



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change

# Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – Readiness Fund

Programme Completion Report

March 2015

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# Executive summary

The quality of the Readiness progress has been high and the demand and uptake from forests countries has been greater than expected. Therefore the UK's £3.5m investment delivered value for money. Overall, progress under the Readiness Fund has been slower than expected and REDD+ Readiness preparation work has proven to be more expensive than originally anticipated.

Given that the UK investment in the Readiness Fund has been utilised and is no longer producing significant measureable or attributable results, and to efficiently manage DECC's portfolio of forest investments, the DECC Forests Team will stop directly reporting on the Readiness Fund as recommended in the 2014 Forest Carbon Partnership Fund Annual Review.

# Summary

<b>Review Date:</b>	<b>20/03/2015</b>
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<b>Title: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – Readiness Fund</b>		
<b>Programme Code:</b> FCPF-R	<b>Start Date:</b> 2008	<b>End Date:</b> 31/03/2015 (though the Fund is programmed to run until 2020)

## Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	CLOSE
Programme Score	N/A	N/A	2	2	B	A	A	A
Risk Rating	N/A	N/A	M	M	M	M	M	M

## Financial Position

UK Contribution (2008)	£3.5m (\$5.8)
Programme Value	\$360 million
Grants allocated to countries	\$191 million
Disbursed on the ground	\$22 million
Total programme spend	\$37.2 million

Source: See FCPF [Dashboard](#) and FCPF [Annual Report 2014](#).

## Summary Assessment

Overall, progress under the Readiness Fund has been slower than expected and REDD+ Readiness preparation work has proven to be more expensive than originally anticipated. However, the quality of Readiness progress has been high and the demand and uptake from forests countries has been greater than expected. Therefore the UK's £3.5m investment delivered value for money.

Given that the UK investment in the Readiness Fund has been utilised and is no longer producing significant measureable or attributable results, and to efficiently manage DECC's portfolio of forest investments, the DECC Forests Team will stop directly reporting on the Readiness Fund as recommended in the [2014 FCPF ICF Annual Review](#).

## Follow up actions required following closure

The DECC Forests Team will continue light-touch monitoring of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund via FCPF Annual Reports from the World Bank. The UK has also agreed to be one of three donors that will steer a comprehensive independent evaluation of the FCPF in 2015. These

continuing checkpoints will ensure information on the long term impact of the Readiness Fund is available to DECC as required.

The FCPF logframe will be modified to focus on the Carbon Fund. However progress in the Readiness Fund will continue to be monitored as it relates to progress through Carbon Fund processes (i.e. measuring countries' progress from the readiness stage to results based payments; Readiness Packages require endorsement (by the Readiness Fund) before an Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement (under the Carbon Fund) can be agreed).

## A. Introduction and Context

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) was established in 2008 and assists developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (all activities commonly referred to as "REDD+") by providing value to standing forests.

The FCPF has two separate but complementary funding mechanisms — the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund.

The Carbon Fund is designed to provide payments on delivery of verified emission reductions ('payment for results') generated by forestry programmes in countries that have come through the pipeline from the FCPF Readiness Fund. The UK has invested £56.5 million in the Carbon Fund (£11.5m in 2011 and £45m in 2014).

The Readiness Fund assists developing countries to reach a capacity level at which they are ready to participate in a system of positive incentives for REDD+ (including through the Carbon Fund). In 2008, DECC and DFID each invested £1.75m as part of the Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF). This investment was fully drawn down shortly after and allocated across the 36 countries that were then in the fund. Since then, a further 11 countries have joined the FCPF-R; made possible only by a significant additional contribution from Norway (\$100m in December 2013). The Readiness Fund does not require additional resources at this time and we are keen to help move forest countries beyond the readiness stage to demonstration at scale and to testing payments for results (e.g. through the Carbon Fund).

