



# GCF

task force

## BUILDING THE NEW FOREST ECONOMY

Advancing Climate Action through the  
Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force





# Contributors

We are grateful to our long-time partners at the Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation for their ongoing funding support and partnership with the GCF Task Force. Information presented herein has been primarily provided directly by delegates from the GCF Task Force member jurisdictions, along with supplemental information from strategic plans developed through the GCF Task Force in partnership with the United Nations Development Program. Additional sources are listed where applicable. This report is intended to be a living document and we will update it on our webpage as new information becomes available – including more developed estimates for funding needs and opportunities. Any errors or omissions are unintentional, but solely the responsibility of the GCF Task Force Secretariat. Jurisdictional updates will be included as they become available.



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## Jurisdiction Maps

All jurisdiction maps have been contributed by CTrees, a partner of the GCF Task Force. These maps have been generated using CTrees' state-of-the-art methodology and support a consistent approach for assessing data and tracking progress across the GCF Task Force network. Please note: Many countries and subnational jurisdictions have their own official datasets and maps they must use for official purposes. Inclusion of the CTrees maps does not imply approval by any government.

ctrees  
SEE THE FOREST & THE TREES

# The Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force

Over the last fifteen years, the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF Task Force) has emerged as a **unique, global alliance of leading subnational jurisdictions** working to achieve durable solutions to tropical deforestation and climate change. Subnational governments are critical actors to implementing much of the international climate policy agenda, and the GCF Task Force provides a vital platform for motivating, supporting, connecting, and scaling subnational efforts across the tropics.

Today, the GCF Task Force is the **world's largest subnational government network focused on forests and climate**, with **43 members from 11 countries** representing more than one-third of the world's tropical forests. This includes all of the Brazilian Amazon, the vast majority of the Peruvian Amazon, more than 60% of Mexico's tropical forests, and more than 60% of Indonesia's forests. We work with **Governors, civil servants, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other key partners**, including conservation organizations, private sector leaders, and academia, to reduce deforestation and tropical greenhouse gas emissions while advancing low-carbon economies and sustainable, forest-based development.

As we look forward to the next 15 years of our network, we are seeking to strengthen our existing partnerships and create new ones that will facilitate much-needed investments to support our member jurisdictions, communities, and partners to increase and expand their impacts.

## Mission

To empower state and provincial leaders to implement innovative jurisdictional programs that protect tropical forests and promote low-emissions development. We connect these leaders with partners and stakeholders who support this work—from private sector actors to Indigenous Peoples and local community leaders. We work to unlock financial opportunities to support our states and provinces in their hard work to protect forests and address climate change. We track the impact and performance of key state and provincial actions to understand how we can advance and scale actions for forests and climate.

## Origins of the GCF Task Force

The GCF Task Force grew out of Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's first Governors' Global Climate Summit held in Los Angeles in 2008. Nine Governors from Brazil, Indonesia, and the United States came together at the Summit to sign a Memorandum of Understanding committing them to collaborate on forests and climate issues. The following spring, in the Brazilian city of Belém in the state of Pará, the GCF Task Force was formally launched with ten founding members: California, Wisconsin, Illinois (US), Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará (Brazil), Aceh, and Papua (Indonesia).



*Credit: GCF Task Force Global Secretariat*

## GCF Task Force Secretariat

The GCF Task Force is supported by a global Secretariat that facilitates the work occurring within our member states and provinces. The Secretariat provides administrative oversight, connects members with partnership opportunities and assists in carrying out their strategic vision, and leads fundraising efforts for the GCF Task Force. The Secretariat is housed at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Institute of the Environment and Sustainability and the Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at UCLA School of Law, in partnership with the Institute of Behavioral Science at the University of Colorado Boulder (CU Boulder), along with regional coordination offices in Brazil, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, and Peru. UCLA and CU Boulder provide opportunities for connection and collaboration within their multiple environmental and policy departments.

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*"The GCF Task Force has been a key forum to bring together representatives from governments and indigenous groups to discuss the importance of the sustainable management of these natural resources both within and outside of tropical forest regions with science and local benefits as a foundation to support common understanding."*

**RAJINDER SAHOTA**

Deputy Executive Officer, California Air Resources Board





Nov. 25, 2019 file photo, highway BR-163 stretches between the Tapajos National Forest, left, and a soy field in Belterra, Para state, Brazil. (AP Photo/Leo Correa, File)

# Introduction

As the world meets through international climate conventions and summits to discuss global commitments, market design, and high-level financial pledges, many communities in the Global South — in particular in tropical forest states and provinces — have seen very little of these international promises come to fruition. Whether we're talking about increasing corporate supply chain commitments, financing pledges, debt-for-nature swaps, or voluntary carbon market efforts, the stark reality is that **the economic incentives driving the deforestation of tropical forests** — the continued large-scale clearing for cattle and agriculture and the extraction of oil, gas, gold, timber, cobalt, and other resources — **continue to threaten not only the lives of these communities, but also of the entire planet.**

The World Resources Institute's latest Forest Pulse report<sup>1</sup> found that the tropics lost 10% more primary rainforest in 2022 than in 2021, despite commitments at the international, national, subnational, and corporate levels. The report also found that emissions from tropical deforestation are on par with those from India on an annual basis — meaning tropical forests are tied as the third largest emitter of greenhouse gasses in the world. Pressure on forests is increasing even as forests

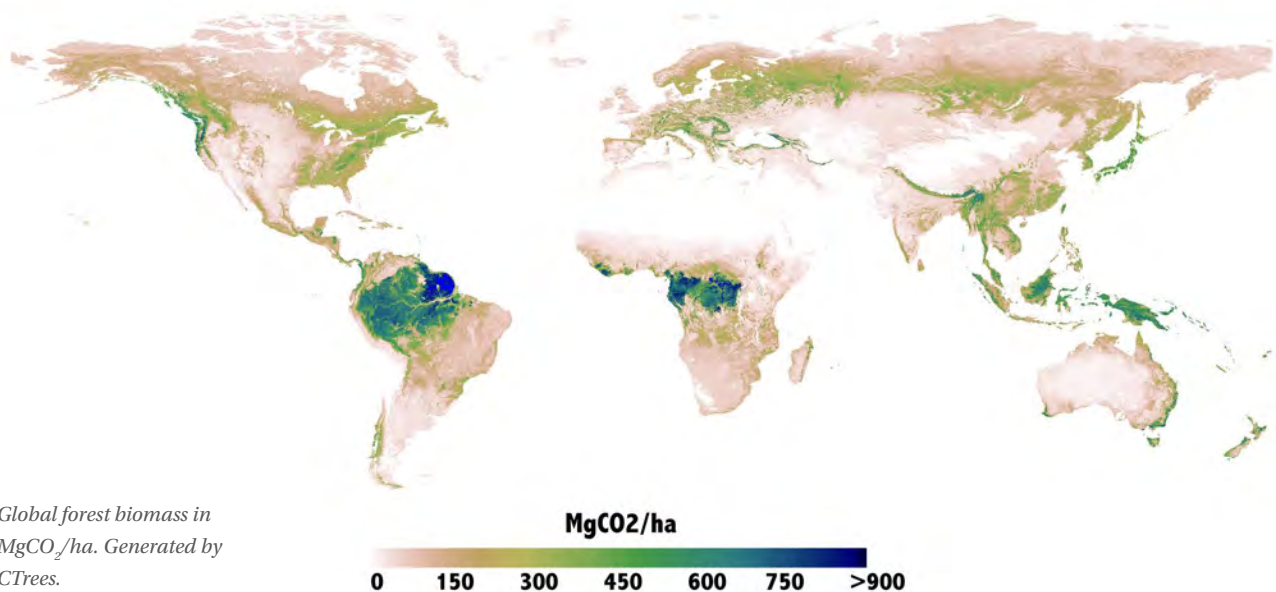
shrink, which means we need to step up interventions and finance, at every level.

While the Global North rightly focuses on just transitions for oil and gas workers and developing regulations, incentives, and policies to drive investment in cleaner energy, transportation, and greener jobs, communities in the Global South are not seeing that same level of follow-through to provide serious economic alternatives to the status quo. **Without larger-scale and sustained financial support, moving from an extractive economy to a more sustainable new forest economy in the tropics will remain simply an aspiration, rather than an accomplishment. And, the climate and biodiversity emergencies we collectively face will worsen.**<sup>2</sup>

Moreover, when national governments change hands, we have too often seen political and economic concerns prevail over the climate and forests agenda, especially following contentious elections. Complete reliance on national governments poses great risk to policy and implementation progress and misses critical intervention opportunities. Subnational governments—including the everyday civil servants who have staying

<sup>1</sup> The Latest Analysis on Global Forests & Tree Cover Loss | Global Forest Review (wri.org)

<sup>2</sup> The 2023 Forest Declaration Assessment emphasizes that public and private funds committed to help combat tropical deforestation are currently a negligible fraction of what is needed and what is channeled to other global investments. See Forest Declaration Assessment Partners. (2023). Off track and falling behind: Tracking progress on 2030 forest goals. Climate Focus (coordinator and editor). Accessible at [www.forestdeclaration.org](http://www.forestdeclaration.org).



power across political administrations—truly matter. In fact, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change recognizes that action from subnational governments and regional alliances is crucial to implement the goals of the Paris Agreement and climate goals more broadly.<sup>3</sup> And, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change notes that “[i]ncreasingly, subnational actors are also influencing

their national and international governments through lobbying efforts that call on them to adopt more ambitious climate goals and provide more support for subnational GHG mitigation efforts.”<sup>4</sup>

## The Comparative Advantage of Subnational Government Leadership

Protecting forests and reducing greenhouse gas emissions at scale requires us to address political and legal fragmentation across multiple levels of governance, increase incentives and support for political leaders, civil servants, and communities to focus on sustainable forest and land use alternatives, and build institutional capacity across governments, communities, and the private sector to drive transformative change.

As the largest global network of subnational governments focused on the climate and forests agenda, with 43 state and provincial government members (spanning 11 countries) on the front lines of the climate, biodiversity, and economic crises facing much of the Global South today, the **Governors’ Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF Task Force)** offers a unique and tested platform for addressing this ongoing inequity at the subnational scale.



Credit: GCF Task Force Global Secretariat

<sup>3</sup> See for example, Sub-national Governments and Regional Alliances Crucial to Implement Paris | UNFCCC (2016).

<sup>4</sup> See Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC, 2022. Available at [IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGIII\\_FullReport.pdf](#).

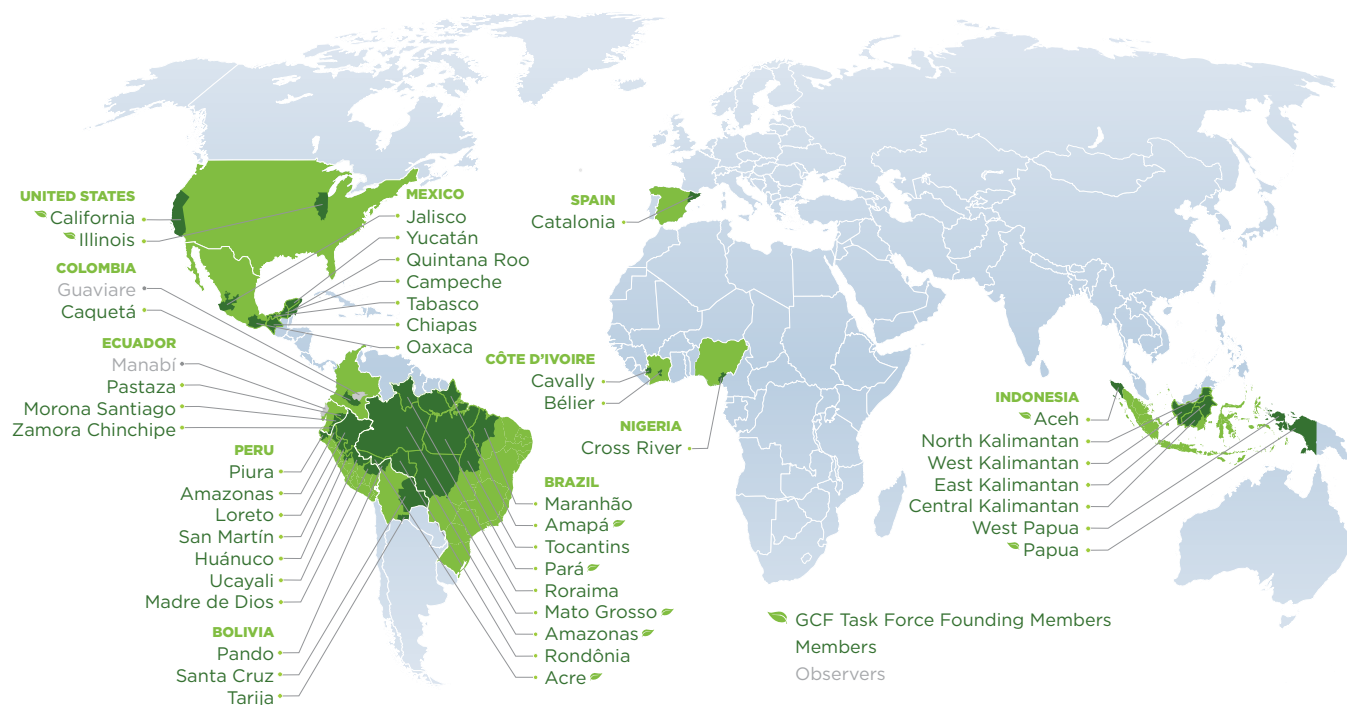


*We work across more than a third of the world's tropical forests.*

*We seed unity and support among governors and their staff, and draw upon and mobilize them to action for the forest and climate agenda.*

*We work most closely with key partners on the ground in our jurisdictions — Indigenous Peoples, traditional and local communities, civil society and business, as well as national governments, multilateral and international institutions, and academia.*

*And, we ensure this platform is available for new partners and actors to engage directly with subnational governments and communities in our member jurisdictions.*



Credit: GCF Task Force Global Secretariat

Simply put, **the GCF Task Force has its finger on the pulse of subnational government action in some of the most important forested regions of the world**, and we are looking for partners to help us build on and expand our fifteen years of success.

## How We Work

### What this looks like in practice



#### PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

Building the capacity of state governments and community partners to create new forest economies that will address the root causes of deforestation in tropical forest states and provinces.



#### KNOWLEDGE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

Increasing access to and use of state-of-the-art technology and data tools to reduce deforestation, monitor impacts, implement context-specific innovative strategies, and support land management efforts.



#### FINANCE, INVESTMENT, AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Expanding subnational partnerships with companies, banks, entrepreneurs, philanthropy, and other sources of support for increasing climate and development finance that supports integrated forest conservation and development activities.



#### GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

Designing and implementing laws and policies to advance new forest economies, conserve forests, advance and protect Indigenous rights, and create conditions for long-term investment and sustainable development in tropical forest jurisdictions.

#### We Facilitate Political Leadership and Engagement by:

- ▶ Promoting active participation of key governmental leaders at national, regional, and international levels.
- ▶ Fostering a sharing of experiences between political leaders across governments, the private sector, civil society, and Indigenous and local communities.
- ▶ Supporting coherence in climate and forest strategies among state and regional “clusters,” such as the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon, and across Indonesia, to promote cohesion and solidarity among members and enable better alignment with national processes.
- ▶ Working through strategies such as: knowledge ex-

changes between state attorneys on model climate legislation and regulations; expert support in understanding emerging carbon market dynamics; Indigenous rights implementation and assessments; Implementation of Guiding Principles for Collaboration and Partnership between Subnational Governments, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities; and bioeconomy pilot studies.

#### We Build Capacity and Support Policy Implementation by:

- ▶ Strengthening capacity of Governors, environment secretaries, civil servants, and civil society partners to implement the forest and climate agenda in their governments and beyond.
- ▶ Mapping the implementation capacity of GCF Task Force members, supporting the development of jurisdiction-scale investment plans, identifying and assessing obstacles to and opportunities for implementation in individual jurisdictions.
- ▶ Creating peer learning opportunities and facilitating technical assistance through workshops, webinars, and targeted field studies to address key implementation challenges and successes.
- ▶ Promoting the commitment of public officials to forest and climate issues within and outside their jurisdictions, contributing to the effectiveness of related policies and programs.

#### We Mobilize Financial Resources by:

- ▶ Supporting member states and provinces, as well as communities, in seeking funding and investments for sustainable forest and land use programs.
- ▶ Identifying budget gaps, mapping solutions to unlock resources from public and private sources, seeking investment partnerships with supply chain actors and emerging voluntary and compliance markets related to REDD+, and connecting members with financial partners and processes.
- ▶ Aligning member states and provinces around commitments to dedicate and deliver a substantial portion of any carbon market and other climate funds to support Indigenous Peoples and local community forest protection efforts.
- ▶ Supporting member states and provinces to ensure financial resources flow to support sustainable forest and land use strategies, thus promoting a new forest economy that is based on sustainable economic livelihoods, forest conservation, and climate change mitigation.

