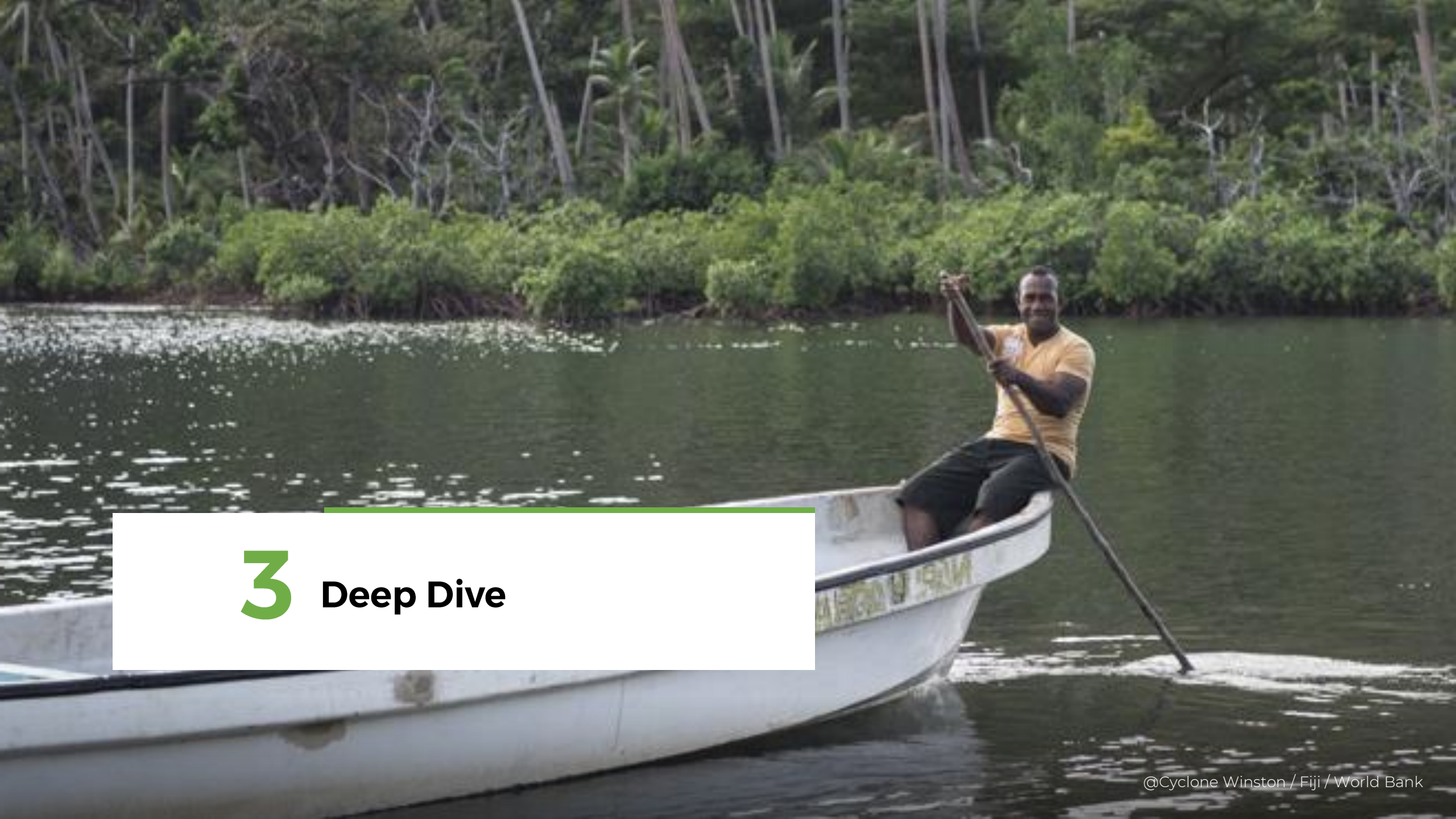


3 Deep Dive

@Cyclone Winston / Fiji / World Bank

3 – Introduction to Deep Dive Learning Session

3A ER Program Implementation

28 Jan – 10:45am-12:15pm

3B ER Monitoring Report Preparation

28 Jan – 1:15-2:45pm

3C Verification

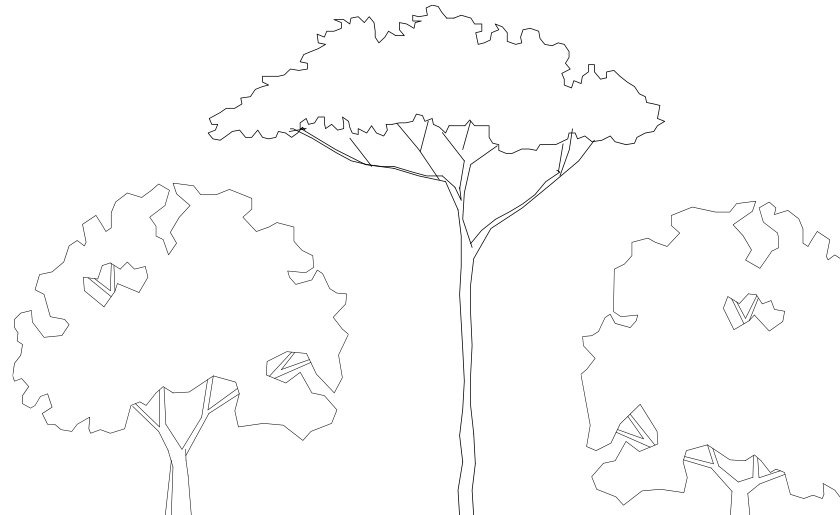
28 Jan – 3:00-4:30pm

3D Transfer of Title

29 Jan – 9:00-10:30am

3E BSP Implementation

29 Jan – 10:45am-12:15pm



3A

ER Program Implementation

Philippe Dardel

@Curt Carnemark / Chile / World Bank

ER Program implementation

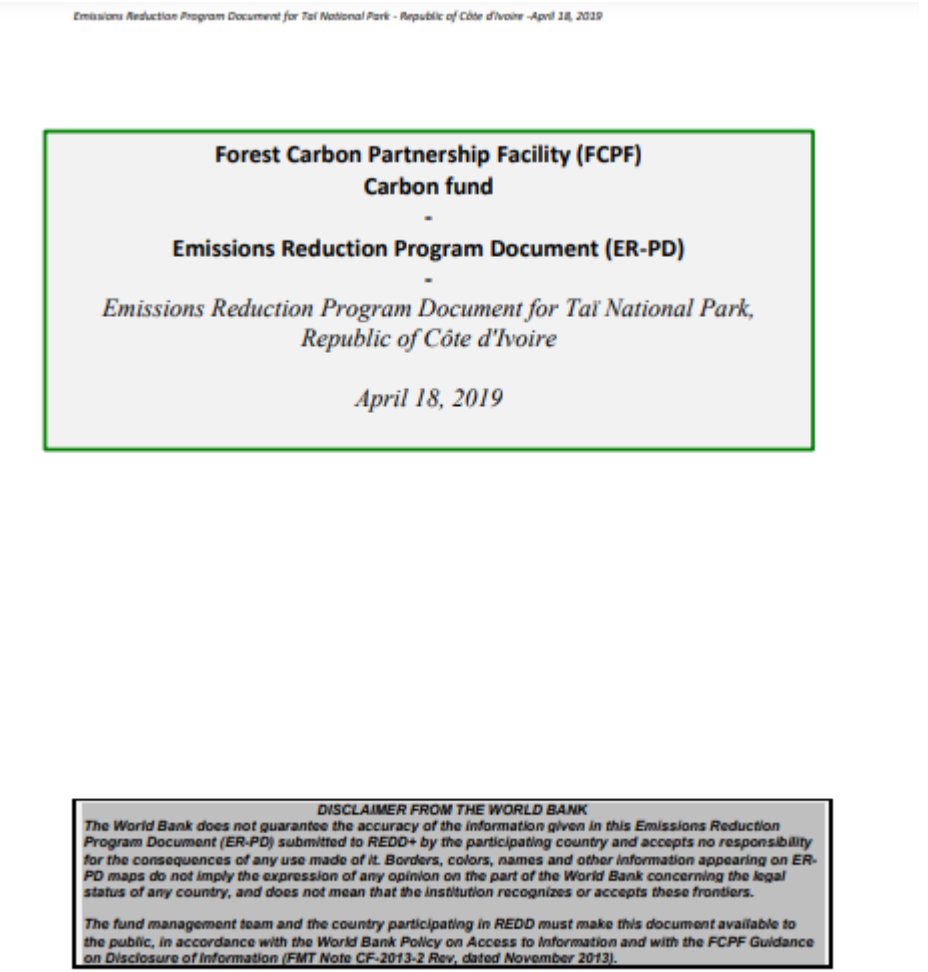
- Brief background
- Panel
- Table discussion
- Plenary discussion
- Wrap-up

Background

- What are considerations that went into design of ER Program?
- How are ER Programs designed financially (e.g., investment project financing (IPF) vs results-based climate finance (RBCF))
- What are crucial elements for the implementation of ER Programs?
- Key challenges in implementation phase
- Impacts on ER Program delivery and outcomes
- Solutions and innovations to overcome challenges
- Lessons learned

ER Program Document components

1) Entities responsible for the management and implementation of the proposed ER Program
2) Strategic context and rationale for the ER Program
3) ER Program location
4) Description of actions and interventions to be implemented under the proposed ER Program
5) Stakeholder consultation and participation
6) Operational and financial planning
7) Carbon pools, sources and sinks
8) Reference level
9) Approach for measurement, monitoring and reporting
10) Displacement
11) Reversals
12) Uncertainties of the calculation of emission reductions
13) Calculation of emission reductions
14) Safeguards
15) Benefit-sharing arrangements
16) Non carbon benefits
17) Title to emission reductions
18) Data management and registry systems



Emissions Reduction Program Document for Taï National Park - Republic of Côte d'Ivoire -April 18, 2019

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
Carbon fund
-
Emissions Reduction Program Document (ER-PD)
-
Emissions Reduction Program Document for Taï National Park, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