The Readiness Fund is designed to run until 2020. **The decision to produce this project completion report for the £3.5m Readiness Fund ETF investment is based on the following:**

- The UK investment been utilised and, almost seven years later, is no longer producing significant measureable or attributable results.
- The Readiness Fund is fully capitalised for the 47 participating countries, and has no plans to open up to new entrants. Therefore it does not require additional funding; the UK is unlikely to contribute further in future.
- DFID until now monitored results through the DFID ETF annual review but will no longer to do so for the above reasons. Results for the fund will continue to be monitored via Annual Reports from the World Bank, as well as the independent evaluations. UK is increasing its engagement with these evaluations as part of the 'evaluation oversight committee' with a view to improving the quality and robustness of FCPF evaluations. So information on the long term impact of the Readiness Fund will still be available to DECC as required.

- In order to efficiently and effectively manage resources, DECC's Forest Team has prioritised other, more significant, investments. These include continued engagement with the FCPF Carbon Fund (where we have a much more substantial investment of £56.5m) and DECC's £50m investment in the BioCarbon Fund.

## B: Performance and Conclusions

The Readiness Fund supports developing countries in preparing themselves to participate in a future, large-scale, system of positive incentives for REDD+. Its intended outcome<sup>1</sup> is to ensure efforts are successfully undertaken by countries with FCPF support to achieve emission reductions from deforestation and/or forest degradation, and to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+ (including, though not limited to, becoming a pilot of performance-based payments for reductions in carbon emissions from deforestation in the Carbon Fund).

Whilst no participating countries have yet completed the final stage of Readiness Fund support (completion of a Readiness Package, required to demonstrate the requisite readiness to participate in an Emissions Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) under the Carbon Fund), the fund has made several important steps towards achieving this goal:

- It has successfully used the World Bank's convening power to operationalize REDD+ by developing detailed guidance, a "roadmap", for countries to develop readiness strategies.
- It has created a new space for debate and knowledge sharing, which is broad, open, and includes many stakeholders.
- Countries have used the FCPF readiness process to leverage other sources of funding. This has been necessary as REDD+ countries have budgeted an average of four times the US\$3.6 anticipated by the FCPF to cover the development of their readiness strategies.
- The FCPF has grown to 47 REDD+ countries, creating competition, (18 in Africa, 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 11 in the Asia-Pacific Region) which is resulting in progress speeding up.
- 45 countries have endorsed Readiness-Preparation Proposals (R-PPs).
- 5 countries (Costa Rica, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, and Nepal) have presented mid-term reports, indicating that they are more than half way to achieving REDD+ Readiness and it is likely that some will complete the process in 2015.

In addition, many of the target outputs specified in the funds monitoring and evaluation framework have been achieved (as described in more detail in section C below), these include:

- Agreement of a framework for assessing countries' readiness levels
- Preparation of high-quality readiness plans by forest nations
- Some significant progress in forest nations' delivery of their readiness programmes.

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<sup>1</sup> See Section C for detailed outcome and outputs scoring against the FCPF logical framework

However, the Readiness Fund has taken longer than expected to meet its objectives. The Readiness Fund had a target of completing two Readiness Packages in 2014; this milestone has not yet been reached. A key lesson, as noted by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) in its 2012 Review, is that 'REDD+ is a more expensive, complex, and protracted undertaking than was anticipated at the time of the FCPF's launch.'<sup>2</sup> The IEG also noted:

- FCPF progress is vulnerable to the broader carbon market environment. In 2008 at the time of the FCPF's launch, there was optimism about the UNFCCC process and increased momentum behind carbon markets which in the following years had waned.
- FCPF has been heavily oversubscribed from the outset. There is very high demand for services which the Fund Management Team (FMT) will need to be adequately resourced to meet (the IEG recommended that the FMT will need to communicate to its constituents how it intends to support the 47 countries in the Readiness fund and simultaneously support countries to develop proposals for the Carbon Fund).
- Drivers of deforestation extend beyond the forest sector so REDD+ requires 'an unusually high degree of political will, cross-sectorial and inter-ministerial coordination. To be successful, REDD+ will need to be configured as an integral part of participating countries' national development strategies'.
- Funding for readiness proved greater than anticipated. The FCPF anticipated that US\$3.6 million would be adequate to cover the development of readiness strategies, but countries budgeted an average of four times this amount. However, countries have been able to use the FCPF readiness process to leverage other sources of funding (the FCPF will allocate an additional \$5 million to countries that can show substantial progress at midterm, but there is still a possibility that funds may not be sufficient for all countries).
- The initial slow rate of grant disbursement constrained progress at the country level. The causes of disbursement bottlenecks and recommendations to improve readiness implementation and disbursements in FCPF countries was discussed at the 15<sup>th</sup> Participant Committee Meeting in December 2013.<sup>3</sup> Most REDD+ countries highlighted weak in-country capacity in procurement and financial management as causing delays. Actions to increase support to REDD countries in early stages of grant implementations were identified. Disbursement rate has improved in recent years (see sections D and F below for further information).