#### We Work to Incorporate the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) by:

- ▶ Facilitating efforts in targeted jurisdictions and regions to incorporate the rights, principles, and inter-



## Global Committee of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Started in 2016, the GCF Task Force Global Committee on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities was formed to strengthen partnerships between subnational governments and Indigenous Peoples and local community-level leaders. The Global Committee convenes regularly at international climate and forest events as well as in GCF Task Force regions. It aligns around common policy and advocacy goals and serves as a platform for sharing successful strategies for effective, durable government-community partnerships. The Global Committee is made up of representatives of GCF Task Force member states and provinces, Indigenous and local community leaders from within each region, and representatives from global organizations such as the Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques and the Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica. The Global Committee implements work plans and actions to support regional committees within the GCF Task Force, promote the implementation of the GCF Task Force

Guiding Principles, and ensure the voice and leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is front and center for the GCF Task Force. The Global Committee has developed funding proposals for partners interested in directly supporting its work.



Top/bottom photo credit: GCF Task Force Global Secretariat

ests of IPLCs into government policies for sustainable forest and land use.

- ▶ Strengthening global and regional IPLC committees composed of government, Indigenous, and local community representatives.<sup>5</sup> See call out box on the Global Committee.
- ▶ Prioritizing and mapping obstacles for governments to incorporate these rights.
- ▶ Advancing innovative approaches in specific jurisdictions to incorporate and protect these rights.
- ▶ Promoting strategic partnerships and peer learning

between member states and provinces with IPLCs.

- ▶ Promoting dialogue between governments and IPLC leaders to cultivate mutual respect and understanding, contributing to inclusive and effective forest and land use policies and programs.

In sum, our approach as a network is to promote an integrated and collaborative process to addressing critical issues related to climate, forests, and communities, maximizing positive impacts and actions in our member states and provinces, and in their communities.

5 See Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities - GCF Task Force ([gcftf.org](http://gcftf.org))

## Timeline of Key Commitments

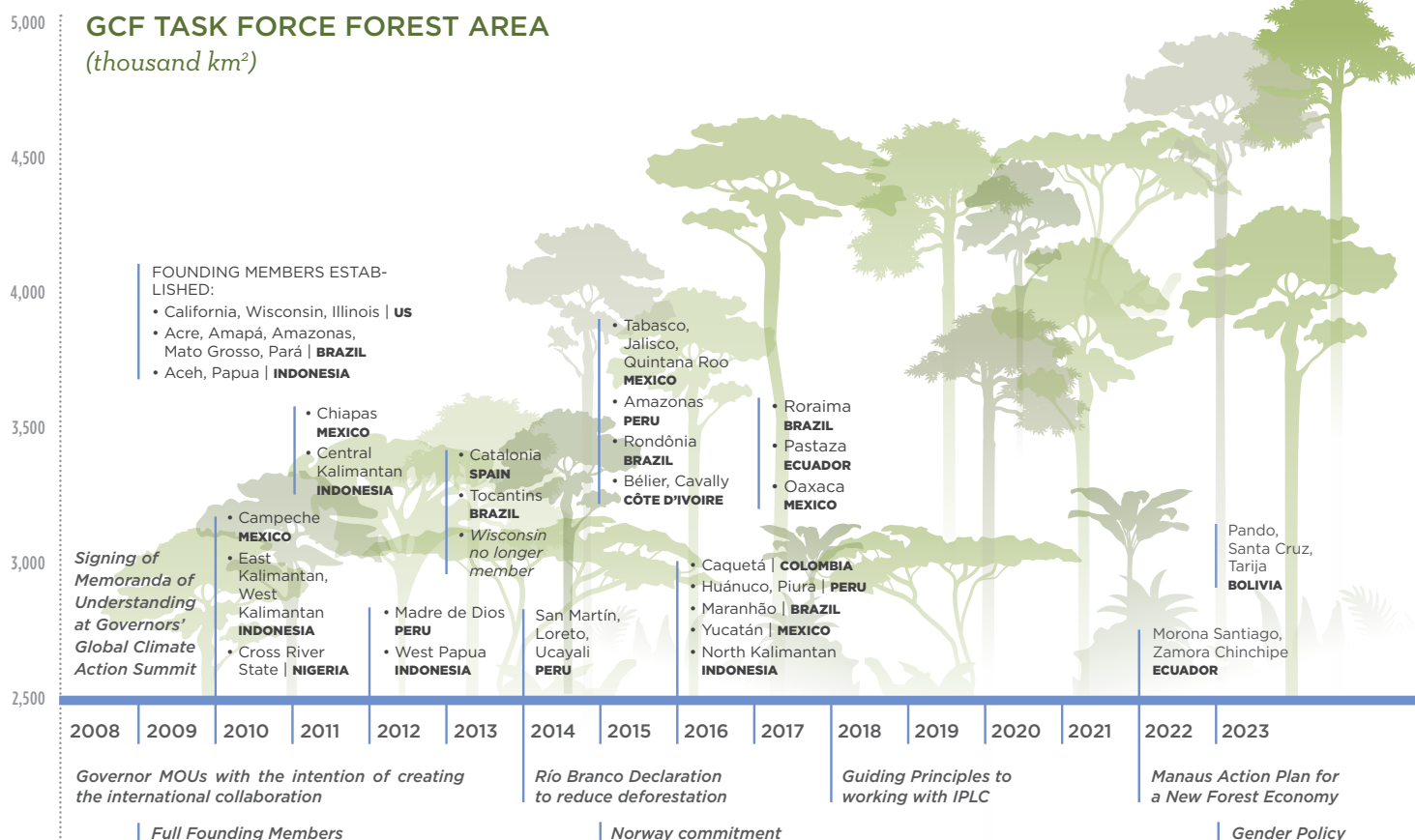
On August 11, 2014 in Acre, Brazil, GCF Task Force governors from across the world endorsed the Rio Branco Declaration, committing to reduce deforestation in their states and provinces by 80% by 2020 provided that adequate, sufficient, and long-term performance-based funding is available. While neither the funding nor resulting reductions goals were achieved, the Rio Branco Declaration set the stage for ongoing alignment of a policy framework for this growing network and the first commitment to ensuring more effective partnership with and a substantial share of payment-for-performance funds being delivered to forest-dependent communities, smallholders, and indigenous peoples.

In September 2018, at the Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco, California (US), all GCF Task Force members endorsed the Guiding Principles for Collaboration and Partnership between Subnational Governments, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. This set of 13 principles was developed by leading Indigenous organizations and presented to the Governors to guide partnership and collaboration between subnational governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in order to advance toward inclusive and effective forest governance and protection.

In March 2022, all members of the GCF Task Force adopted a framework for achieving our mid-term climate, development, and forest protection goals through 2030, called the Manaus Action Plan for a New Forest Economy (MAP). Members committed to reducing tropical deforestation by at least 80% by 2030, increasing reforestation and adaptation efforts, and enhancing the resilience of tropical forests, with sufficient, long-term financing and support. As outlined in the MAP, our efforts to create a new forest economy: (1) Must work first and foremost for the people and the communities in GCF Task Force states and provinces; (2) Must mobilize science and technology, along with the traditional knowledge and wisdom of people living in the forest; (3) Cannot be created without substantial additional financial support; and (4) Good governance and durable public policies are the bedrock of jurisdictional strategies and investment plans.

In February 2023, members endorsed the GCF Task Force's Gender Policy, entitled Women for Forests and Climate. This policy commits the network to promoting gender representation at all levels and to developing specific activities, policies, and practices to advancing gender equity.

### GCF TASK FORCE FOREST AREA (thousand km<sup>2</sup>)







*"There are very few venues in which Indigenous peoples and state governments from around the world can come together in true partnership as co-creators of sustainable economic development initiatives. The GCF Task Force is the only such international platform that has demonstrated an active commitment to improving and increasing engagement between subnational governments and Indigenous leaders."*

**JAVIER KINNEY**

*Carbon Project Manager, Yurok Tribe*

## Support Us

We cannot rest on our successes to date. Seeding and supporting subnational government leadership, and building effective partnerships to do so, is an ongoing and dynamic endeavor. In the pages to come you will read about the realities of our states, provinces, and regions. You will learn about subnational opportunities and challenges by country, as well as get a sense of how you can work with specific GCF Task Force member jurisdictions. Most importantly, and as always, the perspectives shared here come directly from GCF Task Force members. **They know their realities and investment opportunities best, and true partnerships that consider these realities are our only hope for collectively addressing our common climate crisis.**

*Photos credit: GCF Task Force Global Secretariat*





## Building on Success

Over the last 15 years, we have successfully built a community of practice across governments and administrations, and with communities, that has elevated the voice and connectedness of subnational jurisdictions and partners on the regional and international stage. We have driven dramatic improvements in subnational capacity and state- and provincial-level mandates for protecting forests and the climate by directly supporting their efforts and providing:



### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE & COORDINATION SUPPORT

For 43 member jurisdictions



### POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COHESION

- 35 state-level decarbonization and investment strategies
- Common framework Manaus Action Plan for a New Forest Economy



### CONVENING POWER

Policy dialogue, networking, public-private sector engagement



### LEVERAGING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

\$650M+ in grants, loans, payments since 2012 for action on the ground



### PEER LEARNING

Dozens of workshops, technical meetings, and regional exchanges per year



### FOREST PROTECTION COMMITMENTS

- At least 80% reduction in deforestation by 2030
- Enhanced restoration
- Increased adaptation efforts







# Jurisdictional Profiles



# Bolivia

## JURISDICTIONS

Pando, Santa Cruz and Tarija

### Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or Promoting Low-Emissions Development)

- ▶ Deforestation and forest degradation, primarily due to expansion of the agricultural frontier, livestock and soybean, especially in Tarija.
- ▶ Forest fires in conservation areas are growing in area, number of occurrences and frequency.
- ▶ Demographic pressure and urban growth. Increasing human settlements in forested and protected areas.
- ▶ Fuel subsidies at the national level enable the access and the use of heavy machinery to clean the forests.
- ▶ Low prices for castañas (Brazilian nut) and market limitations for other forest products discourage and decrease the value of standing forest as an economic alternative for its inhabitants in Pando.

### Key Funding Opportunities/Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Bolivia:

#### ▶ People and Communities

- Development and improvement of the value chains that promote standing forests as opportunities to improve the living conditions of their inhabitants. This would require USD 5,000,000 over a decade to complete the transition in either Pando or Santa Cruz.
- Generate the necessary spaces for the effective participation of subnational and local governments and their indigenous communities, especially women, in decision-making processes regarding their territories. USD 2,000,000 over a period of 7 years.
- Improve the local networks to promote family food security, family gardens and farms, and others. USD 1,000,000 over a period of 3 years.

#### ▶ Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation

- Development of the forest bioeconomy as a mechanism for valorizing forest-based supply chains.





USD 1,000,000 over a period of 7 years.

- Improve the Safeguards Information System (SIS) in deforestation and biodiversity monitoring. USD 500,000 a year over a period of 10 years.
  - Improvement of the irrigation systems for an efficient use of the water resources. USD 2,000,000 over a period of 10 years.
  - Rainwater harvesting and other efficient storage systems (promoting those based in ecosystems). USD 5,000,000 over a period of 5 years.
  - Implement innovations in production, especially for livestock (e.g. regenerative livestock farming, controlled deforestation, climate-smart agriculture, and protected productive landscapes). USD 2,000,000 over a decade.
- **Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector**
- Public-private partnerships with producers that generate financing for deforestation reduction targets. USD 1,000,000 over five years.
  - Certification processes (traceability of green products) and compensation mechanisms. USD 1,000,000 over 7 years.
- **Government and Public Policies**
- Implementation of Conservation and Sustainable Development Policies: Support for the formulation and implementation of policies that promote ecosystem conservation and sustainable development. USD 2,000,000 over a decade.
  - Support of indigenous nations to achieve their full autonomy. USD 5,000,000 over a decade.
  - Institutional strengthening through exchanging information on good practices between sub-national and regional governments. USD 1,000,000 over 5 years.
  - Creation of new subnational natural conservation areas, for regional integration and inclusion of local governments. USD 4,000,000 over 5 years.

### Key Partnerships in Bolivia

At the international level, the Departments of Pando, Tarija and Santa Cruz are members of the Governors Climate and Forest Task Force and work with other international and national NGOs such as Fundación Natura Bolivia, WWF, WCS, Conservation International and Conservación Amazónica, for example.

Pando is a member of the Trinational Amazon-Andean Tourism Corridor Peru, Brazil and Bolivia and the Interinstitutional Platform for the Articulation of Amazonian Fruit Production Complexes - PICFA, with public-private coordination. Santa Cruz and Tarija are members of the South American West Central Integra-

tion Zone (ZICOSUR) and the Department of Santa Cruz is a member of the Race To Zero global campaign to rally leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, and investors for a healthy, resilient, zero-carbon recovery that prevents future threats, creates decent jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth.





## Pando

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

63,827 <sup>6</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

6,005,414 <sup>7</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

154,400 <sup>6</sup>

### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

40.5% / 59.5% <sup>7</sup>

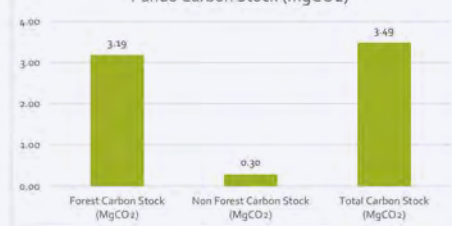
### MEMBER SINCE

2023

Pando, Bolivia



Pando Carbon Stock (MgCO<sub>2</sub>)



Maps as of November 2023. For updated information on carbon stock changes, emissions, and removals for all jurisdictions, please go to [ctrees.org](https://ctrees.org).



## Santa Cruz

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

370,621 <sup>6</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

26,540,604 <sup>8</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

4,000,143 <sup>9</sup>

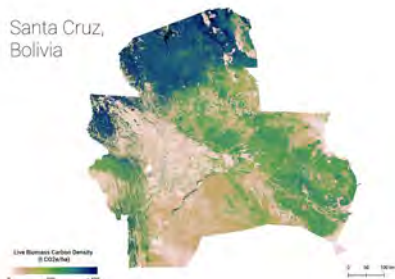
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

44% / 56% <sup>6</sup>

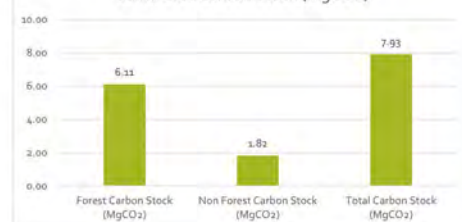
### MEMBER SINCE

2023

Santa Cruz, Bolivia



Santa Cruz Carbon Stock (MgCO<sub>2</sub>)



<sup>6</sup> Instituto Nacional de Estadística. <https://www.ine.gob.bo>

<sup>7</sup> Secretaría Departamental de Gestión Integral de la Madre Tierra; Cobertura Boscosa en GADP (2018). Cobija, Pando; GADP.

<sup>8</sup> Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible - Dirección de Recursos Naturales; Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Santa Cruz, Cobertura Boscosa (2018). Santa Cruz de La Sierra, Santa Cruz; GADSC.

<sup>9</sup> Instituto Cruceño de Estadísticas; Informaciones Demográficas. Retrieved from <https://www.santacruz.gob.bo>





# Tarija

## TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

37,623 <sup>6</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

2,012,000 <sup>10</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

601,214 <sup>6</sup>

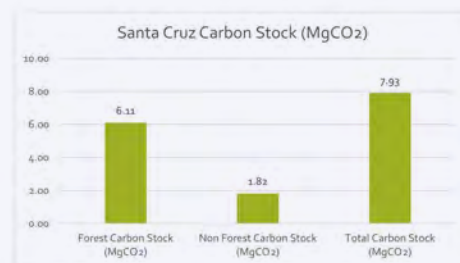
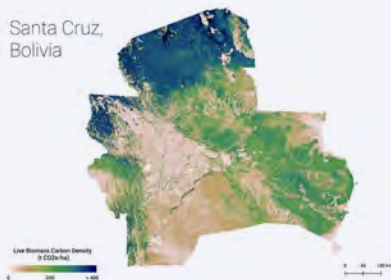
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

32.2 %/ 67.8 % <sup>6</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2023

Santa Cruz,  
Bolivia



*"It is important to highlight the importance of building the Global Committee of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities within the GCF Task Force as a space for building agreements between representatives of subnational governments and organizations of local communities and indigenous peoples."*

### GUSTAVO SÁNCHEZ

Executive Team of Global Committee (Director with Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques)

10 | Secretaría de Desarrollo Productivo, Recursos Naturales y Medio Ambiente, Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Tarija

# Brazil

## JURISDICTIONS

Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins

### Main threats and challenges for forest conservation and promotion of sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction:

#### ► Government and Public Policies

- Threats and challenges faced by subnational governments in Brazil are associated with the necessary actions to transform the current model of economic development into an inclusive model that allows the demands of generating employment, income and well-being of the local population to overcome, which is intensive and effective in valuing standing forest stocks and enabling and encouraging the use and recovery of degraded areas and forest restoration.
- The main challenges vary from each state, depending on factors like the regulatory framework, institutional capacity and composition of the production matrix. The need to adopt or enhance effective command and control strategies to stop illegal activities, with coordinated action to promote land regularization with border control and actions against organized crime. To

strengthen the process of shifting to a new forest economy — the bioeconomy.

