their forests. Since its inception in 1991, the GEF has supported 432 forest projects and programs totaling more than \$2.8 billion in GEF grant support, leveraging \$14 billion from other sources.

Forests in GEF-6

Building on successful implementation of the SFM program in GEF-5, the GEF support for forests in GEF-6 (from 2014 to 2018) continued addressing a wide range of potential project activities and enhanced the integration of the different environmental challenges and sectors to deliver even more global environmental benefits.

Using the flexibility of a multi-focal area program, GEF-6 established a separate SFM funding window of \$250 million operated as an incentive mechanism for countries willing to enhance the financing of their forests. With a goal of encouraging investments in the forestry sector and promoting integrated approaches, this mechanism allowed recipient countries to add up to 50% of GEF support using their GEF allocation in the focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation.

This model has reinforced the GEF's unique position in forest financing globally, drawing from the following:

- Mandate from the three Rio Conventions covering the full range of SFM and REDD+ activities, in all types of forest within 144 developing countries;
- Contribution at the global level to the implementation of key international decisions such as the Bonn Challenge, the New York Declaration of Forests, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement, the Land Degradation Neutrality goal and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests;

⁵ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/topics/forests>

- Partnership with a broad range of international development stakeholders including Governments, development banks, CSOs and UN institutions such as UNFF;
- Capacity to develop synergies addressing cross-cutting themes, avoiding silos in forest funding and achieving increased amount of co-financing; and,
- Ability to direct significant funding to individual countries or at regional level to increase the projects' impact.

Programming in GEF-6

At the end of the GEF-6 cycle, a total 58 projects and programs have received funding from the SFM incentive mechanism. These are supported by \$825 million of GEF investments of which \$227 million is derived from the SFM envelope. In addition, \$20 million from this envelope were invested to contribute to a global pilot program to take deforestation out of commodity supply chains: The Good Growth Partnership. The SFM funding has been distributed to a total of 63 countries through 53 national projects and 5 regional or global programs. These programs and projects have utilized 99% of the \$250 million SFM envelope. The GEF-6 investments in forests have leveraged \$4.8 billion in co-finance from a range of other sources. This equates to a co-financing ratio of 1:6.

The SFM projects and programs are expected to place 232 million ha of terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use practices and ensure 52 million ha of sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes). In addition, the GEF SFM portfolio aims to mitigate climate change with 844 Mt CO₂e emission avoided or sequestered.

GEF-6 SFM Portfolio (2014 – 2018)

GLOBAL & REGIONAL PROJECTS/PROGRAMS:

- Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (Brazil, Colombia, Peru) – Implementing Agencies: World Bank/WWF-US, UNDP Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention
- Sustainable Development (Afghanistan, Botswana, Congo, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe) – Implementing Agencies: World Bank/UNEP, ADB, UNDP
- Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar) – Implementing Agency: IUCN
- Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains – Implementing Agencies: UNDP/World Bank, WWF-US, CI, IADB, UNEP
- The Restoration Initiative – Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge (Central African Republic, Cameroon, China, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Congo DR) – Implementing Agencies: IUCN, FAO, UNEP

2.5 The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

The ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting the sustainable management and conservation of tropical forests and the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests. It has both importing and exporting countries as members, and represents 90% of the tropical timber trade and more than 80% of the world's tropical forests in its membership. It is an action and field-oriented

organization with more than 30 years of experience. ITTO has funded over 1000 projects – and has the unique advantage of a fast turn-around from project preparation, submission and implementation of 6 months to a year.

SURVEY

Organization Name: International Tropical Timber Organization

1) Does your organization fund forest projects? Yes

Contact Person for applications: Gerhard Breulmann

Contact Email: breulmann@itto.int

Phone Number: +81452231110

Website: www.itto.int

) Besides funding other's forest projects, do you also run your own projects? Yes

3) What subcategories of forest funding would you describe the projects that you run or fund? Livelihoods, Community Development, Economic development, Climate Change, Environment, Indigenous Peoples, Biodiversity, Women

Other: Timber processing, timber tracking, market intelligence for timber markets, timber supply chains, capacity building

4) In what regions do you fund projects? North America, Central America, South America, East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, Southern Asia, South East Asia

5) What is the range of funding available for forest projects? \$100,001- \$250,000

6) What is the total annual budget for forest projects? Varies every year

7) Do you provide funding directly to projects? Yes

8) Do you use a third party to distribute funding? No

9) Do you give funding to governments? Yes

10) Do you give funding to communities? Yes

11) Do you give funding to indigenous peoples? Yes

12) Do you give funds to NGOs? Yes

13) Other? Please specify: Universities, research institutions, private sector associations

14) How long is the funding process from application to distribution? Please outline an average timeline: one to two years, depending if revision to the project proposal is necessary

15) Do you have pre-projects? Yes

16) Is there a limit for first time project applicants? No

17) Do you have an ex-poste evaluation process? Yes

18) Please add any other details about your funding mechanism you think important: Details are available at https://www.itto.int/direct/topics/topics_pdf_download/topics_id=3588&no=1&disp=inline

19) What opportunities are there to improve your mechanism, if any? Submission of concept notes, and targeted calls for proposals

20) What specific efficiencies do you see that are advantages to how your fund works? ITTO provides support to projects on demand proposed by our member countries, so it is a down-top approach rather than top-down, which is more common.

ITTO projects create capacities and changes at the field level.