These lessons have been acknowledged and addressed by the FMT and we encourage the World Bank to continue to reflect and act on feedback from reviews, evaluations and other sources to improve performance. These lessons will also be used to inform the design and implementation of DECC's ICF forests portfolio.

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<sup>2</sup> The IEG's review is available at :

<http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/FCPF%20GPR%20IEG%20Review%20Final.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> The note of this discussion is available at:

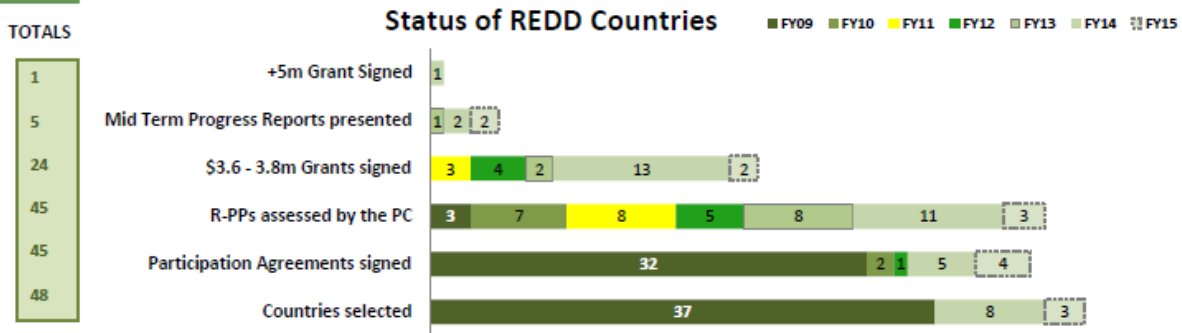
[https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Recommendations%20\\_disbursements\\_101213.pdf](https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Recommendations%20_disbursements_101213.pdf)



The table below highlights key aspects of progress in the Readiness Fund as of October 2014<sup>4</sup>

# FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

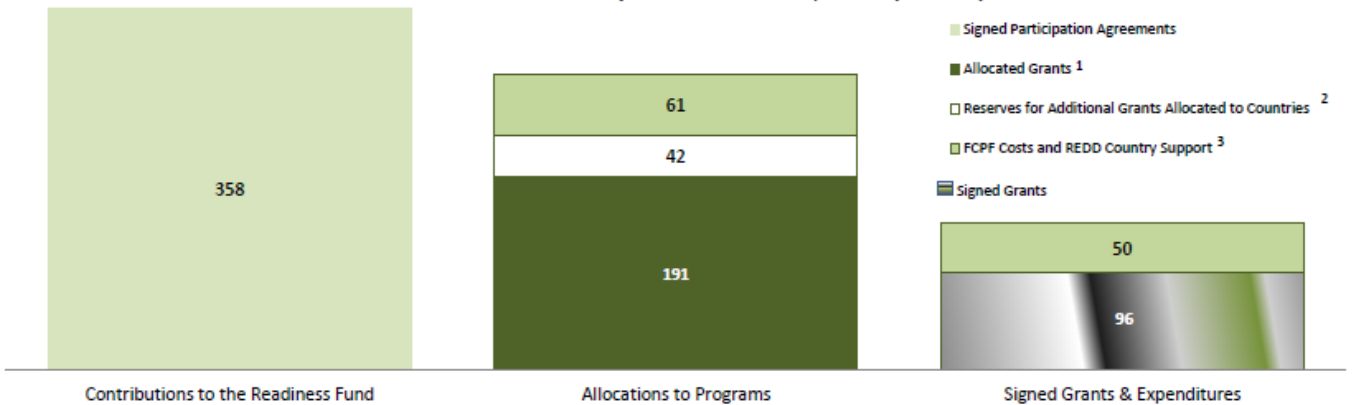
## FCPF BY THE NUMBERS



**TOTALS**

1
5
24
45
45
48

### FCPF Financial Summary as at October 8, 2014 (US\$ M)



<sup>1</sup> Allocated grants – funds allocated for formulation grants and for additional preparation grants to REDD Countries that have had their R-PPs formally assessed.  
<sup>2</sup> Reserves for Additional Grants Allocated to Countries – resources set aside by the PC for additional grants to REDD Countries (Resolution PC6/2010/9).  
<sup>3</sup> FCPF Costs and REDD Country Support – Includes signed formulation grants and reserves set aside for fiduciary and secretariat support over the life of the Readiness Fund.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank data, available at:

[https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2014/october/FCPF%20Readiness%20Progress\\_102114.pdf](https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2014/october/FCPF%20Readiness%20Progress_102114.pdf)

## C: Detailed output scoring

### Output Score and Description

The following table illustrates the targets in the FCPF monitoring and evaluation framework that are most relevant to the Readiness Fund. Against each we provide a status update showing the extent to which the target has been met and our Red-Amber-Green assessment of to what extent this constitutes strong performance by the Fund (Green = met or exceeded expectations, Amber = partially met expectations, Red = failed to make significant progress towards objective).

(see <a href="#">log frame</a> p.12)	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020 (refer to end of FY unless otherwise stated)	Assumptions	Progress as of end 2014
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Efforts successfully undertaken by countries with FCPF support to achieve emission reductions from deforestation and/or forest degradation, and to benefit from possible future systems of positive incentives for REDD+ (Readiness Fund)</b>	1. A. Number of Readiness Packages endorsed by PC. (R-Packages are in line with assessment framework)	1.A. 2 R-Packages by 2014 8 R-Packages by 2015 20 + R-Packages by 2018	The incentives provided by REDD+ schemes are sufficient  For purposes of Readiness Fund, submission of R-Package by REDD Participants is voluntary  International negotiations for REDD+ remain supportive.  There are no extraordinary circumstances in the country that prevent submission of RPs	0 R-Packages (1 to be presented to the Participants Committee in May 2015. This R-Package )
<i>Output 1.1</i>	Readiness Assessment Framework	1.1. Existence of published	1.1. Assessment framework		Completed

(see <a href="#">log frame</a> p.12)	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020 (refer to end of FY unless otherwise stated)	Assumptions	Progress as of end 2014
	is agreed upon and disseminated	assessment framework on readiness package	published following PC14 adoption		<p>This has contributed to impact 1.3 'FCPF has catalysed the creation of recognised standards to REDD+'</p> <p>The criteria in the framework have proven useful for tracking progress (through the process not just at the time of R-Package submission)</p>
<i>Output 1.2</i>	Countries demonstrate an adequate plan to achieve preparedness for REDD+ funding	<p>1.2.a. Number of R-PPs endorsed by PC</p> <p>1.2.b. Number of Readiness Preparation Grant agreements signed</p>	<p>1.2.a. 30+ R-PPs (by 2015)</p> <p>1.2.b. 30+ signed grant agreements by 2015</p>	Plans and targets were realistically assessed by technical experts before approval in view of existing baseline capacities and participant countries' contexts	<p>45</p> <p>The Technical Advisory Panel and the Participants Committee noted a continuous increase in the quality of R-PPs</p> <p>22 (13 were signed in FY14 (June '13-'14) with 16 more planned in 2015 according to the Dashboard. At least 7 of these are well advanced in the process)</p>
<i>Output 1.3</i>	Countries progress adequately on	1.3.a. Number of mid-term	1.3.a. 20+ MTRs by (2015)	The political and socio-	6 (with 4 more expected in