- Although, at different levels of environmental governance, the role of states has proven to be essential for achieving climate and biodiversity conservation goals, a transversal approach and involvement and interaction with the National Government and municipal authorities are essential, within the framework of the Federative Pact. The adoption of pacts and cooperation between multiple actors is also another condition, recognizing and valuing the institutional contributions of civil society organizations, the academic sector and the private sector, minimizing the possibility of duplication of efforts. Building and strengthening links between the countryside and the city is essential. Any initiative aimed at developing the region on a sustainable basis cannot ignore the fact that almost 70% of the region's population is concentrated in urban areas and that the highest density of teaching and knowledge centers with potential for innovation is located there.

Credit: Alex Pazuello







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*“Increasingly more we see the perception that things happen at the local level, of course, all things have a global dimension, but without a doubt, the mechanisms that have the largest transformative drawstrings are those that are more deeply rooted in the feelings of the population.”*

**SIMÃO JATENE**

Former Governor, Pará, Brazil

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### **Key Funding Opportunities/Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Brazil:**

#### **► Government and Public Policies**

- State plans to combat illegal deforestation (US\$150 million per state for five years). All states plans to combat illegal deforestation and combat forest fires consider investments in monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, integrated territorial intelligence (considering operational procedures, situation room and adjustment of legal basis) and the fight against environmental crimes (additional human resources, equipment and infrastructure). This resources can leverage regional action under the coordination of the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal.
- Boosting the implementation of integrated public policies (US\$10 million for each State over a period of five years). Several states have sustainable environmental development programs, which complement their State Plans to Halt Deforestation, such as the Amazonas Mais Verde Program in Amazonas, the Amazônia Agora State Plan in Pará and the Produce, Conserve and Include Strategy in Mato Grosso. In other states, the design and implementation of these integrated initiatives must be carried out.
- Preparation, Validation and Implementation of State Plans for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (US\$90 million over a period of five years). Based on Pará's recent experience in formulating a State Plan, still in the public consultation phase, it seeks to support all states in the design, validation and implementation of this a plan that represents an integrating and unifying instrument for various government interventions and strategies and actions for vegetation recovery. It is necessary to formulate and implement governance and planning instruments, such as public policies, financial incentives, market incentives,

good agricultural practices and other measures necessary to increase the scale of recovery actions, mainly targeting areas legal reserve and permanent preservation areas and degraded areas. These plans are not intended as isolated instruments and must be seen and used in a complementary and necessary way to boost the State Policy on Climate Change, Bioeconomy or Low Emissions Development.

#### **► Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector**

- **Access to REDD+ climate finance (US\$5 million per state over a period of five years).** Recent movements in the structuring of the voluntary jurisdictional carbon market associated with the launch of the LEAF Coalition, and the recognition of standards for carrying out jurisdictional carbon transactions have intensified the actions of subnational governments to meet the requirements of the TREES Standard. Additional investments are essential to complete the qualification of states to access the REDD+ voluntary jurisdictional carbon market, focusing on technical and political aspects and others not yet addressed and are related to MRV and external audits. It is estimated that the investments made to date represent 1/4 of the total investment required, without considering that additional investments must be channeled to effectively reduce deforestation and thus be able to transact CREs.
- **Payment systems for environmental services and enabling biodiversity credits (US\$90 million to the region over a period of five years).** An essential mechanism to value standing forests. Although there are market instruments for paying for environmental services linked to water resources, the instruments associated with maintaining the forest standing are insufficient and are limited to public programs. In relation to biodiversity products subject to payment policies for environmental services, we have the case of pirarucu in Amazonas and rubber in Acre.

## ► Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation

- **Creation of enabling conditions for the development of the bioeconomy (US\$50 million per state, over a period of five years)** to either create or complement ongoing integrated subnational programs, such as the Amazonas Mais Verde Program, the Produce, Conserve and Include Strategy and the Amazônia Agora State Plan and its components. Its general objective is to invest in actions that increase the competitiveness of the Amazon region, reduce regulatory risk and other risks associated with investments, support the structuring of technical teams in the states that support the implementation of public policies and intersectoral and interinstitutional coordination and implementation.

## People and Communities

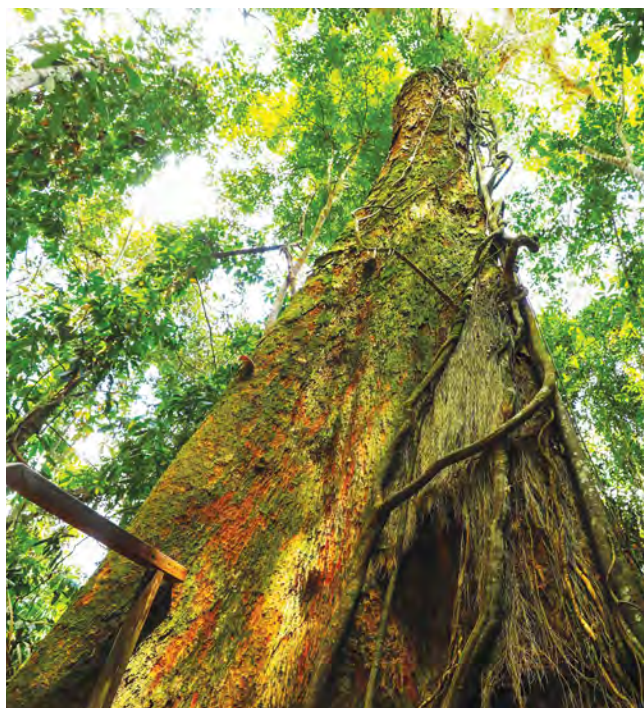
The GCF Task Force IPLC committee in Brazil has identified priority funding areas and projects ready to be implemented: developing indigenous economies and production mechanisms; organizational planning and capacity building; knowledge sharing on environmental and territorial management strategies; public policy development; and—as a transversal element across each of these projects—development of mechanisms for ensuring gender equity and youth participation. The direct beneficiaries are the indigenous people and local communities across the Brazilian Amazon, with their organizations and the Chico Mendes Memorial as execution partners. This would require US\$ 35 million over a 5 year period.

## Partnerships

The GCF Task Force in Brazil coordinates closely with partners from the government, organized civil society and the private sector, including the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon and the Brazilian Association for State Environment Entities (Abema). The GCF Task Force states also created the Regional Committee of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities, which is made of 8 non-governmental organizations and more than 10 indigenous organizations and traditional communi-

ties. The Regional Committee has played an essential role in enabling the mobilization of local indigenous organizations, as well as the participation of state leaders. The Regional Committee conducts its work through several technical working groups focusing on topics such as qualification and quantification of forest degradation, subnational and national legal frameworks. The GCF Task Force in Brazil has also developed permanent dialogue channels with the Federal Government and cooperation agencies.

GCF Task Force in Brazil also partners with technical partners including the Norwegian Embassy in Brasília, IPAM, Secretary for the Environmental and Sustainability of Pará, UK Embassy in Brasília, The Nature Conservancy, Fundação Amazônia Sustentável (FAS), Earth Innovation Institute - EII, Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Conservation International, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Sitawi Finanças do Bem. USAID Brazil, Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM, Instituto Centro de Vida - ICV, and BVRio Institute, among others.



Credit: Arthur Castro



*“The GCF Task Force’s cooperation network is crucial for the sustainable development plans to become, in fact, implemented. From mobilizing finance and training to technical and operational assistance, the GCF Task Force support has expedited the elaboration and execution of public policies in countries that harbor tropical forests.”*

### MESSIAS

State of Acre, Brazil





## Acre

### STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

164,173 <sup>11</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

14,018,732.47 <sup>12</sup>

### TOTAL POPULATION (INHABITANTS)

830,026 <sup>13</sup>

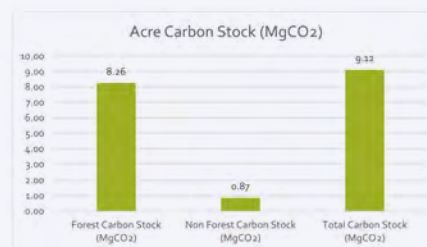
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

27.39% / 72.56%

### MEMBER SINCE

2008

Acre, Brazil



## Amapá

### STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

142,471 <sup>11</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

11,639,880.7 <sup>12</sup>

### TOTAL POPULATION (INHABITANTS)

733,508 <sup>13</sup>

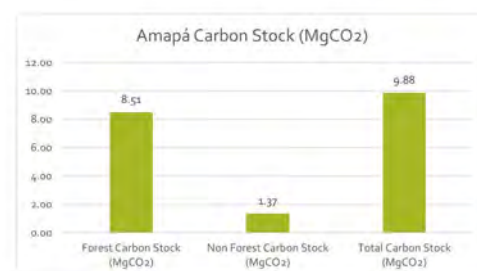
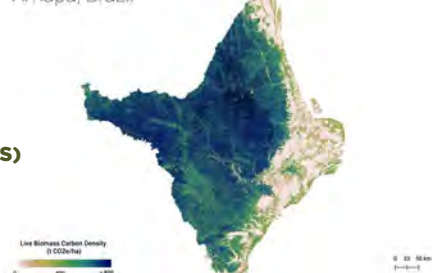
### RURAL/URBAN POPULATION

10.23% / 89.77% <sup>13</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2008

Amapá, Brazil



<sup>11</sup> Área Territorial: Área territorial brasileira 2022. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 2023

<sup>12</sup> CGTI, A. (n.d.). Mapa de Cobertura Vegetal. Cobertura Vegetal. <https://antigo.mma.gov.br/biomas/amaz%C3%B4nia/mapa-de-cobertura-vegetal.html>

<sup>13</sup> Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística IBGE. (n.d.). PGI - plataforma geográfica interativa. <https://censo2022.ibge.gov.br/apps/pgi/#/home>



## Amazonas

### STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

1,559,256 <sup>11</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

145,494,177.36 <sup>12</sup>

### TOTAL POPULATION (INHABITANTS)

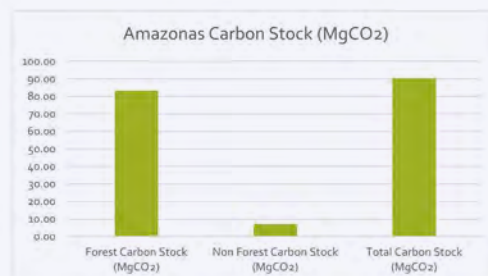
1,559,256 <sup>13</sup>

### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION (%)

20.91% / 79.09% <sup>13</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2008



## Maranhão

### STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

329,651 <sup>11</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

18,453,862.98 <sup>12</sup>

### TOTAL POPULATION (INHABITANTS)

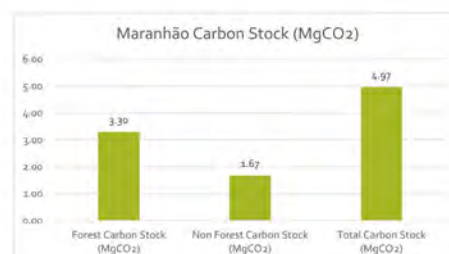
830,026 <sup>13</sup>

### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION (%)

27.39% / 72.56% <sup>13</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2016



*“The importance of having indigenous peoples in the dialogue of low-emissions development plans cannot be understated. The GCF Task Force was key to creating the IPLC regional committee in Brazil, following the IPLC Guiding Principles, to work in partnership with the indigenous people. The GCF Task Force network needs to keep expanding, because some countries and subnational governments are not doing their homework when it comes to incorporating the true guardians of the forest in their plans.”*

### FRANCISCA ARARA

Secretary for Indigenous Peoples, State of Acre, Brazil





# Mato Grosso

## STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

903,208 <sup>11</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

47,626,157.84 <sup>12</sup>

## TOTAL POPULATION (INHABITANTS)

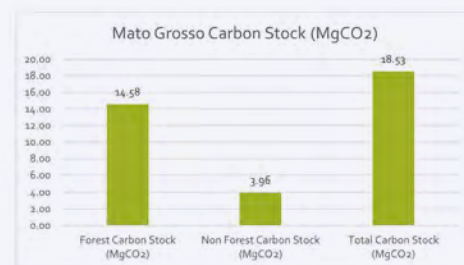
3,658,813 <sup>13</sup>

## RURAL/URBAN POPULATION

18.20% / 81.80% <sup>13</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2008



# Pará

## STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

1,245,871 <sup>11</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

93,141,315.96 <sup>12</sup>

## TOTAL POPULATION (INHABITANTS)

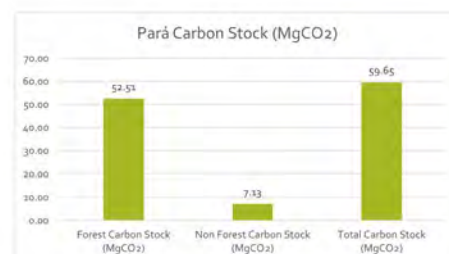
8,116,132 <sup>13</sup>

## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

31.52% / 68.48% <sup>13</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2008





## Rondônia

### STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

237,754 <sup>11</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

13,302,336.3 <sup>12</sup>

### TOTAL POPULATION (INHABITANTS)

1,581,016 <sup>13</sup>

### RURAL/URBAN POPULATION

26.48% / 73.55% <sup>13</sup>

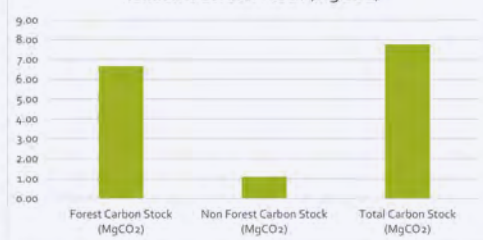
### MEMBER SINCE

2014

Rondônia, Brazil



Rondônia Carbon Stock (MgCO<sub>2</sub>)



## Roraima

### STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

233,645 <sup>11</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

17,086,458.85 <sup>12</sup>

### TOTAL POPULATION INHABITANTS)

636,303 <sup>13</sup>

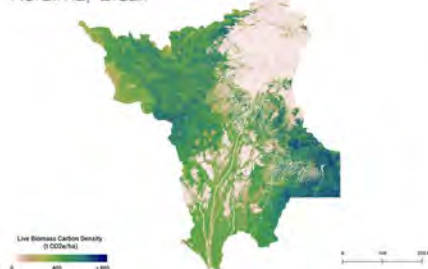
### RURAL/URBAN POPULATION

23.45% / 76.55% <sup>13</sup>

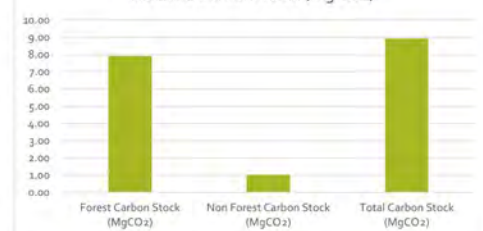
### YEAR OF JOINING THE GCFTF

2016

Roraima, Brazil



Roraima Carbon Stock (MgCO<sub>2</sub>)



*"These states are working together to create the frameworks that will allow reduced emissions from deforestation to be included in emerging US and international policy regimes. It's remarkable to see what this initiative has achieved over the past years and there is more to come."*

### HARRISON FORD

Part of a speech given by Harrison Ford at the Governors' Global Climate Summit 3 in November 2010.





# Tocantins

## STATE AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

277,424 <sup>11</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

13,077,505.14 <sup>12</sup>

## TOTAL POPULATION (INHABITANTS)

1,511,459 <sup>13</sup>

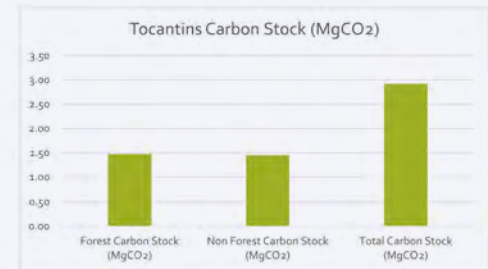
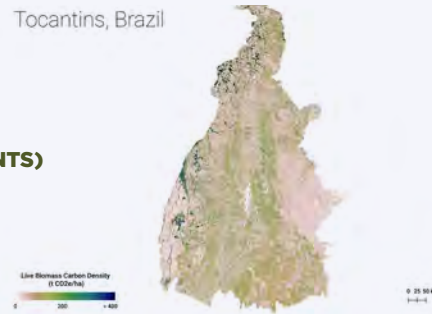
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

21.20% / 78.80% <sup>13</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2012

Tocantins, Brazil



Credit: Fernando Alves



# Colombia

## JURISDICTION

Caquetá

Credit: Jhon Barros



## Caquetá

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

92,709 <sup>14</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

6,074,409.18 <sup>15</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

425,053 <sup>16</sup>

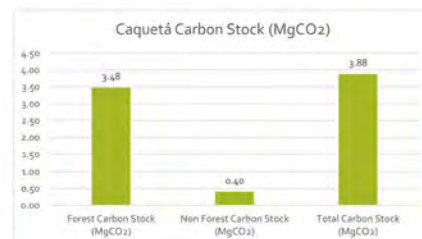
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

34.36% / 65.64% <sup>17</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2016

Caquetá,  
Colombia



<sup>14</sup> Consulta Catastral | GEOPORTAL. (n.d.). [Geoportal.igac.gov.co](https://geoportal.igac.gov.co). <https://geoportal.igac.gov.co/contenido/consulta-catastral>

<sup>15</sup> Sistema de Información Ambiental Territorial de la Amazonia Colombiana - SIAT-AC. <https://siatac.co/>

<sup>16</sup> Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - Proyecciones de población (2018). <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/demografia-y-poblacion/proyecciones-de-poblacion>

<sup>17</sup> Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - Proyecciones de población (2018). <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/demografia-y-poblacion/proyecciones-de-poblacion>



### Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or promoting Low-Emissions Development)

- Threat: armed conflict. If we cannot reach a peace agreement in Colombia, it will continue to be very difficult to carry out territorial control, and local and institutional governance to lead the implementation processes of sustainable livelihoods and low-emission development models, given the inconveniences of territorial governance.
- Challenge to develop a forest economy. In the department of Caquetá, we are advancing to generate a forest economy from the sustainable management of forests based on timber and non-timber products, as part of generating a forest culture that should be an alternative for local populations and communities and indigenous people who inhabit the forests of the region.
- Generating supply chains for forest products is a great challenge for building public-private alliances, given that private companies look for areas where they have viable legal and security conditions for investment. Despite this, we are making progress in generating market conditions with the support of international cooperation.

### Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Colombia

- **People and Communities**
  - Advance territorial rights processes
  - Training in forestry harvesting techniques (sustainable forest management)
- **Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation**
  - Research and development related to bioeconomy chains
  - Innovation to include non-timber forest products in supply chains
- **Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector**
  - Public-private alliances to guarantee markets for sustainable forestry products
  - Financing of public and private banks for bioeconomy businesses
- **Government and Public Policies**
  - Generate legal conditions that guarantee public and private investment
  - Implement low-emissions public policies that were developed in the past decade

### Readily fundable projects in Caquetá

- Productive and functional restoration of forests to generate ecosystem connectivity processes and local economies. USD 5,000,000 for a period of 5 years
- Agro-environmental planning of the department of Caquetá. USD 900,000 for a period of 18 months to guide investment and low-emissions economy.
- Forest management plan for the department of Caquetá and licensing of 50,000 hectares for small-holder (campesino) forestry use. USD 4,000,000 for a period of 5 years, to establish and develop the timber and non-timber products value chain under a bioeconomy process

### Key Partnerships

The department of Caquetá has alliances at different levels. At the level of productive unions there are livestock farmers, rubber growers, cocoa growers, coffee growers and fish farmers. With non-governmental organizations, such as The Nature Conservancy, the Earth Innovation Institute and the Fundación para Conservación y Desarrollo de (FCDS), that have been working on productive restoration at the project and landscapes levels, sustainable forest management and consolidation of value chains of agricultural and forestry products. There is also important work being developed with indigenous and peasant communities to collaborate on productive processes. There are also partnerships with research-based organizations and think-tanks, such as the SINCHI – Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research.



Credit: Jhon Barros



# Côte d'Ivoire

## JURISDICTIONS

Bélier & Cavally







## Bélier

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

6,809

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

36,099.1 (2015) <sup>18</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

415,593 (2021) <sup>19</sup>

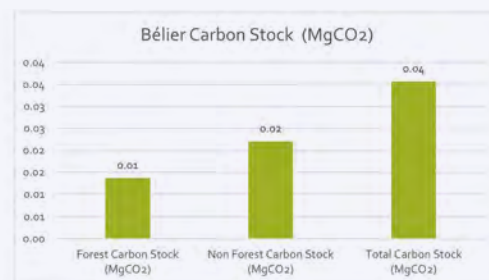
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

63.5% / 36.5% (2021) <sup>19</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2015

Bélier, Côte d'Ivoire



## Cavally

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

11,280

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

52,000 (2019) <sup>20</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

708,241 (2021) <sup>19</sup>

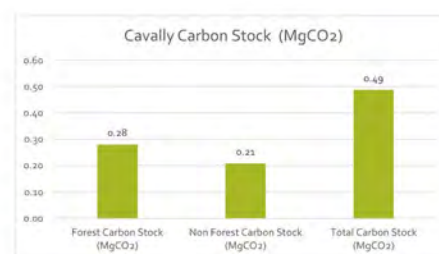
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

58.4% / 41.6% (2021) <sup>19</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2015

Cavally,  
Côte d'Ivoire



<sup>18</sup> Projet GCFTF, REDD+ Côte d'Ivoire. Plan Stratégique Régional de Restauration des Paysages Forestiers dans la Région du Bélier (n.d.). <https://reddplus.ci/projet-gcftf/>

<sup>19</sup> Ministère du Plan et Du Développement, Resultats Globaux Definitis (2022). Abidjan.

<sup>20</sup> Report prepared for the UK space agency July 2020. (n.d.). <https://www.spacefordevelopment.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/State-and-Trends-of-Deforestation-in-Cdi.pdf>



### Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or promoting Low-Emissions Development)

Côte d'Ivoire has long been the world's top producer of cocoa (cacao). However, extensive agricultural production has driven significant deforestation since the country's independence from France in 1960. Between 1990 and 2020, it is estimated to have lost 63% of its forest cover. The main drivers of this deforestation and associated degradation are intensive agricultural production, as well as illegal logging and charcoal production tied to the clearing of lands for farming. As in other areas of the tropics, when the forest landscape is deforested or degraded, it loses its ability to sustain a sufficient supply of forest products and ecological services for human well-being, ecosystem function, and biodiversity conservation. This results in declines in biodiversity, negative impacts to water quality, and degradation of soil fertility, as well as resulting climate impacts from the release of greenhouse gas emissions.

#### Key threats and challenges to forest conservation and to promoting low-emissions development in Côte d'Ivoire are:

- Extensive agricultural production for crops such as cacao, coffee, palm oil, cashews, and rubber has result-

ed in significant loss of forest lands through clearing. While these crops – in particular cacao – have been important economic drivers of the economy, the resulting loss of forest lands and increase in degraded lands has also resulted in reduced agricultural productivity (and economic return) over time.<sup>21</sup>

- Illegal logging driven by agricultural expansion, or increasingly, as a more important revenue stream for farmers to sell as timber or charcoal.<sup>22</sup>
- Lack of options and of economic security for a growing population, including lack of participation of communities in better managing the forest.<sup>23</sup>

#### Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Côte d'Ivoire:

The Regions of Bélier and Cavally face the same conditions and drivers of deforestation as the country as a whole. Key opportunities to support improved forest governance and sustainable economic growth in Bélier and Cavally were identified through stakeholder processes conducted with the support of UNDP and the GCF Task Force as part of the Strategic Plan for Restoring Forest Landscapes in Bélier and the Strategic Plan for Zero Deforestation Agricultural Production in Cavally. Specific funding amounts will be included as they become available. These opportunities include:

21 [Portail officiel des données ouvertes \(data.gouv.ci\)](https://data.gouv.ci/)

22 [Shady cocoa farming at the root of Côte d'Ivoire's deforestation - ISS Africa](#)

23 [Plan Stratégique Régional de Restauration des Paysages Forestiers dans la Région du Bélier, Plan Stratégique de Production Agricole Zéro-Déforestation de la Région du Cavally](#)



### ► People and Communities

- Capacity building for farmers and communities on more sustainable methods of agricultural production (zero deforestation agriculture and agroforestry initiatives) and on community forestry management.
- Support the creation of more sustainable forest-based economic activities, such as through reforestation, non-timber forest products, agroforestry initiatives, ecotourism, payment for ecosystem services, and carbon finance.

### ► Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation

- Support creation of a centralized seed bank, as well as private and community-based nurseries, geared at reforestation and landscape restoration efforts.
- Support enhanced traceability of forest products (in particular of cacao) and forest management through remote sensing tools, certification systems, and tracking databases.

### ► Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector

- Support development of new revenue streams such as regional payment for ecosystem services programs, carbon markets, and ecotourism associated with landscape restoration efforts.
- Develop and strengthen value chains and access to market for sustainably harvested forest products. This would include improving access to credit for farmers undertaking more sustainable practices.

### ► Government and Public Policies

- Strengthen multi-stakeholder dialogue processes related to forest and land-use governance.
- Support the creation of community forests to reforest degraded lands. This initiative would include support for the management of seedlings and nurseries, reforestation efforts, and development of a forest governance process together with government agencies.

### Key Partnerships

Within Côte d'Ivoire, every region works closely with the Ministry of Water and Forests, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, REDD+ Côte d'Ivoire, the Société de Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR), as well as key partners like the United Nations Development Program and United Nations Environment Program, African Development Bank, the Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF), IDH, Earthworm Foundation, Wild Chimpanzee Foundation, and other nongovernmental organizations, private sector companies like Nestlé, and village/community associations.



*Credit: Metzger — Wild Chimpanzee Foundation*



# Ecuador

## JURISDICTIONS

Morona Santiago, Pastaza, Zamora Chinchipe





**TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)**  
24,052.2 <sup>24</sup>

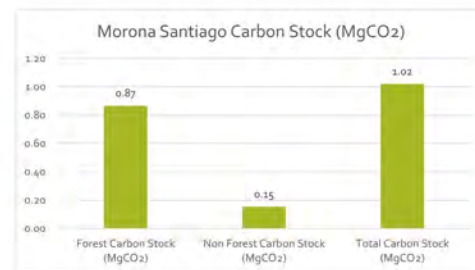
**TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)**  
1' 716.049,33 <sup>25</sup>

**JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL**  
147.940 <sup>24</sup>

**RURAL / URBAN POPULATION**  
93% / 7% <sup>24</sup>

**MEMBER SINCE**  
2023

Morona Santiago,  
Ecuador



## Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or promoting Low-Emissions Development)

- ▶ Mining, expansion of the agricultural frontier, indiscriminate logging, species trafficking, lack of government support for community livelihood projects,
- ▶ The province is also suffering from loss of culture and traditions due to rural exodus,
- ▶ A deficient baseline of biodiversity and productive issues,
- ▶ The province needs to build a road construction plan,
- ▶ Morona Santiago is the province with the highest levels of malnutrition.

## Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Ecuador

- ▶ **People and Communities — USD 2,923,280.80 over 5 years**
  - Technical support for project design, including necessary participatory processes based on the specific needs of the territory.
  - Articulation for agreements between the provincial government and indigenous organizations for the conservation of the territory and implementation of sustainable livelihoods
- ▶ **Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation — USD 18,027,484.00 over 10 years**
  - Develop agreements to improve the quality of life of the communities like WASH projects and energy connectivity.
  - Innovative production projects for bioeconomy for

added value to non-timber forest products.

- Joint management of indigenous forested territories
- Implementation of socio biodiversity value chains
- ▶ **Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector — USD 13,827,760.00 over a period of 10 years**
  - Creation of a space to work in a coordinated manner with conservation stakeholders.
  - Constitution and operationalization of the Amazonian Fund, integrated by sub-national governments that constitute the Amazonian Platform and Indigenous Nationalities to fund conservation of provincial conservation areas and development needs which are part of REDD+ implementation plans.
- ▶ **Government and Public Policies — USD 1,730,880.00 over a period of 5 years**
  - Formulation and implementation of a REDD+ plan
  - Establishment of the Life and Ancestral Use Management Model for the provincial Reserve, Tarimí-at Pujutai Nunka
  - Strengthening of social indigenous organizations in the province

## Key Partnerships

Federación Interprovincial de Centros Shuar (FICSH), Pueblo Shuar Arutam (PSHA), Nación Shuar del Ecuador (NASHE), Nacionalidad Achuar del Ecuador (NAE), Mesa Provincial de la Pitahaya, Mesa provincial AFC (Agricultora Familiar Campesina), Cooperación de cafetaleros de Morona Santiago, and Mesa provincial ganadería sostenible.

<sup>24</sup> Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Morona Santiago, Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial de Morona Santiago 2019 -2023. <https://moronasantiago.gob.ec/pdot-2019-2023/>

<sup>25</sup> Ministerio de Ambiente Agua y Transición Ecológica del Ecuador- Mapa de cobertura y uso de la tierra del Ecuador Continental 2020. <http://ide.ambiente.gob.ec:8080/mapainteractivo/>

**TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)**

29,641 <sup>26</sup>

**TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)**

2,781,255.39 <sup>27</sup>

**JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL**

114,202 <sup>26</sup>

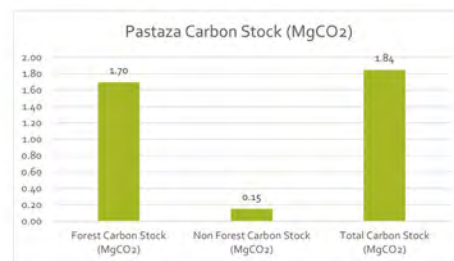
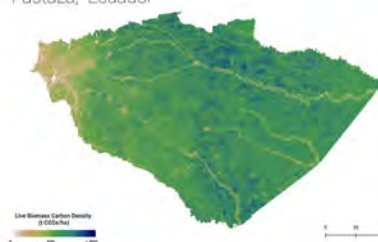
**RURAL / URBAN POPULATION**

56.01% / 43.00% <sup>28</sup>

**MEMBER SINCE**

2017

Pastaza, Ecuador



**Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or promoting Low-Emissions Development)**

- Agriculture and livestock (Deforestation)
- High percentage of unsatisfied basic needs

**Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Ecuador**

- **People and Communities — USD 3,654,101 over 5 years.**
  - Development of sustainable and deforestation-free production alternatives.
  - Promote conservation agreements to protect forest and water resources.
  - Encourage the restoration of degraded areas and water sources
- **Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation — USD 5,585,000 over 5 years**
  - Generate information and encourage the use of biodiversity for commercial purposes.

- **Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector — USD 22,534,355 over a period of 5 years.**

- Constitution and operationalization of the Amazonian Fund, integrated by sub-national governments that constitute the Amazonian Platform and Indigenous Nationalities to fund conservation of provincial conservation areas and development needs which are part of REDD+ implementation plans

- **Government and Public Policies — USD 2,163,600 over a period of 5 years.**

- Strengthen the governance model constituted by sub-national governments and indigenous peoples and nationalities for the Management of the provincial reserve of the province

**Key Partnerships**

Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados Municipales y Parroquiales, Organizaciones No Gubernamentales (ONGs), Cooperación bilateral-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Organizaciones de los Pueblos y Nacionalidades Indígenas, Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica (MAATE), Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), and smallholder farmer association (mestizos y comunitarios).

<sup>26</sup> Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Pastaza, Plan de Implementación de Medidas y Acciones REDD+ de la Provincia de Pastaza 2021. [https://observatoriobcc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/plan\\_implementacion\\_medidas.pdf](https://observatoriobcc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/plan_implementacion_medidas.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> Ministerio de Ambiente Agua y Transición Ecológica del Ecuador- Mapa de Cobertura y Uso de la Tierra del Ecuador Continental 2020. <http://ide.ambiente.gob.ec:8080/mapainteractivo/>



# Zamora Chinchipe

## TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

10,572.03 <sup>28</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

668,560.7 <sup>29</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

91,376 <sup>28</sup>

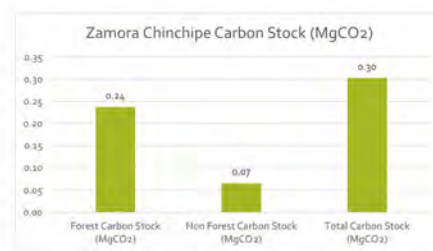
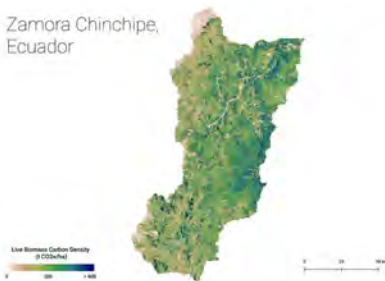
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

56% / 44% <sup>28</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2022

Zamora Chinchipe,  
Ecuador



## Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or promoting Low-Emissions Development)

- ▶ Illegal mining activities on riverbanks
- ▶ Illegal mining activities within protected areas as result of a weak control from the Government
- ▶ Construction of new roads in forest areas that encourage new settlements
- ▶ Loss of values and cultural identity
- ▶ Expansion of the agricultural and fish farming frontier and insufficient production and productivity
- ▶ Deforestation due to agricultural activities (coffee and pasture) and livestock
- ▶ High percentage of income poverty due to subsistence economy.
- ▶ High percentage of poverty due to Unsatisfied Basic Needs.

## Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Ecuador

- ▶ **People and Communities — USD 1,278,935.35 over a 3 year period**
  - Conservation agreements directly with communities
  - Incentives to communities for conservation and restoration
  - Capacity building
- ▶ **Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation — USD 3,500,000 over a period of 3 years**
  - Non-timber forest products value chain
  - Technification of the agro-productive sector

## ▶ Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector — USD 1,954,750.00

- Constitution and operationalisation of the Amazonian Fund, integrated by subnational governments that constitute the Amazonian Platform and Indigenous Nationalities to fund conservation of provincial conservation areas and development needs which are part of REDD+ implementation plans
- Low-interest bank loans
- Linking with industry and business

## ▶ Government and Public Policies — USD 757,260.00 over 3 years.

- More articulation of the plans and public policy of the province (Ordenanzas, PdIRED+, Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial, Mesas intersectoriales, Planes de vida de las Nacionalidades Indígenas)

## Key Partnerships

Federación Provincial de la Nacionalidad Shuar de Zamora Chinchipe (FEPNASH - ZCH), Federación del Pueblo Kichwua Saraguro (Zamaskijat), Asociaciones de Pequeños Cafetaleros Ecológicos del Sur (FAPE-CAFES), Asociación de Producción Agropecuaria "LA CHACRA", Asociación de Producción de Cacao y Derivados Aromas del Sur ASOPROMAS, Asociación de productores orgánicos del río Mayo ACRIM, Asociación de pequeños exportadores agropecuarios orgánicos de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana APEOSAE, Asociación Agroartesanal de Productores Ecológicos de Palanda y Chinchipe APECAP, Mesa de Ganadería de Zamora Chinchipe

<sup>28</sup> Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Zamora Chinchipe, Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial de Zamora Chinchipe 2019-2023. <https://zamora-chinchipe.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/PDOT-2019-2023-ZAMORA-CHINCHIPE.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> Ministerio de Ambiente Agua y Transición Ecológica del Ecuador- Mapa de cobertura y uso de la tierra del Ecuador Continental 2020. <http://ide.ambiente.gob.ec:8080/mapainteractivo/>



# Indonesia

## JURISDICTIONS

Aceh, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Papua, West Papua, West Kalimantan

### Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or promoting Low-Emissions Development)

Indonesia faces significant challenges in forest conservation and promoting livelihoods while reducing poverty or promoting low-emissions development. From year 2014 to 2021, the country experienced gross deforestation of more than 3.9 million ha.<sup>30</sup> Deforestation is also affecting surrounding areas, such as in increasing risks of fire, flood, soil erosion, and biodiversity loss. Fortunately, the deforestation rate in Indonesia is declining in recent years. The Government of Indonesia introduced policies and regulations to protect forests and promote sustainable land use, such as the moratorium on new permits for logging and palm oil plantations in primary forests and peatlands. The country has also set a goal of making its forest lands a net carbon sink by 2030.

However, much still needs to be done to ensure the continuation of the declining trend as well as ensuring balance with development work and improving community livelihood. Some of the identified challenges in meeting these goals, especially at the GCF Task Force's member provinces, are:

#### ► Disjointed policies on forest and land management between government levels

This is one of the main issues in forest governance in Indonesia. Policies imposed by the subnational government are not always in-line with policies developed by the national government. On the other hand, policies developed by the national government are not always considered the actual situation at the subnational level. This is especially prominent in spatial policies and the concession permit process. A study conducted by FWI (2018)<sup>31</sup> in eight

30 <https://www.bps.go.id/statictable/2019/11/25/2081/angka-deforestasi-netto-indonesia-di-dalam-dan-di-luar-kawasan-hutan-tahun-2013-2020-ha-th-.html> and <https://sigap.menlhk.go.id/sigap-trial/files/download/buku-deforestasi-indonesia-tahun-2020-2021.pdf>

31 FWI. 2018. Silang Sengkarut Pengelolaan Hutan dan Lahan di Indonesia. Bogor.



provinces<sup>32</sup> showed around 27% of concessions areas experienced overlap of permits between forest concessions, palm oil plantation, and mining.

► **Less integrated strategy and programs between relevant sectors**

Following on the problem mentioned above in institutional arrangement, the interest of each relevant sector such as forestry, agriculture, and energy may differ or even contrast. This creates problems in aligning work plans that would be viewed as in the interest of one sector instead of many, such as the case of reducing GHG emissions which is seen as an environmental problem and not a development one. This viewpoint made the efforts to reduce GHG emissions not of concern to other agencies aside from the environmental agency, thus often resulting in a plan that cannot be implemented since the responsible agencies could not see its importance.

► **Lack of support funding**

Having long been recognized as a major obstacle in an environmental preservation effort, financing remains an issue for REDD+ implementation, especially since the state budget to address it is limited. For example, in 2020, the budget allocated to forest and environmental protection was only 0.9% of the total state budget in the year. The percentage would be much less in many provinces.

In recent years, many innovative funding has been designed to assist forest conservation measures at the sub-national level. Many are in-line with the REDD+ program. While this is a wonderful opportunity, some of the funding comes with stipulation of more actions to be taken or more funding needed to prepare and achieve the funding's requirements. Thus, caution is to be exercised when provinces wishes to engage with any of the opportunity. Support in translating the requirements, including identifying its implication to sub-national would also be needed.

Recently, potential funding from the carbon market has caught the attention of many implementers of climate change mitigation activities. However, limited knowledge and uncertainties on the regulation and market, especially for stakeholders at the sub-national level, making them hesitant to move forward.



*"The GCF [Task Force] has built unity between states and provinces from the subnational level through agreements derived from various communities and spreading its results to communities across the world."*

**HUSAINI SYAMAUN**

Former Head of the Forestry Agency, Aceh, Indonesia

► **Less support for non-regulatory initiatives**

Especially in plantation areas, initiatives such as identification and allocation of High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas can lead to conservation of the areas. This will in turn lead to avoidance of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and sometimes also to increase sequestration from rehabilitation activity. Unfortunately, even though the initiatives are included in Indonesia Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Roadmap as one of potential mitigation activities, they have no regulatory basis at national level thus having weak enforcement capacity. It relies mostly on market-based demand.

► **Limited monitoring capacity to track status and performance**

Data is a key aspect in tracking and evaluation. Unfortunately, many provinces have no sufficient monitoring system that enables them to estimate forest emissions properly, thus they are unable to regularly track their forest emission status and subsequently, their performance in REDD+ implementation.

The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) is a spatial based forest cover monitoring system, combined with random ground observation. While it is already a comprehensive system to capture forest cover changes, its image resolution is not high enough for more detailed estimation. Meanwhile at the sub-national level, limited budgets made it hard to maintain ground observation numbers (in terms of site and frequency), representative to capture the dynamic of forest management and associate it with specific programs/activities.

32 Aceh, Riau, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, and Central Sulawesi

► **Lack of awareness and capacity in ground level stakeholders**

In its early years, REDD+ was focused on the readiness stage, preparing supporting policies and instruments for its eventual implementation. During this readiness stage, many capacity-building and awareness raising events were organized, mostly directed to academicians and government officers. While rationale of such arrangement is sound, as the academicians and government officers are expected to serve as local trainers and thus disseminate the knowledge, they are not always the one conducting the groundwork or in a decision making position to tackle the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

Take an example on Forest Management Unit (FMU). At present there are 784 FMUs<sup>33</sup> throughout Indonesia. Unfortunately, not all the FMU are well equipped to properly manage their area, even more to deal with all stakeholders and activities that contribute to deforestation and forest degradation in their respective area.

► **Cultural diversity**

Collectively, the seven member provinces of GCF Task Force Indonesia are home to almost a thousand of *adat* communities, each having their own language, dialect, and custom. This often translates to different viewpoints and thus different ways of managing things. To address certain issues, such as forest conservation and reducing encroachment, a successful approach in one area is not always applicable to other areas. This kind of situation may also exist in GCF Task Force member provinces in other countries, thus sharing sessions featuring many examples may help to inspire development of a tailored approach.

**Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Indonesia**

► **People and Communities**

• **Steering Committee on Indigenous People & Local Community (IPLC):**

Established in 2019, the IPLC members in Indonesia are working to improve collaboration between relevant stakeholders and increase recognition of *adat* and local community's rights, including integration of their designated areas in provincial's spatial plan.

IPLC will also work on facilitating the development of social forestry and provision of capacity build-

ing for local communities to develop alternative livelihood. Near-term plan of the IPLC in Indonesia is to provide assistance to *adat* and local communities in social forestry application and developing alternative economic opportunities, such as eco-tourism and non-timber forest products.

Support for the initial start of a social forestry implementation would require USD 35,000 per location/license, meanwhile, development of pilot business activity in a local/*adat* community would require at least USD 300,000. The IPLC work targets at least 3 pilot activities until the year 2030.

► **Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation**

• **Research and knowledge network:**

The GCF Task Force member provinces are establishing a university network. In its initial stage, the network will focus on local universities in the member provinces' area. Later, they are looking to build relations with universities in other areas and abroad. Supporting the domestic exchanges would require around USD 100,000 per year.

• **Support for REDD+ monitoring system:**

Having emission reduction target from REDD+ implementation necessitates adequate monitoring system to track its progress including emission reductions achieved. East Kalimantan has developed web-based monitoring system through their FCPF Carbon Fund program, but other provinces have yet had similar opportunity. Although West Kalimantan has started through support funding from Under2Coalition in 2021.

The monitoring system is expected to not only focus on technical aspects of forest carbon measurement, but also include monitoring of social and other environmental aspects as part of management of REDD+ safeguards.

Methods for the monitoring may combine various technologies, such as satellite-based forest monitoring or mobile applications for field data collection and provision of early warning. Taking the experience in East Kalimantan, development of a monitoring system would require around USD 250,000 per province.

► **Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector**

• **Exploration and development of bioeconomy potential:**

In the Indonesia member provinces, bioeconomy potential will be explored with focus on non-timber forest products (NTFP) produced in areas

33 <https://kph.menlhk.go.id/#/data-kph>



managed by FMU and local/adat communities. Support needed for the development are among others assistance and training on business incubation and market access, which is estimated to cost USD 200,000 for the overall network in the first year, then additional USD 400,000 per member province for further development over a period of 4 years.

- **Support for innovative sustainable financing schemes:**

A breakthrough came from North Kalimantan province in 2019, who initiated the implementation of an Ecological based Fiscal Transfer (EFT) program called *Transfer Anggaran Provinsi Berbasis Ekologi* (TAPE). Under this program, North Kalimantan's provincial government allocated budget<sup>34</sup> to be distributed to district and municipal governments to support programs and activities addressing the issues of, among others, forest conservation, clean air, and waste management. This kind of initiative is expected to promote awareness and interest in districts and municipalities and can be adopted by other provinces. Support for preparation of such an initiative will require around USD 50,000 per province for 2 years.

- **Investment in ecotourism development:**

The private sector can invest in ecotourism development to support sustainable development in Indonesia. For example, the Development Marine Ecotourism project in Papua aims to develop sustainable economic initiatives such as social business and cooperatives that focus on sustainable products and services, such as products from mangrove forests or products from silvofishery. Additionally, the project aims to invest in sustainable infrastructure that supports the development of ecotourism in the mangrove area. By investing in sustainable ecotourism, the private sector can contribute to the economic and social welfare of local communities while preserving the environment.

## ► Government and Public Policies

- **Support for development of jurisdictional model & low carbon plan**

Development of a jurisdictional model for emission reductions has been started in West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan, mostly to address zero deforestation measures in the palm oil supply chain. However, West Kalimantan is also in the process of developing a broader scope of jurisdictional model through support funding from the Window B program and the Green Climate Fund.

The government of Aceh, through the support from Window A funding, developed an integrated low carbon development strategy called ILEDSA (Integrated Low Emission Development Strategy for Aceh) which tried to mainstream climate change issues into the work plan of relevant sectors. Although the effectiveness of the strategy remains to be seen, its formulation process has brought together stakeholders from various sectors that hopefully can increase participation and support from the relevant sectors.

## Key Partnerships

### CDP

Collaboration with CDP was started through assisting the member provinces in responding to the CDP's questionnaire for state and regions in 2020. Then, in 2022 the GCF Task Force Indonesia and CDP initiated the development of a collaboration pitchbook for each province, aiming at showcasing potential programs and activities in need of support and partnership.

### Under2Coalition

Several GCF Task Force member provinces are also members of Under2Coalition, and through the years both organizations invite each other in their events and share information on their programs.

GCF Task Force in Indonesia also partners with technical partners including the The Nature Conservancy, Fundação Amazônia Sustentável (FAS), Earth Innovation Institute - EII, Fauna & Flora International, and the Center for International Forestry (CIFOR), among others.

34 With five districts and municipalities, in the first year of TAPE implementation the North Kalimantan's provincial government allocated around three billion rupiahs (USD 220 million). They gradually increased the allocation reaching seven billion rupiahs (USD 518 million) in 2023.



## Aceh

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

56,839.09 <sup>35</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

3,126.3 <sup>36</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

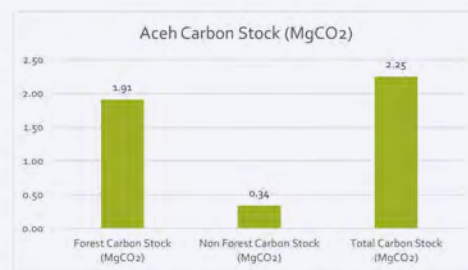
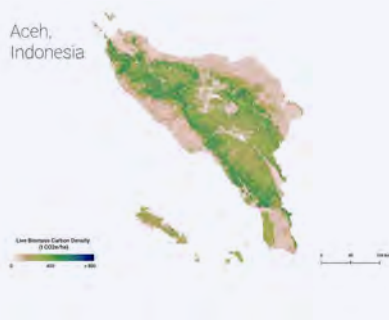
5,407,855 <sup>37</sup>

### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

66.11% / 33.89%

### MEMBER SINCE

2009



## Central Kalimantan

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

153,443.9 <sup>38</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

7,459.3 <sup>39</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

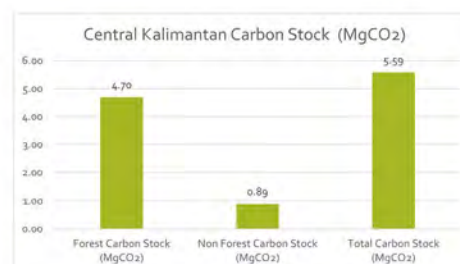
2,741,100

### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

57.80% / 42.20%

### MEMBER SINCE

2011



<sup>35</sup> Aceh in Figures 2023. <https://aceh.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/71d342c099d759579815e775/provinsi-aceh-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>36</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Statistics 2021. [https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku\\_statistik](https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku_statistik)

<sup>37</sup> Aceh in Figures 2023. <https://aceh.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/71d342c099d759579815e775/provinsi-aceh-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>38</sup> Central Kalimantan in Figures 2023. <https://kalteng.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/45c828b0139ad2a9d3b848ca/provinsi-kalimantan-tengah-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>39</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Statistics 2021. [https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku\\_statistik](https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku_statistik)





# East Kalimantan

## TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

126,981.28 <sup>40</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

13,289.5 <sup>41</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

3,859,780 <sup>42</sup>

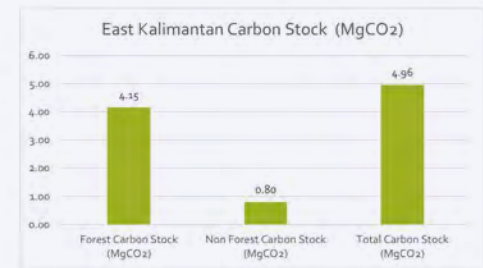
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

31.42% / 68.58%

## MEMBER SINCE

2010

East Kalimantan,  
Indonesia



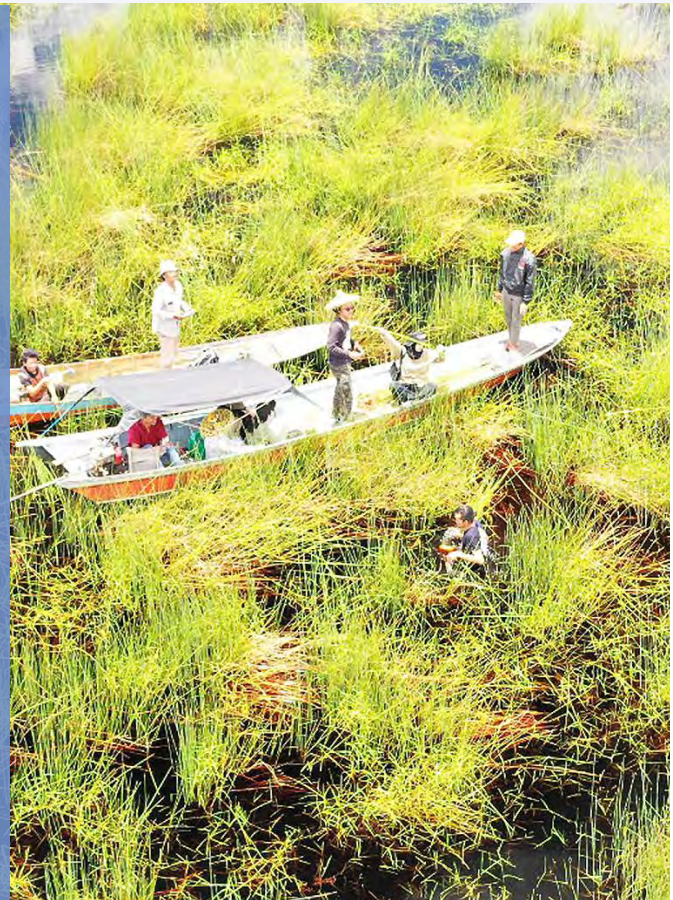
*"With the existence of the GCF Task Force, it is certainly a joint step in overcoming deforestation in each region as a control of climate change. The GCF Task Force is considered especially important by the*