21) Do you accept unsolicited applications? No

22) Do you solicit applications? Yes

23) Do you require pre-projects? Yes

24) What application file types do you prefer? Word and Excel

25) Do you require a budget for the initial application? Yes

- 26) Do you require a proven track record for those that apply? No
- 27) Do you provide a consultant for those applying? No
- Other comments about the application process: N/A
- 28) What is your average response time for an application you receive? 6 months
- 29) What is the average time from application approval to funding of the project? one to two years
- 30) Is the application process done directly to your organization or through government channels? National Government
- 31) Do you fund or operate forest project in: Least Developed Countries, Economies in Transition, Developing Countries, Developed Countries, Africa, Low-Forest-Cover Countries, High-Forest-Cover Countries, Medium Deforestation, Low Deforestation, Small-Island Developing States
- 32) What countries are you open to funding of forest projects?
- 33) For what countries do you provide funding or manage projects?
- 34) What other forest or other fund mechanisms would you suggest that would benefit the GFFFN? For questions 32 and 33 above, please refer to the ITTO membership available at https://www.itto.int/about_itto/members/
- 35) Additional information or comments that would be beneficial to this GFFFN survey: For questions 32 and 33 above, please refer to the ITTO membership available at https://www.itto.int/about_itto/members/ ⁶

2.6 Government Funding sources (OECD DAC)

Donor financing is one of the more opaque sources of funding for forests, in part because donors prefer to keep a somewhat proprietary close hold on the information on how much they have to spend. Informal conversations with FAO indicated that this is one of the most difficult areas in which to identify the available funds, the priorities for the donors among countries and types of projects.

The one source utilized in this paper is from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) database based on reporting by its 36 member countries.

Ideally, UNFF may be able to request its countries which do provide financing on forests around the world to qualifying countries to report to the GFFFN on their historic trends in amounts of funding overall for forests, range of forest funding available, e.g., \$10 to \$20,000, with specifics on what countries or regions they fund, the mechanisms used and the process by which to apply for funds. (Annex 2)

2.7 Regional Funds

2.7.1 The Amazon Fund (<http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/en/home/>)

- 101 Supported projects
- Amazon Fund Support USD has \$734 million dollars, of which they have dispensed US\$431 million

The Amazon Fund Report 2017 can be found at

http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documents/rafa/Book_RAFA2017_INGLES_FINAL.pdf

2.7.2 The Belize Pact (<https://www.pe.org/>)

⁶ This survey provides a draft template for the type of survey GFFFN might develop to build the clearinghouse

- US\$16.9 million since 1997
- Objective is financing conservation efforts in Belize’s protected areas
- Does not identify what proportion is for forests
- Protecting 103 land areas
- 482 different projects in those areas

2.7.3 Congo Basin Forest Fund (<https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/congo-basin-forest-fund/>)

- 15 million Euro since 2008
- Funded by Norway and the United Kingdom

2.8 World Bank Group

The World Bank Group highlights its objectives for funding as: “If the world is to confront the challenges of mitigating and adapting to climate change while meeting the demands of a rapidly-growing global population, it is vital that we find the balance between conserving and regenerating forest areas with economic growth for poverty reduction.”

The Group highlights the significance of forests and trees for economic growth, employment, food security, and energy generation, as a significant contribution to climate change. It prioritizes supporting rural economies, underscores the importance of wood-based products, which, “...generate an annual gross value added of just over US\$ 600 billion, about 1% of global GDP.

Extreme poverty is a major target for the World Bank, thus “...the 350 million people who live within or close to dense forests [who] depend on them for their subsistence and income, [and] about 60 million people (especially indigenous communities)” who are wholly dependent on forests are a top priority of the Bank Group. Furthermore, the Group highlights the significance of forests as a source of energy in many low-income countries as an alternative to fossil fuels; providing essential services to agriculture, water, mining, transport and urban sectors.

In recent years climate change programs have been receiving significant funding in relation to forests and trees and are likely to continue as a priority area for financing.

What level of funding does the World Bank Provide for Forests?

It is not a simple task to identify the level of funding available to countries for forests and trees. This area requires far more extensive work than was possible for this research paper. However, there are some indications of the extent of support available. As an overview, the following funding has been highlighted by the Bank Group:

Between FY02 and FY15, the World Bank Group (WBG) invested a total of \$6.5 billion in the forest sector, which is about \$465 million per year.⁷

World Bank Trust Funds: The Forest Carbon Facility Carbon Fund⁴, the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes total approximately US\$460 million, with over US\$310 million supporting results

⁷ World Bank Group Forest Action Plan FY 16-20, (IBRD, 2016), p67

based actions involving a range of stakeholders, including public agencies, forest dependent indigenous peoples, other forest dwellers and the private sector for achieving the REDD+ priorities in developing countries.

2.9 Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a relatively new global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. This fund was set up by the 194 countries that are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010, as part of the Climate Change Convention's financial mechanism.

“We want to ensure developing countries can take a streamlined approach in seeking REDD+ support from different sources,” said Mr. Juan Chang, GCF Principal Forest and Land Use Specialist.

This includes innovative moves to explore how to increase the crucial role of the private sector by attracting private sector funds, and helping to create an enabling environment to leverage the potentially large cash reserves accompanying business support, he added. Currently, private sector support in climate finance protecting forests is largely untapped, with the public sector contributing nearly 90 percent of reported REDD+ finance.

This is part of GCF's broader moves to explore opportunities to engage with the private sector to fund REDD+ and other forest-focused climate financing. GCF seeks to build on ongoing initiatives such as current work on deforestation-free commodity supply chains and ongoing efforts by Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 and the New York Declaration on Forests, as well as looking how it might incorporate technological breakthroughs.