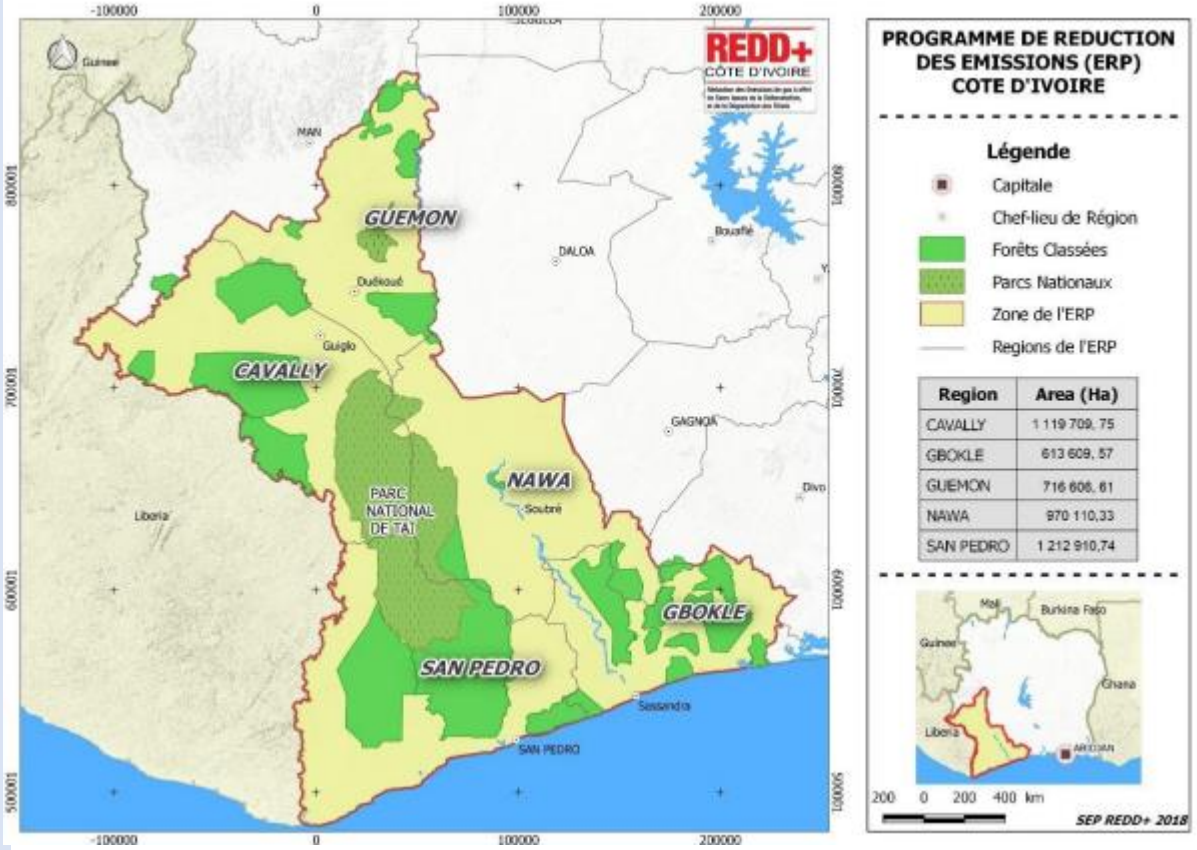
April 18, 2019

DISCLAIMER FROM THE WORLD BANK
The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the information given in this Emissions Reduction Program Document (ER-PD) submitted to REDD+ by the participating country and accepts no responsibility for the consequences of any use made of it. Borders, colors, names and other information appearing on ER-PD maps do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the World Bank concerning the legal status of any country, and does not mean that the institution recognizes or accepts these frontiers.

The fund management team and the country participating in REDD must make this document available to the public, in accordance with the World Bank Policy on Access to Information and with the FCPF Guidance on Disclosure of Information (FMT Note CF-2013-2 Rev, dated November 2013).

ER Program location

Figure 2: Map of the ER Program area



National vs subnational program

- What are implications of this choice?

If subnational:

- How large an area?
- Why that area?
- How does this affect the program?

Actions and interventions to be implemented

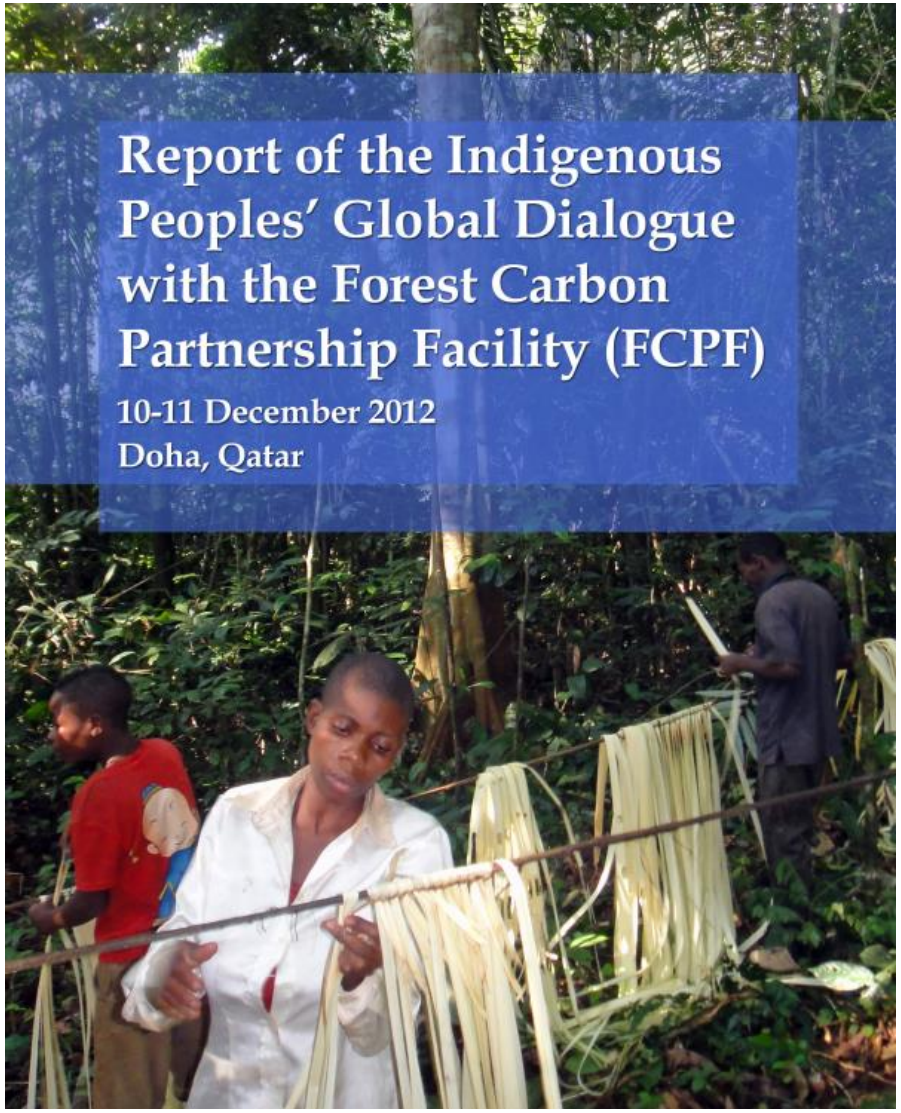
4.1) analysis of drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation

4.2) assessment of major barriers to REDD+

4.3) description and justification of the planned actions and interventions under the ER Program

4.4) Land and resource tenure

Stakeholder consultation and participation



- Who is to be consulted?
- Who is recognized as a participant? As a beneficiary? As a stakeholder?
- Is everyone consulted, or a subgroup?

Operational and financial planning

6.1) Institutional and implementation arrangements

- Who actually implements the program (lead vs support)
- Why this entity?
- How do government entities, international organizations, and local organizations collaborate?

6.2) ER program budget

- Who pays for activities?
- How is this financed?

Panelists

- Luchiana Kila Jacques
  - Program Management Division lead
  - National Office of Climate Change and REDD+
  - Government of Madagascar

- Sergio Guzman
  - CSO Observer
  - Association of Forest Communities of Petén (ACOFOP), member of Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques (AMPB)
  - Guatemala

Table discussion

Question 1: With knowledge of today, how would you have changed the ***design*** of the ER Program?

Question 2 (Select one):

- How do you deal with the (expanding) agricultural (incl. livestock) sector?
- What would you change in requirements of ER Programs? (e.g., requirements that do not enhance environmental or social integrity, but complicate the program? And what requirements or guidelines would have been useful but are missing?)
- How has financial predictability / sustainability of the ER Program played a role in the program?
- What have been the greatest challenges regarding the jurisdictional level? Would national level have been feasible? Is it feasible going forward?

Question 3: With knowledge of today, how would you have changed the ***implementation*** of the ER Program?

Lunch Break

@J PAW / Indonesia / iStockPhoto

3B

ER Monitoring Report Preparation

Jean-Dominique Bescond

Table of content

- Introduction
- ER MR Process
  - Carbon Accounting
  - Social component
  - Benefit sharing & non carbon benefits
- ER MR in practice
  - Elie Kouman, Government of Côte d'Ivoire
  - Nabaraj Pudasaini, Government of Nepal
  - Ilaisa Tulele, Government of Fiji
- Open discussion: Q&A

Objectives of the FCPF

- To assist Eligible REDD Countries in achieving ERs from deforestation and forest degradation by providing financial and technical assistance to **build capacity** for future positive incentives for REDD.
- To **pilot** a performance-based payment system for Emission Reductions from REDD activities, ensuring equitable benefit sharing and promoting future large-scale positive incentives for REDD.
- Within the approach to REDD, to **test** ways to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity.
- To **disseminate** broadly the knowledge gained in the development of the Facility and implementation of Readiness Preparation Proposals and Emission Reductions Programs.