*East Kalimantan Provincial Government because [our participation] is one of the proofs of our seriousness and attention in overcoming climate change."*

**DR. IR. H. ISRAN NOOR**

Former Governor, East Kalimantan Indonesia



<sup>40</sup> East Kalimantan in Figures 2023. <https://kaltim.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/7a58231d5aa2f5a7b4d5c36a/provinsi-kalimantan-timur-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>41</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Statistics 2021. [https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku\\_statistik](https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku_statistik)

<sup>42</sup> East Kalimantan in Figures 2023. <https://kaltim.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/7a58231d5aa2f5a7b4d5c36a/provinsi-kalimantan-timur-dalam-angka-2023.html>



## North Kalimantan

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

75,467.70 <sup>43</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

13,289.5 <sup>44</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

727,800 <sup>45</sup>

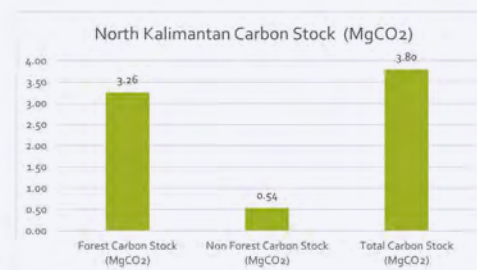
### RURAL/URBAN POPULATION

36.63% / 63.37%

### MEMBER SINCE

2016

North Kalimantan,  
Indonesia



## West Kalimantan

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

147,047.04 <sup>46</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

5,656.6 <sup>47</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

5,541,376 <sup>48</sup>

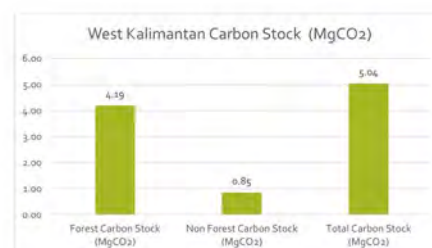
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

63.57% / 36.43%

### MEMBER SINCE

2010

West Kalimantan, Indonesia



<sup>43</sup> North Kalimantan in Figures 2023. <https://kaltara.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/0eb3913ae2fe973d100fa04e/provinsi-kalimantan-utara-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>44</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Statistics 2021. [https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku\\_statistik](https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku_statistik)

<sup>45</sup> North Kalimantan in Figures 2023. <https://kaltara.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/0eb3913ae2fe973d100fa04e/provinsi-kalimantan-utara-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>46</sup> West Kalimantan in Figures 2023. <https://kalbar.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/4f69da9b6275dd23c7edb485/provinsi-kalimantan-barat-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>47</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Statistics 2021. [https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku\\_statistik](https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku_statistik)

<sup>48</sup> West Kalimantan in Figures 2023. <https://kalbar.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/4f69da9b6275dd23c7edb485/provinsi-kalimantan-barat-dalam-angka-2023.html>





# Papua

## TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

312,816.35 <sup>49</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

25,396.6 <sup>50</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

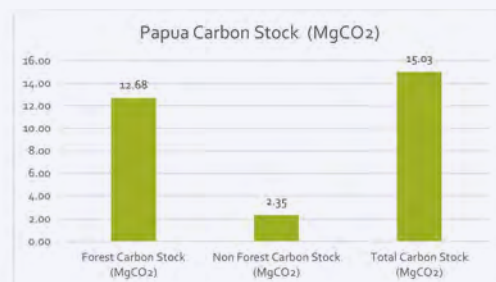
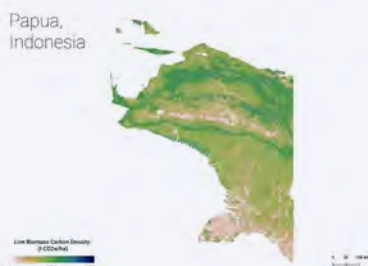
4,418,581 <sup>51</sup>

## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

69.80% / 30.20%

## MEMBER SINCE

2009



# West Papua

## TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

99,398.26 <sup>52</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

8,967.3 <sup>53</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

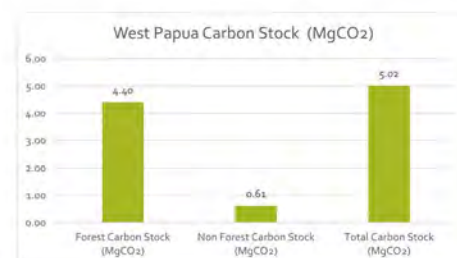
1,183,307 <sup>54</sup>

## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

57.23% / 42.77%

## MEMBER SINCE

2012



<sup>49</sup> Papua in Figures 2023. <https://papua.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/68b848a54207a64d0c42ddb6/provinsi-papua-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>50</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Statistics 2021. [https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku\\_statistik](https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku_statistik)

<sup>51</sup> Central Kalimantan in Figures 2023. <https://kalteng.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/45c828b0139ad2a9d3b848ca/provinsi-kalimantan-tengah-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>52</sup> West Papua in Figures 2023. <https://pauabarat.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/1675aaebd5ba59b4d6e1cdd3/provinsi-papua-barat-dalam-angka-2023.html>

<sup>53</sup> Ministry of Environment and Forestry Statistics 2021. [https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku\\_statistik](https://pktl.menlhk.go.id/publikasi/buku_statistik)

<sup>54</sup> West Papua in Figures 2023. <https://pauabarat.bps.go.id/publication/2023/02/28/1675aaebd5ba59b4d6e1cdd3/provinsi-papua-barat-dalam-angka-2023.html>

# Mexico

## JURISDICTIONS

Campeche, Chiapas, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, and Yucatán

### Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or promoting Low-Emissions Development)

- ▶ In Mexico, social marginalization in the GCF Task Force member states implies a need to obtain income, which leads to the illegal exploitation of resources. In order to develop sustainable harvesting practices, it is necessary to support local actors to establish training programs, spaces for reflection and integration, since they haven't been visualized in decision-making within forestry practices, especially women and youth.
- ▶ The main direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation are extensive cattle ranching, the extension of the agricultural frontier and its unsustainable practices (to produce oil palm, soybeans, corn, avocado, agave), illegal logging, overexploitation of timber and non-timber resources, forest fires (anthropocentric origin) and land use changes. Urban growth and infrastructure development, mainly in tourist areas, is another sector growing fast and contributing to land use change.
- ▶ The analysis of the impact of the drivers of deforestation identified the need to: design public policies that allow the transformation of the productive sectors, develop certification mechanisms for commercial agricultural production and market schemes to make visible and expand sustainable production systems, strengthen capacities and knowledge related to markets and value chains.
- ▶ The governmental sector in Mexico still needs support to work on strengthening the necessary capacities to highlight local (municipal and state) strengths and opportunities to ensure that the allocation of budgets and subsidies for productive programs is increasingly sustainable, incorporating criteria and goals that favor forest conservation. To achieve these goals, it is important to promote the compliance with the legal and regulatory framework, develop and implement cross-cutting public policy instruments, develop inter-

governmental cooperation mechanisms, and establish relevant links with international cooperation agencies.

- ▶ There is a need for financing instruments and mechanisms to cover, on the one hand, the costs of implementing pilot projects and the design and implementation of programs for scaling up solutions, and on the other, to provide long-term and adequate financing for innovative schemes. In this sense, it is essential to integrate financing opportunities from various financial sources (public, private, national and international, credits and subsidies) aimed at producers and local communities, taking into account the inclusive participation and management of young people and women.

### Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Mexico

#### ▶ People and Communities

- Promote sustainable forest management and the intensification of agricultural activities for the restoration and recovery of degraded ecosystems, and for the improvement of productivity and rural economy.

**USD 8,000,000 over a period of 3 years<sup>55</sup>.**

#### ▶ Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation

- Develop protocols for sustainable and deforestation-free value chains and guidelines/conditions for the traceability of forest and agricultural products.
- Develop innovative spaces to generate capacities in good productive practices, governance and entrepreneurship for producers, for social organizations and diverse actors in the territories.
- Implement State MRV Systems for decision making regarding land use, land use changes and carbon estimates, as well as develop platforms that link geospatial information and data for analysis, consultation and decision making on projects, actions and rural public policy.

**USD 5,520,000 over a period of 3 years<sup>56</sup>.**

55 Breakdown for People and Communities: Campeche - USD 1,000,000; Chiapas - USD 1,274,000; Jalisco - USD 1,600,000; Oaxaca - USD 1,126,000; Quintana Roo - USD 1,000,000; Tabasco - USD 1,000,000; and Yucatán - USD 1,000,000.

56 Breakdown for Knowledge, Technology and Innovation: Campeche - USD 1,000,000; Chiapas - USD 1,250,000; Jalisco - USD 500,000; Oaxaca - USD 200,000; Quintana Roo - USD 1,000,000; Tabasco - USD 570,000; and Yucatán - USD 1,000,000.





Credit: Pronatura Sur

#### ► Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector

- Identify and access diverse financing mechanisms to implement REDD+ projects.
- Identify and access payment for performance models to support sustainable production strategies and projects that can demonstrate results

**USD 8,700,000 over a period of 3 years<sup>57</sup>.**

#### ► Government and Public Policies

- Strengthen institutional and governance arrangements that facilitate collaboration between sectors and the implementation of relevant public policies to achieve forest conservation.

**USD 1,719,000 over a period of 3 years<sup>58</sup>.**

#### Key Partnerships

The establishment of alliances and partnerships is essential to develop the organization and infrastructure necessary to track and monitor progress, to mobilize the resources needed to fill gaps and respond to new opportunities, and to overcome barriers and solve problems.

In this sense, the planning processes that the GCF Task Force has promoted have made it possible to present the vision, strategic lines and work of the States so that flexible and timely alliances and financing can be established to translate commitments into effective actions against climate change, to protect tropical forests and improve people's livelihoods.

57 Breakdown for Finance, Investment and the Private Sector: Campeche - USD 900,000; Chiapas - USD 1,600,000; Jalisco - USD 1,000,000; Oaxaca - USD 1,600,000; Quintana Roo - USD 1,000,000; Tabasco - USD 1,000,000; and Yucatán - USD 1,600,000.

58 Breakdown for Government and Public Policies: Campeche - USD 300,000; Chiapas - USD 174,000; Jalisco - USD 170,000; Oaxaca - USD 111,000; Quintana Roo - USD 120,000; Tabasco - USD 122,000; and Yucatán - USD 722,000.



# Campeche

## TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

57,484.9 <sup>59</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

4,330,835.34 (2022) <sup>60</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

928,363 <sup>59</sup>

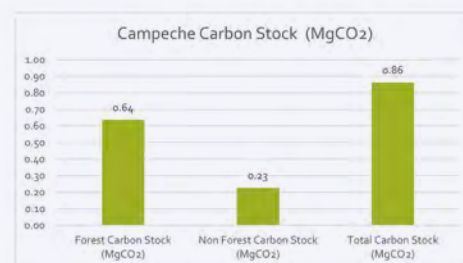
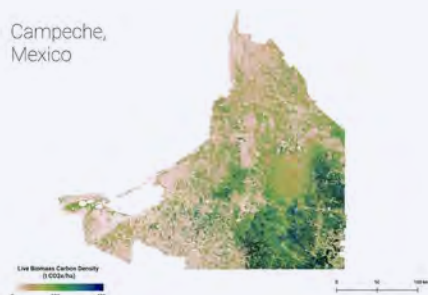
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

25% / 75% <sup>59</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2010

Campeche,  
Mexico



# Chiapas

## TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

73,311.0 <sup>59</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

3,585,555.07 (2022) <sup>60</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

5,543,828 (2020) <sup>59</sup>

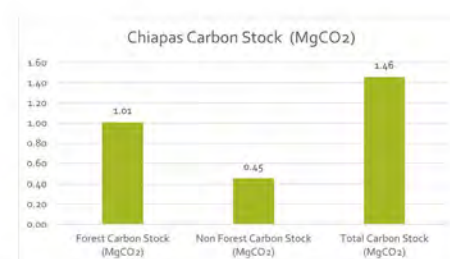
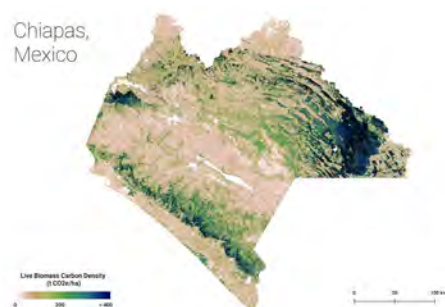
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

51% / 49% (2020) <sup>59</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2011

Chiapas,  
Mexico



<sup>59</sup> Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR), DataBosques <https://databosques.cnf.gob.mx/inicio/>

<sup>60</sup> Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)- Inventario Nacional Forestal y de Suelos (INFyS) 2015-2020. <https://www.inegi.org.mx/>





# Jalisco

**TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)**

78,595.9 <sup>59</sup>

**TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)**

4,546,511.5 (2022) <sup>60</sup>

**JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL**

8,348,151 (2020) <sup>59</sup>

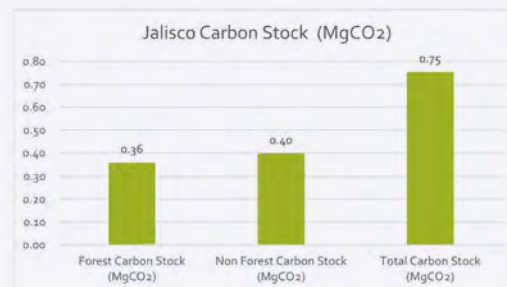
**RURAL / URBAN POPULATION**

12% / 88% (2020) <sup>59</sup>

**MEMBER SINCE**

2015

Jalisco, Mexico



*"In the State of Jalisco, participation in the GCF Task Force has been fundamental in the REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) readiness process and in the financing of implementation actions. These actions have generated a collaborative synergy between different actors and have influenced the design of public policies that address the causes of deforestation."*

**SERGIO GRAF**

Former Secretary of the Environment and Territorial Development, Jalisco, Mexico



Credit: Pronatura Sur



## Oaxaca

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

93,757.6 <sup>59</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

6,692,729.99 (2022) <sup>60</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

4,132,148 (2020) <sup>59</sup>

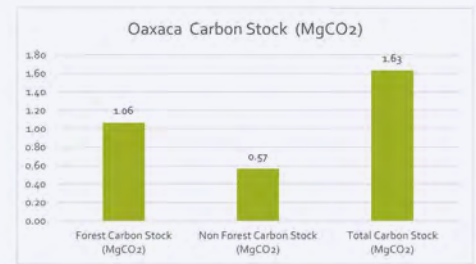
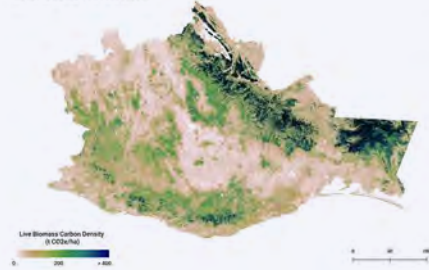
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

51% / 49% (2020) <sup>59</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2017

Oaxaca, Mexico



## Quintana Roo

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

44,705.2 <sup>59</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

3,877,252.91 (2022) <sup>60</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

1,857,985 <sup>59</sup>

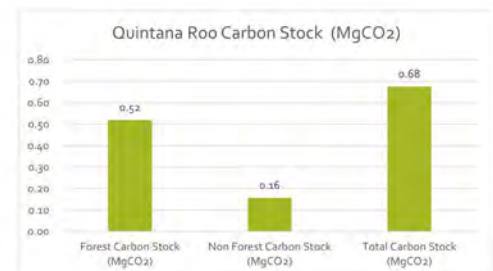
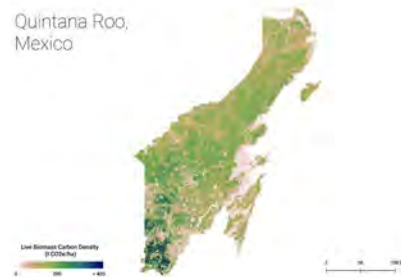
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

10% / 90% <sup>59</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2015

Quintana Roo,  
Mexico







## Tabasco

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

24,730.9 <sup>59</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

817,154.13 <sup>60</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

2,402,598 <sup>59</sup>

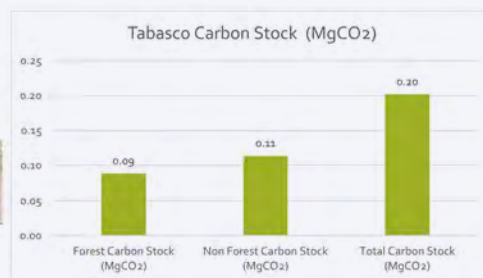
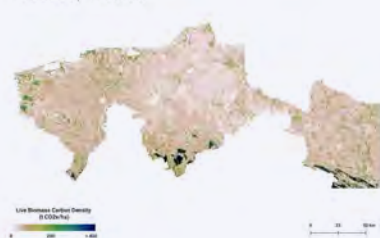
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