(see <a href="#">log frame</a> p.12)	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020 (refer to end of FY unless otherwise stated)	Assumptions	Progress as of end 2014
	implementation of their R-PP and Grant Agreements	<p>progress (MTRs) reports presented by countries that follow agreed reporting standards and are presented in a timely manner</p> <p>1.3.b. Percentage of countries that are achieving planned milestones according to approved Readiness Preparation grant (&gt;USD 3.4 m)</p> <p>1.3.c. Percentage of countries that are overall achieving planned milestones for sub component as per country - annual reporting scale Sub Component 1 to 9</p> <p>1.3.d. Percentage of countries with a disbursement rate that is in line with agreed Readiness Fund Preparation grant (&gt;3.4 million USD) disbursement plans of grant</p>	<p>25+ MTRs by (2018)</p> <p>1.3.b. At least 60% of countries have performance that is satisfactory or above</p> <p>1.3.c.i. By 2015, 50% of countries implementing R-PPs have performance that is 'further development required' in 50% of sub components per R-Package Assessment Framework</p> <p>1.3.c.ii. By 2018, 100% of countries implementing R-PPs have performance that is 'progressing well' or above for 80% of sub components per R-Package Assessment Framework</p> <p>1.3.d. 60%</p>	<p>economic context in the Participant countries remains stable enough over the implementation period so that the capacity built remains in place</p>	<p>May 2015)</p> <p>11/22 or 50% (based on GRM progress reports)</p> <p>Too early to assess at portfolio level. However 17/22 countries are reporting progress at the subcomponent level in the new reporting format or submitted detailed Mid Term Reviews.; 6 countries have achieved planned milestones; 5 countries have mixed progress; Nine countries are in early stages;</p> <p>6/16 or 38% of those countries that reported (Of the 22 countries with grant agreements: 6 are disbursing beyond targets; 7 are disbursing at a rate between 20-50% of their plan; 3 are not yet disbursing.</p>

(see <a href="#">log frame</a> p.12)	Results	Indicators	Targets by 2020 (refer to end of FY unless otherwise stated)	Assumptions	Progress as of end 2014
		agreement (up to 10% variance with plans)			Disbursement commitments for early FY15 indicate that many countries will be advancing from a rate of 20-50% of what is planned to more than 50% of what is planned within the next quarter.

In addition to the quantitative measures captured in the log frame (and the above table) it is worth noting that the quality of outputs has been high. As noted in the FCPF Annual Report 2014 ‘the calibre of new R-PPs presented also demonstrated to what extent new countries are able to build on the wealth of knowledge generated by countries with more advanced REDD+ Readiness’. Even without securing limited FCPF resources countries recognised that adopting an R-PP development process provides leverage to convene a broad range of national stakeholders and also potentially attract other sources of funding. The R-PP process has successfully helped countries to leverage additional funding.

The Readiness Fund has also been able to share lessons across the partnership of 47 REDD+ countries. For example, workshops have been held on the Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for multiple delivery partners and an online learning module is also under development. Another valuable resource is the *Guide to the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework* which has helped countries to plan readiness reparation activities.

Despite the delays to grant disbursement highlighted above there has been recent improvement. It is expected that disbursement will continue to increase in the coming year<sup>5</sup> (see Section F below).

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<sup>5</sup> See FCPF Annual Report 2014

An overall performance rating of A is given on the basis that whilst some milestones have not yet been reached, others have been exceeded. The Readiness Fund has drawn greater demand from REDD+ countries than expected (as demonstrated by exceeded the targeted number of R-PPs endorsed by 2015) and the quality of outputs has been increasingly high. However, it will important that this momentum continues and that countries make timely progress to completion of R-Packages. We will encourage the Readiness Fund through active engagement in the Carbon Fund to continue the momentum and progress made over the last year.