Carbon Accounting

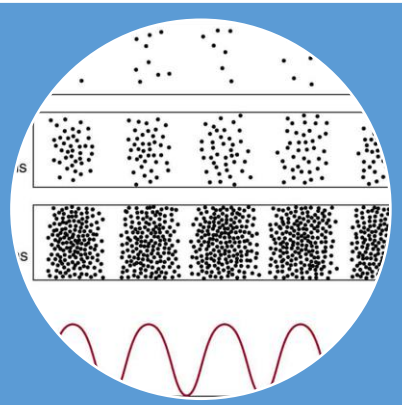
At a minimum, ER Programs must account for **emissions from deforestation**. Emissions from forest **degradation** shall be accounted for where such emissions are significant

The ER Program shall account for, measure, and report, and include in the ER Program Reference Level, significant **Carbon Pools and greenhouse gases**.

The ER Program uses the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change **(IPCC)** guidance and guidelines

Key data and methods that are **sufficiently detailed to enable the reconstruction** of the Reference Level, and the reported emissions and removals , are documented and made publicly available online

Carbon Accounting

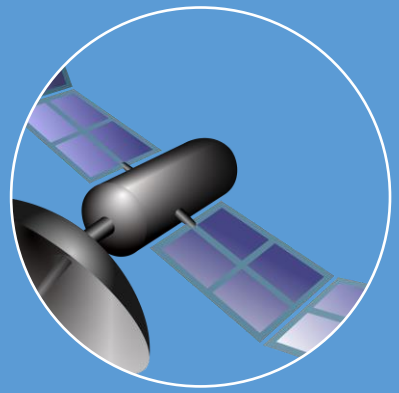


Uncertainty: identify, address main sources and quantify residual uncertainty.

The development of the **Reference Level** is informed by the development of a Forest Reference Emission Level or Forest Reference Level for the **UNFCCC**.

A **Reference Period** is defined. The start-date for the Reference Period is about 10 years and is not more than 15 years. Moreover, **The forest definition** used for the ER Program follows available guidance from UNFCCC d.ecision

12/CP.17



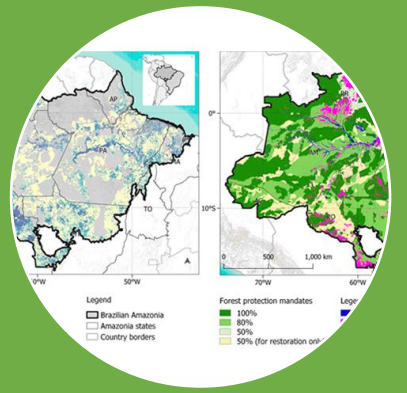
Robust Forest Monitoring Systems provide data and information that are transparent, consistent over time, and are suitable for MRV emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

Carbon Accounting & Social

The ER Program is designed and implemented to prevent and minimize potential **Displacement**, risks of **Reversals** including through **Reversal Management Mechanism**.

Calculation of ERs (discount committed and double counted ERs and only include those that are transferrable.

The ER Program meets the World Bank social and environmental **safeguards** and promotes and supports the safeguards included in UNFCCC guidance related to REDD+. Including **FGRM.**



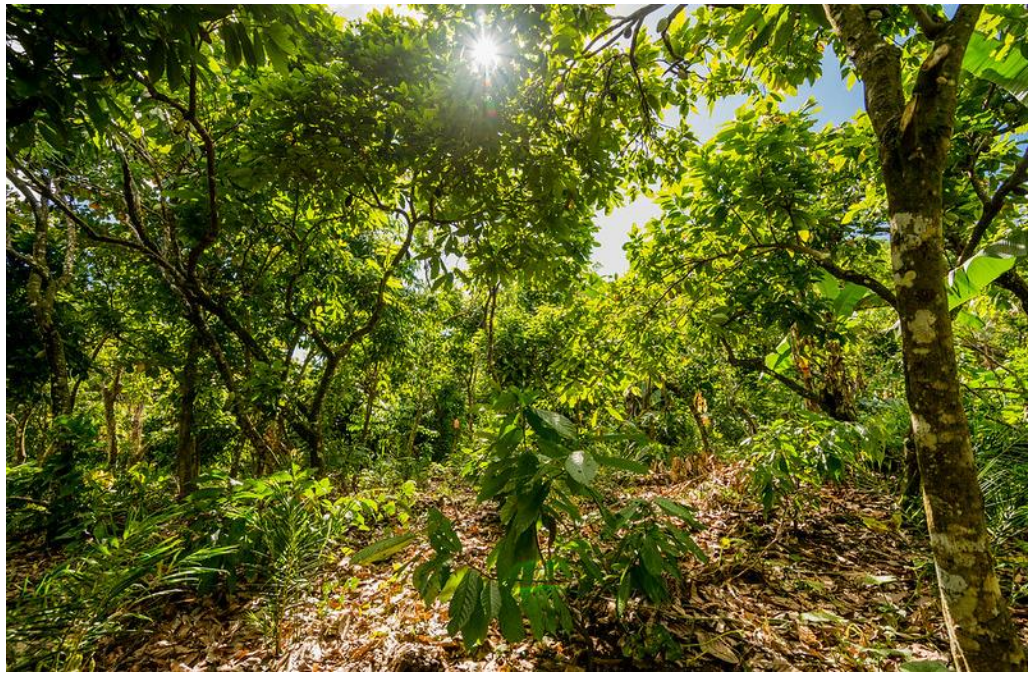
The ER Program describes key **drivers of deforestation and degradation, land and resource tenure** regimes

Benefit Sharing and Non-Carbon Benefits

The ER Program provides a description of the **benefit-sharing arrangements** including for Monetary and non-Monetary designed in a consultative, transparent, and participatory manner

The ER Program outlines potential **Non-Carbon Benefits**, identifies priority Non-Carbon Benefits, and describes how the ER Program will generate and/or enhance such priority Non-Carbon Benefits.

ER MR Process in CIV, Nepal, and Fiji



Cote d'Ivoire :

Elie Kouman, ERP MRV Specialist, SEP-REDD+ Secretariat

Nepal:

Nabaraj Pudasaini, Joint secretary, MOFE/REDD-IC

Fiji:

Ilaisa Tulele, ER ADVISER / REDD+ TEAM LEADER

FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET DE LA TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE

PRE | Projet de Paiement des Réductions d'Émissions autour du Parc National de Taï

LA BANQUE MONDIALE
BIRD • IDA | GROUPE DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE

REDD+ CÔTE D'IVOIRE

FONDATION

Côte d'Ivoire's Experience in the Preparation of its ER Monitoring Report

Elie Kouman, ERP MRV Specialist, SEP-REDD+ Secretariat

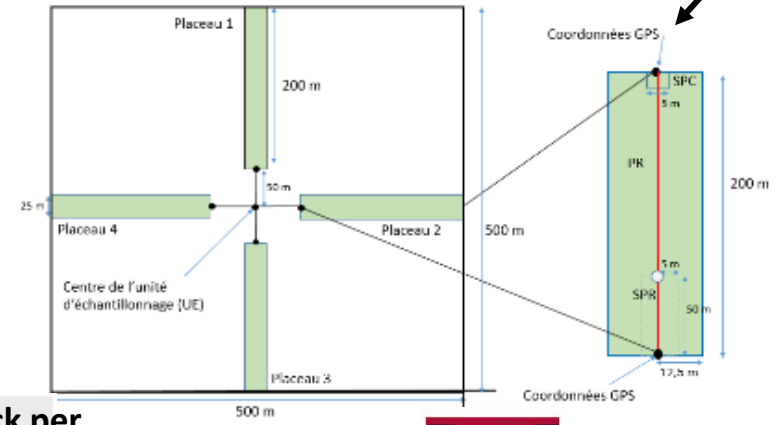
I. Method of ER calculation

Postman resignation

IFN Guide and Method

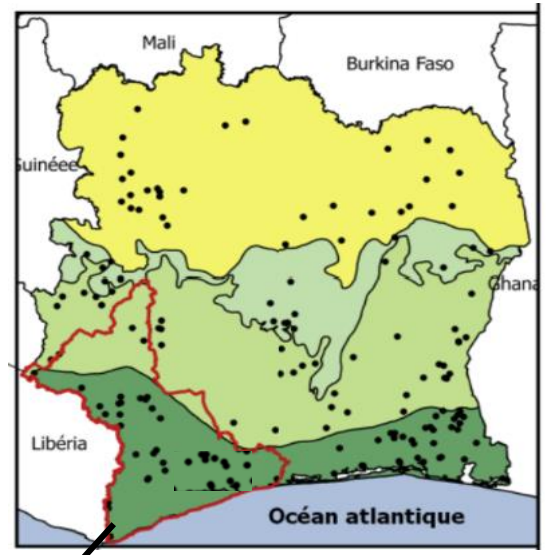
- **Forest inventory**

Diameter and height



IPCC,2006

Literature



150 Sample Units

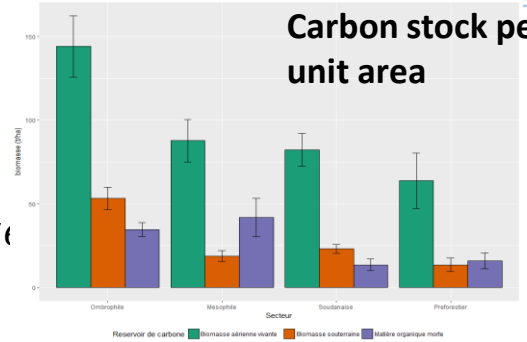
4 plateaus per Sample Unit

600 squares

- **Biomass**

Chave *et al.*, 2014, Model 4:

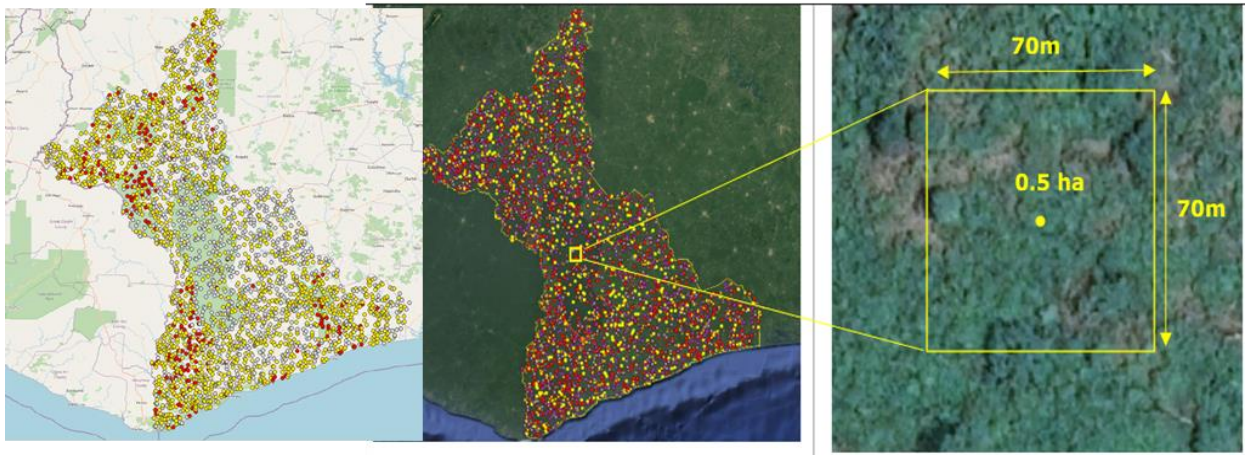
$$AGB_{est} = 0.0673 \times (\rho DHP^2 H)^{0.976}$$



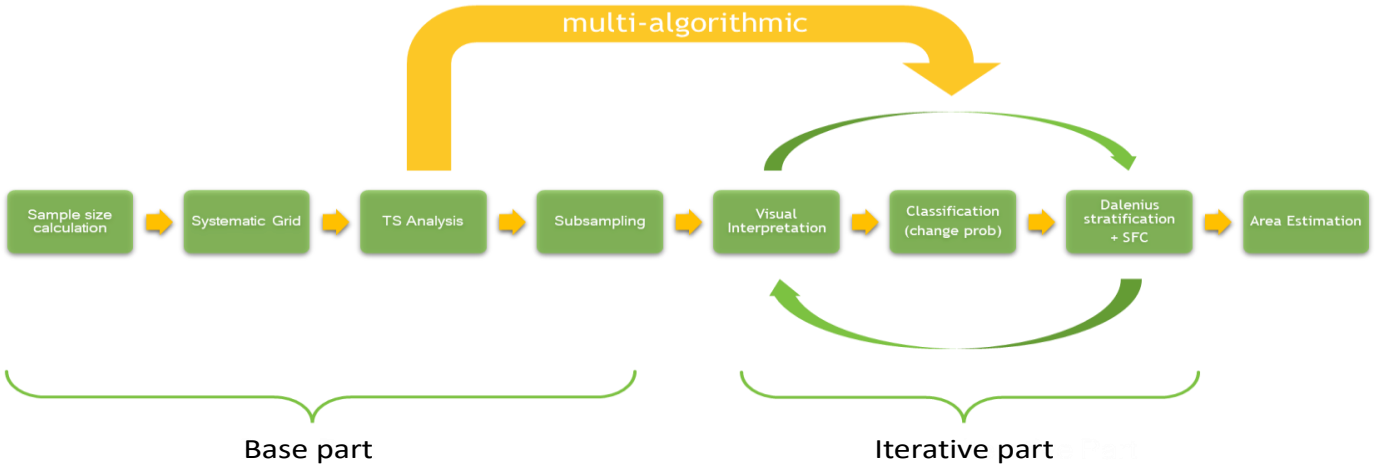
- 2/3/2025

I. Method of ER calculation

Activity Data



4,000 sample points interpreted to detect changes in land cover



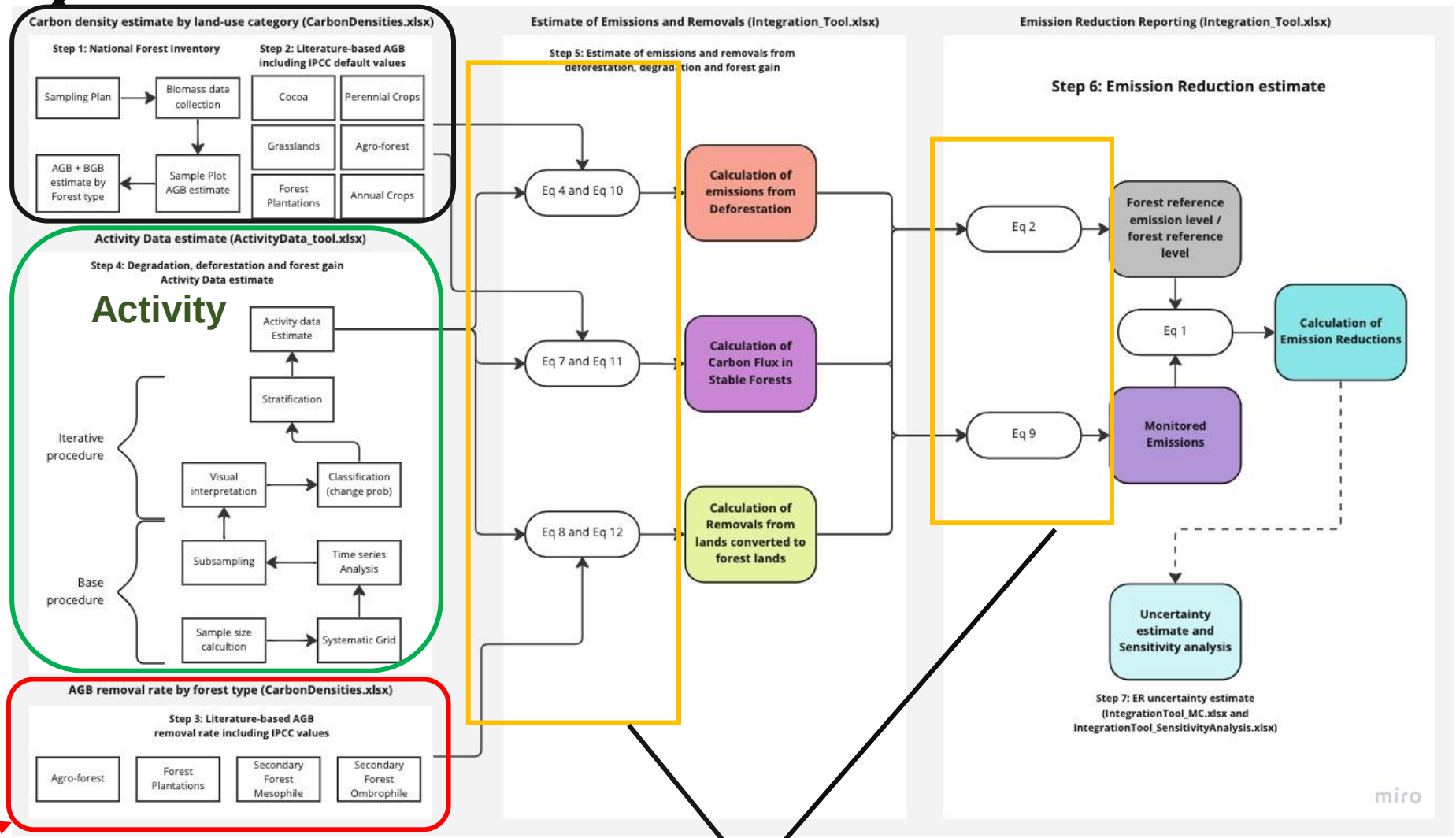
Methodological synthesis for the estimation of areas

REDD+ CÔTE D'IVOIRE · WORLD BANK GROUP · Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations · IGN FI

Capacity building mission of the MRV team of Ivory Coast in Paris (France) in December 2022

I. Method of ER calculation

Emission



Activities taken in account :

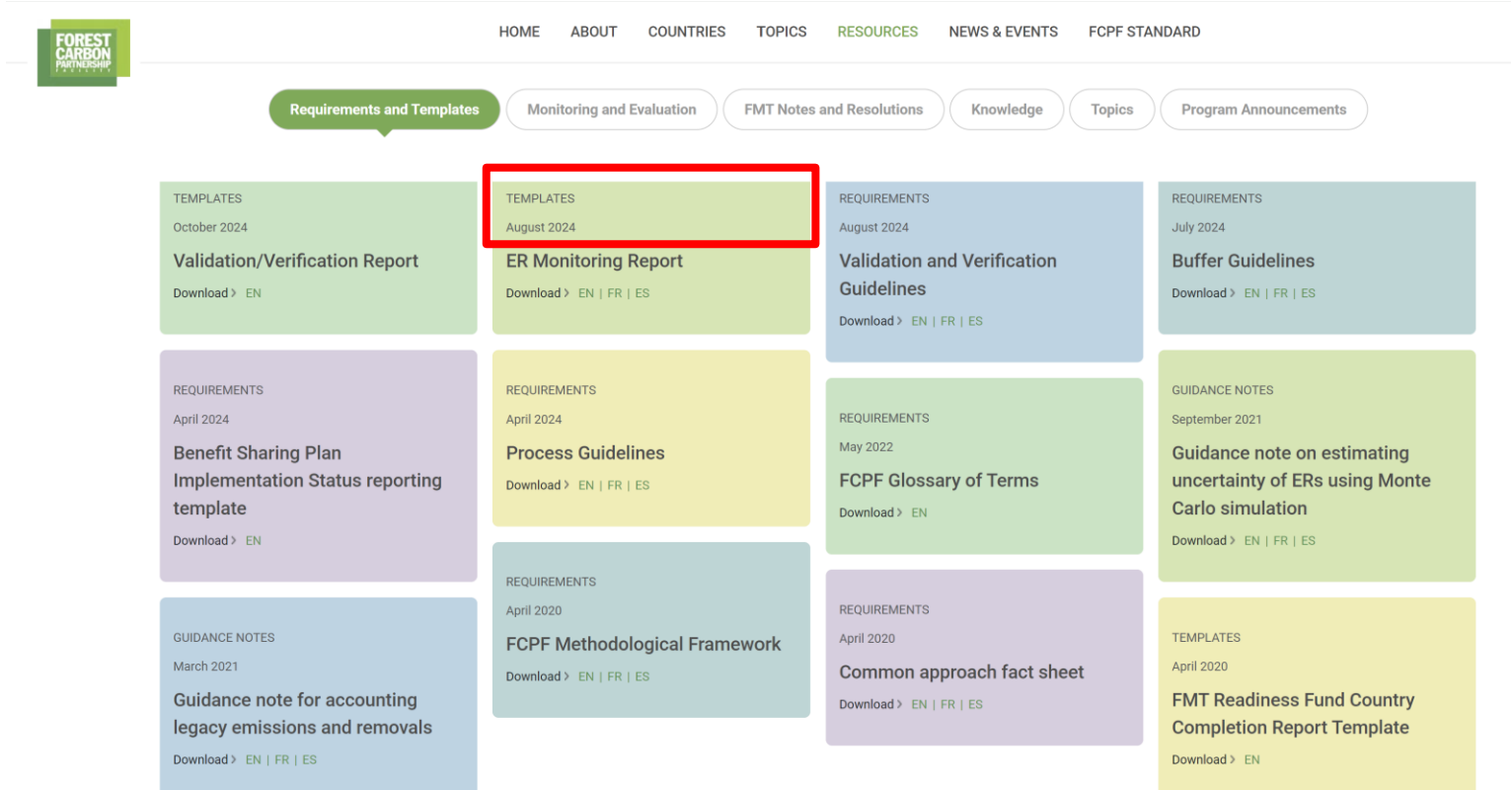
- Deforestation;
- Degradation;
- Strengthening carbon