41% / 59% <sup>59</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2016

Tabasco, Mexico



## Yucatán

### TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

39,524.4 <sup>59</sup>

### TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

2,694,374.54 (2022) <sup>60</sup>

### JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

2,320,898 <sup>59</sup>

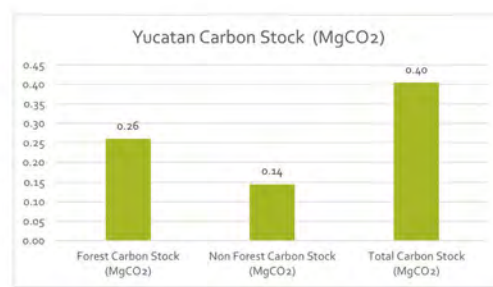
### RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

14% / 86% <sup>59</sup>

### MEMBER SINCE

2016

Yucatán, Mexico



*"Working with the GCF Task Force team since the beginning of my administration... has been important to create alliances and join efforts for the conservation of the Maya Forest. The GCF Task Force has had a positive impact on the sustainable use of resources for our communities, where we were able to implement various strategies and programs of my government."*

### MAURICIO VILA DOSAL

Governor, State of Yucatán

# Nigeria

## JURISDICTION

Cross River



*"It is in the philosophy of GCF [Task Force] to ensure that communities that are forest-bearing exploit the forest in a way and manner that the forest can remain there for them. I see the passion, I see the energy, I see the excitement of GCF [Task Force]. I see commitment in GCF [Task Force]."*

### **BEN AYADE**

Former Governor, Cross River State, Nigeria







# Cross River State

## TOTAL JURISDICTION AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)

20,156

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

642,195 (2014)<sup>61</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

4,406,204 (2022 projected)<sup>62</sup>

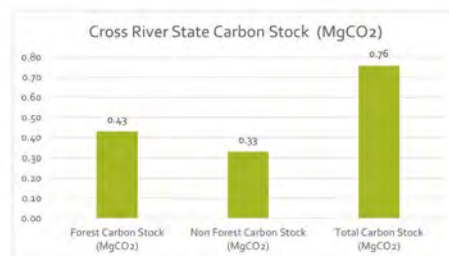
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

46.5% / 53.5% (2022)<sup>63</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2010

Cross River State,  
Nigeria



## Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty (or promoting Low-Emissions Development)

The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) reports<sup>64</sup> that Cross River State is home to over 50% of the remaining forest of Nigeria, including large areas of tropical high forest, montane forest, savannas, and saltwater swamps. It is designated as one of the world's 25 biodiversity hotspots, with important mangroves, manatees, hippopotamus, many bird species, and 23 primate species, including important populations of chimpanzees and Cross River gorillas. At the same time, the region faces increasing deforestation rates, due mainly to illegal logging, expansive agriculture, unsustainable harvesting of fuelwood, oil and mineral exploration, and infrastructure development.

## Key threats and challenges to forest conservation and to promoting low-emissions development identified by the Cross River State government are:

- ▶ Extensive farming and overgrazing.<sup>65</sup> Clearing of land for farming accounts for over 80% of total forest area deforested every year. This is primarily through slash-and-burn agriculture.

- ▶ Increasing population growth and infrastructure development is driving demand for resources like food and fuel and is resulting in habitat loss and deforestation for food production, fuelwood, and the illegal extraction of timber and non-timber forest products.
- ▶ Uncontrolled forest fires are considered to be the leading cause of forest loss. The devastation of the forest ecosystem is mostly undocumented as there is lack of data to fully quantify the annual depletion of forest resources through uncontrolled forest fire.

## Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Cross River:

Since 2017, Cross River State has identified various necessary interventions and support needed to improve their forest governance and forest policy implementation efforts and achieve their medium (2017-2025) and long-term (2017-2030) forest and climate goals. These opportunities are drawn from the Cross River State REDD+ Strategy (compiled together with UN-REDD) (2017), the Validated Forest Policy (2019), and CDP's case study called Cross River State: Climate Action through Forest Protection. Specific funding amounts will be included as they become available.

<sup>61</sup> Cross River State REDD+ Strategy – UN REDD Programme. <https://www.un-redd.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/CRS%20REDD%2B%20Strategy%20FINAL%202%20MB%20%28722175%29.pdf>

<sup>62</sup> Sasu, D. D. (2023, September 6). Nigeria: Population forecast 2025-2050. Statista. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1122955/forecast-population-in-nigeria/#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20Nigeria's%20population%20was,million%20people%20compared%20to%202022.>

<sup>63</sup> Nigeria; World Bank Open Data. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/NG>

<sup>64</sup> Cross River State: Climate Action Through Forest Protection. CDP. (n.d.). <https://www.cdp.net/en/articles/states-and-regions/cross-river-state-climate-action-through-forest-protection>

<sup>65</sup> Cross River State Validated Forest Policy 2019. DP. <https://policycommons.net/artifacts/3832139/cross-river-state-validated-forest-policy-2019/4638076/>

These opportunities include:

► **People and Communities**

- Support Community-Based Forest Management Programs, which provide training on livelihood options such as the raising of homestead gardens, agroforestry, bee-keeping, snail farming and cultivation of edible vegetables such as spinach. These programs have also included forest land-use mapping for proper management of the forest land and resources. A long-running community-based REDD+ program included incentives for mangrove restoration, as well as training on tools for more sustainable cocoa and cassava cultivation.
- Support the Sustainable Fuelwood Management programme (SFM): Cross River State has partnered with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as farmer groups and local communities, to develop capacities in agroforestry, land-use management, planting of fast-growing trees specific for fuelwood, and crop production.

► **Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation**

- Support Climate Smart Agriculture and agroforestry programs that increase area and productivity (intensification) of non-forest land already under small scale permanent food and cash crops, to reduce the expansion of shifting agriculture.
- Support enhanced monitoring and evaluation tools to track progress toward deforestation and climate goals, through remote sensing tools, certification systems, and tracking databases.

► **Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector**

- Support development of new revenue streams such as regional payment for ecosystem services programs, carbon markets, getting non-timber forest products to market, and ecotourism associated with forest management efforts in order to reduce pressure on forests for illegal logging (or for lifting bans on current logging activities).
- Develop and strengthen tracking mechanisms for private sector compliance with the sustainable development and conservation policies within Cross River State, in particular related to environmental safeguards.

► **Government and Public Policies**

- Strengthen capacity and resources that assist in enforcement mechanisms against illegal logging and other illegal land-use practices, including in forest reserves, community forests, and protected areas.
- Strengthen institutional relationships (within government and with relevant stakeholders), efficiency, transparency, accountability and professionalism in forest governance.

## **Key Partnerships**

Among others, Cross River State partners within various networks, such as Regions4, Under2Coalition, GCF Task Force, the Global Environment Facility, various United Nations agencies such as the UN Development Program (UN-REDD Programme), Food and Agriculture Organization, and High Commission of Refugees, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, various non-profit organizations such as the Wildlife Conservation Society, national government ministries and agencies, and local and rural community organizations.



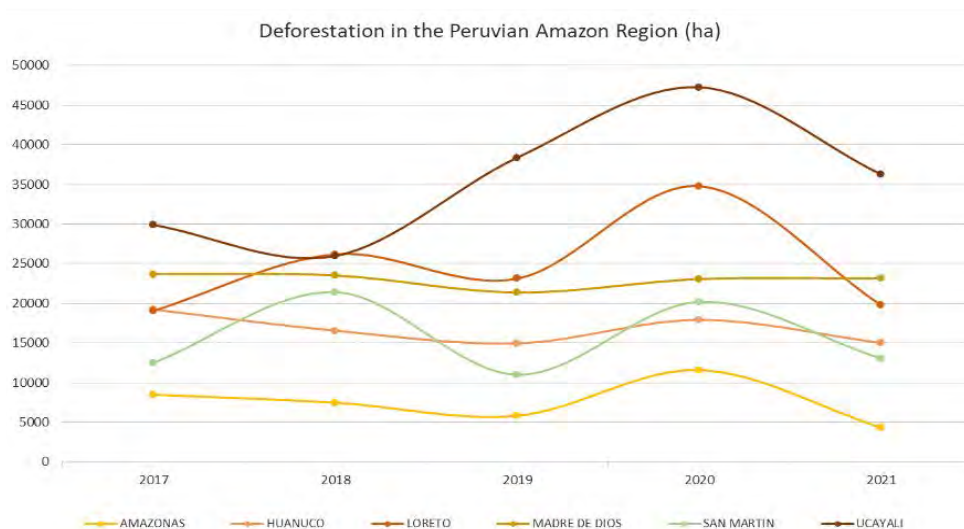




# Peru

## JURISDICTIONS

Amazonas, Huánuco, Loreto, Piura, Madre de Díos, San Martín, Ucayali



Data from the Ministry of Environment, available at the Geobosques platform. Elaboration by the GCF TF.

## Threats and Challenges to Forest Conservation and to Promoting Livelihoods and Reducing Poverty or promoting Low-Emissions Development

- ▶ In 2021, the Peruvian Amazon Forest registered a total of 67 million hectares in forest cover, while the loss of humid forests in the 6 Amazon regions that make up the GCF Task Force in Peru reached 111,732 hectares, representing a 27.80% compared to the forest loss reported in 2020 for these regions. The growth of deforestation in 2020 was the highest in the last two decades in Peru and is directly linked to the Covid-19 pandemic; while in 2021 deforestation rates were reduced compared to 2020 in all regions except Madre de Dios, with a slight increase. The rise of the miner in jurisdictions such as Amazonas and Madre de Dios is worrisome.
- ▶ Illegal logging and commercialization of derived products has spread in the Amazon, especially in Loreto, Madre de Dios and Ucayali. This illegal activity is linked to other crimes such as corruption, forgery of documents, organized crime and money laundering.

- ▶ Narcotrafficking represents another threat to Peru due to the expansion of coca cultivation over forested territories. Rural areas such as the triple border between Peru, Brazil and Colombia are in a situation of vulnerability and impoverishment. This illegal activity is also linked to illegal land occupation, wildlife trafficking, and human rights abuses. The state's actions for crop substitution as an action to curb illegal crops also require the support of the state's armed wing through the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defense for their intervention with the police and armed forces in the protection of indigenous communities vulnerable to organized crime.

## Key Funding Opportunities / Support Needed by GCF Task Force States in Peru:

### ▶ People and Communities

The main IPLC organizations at the national level - Aidesep, Anecap, and Conap — make up Peru's IPLC Group, working in coordination with the GCF Task Force for the development of activities and dissemination of information on Indigenous Peoples. The



Peru Group of Indigenous Peoples disseminates its work through the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ strategy, strengthening the capacities and knowledge of indigenous leaders in technical, political and REDD+ aspects, and by incorporating a long-term vision respecting the autonomy of indigenous peoples. In the Loreto region, the aim is to promote the production of Shiringa in the recovery of productive areas with the participation of native communities, for which an implementation cost of 2 million dollars is estimated in 2 years. There is a need to work on the use of mudflats in areas adjacent to rivers with potential for agricultural crops, to strengthen the leadership of native communities through forest surveillance and to reduce migratory deforestation with an approximate implementation cost of 4 million dollars and an implementation period of 2 years.

In Amazonas, the need to strengthen territorial governance has been identified in the Awajum Wampis Territorial Development Unit in the province of Condorcanqui, in order to eradicate illegal activities (illegal mining, illegal timber trafficking and drug trafficking), which increase the insecurity and integrity of leaders. Indigenous environmental defenders.

This intervention is projected to take approximately 2 years, at a cost of 2 million dollars.

► Knowledge, Technology, and Innovation

In October 2023, the GCF Task Force hosted a bio-business workshop with partners from subnational governments, the private sector and civil society, that elaborated a roadmap for biobusiness in the country. The objectives of this roadmap are to develop a one-year diploma course on biobusiness and biotrade to strengthen the technical capacities of the teams in the regions. Seeking to improve good production practices and implement new techniques and technologies in the San Martín region, one of the priorities identified is the development of the “RIE Program” to implement productive practices using technified irrigation with a low-carbon agriculture approach and considering safeguards, articulation with the low-emission rural development strategy and construction of a monitoring system projected for 10 years in the plots of small producers that comply with the commitment to low-emission production. The implementation of this program is estimated to cost approximately USD 6.6 million with an implementation period of 3 years. In addition, in



Amazonas it is necessary to invest in the improvement of territorial management in the jurisdiction through the implementation of monitoring systems to ensure the sustainable management of biodiversity resources — 3 years — USD 4 million.

#### ► Finance, Investment, and the Private Sector

To implement projects in collaboration with civil society and international cooperation, and to improve productive processes in the different sustainable chains identified in the Amazon, partner organizations such as WWF and TFA, implemented a livestock project in Madre de Dios. This project sought to change conventional livestock farming methods towards regenerative livestock farming processes in the province of Iñapari. In line with the experience developed in Madre de Dios, the Huánuco region has identified the need to implement this model on regenerative livestock farming, for which it estimates an investment of 2 million dollars in an implementation period of two years. To implement the bioeconomy pilot, an investment of USD 6 million over a period of 3 years in each region, expecting to reach up to 3 regions.

To increase profitability in fruit production value chains (lemon, pineapple and orange) in 10 provinces of the San Martín region, it would need an investment of USD 4.2 million to strengthen multiple businesses.

#### ► Government and Public Policies

The GCF Task Force supported the Amazon Regional Commonwealth and other civil society ac-

tors to meet and discuss priority work streams in the Amazon region, deciding on the creation of thematic groups to catalyze activities and objectives of the regional governments in the Peruvian Amazon. These groups are divided into 7 key themes which are:

- Competitive and sustainable production chains
- Nature Tourism
- Sustainable Amazon Connectivity
- Indigenous Peoples and Allocation of Rights
- Governance and Institutional Strengthening
- Unlawful Activities and Access to Justice
- Biobusiness & Circular Economy

#### Key Partnerships

In Peru, the GCF Task Force works in partnership with the Amazon Regional Commonwealth (MRA), sharing the 2050 vision to achieve sustainable development in the Amazon with a competitive and equitable approach, with special attention to the rural population and indigenous peoples. The network also partners with organizations that work for a productive and sustainable development of the Amazon, including the Tropical Forest Alliance and WWF Peru in the regenerative livestock value chain, the Earth Innovation Institute in Loreto, San Martín and Ucayali in projects like the Amazonia Connect project to promote low-carbon agricultural production in palm (Ucayali) and cocoa (San Martín).