Not all forest-focused climate finance is REDD+. GCF continues to expand its support for a broad range of projects that address climate change by protecting forests including, but not exclusive to, REDD+. Its forest portfolio includes 10 approved projects, totaling US\$314 million, which cover Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, the Gambia, Morocco, Uganda, Madagascar, Bhutan, Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Amazon

While GCF's support for forest covers a wide geographical area, there is particular interest in the work it is funding in the planet's largest rainforest – the Amazon. Below are examples of GCF's programmes.

- Helping protect the Amazon through its Ecuador and Peru projects
- Promoting forest planting and reforestation to sequester carbon in Paraguay
- Promoting a sustainable landscape approach through private finance in Madagascar
- Improving ecosystem services in Uganda wetlands
- Restoring dryland areas in Morocco by protecting Argan orchards
- Restoring degraded forests and landscapes in Gambia
- Improving agricultural value chains in Cambodia
- Helping Bhutan adopt a transformational approach to forest preservation by protecting up to 51 percent of the country
- Adopting a two-country approach in Mexico and Guatemala to work with agricultural and agroforestry enterprises to transition to low-emission climate resilient agriculture. [Shttps://www.greenclimate.fund/-/forests-a-cause-of-climate-concern-and-hope](https://www.greenclimate.fund/-/forests-a-cause-of-climate-concern-and-hope)

2.10 The Climate Change Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund finances programmes and projects that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. Since 2010 the Adaptation Fund committed US\$532 million to climate adaptation and resilience activities, including supporting 80 concrete adaptation projects. The fund has three tiers of funding for projects and programmes, countries must submit proposals through an accredited institution. There are three categories of accredited institutions: National Implementing Entities (NIEs), Regional Implementing Entities (RIEs), and Multilateral Implementing Entities (MIEs).

Only institutions accredited by the Adaptation Fund may receive funding for adaptation projects. The Adaptation Fund Board has also made available several small grants under the Readiness Programme to help National Implementing Entities (NIEs) provide peer support to countries seeking accreditation with the Fund and to build capacity for undertaking various climate finance readiness activities. Source: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/>

Although the The Adaptation Fund does not currently list s forest projects, it exists as part of their portfolio of interest since forests pertain significantly to climate change. There is a need to have that category identified as a priority for funding.

2.11 Private Sector Financing

The World Bank's PROFOR program highlights the fact that the private sector should be an important player in funding sustainable forest management (SFM). However, it notes that "There is a considerable gap between the US\$70-160 billion [2014 estimate] that SFM needs each year, and official development assistance to forestry..." noting that ODA only covers about 1 percent of the need. In a 2016 report, the Bank States that "...the World Bank's share remains small compared with private financial flows (about 15 billion per year." However, no citation is provided for that figure.⁸

Even the World Bank recognizes that, despite the importance of the private sector for forests, information about the funding available is scarce and inadequate. The specifics of private sector financing is not reported in either global or regional databases. When it is available, it is spotty and inconsistent.

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests points to the need for actions by governments to provide a foundation upon which private sector companies are willing to build. Actions that need to be taken include work on land tenure, work on improving policy, legislation and law enforcement, governance, transparency and infrastructure.⁹

Forest Trends has done some excellent work in looking at, inter alia, "The Missing Link in Protecting Forests," – the "untapped power of the private sector." They note that most of the money – as much as 90% - has come from public sources.¹⁰

⁸ Ibid, p67

⁹ Private Financing for Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Products in Developing Countries – Trends and Drivers, Collaborative Partnership on Forests, August 2014

¹⁰ Silva-Chavez, Gustavo A., "The Missing Link in Protecting Forests," (Forest Trends, August 2016)

Significantly more work will have to be done to unpack the funding available from the private sector for forests and trees. One area of funding which could provide more data is plantation costs, however, even that has been hard to identify.

2.12 Private foundations

“Private Foundations,” according to B. Lujan and G. Silva-Chavez, “are the next-largest donor after governments, providing grants for REDD+ readiness and related activities.” The Betty and Gordon Moore Foundation in the U.S. provided more than half (53%) of forest foundation fund in 13 countries for REDD+ projects into early 2015. Other foundations including Climate Works, the Ford Foundation, and the Packard Foundation also made significant contributions.” The authors noted that the four foundations also made commitments through the Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA), which they describe as a collective mechanism to support a range of land-use, environmental and social projects. ¹¹ These funds are represented in the REDD+ information in this paper.

Private foundations do, however, fund other projects in forests, such as projects targeted for indigenous peoples (The Ford Foundation). Much of this funding goes to NGOs, however there is some funding which also goes to UNFF Member States, a good example being the funding by ITTO of a shared project between the Republic of Congo and U.S.’s Wildlife Conservation Society. Much private foundation funding identified in the CPF Sourcebook originally was targeted only to sub-national Western communities, not directed internationally. These sources are not identified in this paper, due to their parochialism.

3 The “Mechanisms” of Clearing Houses

A Clearing House is often called a “mechanism,” one that exists to manage information in such a way that it is readily available to members or clientele so that they can access pertinent information for their needs. (The original term came from banking, referring to checks and bills exchanged between banks. Wikipedia only describes the term this way.) However, a clearing house colloquially now refers to any mechanism which allows those that seek the information to match up with information from the providers.