Postman absorption

IPCC Equations 2006 and 2019

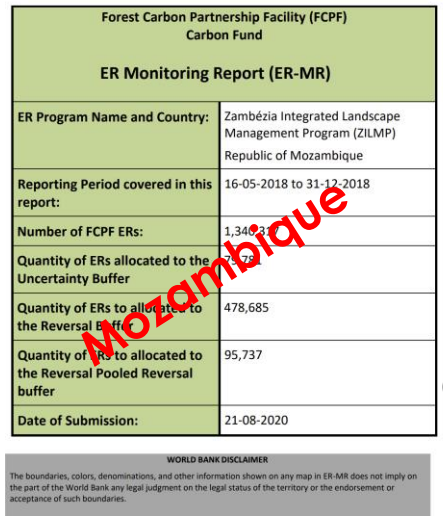
II. ERs Report

Documentary resource and experience sharing



https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/resources

Knowledge sharing mission with Ghana in 2022



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
Carbon Fund

ER Monitoring Report (ER-MR)

ER Program Name and Country:	Zambézia Integrated Landscape Management Program (ZILMP) Republic of Mozambique
Reporting Period covered in this report:	16-05-2018 to 31-12-2018
Number of FCPF ERs:	1,340,3
Quantity of ERs allocated to the Uncertainty Buffer	[illegible]
Quantity of ERs to allocated to the Reversal Buffer	478,685
Quantity of ERs to allocated to the Reversal Pooled Reversal buffer	95,737
Date of Submission:	21-08-2020

Mozambique

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The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in ER-MR does not imply on the part of the World Bank any legal judgment on the legal status of the territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Mozambique ERMR of 2021

II. ERs Report

Participation of the MNV team in the FCPF webinars on the drafting of ER monitoring reports

Training 2024

Data collection from structures implementing activities in the project area: SODEFOR; OIPR; MINEF; Private sector etc.

(Activity report and spatial data are added in the report as a link)

II. Submission of the first ERMR

- The first ER monitoring report was submitted to the WB on April 3, 2023
- Report was finalized after review by the FCPF Secretariat and then officially published on the FCPF website (https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/)

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund ER Monitoring Report (ER-MR)	
ER Program Name and Country:	Payment for emission reductions project around the Taï National Park
Reporting Period covered in this report:	30-10-2020 to 31-12-2021
Number of FCPF ERs:	7,107,404.09
Quantity of ERs allocated to the Uncertainty Buffer:	384,599.79
Quantity of ERs to allocated to the Reversal Buffer:	1,661,471.09
Quantity of ERs to allocated to the Reversal Pooled Reversal buffer:	461,519.75
Date of Submission:	03-04-2023
Version	V 1.0

- Preparation of the MNV team for the verification and validation process (v/v)
- An international audit firm (AENOR) was recruited to carry out the V/V by the FCPF
- Audit duration: approximately 6 months

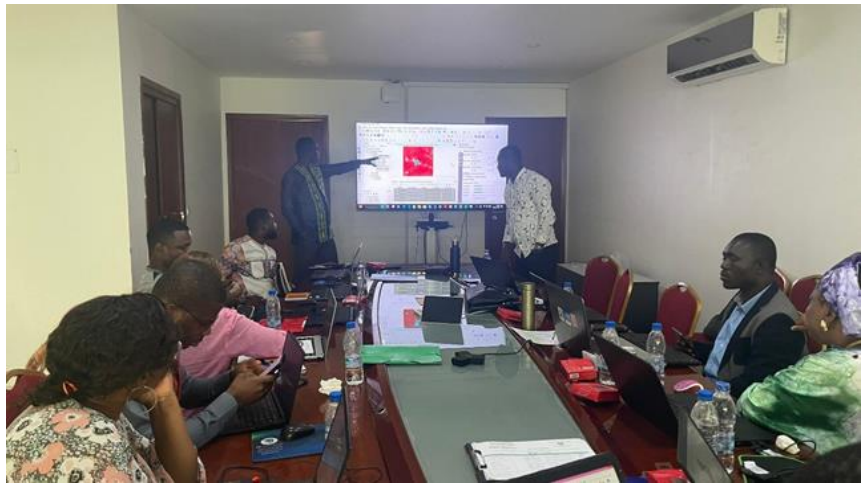
II. Challenge for the team

Submitting the 2nd ERMR while relying on national capacities

Standard Operating Procedure

- SOP_1.Sampling_design.docx
- SOP_2_Response design_RCI.docx
- SOP_3_Data collection_RCI.docx
- SOP_4_Data analysis_RCI.docx

The methods were documented through standard operating procedures



Establishment of a local team trained on data collection

Participation in FCPF training courses

Preparation and submission of the 2nd ERMR

THANK YOU

With the ERP, let's get paid for restoring our forests and fighting climate change!

ER Program: Nepal

Nabaraj Pudasaini
Joint secretary, MOFE/REDD-IC

Size and Location

Area: 147,516 sq. km.

Situated between India and China.

East to west : 800 km.

North to south 93 to 250 km.

Latitude	Longitude	Climate Zone
28°N	84°E	Temperate zone

Terrain

Elevation

1 **Lowest**

57 meters above sea level (MSL).

2 **Highest**

8848 meters above sea level (MSL)

15% Plains

Terai region in the south.

68% Hills

Middle region of the country.

17 % High Mountains

Himalayan range in the north.

Demographic Overview

Nepal's population is approximately 30 million people.

Ethnic Diversity

Over 126 distinct ethnic and Indigenous groups live in Nepal.

Languages

Nepali is the official language, but 123 regional/Local languages exist.

Religion

Hinduism is the dominant religion, followed by Buddhism, Islam, and Christian or other faiths.

Forests Area of Nepal

Land Cover	LRMP 1978/79	NRSC 1984	Master Plan 1985/86	NFI 1994	FRA 2015	FRTC 2022	FRTC 2024
Forest	38.0	35.9*	37.4	29.0	40.36	41.69	43.38
Shrub	4.7	-	4.8	10.6	4.38**	3.62**	2.70**
Total	42.7	35.9	42.2	39.6	44.74	45.31	46.08

Forest cover of Nepal in different periods (%)

Source: DFRS, 2015; FRTC, 2022; FRTC, 2024 **Includes some shrub area;* ***Other Wooded Land*

Iconic Wildlife

Community-based initiatives

Nepal’s 20 Majestic Protected Areas

The Wondrous Wetlands of Nepal

Ramsar Wetlands

Nepal is home to 10 internationally important wetlands recognized by the Ramsar Convention, providing crucial habitats for a wealth of biodiversity.

Biodiversity Hotspots

These Ramsar sites are teeming with a variety of migratory birds, aquatic life, and other species, making them vibrant ecosystems to be preserved.

Biodiversity Conservation In Nepal

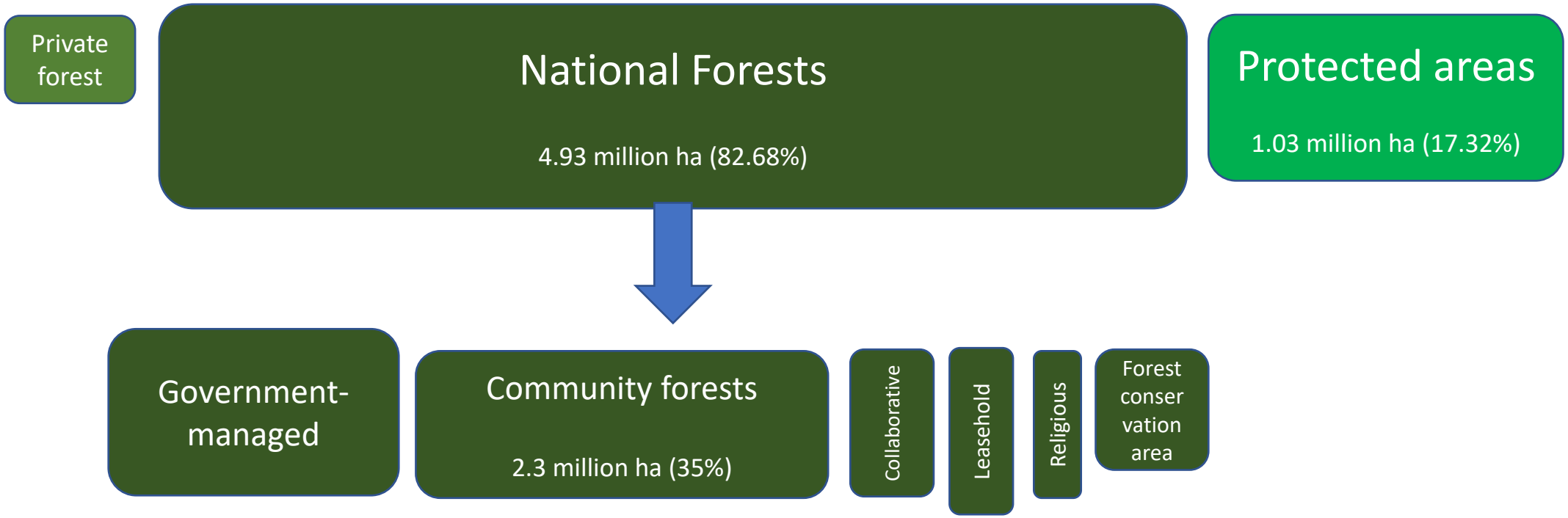
Tiger	: 355
Rhino	: 755
Elephant	:350
Snow Leopard	: 400
Gahriyal crocodile	: 700