## D: Value for Money and Financial Performance

### Contributions to date to the Readiness Fund

Contributions to the FCPF Readiness Fund as of June 1, 2014 (US\$m)								
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15-17	Totals*
Australia	9.6		8.0	6.3				23.9
Canada			41.4					41.4
Denmark		5.8						5.8
European Commission				2.7		1.4	1.4	5.4
Finland	9.0			5.7	5.3			20.0
France	4.6	0.6		5.1				10.3
Germany			26.0		13.1	13.9		52.9
Italy			5.0					5.0
Japan	5.0	5.0		4.0				14.0
Netherlands	5.0			7.6	7.6			20.3
Norway	5.0	16.4	8.8			38.7	62.5	131.4
Spain	7.0							7.0
Switzerland	8.2							8.2
United Kingdom			5.8					5.8
United States of America	0.5	4.5			4.0			9.0
<b>Committed Funding</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>360.5</b>

World Bank data (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/>)

### Value for money (vfm) performance compared to the original vfm proposition in the business case

There is no formal value for money expectation for the Readiness Fund as the original ETF contribution in 2008 did not have an accompanying business case and the fund has not set itself a value for money benchmark. It is also difficult to directly attribute and accurately predict the results of technical assistance funds such as this. However there are indications, from the performance reviews that have been conducted, that the fund has delivered good value for money.

For modest investments, a large number of high quality strategies to enhance REDD+ capacity have been created and signed off at a highest levels in participating forest nation governments. The work has sown the seeds for the cross-sector collaboration that must follow within each country and mobilised 47 countries to embark on the 'pathway to REDD+'. Deliverables that the Readiness funding has produced include:

- Preparation of national strategies to reduce emissions through local stakeholder consultations

- Institutional, technical, human capacity building
- Designing/implementing Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems, and national forest carbon accounting systems
- Developing national systems for determining baselines and Reference Emissions Levels
- Developing transparent, equitable and accountable benefit sharing mechanisms
- Developing safeguards and grievance mechanisms to protect the interests of forest communities and the poor
- Clarifying national land, forest and carbon tenure rights

However, the first independent evaluation of the FCPF<sup>6</sup> reported that in many cases the initial Formulation Grant of US\$ 200,000 was not sufficient to cover the cost of developing the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) and participant countries needed to raise funds from other sources such as bilateral agencies. Whilst this had the benefit of leveraging additional support, the delays reduced FCPFs overall level of efficiency. Examples of co-financing have in some cases been 'strategic and complementary... in other cases it has been by necessity'<sup>7</sup> as other donors stepped in to ensure momentum was not lost.

The evaluation also found that efforts had been made to reduce overlap with similar initiatives, such as UN-REDD, although the evaluation found that success in this varied between countries.

### Quality of financial management during programme

The FMT provide regular financial updates on the Fund, and yearly budgets are approved by the Participants Committee (PC). The UK has had no cause for concern on financial management of the Fund over the 6 years we have been invested and we are not aware of any concerns raised by others. The fixed costs are comparable to similar funds.

The table below shows Readiness Fund Cash Disbursements (in \$ thousands)<sup>8</sup>

Activity	% of Total	Total	FY14	FY13	FY12	FY11	FY10	FY09
Readiness Trust Fund Administration	6%	2,356	397	404	356	366	362	471
FCPF Secretariat	24%	9,256	1,515	1,690	2,056	1,685	1,321	989
REDD Methodology Support	22%	8,651	1,796	1,842	999	1,921	1,266	827
Country Advisory Services	19%	7,304	2,342	1,750	1,073	545	793	801
Country Implementation Support	32%	12,617	3,730	3,213	1,701	1,904	1,660	409
IP and CSO Program	5%	2,107	751	1,089	267			
Total Readiness Fund (including Carbon Fund Shared Costs)		42,292	10,532	9,988	6,452	6,421	5,402	3,497
Less Carbon Fund Shared Costs	-9%	(3,464)	(1,159)	(1,236)	(1,069)			
<b>Total Readiness Fund</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38,828</b>	<b>9,373</b>	<b>8,752</b>	<b>5,383</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>3,497</b>

Disbursement has been slower than forecast (see table in section F below).<sup>9</sup> At the 15<sup>th</sup> Participants Committee in June 2013, REDD Countries highlighted issues such as weak in-country capacity in procurement and financial management as key issues hampering grant implementation and disbursements. Causes for this and recommendations to overcome disbursement bottlenecks was discussed at the 16<sup>th</sup> Participants Committee in December 2013. Since then disbursement rates have improved. For example, the grants disbursed to countries has shown a significant upward trend in FY12