These days a Clearing House may refer to a website with a data source, matching information seekers with those who provide what they need. It can also be a program and a brick and mortar place of business.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), named their clearing house mechanism the CBD Clearing House Mechanism (CHM). They describe the services as follows:

- Promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation within and between countries;
- A global mechanism for exchanging and integration information on biodiversity; and
- A human and technological network

Furthermore, they describe the key characteristics as:

- Compatible with different levels of national capacity

¹¹ Lujan, B., Silva-Chavez, G., “Mapping Forest Finance: A Landscape of Available Sources of Finance for REDD+ and Climate Action in Forests.” (Environmental Defense Fund and Forest Trends, Feb 2019) p16, 17

- Needs-driven
- Structurally decentralized
- Providing access to information
- Supporting decision-making
- Created for the mutual benefit of all participants

A related Clearing House is the NAMA, which goes on to identify some of the needs for an effective Clearing House, including

- Good and functional equipment,
- Excellent hardware and software requirements for all the data
- Custodians (computers, plotters, scanners, printers, GPS, etc.)
- Reliable internet access, preferably 24.7, with appropriate bandwidth

A mechanism may also refer to the way in which the information (the data) is organized to best serve the clientele needing it. The search functions of a clearinghouse can be built, in the case of the GFFFM, off of a wide range of criteria. They could include, inter alia;

- Donors funding a specific region of the world, e.g., SE Asia, Africa, Latin America
- the range of funding needed, e.g., up to \$25 K, between \$25 K and \$50 K, \$50-100K, more than \$100, more than a million
- Subcategories of funding, e.g., from the GFFFN Survey Questionnaire (Annex 3):
 - Livelihoods
 - Community Development
 - Economic Development
 - Climate Change
 - Environment
 - Indigenous Peoples
 - Biodiversity
 - Desertification
 - Women
 - Other
- Very specific types of technical specifications, e.g., funding for equipment, specific types of training

The GFFFN will, as a first step need to identify what types of forest financing will be included in the mechanism. It will also need to include ways to help member states or others seeking such funding with how to do so. This area of work is critical, as there are numerous examples of funding available which never is applied for or allocated.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 **Define Parameters of GFFFN Forest Financing Scope** Once UNFF decides on its operational definitions for the scope of forest funds and financing it wishes to see, the survey should be revised and updated. It is also recommended that a referral process be developed to be able to get the more in-depth information required, possibly using university programmes to solicit the information, for example.

- 4.2 Carry out a retroactive Survey of Member State and Regional Project Funding** It would be worth the time to do a retroactive survey of projects that have already been funded, identifying the costs and focus of the projects and analyzing the gaps. Within that survey, identifying the donors could be very useful.
- 4.3 Emerging fund sources need to Identify Funding for Forests** The GFFFN needs to develop a policy strategy to work with Funds such as the Green Fund, the Climate Change Adaptation Fund and others to see if it would be possible to have sub-data available on the specific funding available for forest projects. Currently the data is not available on the total funding for forests in these funds.
- 4.4 Survey the funding available at National levels for Projects** A number of countries provide matching funds, though many of these are actually in-kind contributions (e.g., staff time, equipment). The information on what kind of matching funding is available could be useful for countries considering applications for financing, as well as for donors.
- 4.5 Carry out a survey of Government Sources of funding, e.g., Donor financing** There is scant information on government sources of funding. This should include geographic areas covered, as well as estimated amounts of funding available for projects, both range and maximum expenditures allowed.
- 4.6 Survey of projects and funding targeted at NGO, Community and Indigenous Peoples** Donors are increasingly providing funds directly to communities, NGOs and Indigenous Peoples groups. It would be very useful to know the types of projects, geographic interests and funding levels for those types of projects.
- 4.7 Survey of private sector investment opportunities** Definitely missing from existing databases on source of funding is information on private sector financing opportunities. It would be extremely useful to begin to collect information on those private sector organizations and funds that do target forests for financing. A unique set of criteria should be set up for these. It must be noted that this information will be difficult to obtain in many cases, as it may be viewed as proprietary. Included in this list could be pension funds, which have some interest in sustainable forest investments.
- 4.8 Develop an assessment of the gaps in forest financing by subject matter** At frequent intervals, it would be extremely useful to look at what is being funded, as well as where funding is missing. This opens up the possibility of more targeted approaches to donors and investments to appeal for funding for those gap areas.
- 4.9 Further assessment of the Supply and Delivery of Financing** Markku Simula's paper on the "Challenges and barriers to International forest financing,"¹² takes a deeper look at the list of areas needing additional work, based on an assessment of available financing. These include:
- An analysis of complex, sometimes ambiguous and difficult requirements
 - Differing requirements by sources applied to the same purpose
 - Ignoring other needs associated with a project, only funding one component, for example
 - Difficulty in funding high-risk, innovative projects
 - Low disbursements levels and slow distribution
 - Ambiguous and non-transparent country eligibility requirements
 - Implementing agencies can have their own set of requirements and processes which can supersede the priorities of governments and national implementing agencies

¹² Simula, March 2018, "Challenges and barriers in international forest financing," p28

- Transaction costs are not clear or transparent
- Inflexible implementation rules in budget implementation and timing, e.g., strictly holding to the first-agreed plans can cost money, even with changing conditions
- Lack of donor coordination at country level

4.10 **Maintaining a Current, Living and up-to-date Database** With the past experience of data bases being set up without an effective review and maintenance system, it is critical that the GFFFN have an agreed policy to review and update its database of information on financing for forests. This requires senior supervision to ensure compliance with agreed definitions and parameters. And it definitely should be viewed as living, evolving document, with new definitions and parameters to be included with new programmes coming on line.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Despite best efforts, it is clear from previous experience that, without a Secretariat dedicated to development and maintenance of the GFFFN clearinghouse and database, efforts to provide the kind of information needed by member states to access funding will fail. This programme should be a targeted area for financial support; otherwise the entire effort risks failure.