10^{th} richest country in Asian
25^{th} Richest country in World
40% Community based Area

World's status

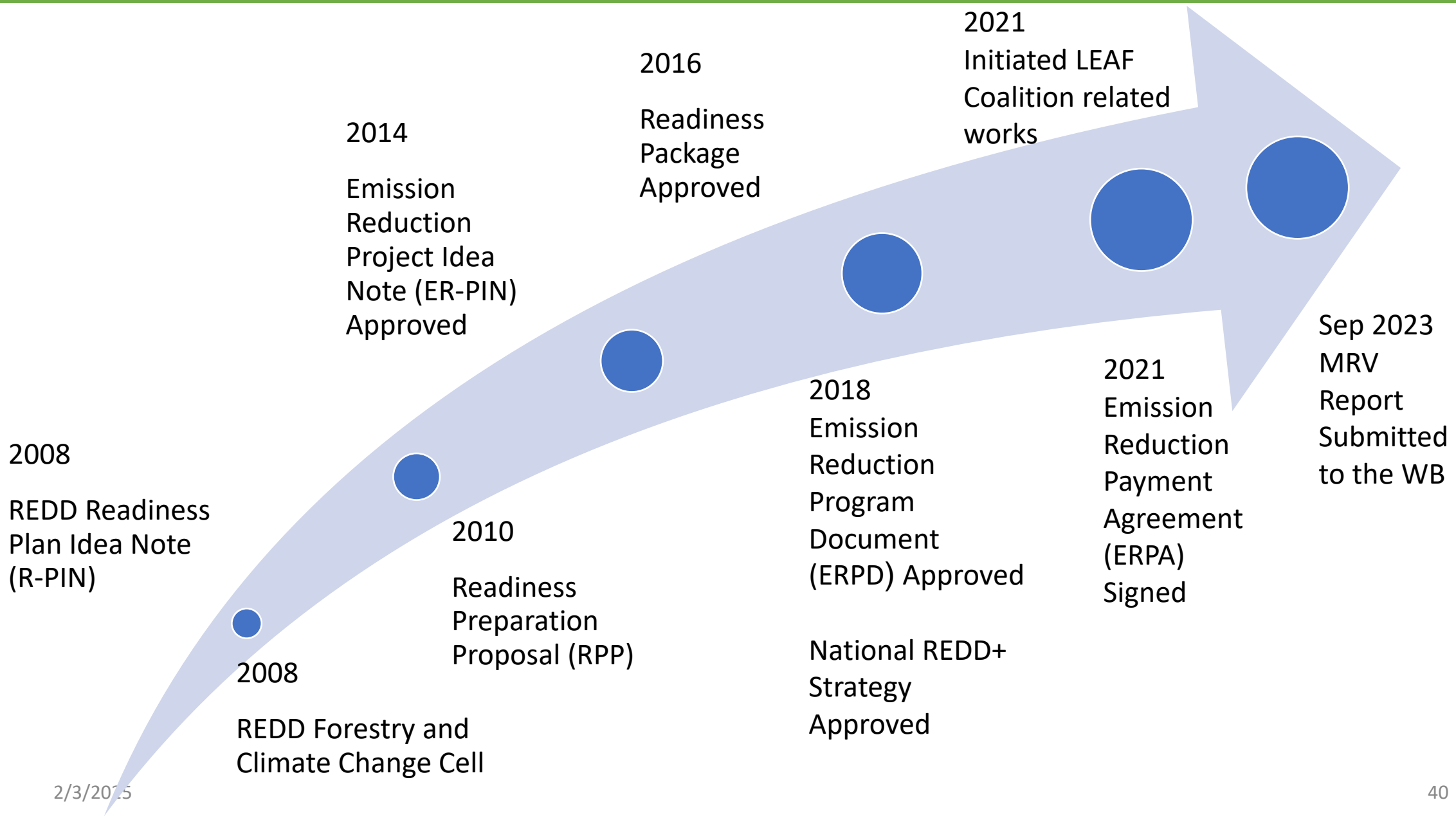
Bird	:9%
Flora	: 3%
Fauna	: 1.1 %

Nepal's forest institutional landscapes

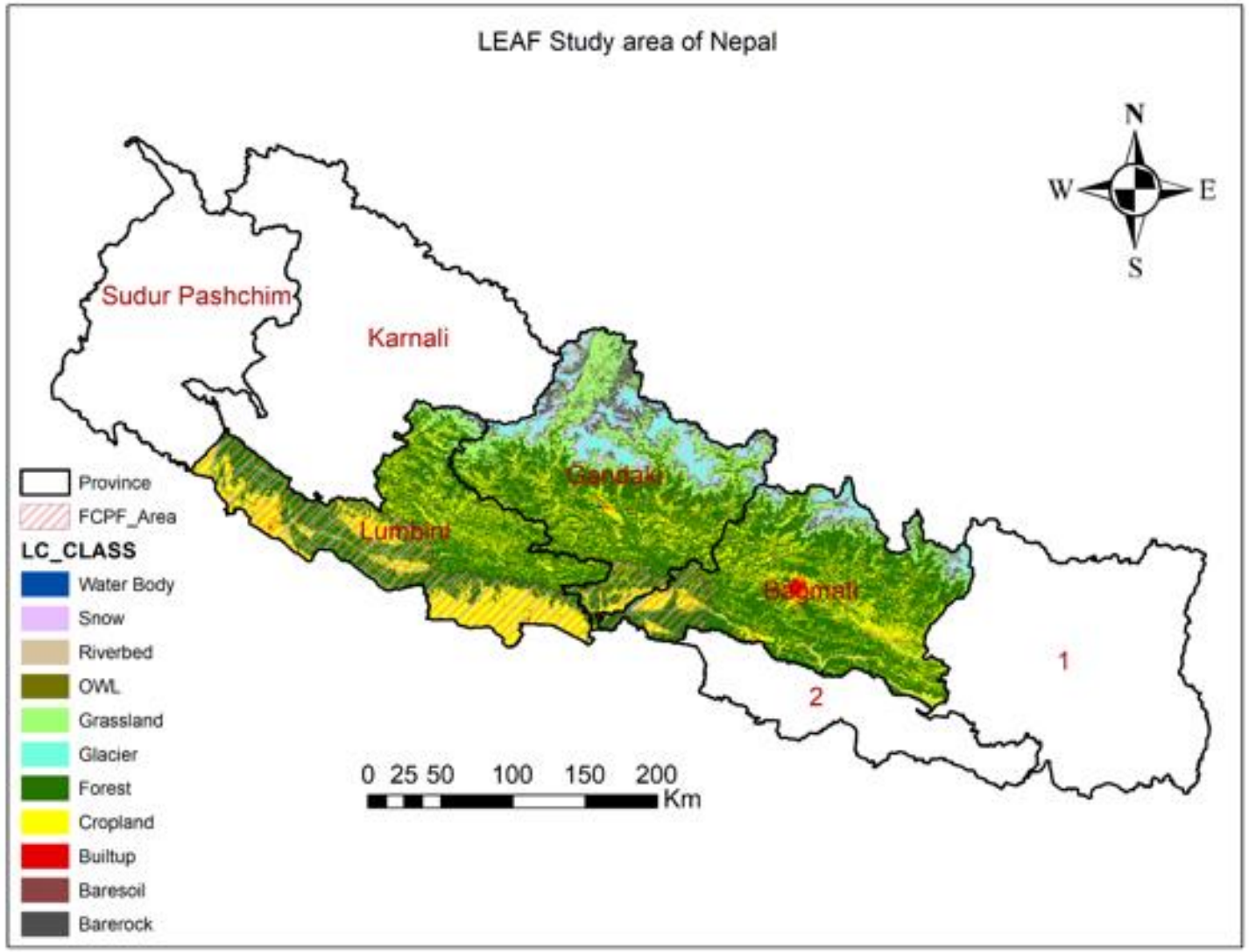


Community forests are national forests handed over to forest user groups of local households to conserve and manage them for sustainable use

Development of REDD+ in Nepal



Program Area under LEAF Coalition ER Program



- **Jurisdiction: 3 Provinces**

  (Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini)