<sup>6</sup> The First Program Evaluation of the FCPF is available at:

[http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jun2011/5.%20Final%20FCPF\\_EVALUATION\\_REPORT\\_June%2013th.pdf](http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jun2011/5.%20Final%20FCPF_EVALUATION_REPORT_June%2013th.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jun2011/5.%20Final%20FCPF\\_EVALUATION\\_REPORT\\_June%2013th.pdf](http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jun2011/5.%20Final%20FCPF_EVALUATION_REPORT_June%2013th.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2014/october/FCPF%20Annual%20Report%202014.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> [https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Recommendations%20\\_disbursements\\_101213.pdf](https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Recommendations%20_disbursements_101213.pdf)



and FY 13<sup>10</sup> (see table in section F below). As detailed in section F below in some cases forest nations have not, at first, had the capacity to successfully engage with the Bank's management systems, which is a key takeaway lesson.

## E: Commercial Considerations

### Delivery against planned timeframe

1. As noted above one of the criticisms that the Readiness Fund of the FCPF has faced is slow disbursement.

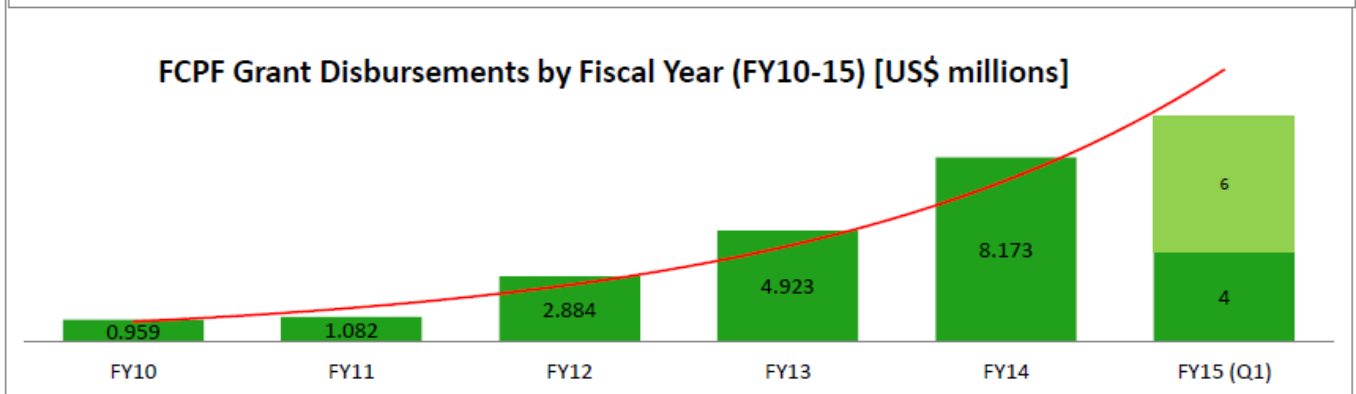
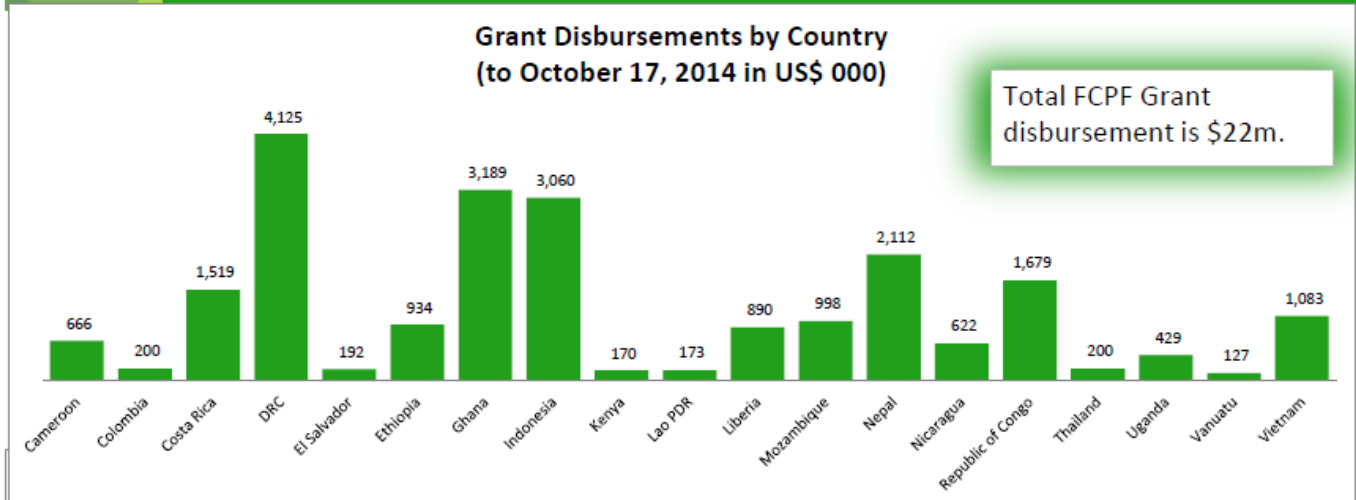
The Participants Committee (PC) has recognised the need to increase total disbursements, which will require a greater focus by countries themselves to execute national REDD+ activities. A session at the pre-PC workshop held in March 2013, in Indonesia, was dedicated to understanding the reasons for the relatively slow disbursements, and finding ways to increase disbursements of readiness grants. A select number of REDD+ countries with a signed grant agreement shared their experience at this pre-PC workshop and cited the following issues as the main reasons for the slow start on readiness activities and the resulting slow disbursements:

- lack of procurement capacity in the REDD+ project management units in REDD+ countries;
- inadequate understanding of World Bank procurement rules; and
- lack of experience with the drafting of terms of reference for the key readiness activities.

The lack of procurement capacity has been resolved in several countries by hiring a procurement specialist for the project management units in REDD+ countries. Most of the FCPF countries recognised upfront the need to enhance their in-country procurement capacity, and readiness preparation grants in FCPF countries with signed agreements have supported the hiring of a procurement specialist. In addition, staff from project management teams have been trained in procurement procedures. The FMT has also made available the terms of reference for readiness activities on the FCPF website, for easy access by other countries.

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<sup>10</sup> [https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Recommendations%20disbursements\\_101213.pdf](https://forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Recommendations%20disbursements_101213.pdf)



World Bank data (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/>)

## F: Monitoring And Evaluation

### Evidence and evaluation

The FCPF reports on its own performance annually, the Fund Management Team prepares one comprehensive **annual report** in October/November of each year and presents progress over the previous fiscal year (covering both the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund). A semi-annual update is presented in June.

The FCPF Annual Reports can be found here:

- [FCPF 2014 Annual Report](#)
- [FCPF 2013 Annual Report](#)
- [FCPF 2012 Annual Report](#)
- [FCPF 2011 Annual Report](#)
- [FCPF 2010 Annual Report](#)
- [FCPF 2009 Annual Report](#)

A first **external evaluation** was commissioned by the Participants Committee (PC) in 2010/2011 covering the first two years of FCPF operations. A second independent evaluation will be conducted in 2015, for which the UK will be one of three donors elected to steer the process. Further evaluations are planned for 2017 and 2020.

The Evaluation Report of the first evaluation is available here:

[First Program Evaluation for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility \(FCPF\)](#)

In addition, the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group reviewed the FCPF in 2012.

Their review is available here:

[IEG 2012 Review](#)

The FCPF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework can be found here:

[FCPF M&E Framework](#)

**DECC** Monitors the FCPF through its own **FCPF Log frame** which can be found here:



ICF FCPF Logframe  
2014.xlsx

The 2014 **DECC FCPF Annual Review** can be found here:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/403453/FCPF\\_Annual\\_Review\\_2014.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/403453/FCPF_Annual_Review_2014.pdf)

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