Having said that, however, the opportunities for identifying funding sources and in-depth information on application and project implementation are wide open for the GFFFN. What we thought we had previously invented, is now open for effective development. From the perspective of this survey, the GFFFN has a tremendous opportunity to provide tremendously useful information to UNFF member states on forest funding sources and project financing modalities. With careful guidance, supervision and an appropriate level of financial support, the GFFFN is going to be a major success.

Thanks!

Credit goes to the UNFF Member States for their persistence in addressing the special needs for countries in accessing forest financing. The Resolution taken at UNFF in 2013 to create the GFFFN was prescient and China's support for the programme will go a long way to address needs.

Special thanks go to the following individuals: Benjamin Singer, Peter Csoka, Tiina Valhanen, Ninon Williams, and Sabrina Church, with much appreciation.

6 ANNEX

6.1 The GEF NATIONAL PROJECTS:

Afghanistan: Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan – Implementing Agency: FAO

Belarus: Belarus Forestry Development Project – Implementing Agency: World Bank

Belarus: Conservation-oriented Management of Forests and Wetlands to Achieve Multiple Benefits – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Benin: Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin – Implementing Agency: AfDB

Bhutan: Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience of Forest and Agricultural Landscape and Community Livelihoods – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Brazil: Realizing the Biodiversity Conservation Potential of Private Lands – Implementing Agency: UNEP

Chad: Building Resilience For Food Security and Nutrition in Chad’s Rural Communities – Implementing Agency: AfDB

Chad: Restoring Ecological Corridors in Western Chad for Multiple Land and Forests Benefits – RECONNECT –
Implementing Agency: IUCN

Colombia: Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace – Implementing Agencies: FAO/UNIDO

Costa Rica: Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Management in Production Landscapes in Costa Rica –
Implementing Agency: UNDP

Cote d’Ivoire: Sustainability and Scaling Up Approaches for Transformational Management, Restoration and Conservation of Forests Landscapes and Biodiversity in Cote d’Ivoire (SSATMARC –FOLAB) – Implementing Agency: UNEP

Cuba: Incorporating Multiple Environmental Considerations and their Economic Implications into the Management of Landscapes Forests and Production Sectors in Cuba – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Dominican Republic: Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Areas – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Ecuador: Sustainable Development of the Ecuadorian Amazon: Integrated Management of Multiple Use Landscapes and High Value Conservation Forests – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Eritrea: Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community- based, Sustainable and Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Guatemala: Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes in the Central Volcanic Chain – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Honduras: Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally – Implementing Agency: UNDP

India: Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes – Implementing Agency: FAO

Indonesia: Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan – UNDP

Indonesia: Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI) – IFAD

Indonesia: Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia – World Bank

Kazakhstan: Conservation and Sustainable Management of Key Globally Important Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits (Resubmission) – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Kyrgyz Republic: Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity and Association Land and Forest Resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain Ecosystems and Support to Sustainable Livelihoods – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Kyrgyz Republic: Sustainable Forest and Land Management – World Bank

Lao PDR: Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Dry Dipterocarp Forest Ecosystems of Southern Lao PDR – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Madagascar: Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project – Implementing Agency: World Bank

Malaysia: Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM) – Implementing Agency: IFAD

Mali: Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali’s Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou) – Implementing Agency: AfDB

Mauritania: Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania – Implementing Agency: FAO

Mexico: Sustainable Productive Landscapes – Implementing Agency: World Bank

Mongolia: Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Myanmar: Ridge to Reef: Integrated Protected Area Land and Seascape Management in Tanintharyi – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Myanmar: Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest

Namibia: Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG) – UNDP

Nepal: Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal’s Protected Areas and Critical Corridors – Implementing Agency: WWF-US

Niger: Integrated Management of Oasis Ecosystems of Northern Niger (IMOIE -NN) – UNEP

Pakistan: Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Palau: Integrating Biodiversity Safeguards and Conservation into development in Palau – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Peru: Sustainable Management of Agro-Biodiversity and Vulnerable Ecosystems Recuperation in Peruvian Andean Regions Through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems GIAHS Approach – Implementing Agency: FAO

Philippines: Enhancing Biodiversity, Maintaining Ecosystem Flows, Enhancing Carbon Stocks through Sustainable Land Management and the Restoration of Degraded Forestlands – FAO

Philippines: Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors (IA-Biological Corridors) – UNDP

Rwanda: Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Serbia: Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development – Implementing Agency: FAO

Sri Lanka: Managing Together: Integrating Communitycentered, Ecosystem-based Approaches into Forestry, Agriculture and Tourism Sectors – UNDP

St. Lucia: Integrated Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Forests on the South-East Coast of St. Lucia – Implementing Agency: UNEP

Suriname: Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Tajikistan: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pamir Alay and Tian Shan Ecosystems for Snow Leopard Protection and Sustainable Community Livelihoods – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Timor Leste: Securing the Long-term Conservation of Timor Leste Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through

the Establishment of a functioning National Protected Area Network and the Improvement of Natural Resource Management in Priority Catchment Corridor – Implementing Agency: CI

Uzbekistan: Sustainable Natural Resource Use and Forest Management in Key Mountainous Areas Important for

Globally Significant Biodiversity – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Uzbekistan: Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas – Implementing Agency: FAO

Vietnam: Mainstreaming Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation objectives into socioeconomic development planning and management of Biosphere Reserve in Viet Nam – Implementing Agency: UNDP

Vietnam: Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project – Implementing Agency: World Bank

Zambia: Zambia Lake Tanganyika Basin Sustainable Development Project – Implementing Agency: AfDB
Source: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_SFMMFactsheet_Feb2018.pdf

6.3 OECD DAC Chart on Forest-related Development Assistance (2017)

Donor	DAC Countries, Total									
Sector	312: III.1.b. Forestry, Total									
Flow	Official Development Assistance									
Channel	All Channels									
Flow type	Gross Disbursements									
Type of aid	All Types, Total									
Amount type	Constant Prices									
Unit	US Dollar, Millions, 2016									
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Recipient										
Developing Countries, Total	388.145	384.821	584.562	538.545	386.339	391.108	489.758	512.672	396.808	
Europe, Total	5.726	6.483	8.508	6.443	6.713	4.826	2.617	4.367	2.931	
Albania	2.089	2.030	2.089	0.735	0.403	0.433	0.751	1.630	1.464	
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.009	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.448	0.186	0.143	
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	..	..	0.056	0.420	1.334	0.787	0.293	..	..

Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	1.618	0.657	1.231	3.157	2.045	0.810	1.206	0.808
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	0.451	0.951	1.552	0.721	1.312	0.968	0.067	..	0.119
Serbia	0.731	0.002	1.562	0.680	..	0.057	..	1.281	0.306
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States Ex-Yugoslavia unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	0.297	0.329	0.384	0.168	0.021	0.051
Ukraine	1.172	0.890	0.495	0.347	0.177	..	..	0.042	0.039
Europe, regional	1.282	0.994	2.097	2.012	..	0.152	0.072	..	..
Africa, Total	36.720	57.150	169.331	100.041	84.779	85.859	83.709	98.469	74.908
North of Sahara, Total	1.365	4.523	3.643	3.926	3.374	2.191	3.986	3.393	5.600
Algeria	..	..	0.007	..	..	0.204	..	..	..
Egypt	0.053	0.017	0.021	..	0.029	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	1.136	0.472	0.174	0.182	0.122	0.117	0.154	0.240	0.237
Tunisia	0.146	3.741	2.782	2.408	1.080	0.021	1.971	1.666	5.256
North of Sahara, regional	0.030	0.293	0.659	1.336	2.143	1.849	1.861	1.486	0.108
South of Sahara, Total	32.648	43.046	160.998	88.183	74.093	70.090	62.419	80.873	59.419
Angola	..	..	0.296	0.113	0.421	0.383	0.290	0.016	..
Benin	..	0.012	..	..	0.052	0.094	0.003	0.035	0.100
Botswana	0.048	0.078	0.064	0.064	0.146	0.689	1.206	1.255	2.991
Burkina Faso	2.029	2.230	2.314	4.809	4.186	5.690	4.260	2.692	4.605
Burundi	..	0.007	0.011	..	..	..	0.251	0.138	0.002
Cabo Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	1.037	1.543	8.659	10.350	5.691	5.236	5.197	7.889	9.257
Central African Republic	5.436	2.289	0.783	2.487	0.140	0.059	0.050	0.055	0.075
Chad	0.030	0.011	0.006	..	..	0.015	..	0.026	0.020
Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo	0.164	0.859	0.708	1.792	1.059	1.844	0.343	0.561	0.230

Côte d'Ivoire	0.858	..	13.963	..	0.000	1.785	0.010	0.026	0.096
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.817	2.336	13.266	4.831	4.388	4.143	7.247	4.471	3.774
Djibouti	0.058	0.104	0.051	0.063	0.057	0.031	0.064	0.108	0.078
Equatorial Guinea	..	0.009	0.011	0.852	..	0.008	..	..	..
Eritrea	0.014	0.160	0.662	1.236	0.154	0.019	0.006	..	..
Ethiopia	1.730	4.326	21.130	3.807	4.580	8.616	3.145	5.182	5.362
Gabon	0.135	0.113	6.555	1.138	0.659	1.254	1.450	0.134	1.437
Gambia	0.045	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	2.988	8.098	8.404	2.960	2.167	3.088	1.453	2.515	0.582
Guinea	0.568	0.063	0.438	0.001	..	0.002	0.002	..	0.060
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	0.098	0.105	0.097	..	..	0.427	0.004
Kenya	2.362	1.360	13.755	6.767	2.823	5.088	5.369	4.323	3.099
Lesotho	0.100	0.084	0.108	..	..	..	..	..	0.002
Liberia	0.263	..	0.390	1.536	..	1.938	2.295	3.930	1.432
Madagascar	0.340	0.496	0.444	0.935	0.025	0.025	0.149	..	0.008
Malawi	0.757	0.702	16.583	0.733	1.092	1.475	1.513	2.818	1.433
Mali	0.314	3.066	1.976	3.180	1.523	2.894	3.919	3.587	3.637
Mauritania	..	0.056	0.001	0.395	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	0.011	..	..	..	..	..
Mayotte	0.063	0.057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	0.202	1.346	10.673	2.221	2.536	2.403	2.565	4.684	3.328
Namibia	1.031	1.170	0.874	0.634	..	..	0.470	0.947	0.740
Niger	0.218	0.080	0.068	0.257	0.001	..	..	0.013	0.021
Nigeria	..	0.143	..	..	0.004	0.022	0.117	..	0.190
Rwanda	0.633	0.898	1.280	0.778	1.872	3.780	2.035	16.474	2.211
Saint Helena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1.813	0.506	0.253	1.217	3.233	0.837	1.294	1.348	0.799
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	0.020	..	..	..	..	0.002