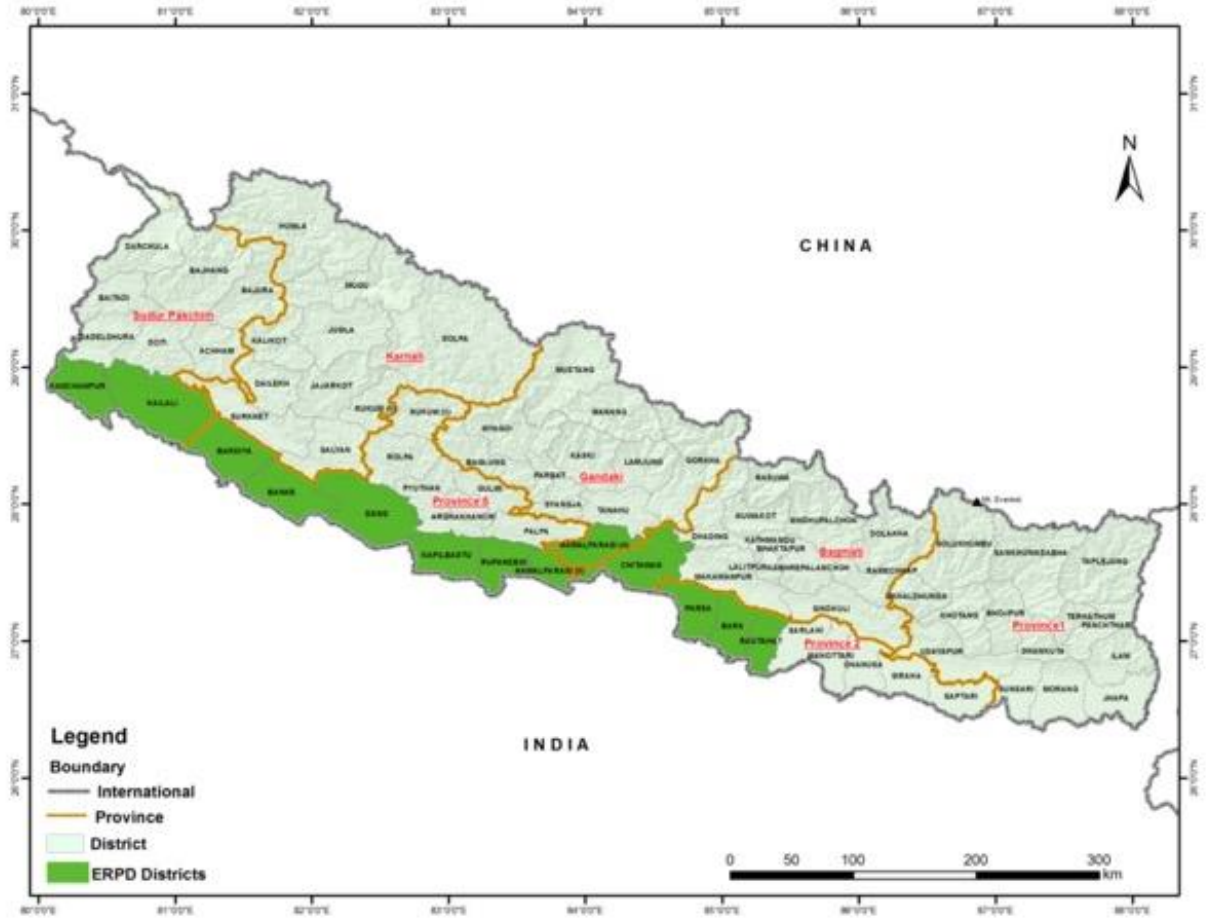
- **Forest Area: 3.20 M Ha**

- **Project Period: 2022- 26**

- **Estimated ER: 30 M CO_2e**

FCPF29

ER Program in TAL : FCPF/WB



- 13 districts of TAL
- ~15% of Nepal's land area
- ~20% of Nepal's forests
- ~25% of Nepal's pop.
- 1.17 million ha forests
- 2209 CFUG + 6 PAs + 18 Col FUG + 159 LH FUG

Major Intervention in ER Program Area

- Improve management practices on existing community and collaborative forests building on traditional and customary practices
- Localize forest governance through transfer of National Forests to Community and Collaborative Forest User Groups
- Expand private sector forestry operations through improved access to extension services and finance
- Expand access to alternative energy with biogas and improved cook stoves
- Scale up pro-poor leasehold forestry
- Improve integrated land use planning to reduce forest conversion associated with infrastructure development
- Improve management of existing Protected Areas (PAs)

Data Collection and Analysis for Emission Reduction (ER) Estimation

The Forest Research and Training Center (FRTC) leads data collection for ER estimation, adhering to IPCC guidelines for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

National Forest Inventory (NFI)

NFI data is collected every 5 years, ensuring high high integrity estimates of Emission Factors (EF) (EF) for time series ER calculations.

NFI permanent sample plots are densified during during each cycle to ensure wall-to-wall representation of the area.

Local Level Data Collection

Beginning in 2024, local data collection for 13 13 forest management regimes is underway, underway, supported by development partners. partners.

This includes community forests, collaborative collaborative forests, private forests, government-government-managed areas, buffer zones, and and national parks.

Reference Data and Emission Factor (EF) Calculation

Tree Crown Cover (TCC)

Collect Earth Online (CEO) is used to collect reference data on TCC for NFI permanent plots.

TCC data is essential for calculating accurate EFs, which are used to determine the amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation.

National Forest Information System (NFIS)

A comprehensive NFIS is under development and testing, providing a single platform for government reporting and data.

This system will integrate data from national and local levels, facilitating robust and transparent carbon accounting.

Activity Data for Nepal's Forest Monitoring Monitoring

Landcover Change Mapping

NLCMS Data

The National Landcover Monitoring System of Nepal (NLCMS) forest mask is used to generate a wall-to-wall change map annually.

Pixel-Based Algorithms

Pixel-based change algorithms are employed employed within Google Earth Engine (GEE) to to analyze time series data.

Reference Data Collection

Collect Earth Online

A comprehensive sampling process using Collect Earth Online (CEO) provides reference reference data for annual activity activity data maps.

Multiple Interpretations

More than one interpreter verifies each CEO sample plot plot to ensure accuracy accuracy and reliability. reliability.

Detailed Documentation

Detailed information about the reference data collection process is documented in the Environmental Environmental Reporting Manual (ERMR).

Final Analysis & Incorporation

1

Sample-Based Estimation

A sample-based area estimation process calculates activity data and associated uncertainty estimates. uncertainty estimates.

2

Local Data Integration

Local-level data on forest management regimes and existing ER programs are incorporated into the final analysis.

MRV challenges

Initial results of CEO visual interpretation were not convincing as the results showed large uncertainty due to systematic and random errors during interpretation. To tackle this challenge, Nepal implemented a detailed QA-QC procedures for collecting reference data. Detailed interpretation keys were developed, and best available satellite imagery were used, interpreters were trained to follow the correct procedures for land use change interpretation, different time series were collected and analysed using R, data verification and re-validation were conducted to ensure data contains no inconsistency.

- Some NFI sample plots fall in a difficult terrain and it has been challenging to reach the plots. FRTC is planning to address this issue in next NFI cycle by planning additional plots in similar strata.
- Due to data gaps in existing ER projects, calculations related to double counts have been challenging. Nepal is planning to address this issue by local level data collection for the management regimes and other existing programs.
- we have a MRV system that integrates the forest change mapping as well as estimates of carbon density from national

MRV challenges

a) Having high accuracy activity data especially given heterogeneity in topo-climate, forest distribution/type and forest use/disturbance regimes

b) Getting emission factor estimates for all the transition classes

c) Calculating ER that combines activity data and emission factor and produces estimates adhering to the standards such as uncertainty evaluation for a certain REDD+ initiative.

d) Capacity Buildings for a Regular basis(Quick Readiness project phase out)

Key Takeaways and Next Steps

1 Strengthened National Forest Forest Monitoring

Nepal's NFMS provides a robust framework for data collection and analysis, supporting accurate and transparent carbon accounting.

2 Integrated Data Collection

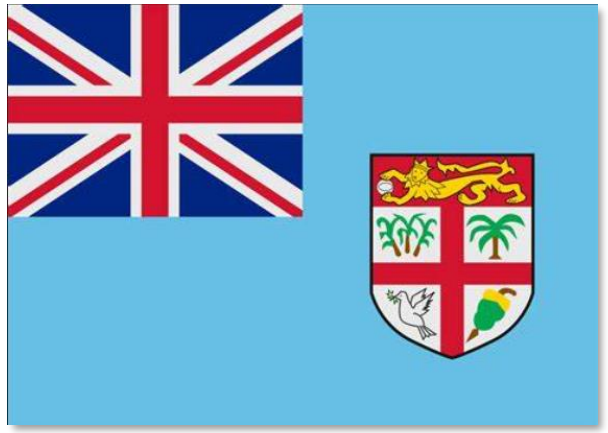
Data from local level initiatives is integrated with national data, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of forest management management and carbon dynamics. dynamics.

3 Enhanced Emission Reduction Reporting

The NFMS supports Nepal's ongoing ongoing ER initiatives for MRV, safeguards, and benefit sharing, promoting sustainable forest management.

FCPF29

THANKS

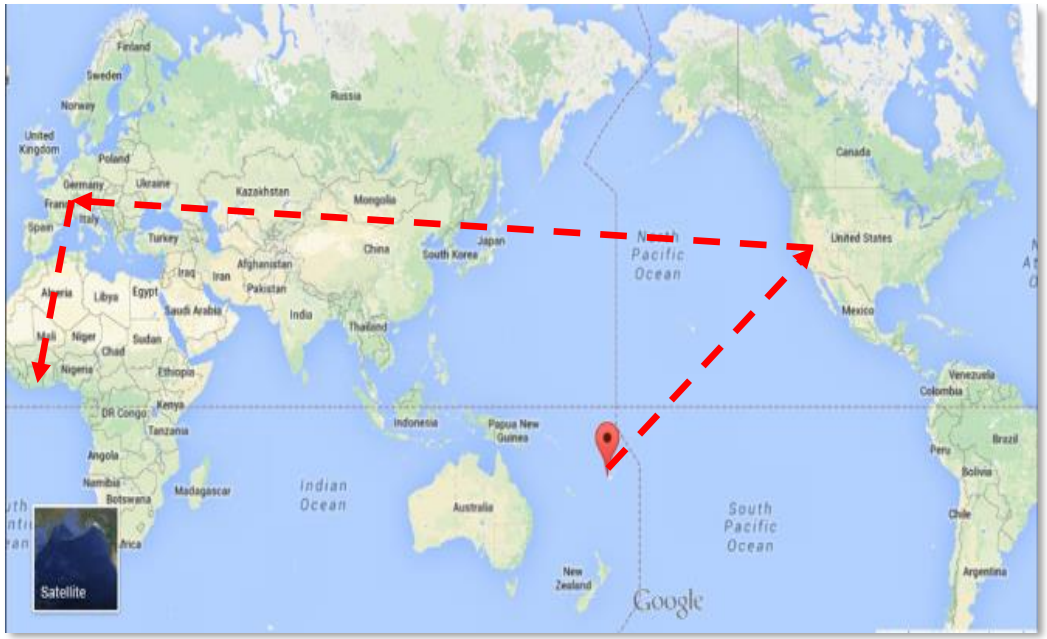


Fiji's Emission Reduction Program

"Challenges faced when preparing ERMRs"

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Meeting

Cote d'Ivoire 27th – 30th January 2025



Fiji is an archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, situated approximately 1,100 nautical miles (2,000 km; 1,300 mi) east of Australia and north of New Zealand's North Island. It is part of the Oceania region and consists of more than 300 islands.