# Amazonas

## TOTAL AREA (THOUSAND KM<sup>2</sup>)

39.22 <sup>66</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

2,814,385.57 <sup>67</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

379,384 <sup>66</sup>

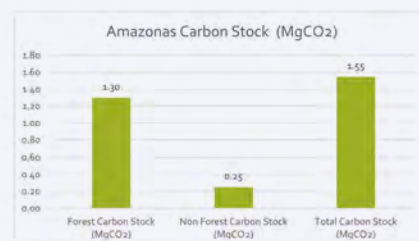
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

58% / 42% <sup>66</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2015

Amazonas, Peru



GOBIERNO REGIONAL  
HUÁNUCO  
*Nuestro compromiso es contigo*

# Huánuco

## TOTAL AREA (THOUSAND KM<sup>2</sup>)

37.3 <sup>66</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

1,513,103.54 <sup>67</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

721,047 <sup>66</sup>

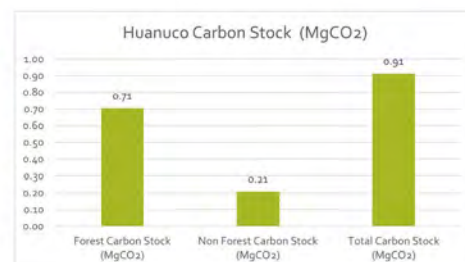
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

48% / 52% <sup>66</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2016

Huanuco, Peru



<sup>66</sup> Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática - inei. INEI - Plataforma del Estado Peruano. (n.d.). <https://www.gob.pe/inei>

<sup>67</sup> Plataforma de Monitoreo de cambios sobre la Cobertura de los Bosques. Geobosques. (n.d.-a). <https://geobosques.minam.gob.pe/geobosque/view/index.php>



# Loreto

## TOTAL AREA (THOUSAND KM<sup>2</sup>)

368.8 <sup>66</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

34,990,024.23 <sup>67</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

883,510 <sup>66</sup>

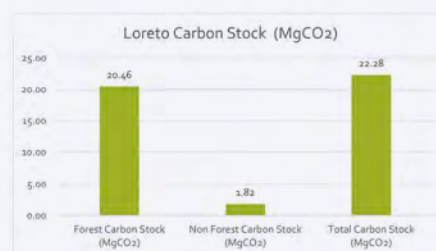
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

31% / 69% <sup>66</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2014

Loreto, Peru



# Madre de Dios

## TOTAL AREA (THOUSAND KM<sup>2</sup>)

85.3 <sup>66</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

7,861,327.02 <sup>67</sup>

## JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL

141,070 <sup>66</sup>

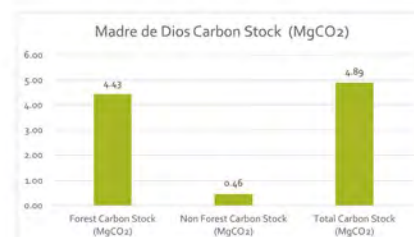
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

17% / 83% <sup>66</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2012

Madre de Dios,  
Peru





**TOTAL AREA (THOUSAND KM<sup>2</sup>)**

35.7 <sup>66</sup>
**TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)**

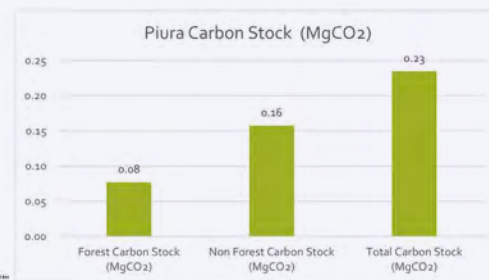
41,397.56 <sup>67</sup>
**JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL**

384,976 <sup>66</sup>
**RURAL / URBAN POPULATION**

21% / 79% <sup>66</sup>
**MEMBER SINCE**

2016

Piura, Peru



# San Martín

**TOTAL AREA (THOUSAND KM<sup>2</sup>)**

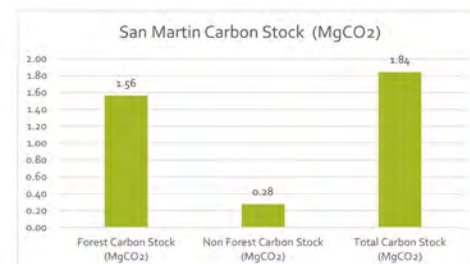
51.33 <sup>66</sup>
**TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)**

3,313,356.56 <sup>67</sup>
**JURISDICTION POPULATION TOTAL**

813,381 <sup>66</sup>
**RURAL / URBAN POPULATION**

32% / 68% <sup>66</sup>
**MEMBER SINCE**

2014

San Martín,  
Peru


*“There can be no doubt that positive action at the subnational level helps to create an upward spiral which engages and resonates with national governments.”*

**HM KING CHARLES III**

Part of a speech given by HM King Charles III (as HRH The Prince of Wales) at the Governors' Global Climate Summit 3 in November 2010.



# Ucayali

## TOTAL AREA (THOUSAND KM<sup>2</sup>)

102.2 <sup>66</sup>

## TOTAL FOREST COVER (HA)

9,251,129.58 <sup>67</sup>

## POPULATION TOTAL

496,459 <sup>66</sup>

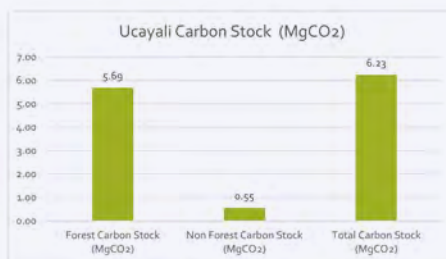
## RURAL / URBAN POPULATION

19% / 81% <sup>66</sup>

## MEMBER SINCE

2014

Ucayali,  
Peru



Credit: GCF Task Force Global Secretariat







# Cross-Border Collaboration

In an era defined by increased environmental awareness and global interdependence, cross-border collaboration has become instrumental in addressing environmental challenges that transcend state and national boundaries. This collaboration encompasses a wide range of activities, from joint operations to combat illegal mining, logging, and environmental crimes to enforcing border control measures and regulating international markets for environmentally sensitive products. The complex nature of these issues demands an interdisciplinary approach that combines the expertise of various sectors, including law enforcement, environmental science, trade regulation, and diplomacy.

As the GCF Task Force continues to develop opportunities for increased cross-border collaboration, we are presented with important lessons drawn from practical experiences in the field. These lessons underscore the necessity of intergovernmental collaboration, the potential applications of cutting-edge technologies, and the implementation of robust legal frameworks to effectively combat illegal activities. Each of the country-specific lists below highlights material needs for fostering cooperation among states and nations, as environmental challenges are often too vast and intricate for any one state, province, or country to tackle independently. Assessing ways to address these needs will aid us in developing cross-border implementation plans that will contribute to creating a more sustainable, interconnected, and ecologically responsible world.



*Credit: GCF Task Force Global Secretariat*



## BOLIVIA

In Bolivia, our member jurisdictions have listed the following areas of need for collaboration:

- ▶ Establish international platforms to prevent trafficking and trade of products illegally sourced from protected areas, like timber, biodiversity trade of animals and food products (Castaña, Acai, Almendra Chiquitana), and other bioeconomic resource exchanges.
- ▶ International early response action plans for populations vulnerable to drought, floods, forest fires, illegal activities, and organized crime for the states bordering Bolivia (Brazil, Peru, Paraguay).
- ▶ International cooperation plans for water basins and water supply, as well as biodiversity protection, like wildlife corridors for jaguars and other species.
- ▶ Increase exchanges of experiences and knowledge transfer between the members of the GCF Task Force.

## BRAZIL

In Brazil we observe a pressing need for cross-border cooperation, particularly within the framework of the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon. This collaboration is expected to involve several key actions, namely:

- ▶ **Development of Unified Inspection Protocols: Creating** standardized inspection protocols that can be applied uniformly across state borders is crucial to enhancing environmental protection and resource management in the Amazon region.
- ▶ **Joint Integrated Monitoring:** Establishing joint, integrated monitoring efforts in critical areas and along interstate borders will help address environmental challenges more effectively and ensure compliance with regulations.
- ▶ **Regional Territorial Intelligence Unit:** Setting up a regional territorial intelligence unit dedicated to combating illicit activities is essential. This unit would gather and analyze information to prevent and address issues such as illegal mining, logging, and other environmental crimes.
- ▶ **Aligning State Legal Frameworks:** Aligning state legal frameworks to facilitate integrated actions is necessary for efficient cross-border cooperation and the enforcement of environmental laws.
- ▶ **Coordination with Other Government Levels:** Effective coordination with other levels of government, including local and federal authorities, is essential to ensure a comprehensive and harmonized approach to addressing environmental challenges.
- ▶ **Integrated Combat Actions:** Implementing integrated combat actions, including regional police efforts and the establishment of strategic interstate bases, will play a pivotal role in combating illicit acts and pre-

serving the natural resources of the Amazon region.

- ▶ These measures collectively aim to strengthen cross-border cooperation and address the complex and multifaceted challenges facing the Legal Amazon region.

## COLOMBIA

In Colombia, key areas of need for increased cross-border cooperation include:

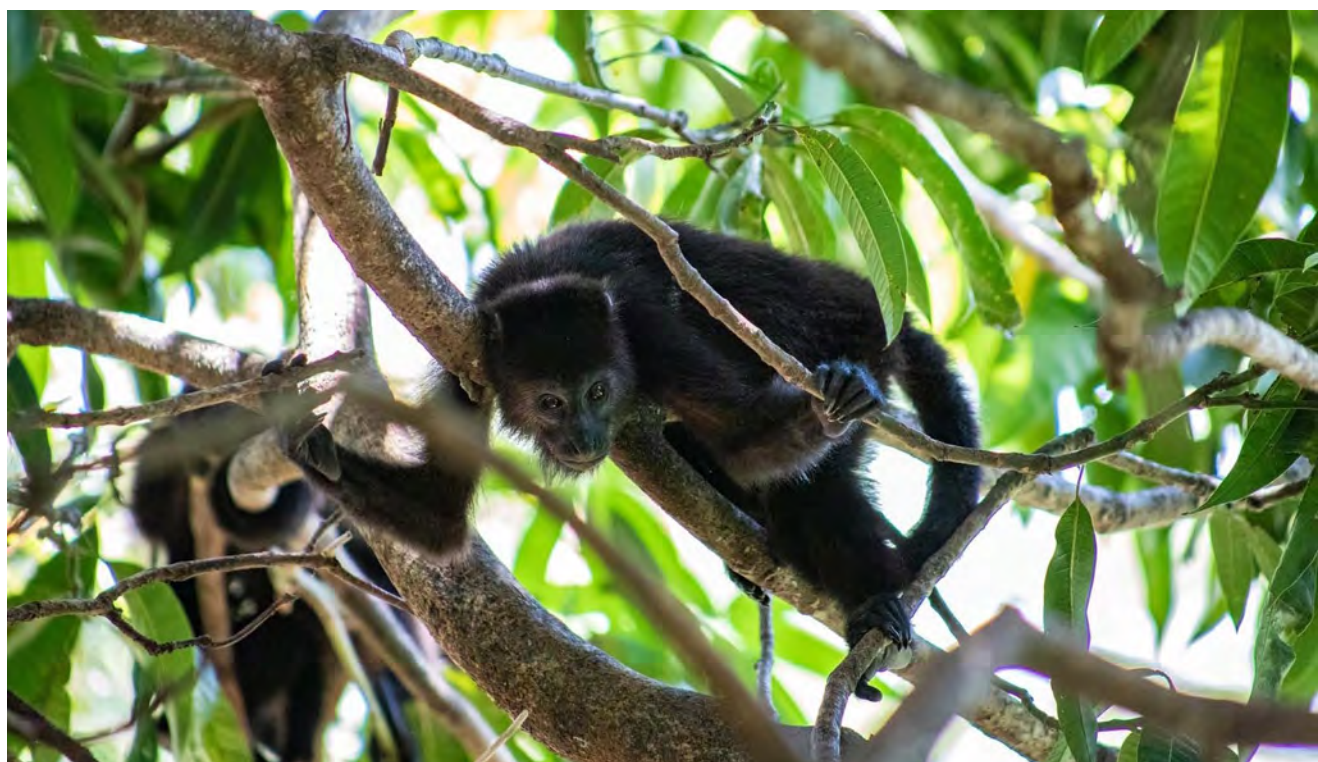
- ▶ Strengthening commercial exchanges that come from the activity of sustainable forest management between border Amazonian countries.
- ▶ Knowledge exchange tours to strengthen production systems and supply chains.

## ECUADOR

The Amazonian Platform for Forests, Climate, and Human Wellbeing is a collaborative agreement among the six provinces of the Ecuadorian Amazon and the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Amazon of Ecuador (CONFENIAE, which consists of 11 Indigenous Nationalities) to conserve and provide sustainable livelihoods for the Indigenous peoples of the Ecuadorian Amazon. In the first phase of this pact, the three provinces that are within the GCF Task Force, Pastaza, Zamora Chinchipe, and Morona Santiago, have committed to effectively manage and protect 11 million acres of continuous forest, making up the largest biological corridor of continuous forest in Ecuador and sequestering an estimated 2.3 billion tons of carbon.

The provincial protected areas of Morona Santiago, Pastaza, and Zamora Chinchipe were created and are being managed to reflect Indigenous cosmovision and ancestral ecological knowledge and management practices. Territorial zoning and management priorities of Indigenous nationalities are being integrated into the protected area management plans, which is unprecedented in Ecuador.

In Morona Santiago, the region faces a problem with fuel smuggling and indiscriminate logging in the Tiwinza canton on the border with Peru, and could benefit from improved border control and advocacy strategies. For Pastaza, strengthening the Amazon Platform initiative would leverage environmental outcomes and livelihoods in bordering countries. This should be implemented in coordination with identifying and promoting the implementation of Amazonian regional conservation projects, sustainable development, and territorial governance. In Zamora Chinchipe, the most pressing cross-border needs are the integrated management of binational river basins, the delimitation or solution to boundary problems (National Advocacy),



strengthening of controls of trafficking in arms, drugs, fuel, and timber, and fostering cultural exchanges between peoples and nationalities.

## INDONESIA

GCF Task Force members in Indonesia are located in three main islands: one member province in Sumatra, four in Kalimantan, and two in Papua. Having a forest area bordering each other requires collaboration among the member provinces. A notable example is the Manokwari Declaration in the land of Papua, launched in 2018 between the Governments of Papua province and West Papua province. It highlights a joint commitment to support biodiversity and ecosystem conservation through development of supporting policies and programs, research advancement, and ecotourism.

## MEXICO

Mexico was one of the first countries to begin preparing a REDD+ vision, a national REDD+ strategy, and a payment for performance proposal that was submitted to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). In 2008, Mexico submitted a project idea note (R-PIN) to the FCPF, this project was proposed in five states that cover 21% of the forest area in Mexico where the highest rates of deforestation and degradation occur: Campeche, Chiapas, Jalisco, Quintana Roo and

Yucatán (five of the seven members of the GCF Task Force). At the end of 2018, the FCPF authorized Mexico to advance in the negotiations of the Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA) stage, to be able to start implementing the submitted project. This would allow testing an intervention model based on the integrated management of the territory for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, a payment performance model and a benefit-sharing model among local stakeholders in the regions where such results were generated. Unfortunately, and despite the progress, in March 2020 the new Federal Government administration informed the FCPF that it had taken the decision not to sign the ERPA due to a lack of conditions. This turn in the direction of the REDD+ efforts in the country was unexpected and occurred at a time when the budgets of Mexico's environmental sector institutions reached historic lows in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic, further complicating the possibilities of financing the planned actions that were necessary to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

In this sense, for the members of the GCF Task Force in Mexico, it was strategic to strengthen their cross-border collaboration within Mexico, to seek mechanisms that would allow them to take advantage of the progress made and move towards a new phase, to find new opportunities to keep creating capacities and identify the necessary budget to address a challenge of such



magnitude. Since the construction of the REDD+ vision and the State strategies, the GCF Task Force has played a fundamental role among its members. The seven States see in the GCF Task Force as an ally that has contributed to forging the union between them, generating a robust platform that allows them to link with actors at different levels, to become a reference and have a recognized leadership in important areas in the country, and to position themselves in strategic areas at the international level.

## PERU

Illegal mining in Peru affects the Amazon, linking it to other crimes such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, land theft, contract killings, among others<sup>68</sup>. Among the Amazon regions affected by illegal mining in Peru are Loreto, Amazonas, San Martín, Huánuco, Ucayali and Madre de Dios, the latter region being the most affected. In addition, as it is mainly alluvial mining, this activity impacts 22 rivers.<sup>69</sup> Among the state's efforts to reduce the impact of illegal mining is the im-

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68 Proyecto Prevenir - U.S. Agency for international development. (n.d.). [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/Prevent-FS-Spanish-Aug\\_2021.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/Prevent-FS-Spanish-Aug_2021.pdf)

69 "Un pueblo flotando": La Minería ilegal crece en el río puré y afecta a los pueblos aislados - FCDS - fundación para la conservación y el desarrollo Colombia. FCDS. (2022, November 18). <https://fcds.org.co/prensa/un-pueblo-flotando-la-mineria-ilegal-crece-en-el-rio-pure-y-afecta-a-los-pueblos-aislados/>





plementation of the “Restoration Plan” in identified areas of Puno, Cusco, and Madre de Dios. However, these efforts are insufficient given reports of widespread illegal mining in the regions.

Drug trafficking also represents an illegal activity that affects native communities, who do not have enough resources to curb these activities in their territories. In the Amazon, among the affected regions are San Martín, Ucayali and Madre de Dios, with deaths linked to this illegal activity of leaders of Indigenous Peoples reported in the last 3 years. For its part, the national government implements a crop substitution plan to curb coca cultivation; however, these efforts are not enough since Peru in 2021 continued to be the second largest producer of coca internationally.<sup>70</sup>

### *Thank you to our past and current supporters and technical partners*

The Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, the United States Agency for International Development, the Emmett Institute on Climate Change & the Environment at UCLA School of Law, UCLA’s Institute of the Environment and Sustainability, University of Colorado Boulder’s Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado Law School’s Getches-Wilkinson Center, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Packard Foundation, Climateworks Foundation, the Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA), the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Andes Amazon Fund (AAF), Uk Pact, GIZ, KfW, Global Environment Facility, The Climate Group, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Earth Innovation Institute (EII), Pronatura Sur, Mecanismos de Desarrollo Alternos (MDA), Yayasan Bumi Eka Lestari (BATARI), Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional (NCI), FUNBIO, Associação Brasileira de Entidades Estaduais de Meio Ambiente (Abema), Fundación Natura Bolivia, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR-ICRAF), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), CTrees, AlianzaMX, Forest Trends, Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Conservation International (CI), Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (IPAM), Samdhana Institute, Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (FAS), BVRio, Institute for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas (Idesam), Institut Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU), Kemitraan, Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), Flora and Fauna International, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and many more.

70 DEVIDA - Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo y la Vida sin Drogas. (n.d.). Superficie cultivada con arbusto de hoja de coca monitoreada en 2021. SISCOD - Sistema de Información de Lucha Contra Las Drogas. <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3633678/Anexo%20RPE%20N%20134-2022-DV-PE.pdf.pdf>





# GCF

task force

[www.gcftf.org](http://www.gcftf.org)