South Africa	0.037	0.010	7.917	0.027	0.975	1.808	0.472	..	..
South Sudan	..	..	..	0.882	0.013	0.767	0.057	0.212	0.143
Sudan	0.575	1.213	4.067	0.001	0.004	..	..	..	0.046
Swaziland	..	0.000	0.008	..	6.852	1.734	0.221	0.019	0.002
Tanzania	2.852	5.239	2.476	14.094	4.021	3.573	4.415	5.273	5.998
Togo	0.049	..	0.043	0.123	0.263	0.015	1.061	1.608	1.499
Uganda	0.538	2.533	2.479	2.731	0.615	1.271	1.436	1.152	1.185
Zambia	0.166	0.229	0.465	0.648	0.664	1.233	1.199	2.483	1.703
Zimbabwe	0.011	0.000	0.014	0.067	0.045	0.098	0.109	0.025	0.027
South of Sahara, regional	2.366	1.620	19.704	16.318	23.736	8.173	8.745	6.446	3.239
Africa, regional	2.708	9.581	4.691	7.932	7.312	13.578	17.304	14.204	9.890
America, Total	25.866	25.929	55.073	76.465	34.802	29.135	30.323	66.801	63.268
North & Central America, Total	8.657	8.373	12.223	16.420	13.356	10.556	14.723	7.569	3.194
Anguilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belize	..	0.001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1.915	0.227	0.540	0.914	..	0.321	0.005	0.027	0.018
Cuba	1.095	0.795	0.845	0.522	0.273	0.403	0.074	0.007	0.114
Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	0.000	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	1.031	1.460	0.524	0.097	0.058	0.182	0.177	0.162	0.109
El Salvador	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.858	0.003	..	..	0.007	0.006
Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	1.021	1.348	1.576	3.798	0.858	0.318	0.583	0.255	0.158

Haiti	0.321	0.748	2.035	0.247	1.029	0.505	0.394	0.273	0.169
Honduras	0.668	0.724	0.593	1.763	4.437	3.288	1.356	1.586	1.749
Jamaica	0.012	0.002	..	..	..	0.002	..	..	..
Mexico	0.235	0.425	0.365	1.178	0.152	0.054	6.624	4.618	0.394
Montserrat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	1.307	1.298	2.374	2.832	0.995	0.218	0.140	0.042	0.019
Panama	0.996	1.032	0.649	1.599	0.030	0.281	0.084	0.018	0.013
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.050	0.041	0.003	0.002	0.000	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Indies, regional	..	0.004	0.667	..	..	0.009	0.006	..	0.003
North & Central America, regional	..	0.266	2.049	2.608	5.520	4.974	5.279	0.575	0.442
South America, Total	12.884	16.268	41.581	54.723	17.415	16.448	10.060	57.563	59.658
Argentina	0.715	0.905	0.686	0.881	0.139	0.257	0.183	0.282	0.231
Bolivia	3.902	4.665	19.629	12.297	5.369	3.086	0.600	2.885	0.561
Brazil	1.427	1.760	2.976	18.497	1.979	2.326	1.336	1.526	43.774
Chile	0.671	0.617	0.231	0.948	0.083	0.013	0.129	0.106	0.109
Colombia	1.522	2.473	3.462	3.877	3.616	4.253	1.414	44.266	2.763
Ecuador	1.706	1.198	0.845	0.768	2.695	0.252	0.356	0.671	0.190
Guyana	0.061	0.200	..	1.057	..	0.198	..	..	0.019
Paraguay	0.013	0.037	0.321	0.951	0.444	0.420	0.604	0.674	0.752
Peru	1.329	0.535	1.603	10.734	0.930	1.769	2.744	2.093	6.447
Suriname	0.092	0.092	0.302	1.154	0.046	..	0.011	0.067	0.167
Uruguay	0.014	0.149	0.003	0.037	0.003	..	..	0.432	0.278
Venezuela	0.053	0.041	0.027	0.037	0.019	..	0.025	0.025	0.011

South America, regional	1.378	3.597	11.497	3.487	2.093	3.874	2.658	4.536	4.355
America, regional	4.325	1.288	1.269	5.321	4.031	2.131	5.540	1.669	0.416
Asia, Total	234.623	232.767	294.353	243.915	176.877	192.924	183.286	201.509	170.200
Far East Asia, Total	127.747	124.960	164.075	140.984	84.333	100.121	83.172	93.463	83.033
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	1.604	1.165	0.975	2.109	1.692	1.979	2.025	1.548	0.793
China (People's Republic of)	92.185	84.321	105.187	75.085	26.055	47.628	28.953	25.154	21.666
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	0.024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	10.530	12.403	17.976	24.470	21.743	17.479	15.770	25.508	18.952
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.347	6.048	5.792	7.051	7.654	6.201	9.574	9.888	6.642
Macau, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	0.588	1.035	0.866	0.276	0.331	0.285	0.164	0.321	0.221
Mongolia	1.997	4.877	7.012	5.019	1.907	1.713	3.487	3.150	3.124
Philippines	1.613	0.820	6.758	2.482	3.808	2.448	2.917	2.739	2.791
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	0.584	0.225	1.068	1.336	0.523	0.248	0.023	0.020	..
Timor-Leste	0.566	0.511	0.316	0.123	1.641	1.368	1.432	0.388	1.684
Viet Nam	13.733	13.532	18.124	21.617	15.741	18.201	15.441	21.135	24.306
Far East Asia, regional	..	..	..	1.415	3.237	2.571	3.387	3.612	2.854
South & Central Asia, Total	102.713	102.417	113.806	98.626	70.316	86.973	94.498	98.670	83.235
Afghanistan	..	0.994	0.958	0.705	..	0.087	..	..	1.090
Armenia	0.290	0.000	-0.418	0.069	0.319	0.287	0.080	0.035	..
Azerbaijan	..	0.000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bangladesh	0.574	0.797	0.777	1.642	1.149	1.369	0.026	0.020	0.503
Bhutan	0.979	1.140	0.704	1.627	1.045	1.051	0.241	0.313	0.099
Georgia	0.068	0.231	0.072	..	0.384	0.525	1.068	1.780	1.087
India	88.781	85.174	95.330	77.002	58.009	69.253	81.247	85.588	66.003
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.365
Kyrgyzstan	0.737	1.264	0.830	0.845	1.054	1.757	0.916	0.507	0.058
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	2.247	1.733	1.307	2.258	1.529	1.838	1.953	1.620	3.599
Nepal	5.296	9.719	12.300	11.615	4.778	5.886	5.888	2.756	5.757
Pakistan	0.865	0.235	0.013	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	1.696	0.179	0.197	0.865	0.061	0.916	1.005	0.935	0.222
Tajikistan	..	0.002	0.099	0.347	0.273	1.581	1.103	1.899	2.709
Turkmenistan	0.562	0.509	0.449	0.486	0.719	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	0.384	0.910	0.287	0.738
Central Asia, regional	0.386	0.358	0.104	0.363	..	1.866	..	..	..
South Asia, regional	0.024	..	..	0.200	..	0.174	0.061	..	0.005
South & Central Asia, regional	0.209	0.084	1.083	0.602	0.997	..	..	2.929	..
Middle East, Total	0.078	1.599	1.426	1.905	1.213	0.951	0.828	1.283	0.836
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran	..	0.102	0.358	0.808	1.088	0.940	0.826	1.283	0.631
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	0.078	0.102	0.033	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	1.204	0.810	1.098	0.125	0.011	0.002	..	0.206
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	0.078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

West Bank and Gaza Strip	..	0.001	0.225	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East, regional	..	0.112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asia, regional	4.084	3.789	15.046	2.400	21.015	4.879	4.788	8.094	3.095
Oceania, Total	1.708	2.790	5.120	5.628	3.781	4.226	6.466	5.491	1.684
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	0.098	0.114	0.049	0.238	0.157	0.027	0.135	0.207	0.075
French Polynesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia	0.019	0.018	..	..	0.026	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niue	..	..	..	0.004	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Mariana Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	0.019	..	..	..	0.026	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	1.142	1.480	2.884	2.275	1.466	1.928	3.546	1.403	0.814
Samoa	0.035	0.048	0.041	0.538	0.007	0.016	0.053	0.021	0.020
Solomon Islands	0.131	0.849	0.367	0.263	0.072	0.503	0.870	0.731	0.675
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	0.028	0.051	0.094	0.043	0.031	0.064	0.021
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	0.122	0.249	0.323	0.914	..	..	0.402	0.209	0.076
Wallis and Futuna	..	0.031	0.867	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oceania, regional	0.142	..	0.561	1.345	1.933	1.709	1.428	2.856	0.004
Developing countries, unspecified	83.502	59.702	52.178	106.053	79.388	74.137	183.357	136.34	83.817

6.3 GFFFN Survey, October 2018

Organization Name: _____

1) Does your organization fund forest projects? Yes No

Contact Person for applications: _____

Contact Email: _____

Phone Number: _____

Website: _____

2) Besides funding other's forest projects, do you also run your own projects? Yes No

3) What subcategories of forest funding would you describe the projects that you run or fund?

Livelihoods

Community Development

Economic Development

Climate Change

Environment

Indigenous Peoples

Biodiversity

Desertification

Women

Other:

4) In what regions do you fund projects?

North America

Central America

South America

Western Europe

Eastern Europe

East Africa

Central Africa

West Africa

Southern Africa

Northern Asia

Western Asia

Central Asia

- Southern Asia
- South East Asia
- Oceania

5) What is the range of funding available for each forest project? _____

6) What is the total annual budget for all forest projects in USD? _____

7) Do you provide funding directly to projects? Yes No

8) Do you use a third party to distribute funding? Yes No

9) Do you give funding to governments? Yes No

10) Do you give funding to communities? Yes No

11) Do you give funding to indigenous peoples? Yes No

12) Do you give funds to NGOs? Yes No

13) Other? Please specify: _____

14) How long is the funding process from application to distribution? Please outline an average timeline: _____

15) Do you have pre-projects? Yes No

16) Is there a limit for first time project applicants? Yes No

17) Do you have an ex-poste evaluation process? Yes No

18) Please add any other details about your funding mechanism you think important:

19) What opportunities are there to improve your mechanism, if any?

20) What specific efficiencies do you see that are advantages to how your fund works?

21) Do you accept unsolicited applications? Yes No

22) Do you solicit applications? Yes No

23) Do you require pre-projects? Yes No

24) What application file types do you prefer? (examples: Word .doc, Excel .xls, Adobe .pdf)

25) Do you require a budget for the initial application? Yes No

26) Do you require a proven track record for those that apply? Yes No

27) Do you provide a consultant for those applying? Yes No

Other comments about the application process: _____

28) What is your average response time for an application you receive? _____

29) What is the average time from application approval to funding of the project? _____

30) Is the application process done directly to your organization or through government channels?

- Local Government
- National Government
- Apply Directly

31) Do you fund or operate forest project in:

- Least Developed Countries
- Economies in Transition
- Developing Countries
- Developed Countries
- Africa
- Low-Forest-Cover Countries
- High-Forest-Cover Countries
- Medium Deforestation
- Low Deforestation
- Small-Island
- Developing States

32) What countries are you open to funding of forest projects?

33) For what countries do you provide funding or manage projects?

34) What other forest or other fund mechanisms would you suggest that would benefit the GFFFN?

35) Additional information or comments that would be beneficial to this GFFFN survey:

Thank you very much for taking the time to fill out this survey.

If you would like to receive the final paper and further information about GFFFN, please enter your name and email address:

Name: _____

Email: _____