OVERVIEW: *"Challenges In Preparing ERMRs"*

- **Out of Synch Timelines**
  - REDD+ Readiness Phase: 2016 to 2019, extended to 2022 due to:
    - Global and Domestic Restrictions of COVID 19 pandemic
    - Significant Grant Fund Balance – inability to absorb large amount of funding
  - ERPA period: 11th July 2019 to 31 December 2024

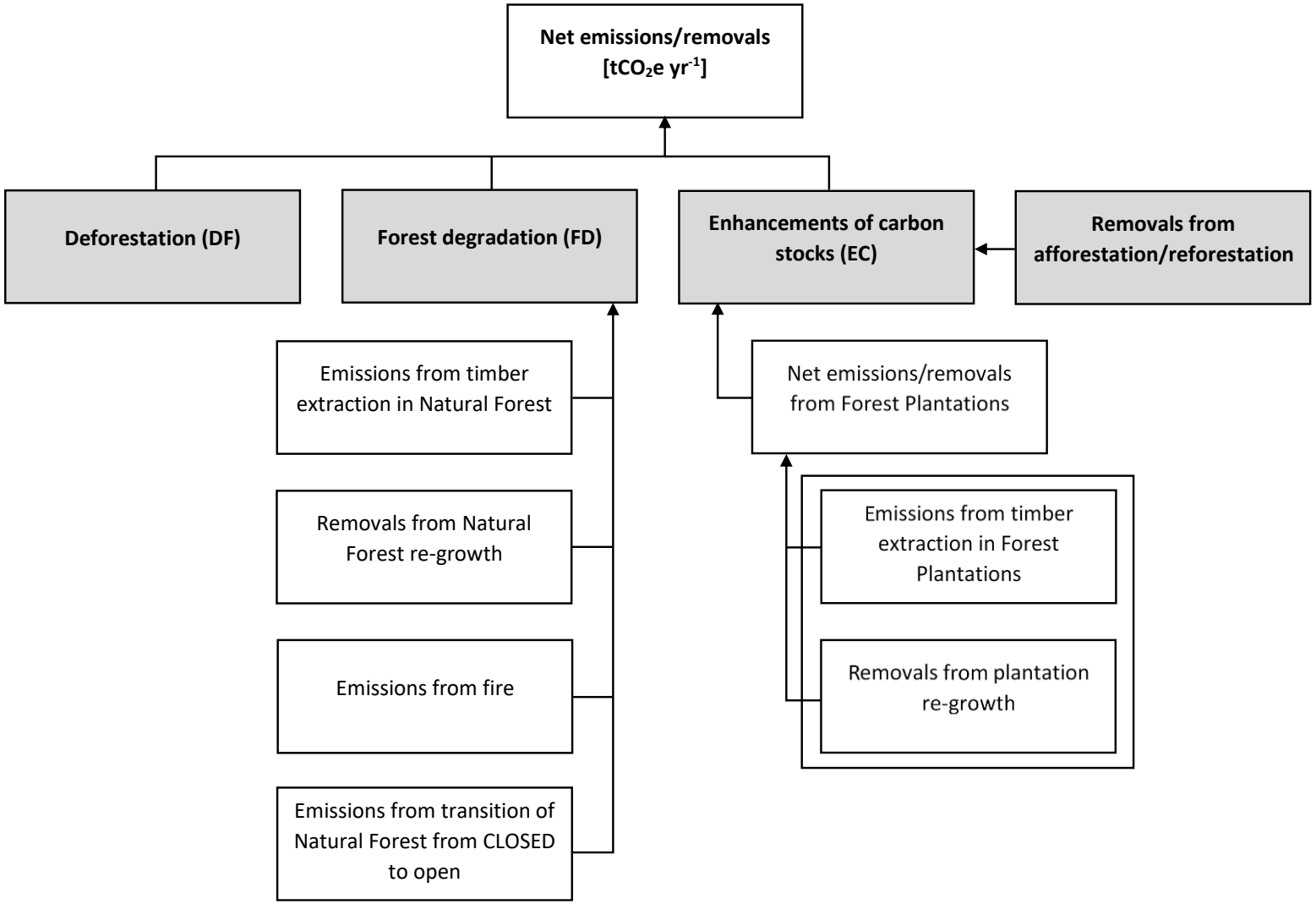
- **Lack of national staff and expertise**
  - REDD+ Unit expected to complete Readiness Phase, whilst commence ER-Program implementation
  - Ineffective Transitioning (lack of understanding) into Ministry Structure, competing priorities

OVERVIEW: *"Challenges In Preparing ERMRs"*

- **Issues with the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)**
  - Collapsed and Reconstructed in 2023, with integration platform
    - Loss of FRL and ER MR 1 Activity Datasets – re-collation from other official sources
    - Government IT Restrictions for External Users (Outside Government Domain)
  - ER MR 1 – conducted through semi-automated approaches
    - Use of Cloud Storage (Off-site) for ER MR 1 Activity Datasets
    - Uploading of Official Synthesized Information on Ministry Portal – *Transparency Requirement*
  - NFMS has not been extensively socialized within Government

"Challenges In Preparing ERMRs"

- Data Collection Process for ER Estimation



"Challenges In Preparing ERMRs"

Emission / Removal	Source	Data Format	Data Source	Process	Challenges	Needed Improvements
DEFORESTATION	Conversion to other land use	Raster layers and change matrices	Ministry (Internal)	SOP – Collection, Analysis & Calculation	Satellite Images with Cloud Cover / Interpretation – inconsistency and delay due to competing priorities	Reestablish and strengthen collaboration & Data Sharing with other land-base Ministries and Agencies

Institutional Arrangements exists with key ministries but for specific needs, on "ad hoc" and at "project-level".

Reestablish and strengthen reporting protocols, with Ministry of Lands as the Official Repository

Forest cover changes and causes - data required:

- Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources – Mining development
- Ministry of Agriculture – Agricultural developments (commercial and small-hold)
- Ministry of Public Works (Road Authority of Fiji) – Road Infrastructure
- Ministry of Rural Development – Townships
- Ministry of iTaukei Affairs – Village boundaries

"Challenges In Preparing ERMRs"

Emission / Removal	Source	Data Format	Data Source	Standard Process	Challenges	Needed Improvements
FOREST DEGRADATION	Native Forest Harvesting	Volume (m^3) Area (Ha)	Ministry (Internal)	FFHCOLP SOP – Recording of area (Ha) and Volume (m^3) extracted	Semi-automated - Inconsistency & correctness issues	Fully automated process – use of field hand-held preprogrammed tablets
	Natural Regrowth in native forest	Factor – MAI Raster Layer & change matrices	Ministry (Internal) Research Study Area	SOP - Collection, Analysis & Calculation	Interpretation – inconsistency and delay due to competing priorities	Transitioning of work into Ministry's priorities and AOP
	Pine Plantation Fires	Tabulated as word file	Fiji Pine Limited	Annual Report &/or on request	Inconsistency & correctness of reports	Strengthen data sharing arrangement
	Closed-Open forest change	Raster Layer & change matrices	Ministry (Internal)	SOP - Collection, Analysis & Calculation	Interpretation – inconsistency and delay due to competing priorities	Transitioning of work into Ministry's priorities and AOP

"Challenges In Preparing ERMRs"

Emission / Removal	Source	Data Format	Data Source	Standard Process	Challenges	Needed Improvements
ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCK	Plantation Operations – timber extraction	Tabulated as Word File	Fiji Pine Limited & Fiji Hardwood Corp Limited	Annual Report &/or on request	Inconsistency & correctness of reports	Strengthen data sharing arrangement
	Plantation Operations – regrowth	Tabulated as Word File	Fiji Pine Limited & Fiji Hardwood Corp Limited	Annual Report &/or on request	Inconsistency & correctness of reports	Strengthen data sharing arrangement
	Afforestation	Tabulated as Word File / shape files (Ha)	Ministry (Internal) – RDF Program	Periodic Reports &/or on request	Semi-automated - Inconsistency & correctness issues	Fully automated process – use of field hand-held preprogrammed tablets

SUMMARY ("*Overcoming MRV Challenges*")

Emission / Removal	Source	Summary of Challenges	Needed Improvements
DEFORESTATION & DEGRADATION	Conversion to other land use / Forest disturbance	Information of land conversion is captured by other line ministries and can be sourced. Ministry has, for the ER MR 1, relied on satellite imagery and local knowledge of interpreters.	Reestablish and strengthen collaboration (working relationship) with key line ministries to: a) Reconfirm Ministry of Lands as the repository and responsible for disseminating all official mapping information b) data sharing arrangements c) reporting deadline for updating map information
FOREST DEGRADATION **CARBON STOCK ENHANCEMENT**	Licensed field operations	Operations are initially licensed for a specific/different purpose, .e.g. timber production. Information supplied in a tabulated form as a word file, often leading inconsistency, correctness issues and delays.	a) Merging/alignment of all field operations under MRV for ER-Program - all licensed operations are REDD+ interventions. b) Adopt fully automated MRV system, i.e. use of hand-held tablets with direct link to NFMS – *address consistency, correctness and timeliness*. c) Transition into Ministry AOP and prioritizing of work to meet deadline / Assignment and training of staff.

Revised FOREST ACT:

a) Licensing of all forest operations.
b) Mandatory - Development of Forest Management Plan (FMP) for all licensed operations
c) FMP will include: (i) MRV process (ii) Safeguards (iii) Non-Carbon Benefit Assessment

Discussion

- Q&A

Coffee Break

@J PAW / Indonesia / iStockPhoto

Verification

Catalina Becerra Leal

Ensuring Credibility: Validation and Verification of FCPF Programs

Goals of this session

Share	Build	Inspire
Share with CFPs and stakeholders the validation and verification processes in FCPF programs.	Build trust and understanding of the rigorous methodologies behind the FCPF Programs.	Inspire confidence through interactive learning and real-world examples.

Structure of the session

Welcome and Icebreaker (10 Min).	• Interactive poll “What does successful verification mean to you?
Overview Presentation (10 Min)	• The purpose of validation in the FCPF framework. • Key steps in the validation process: Stakeholder engagement, technical assessment, and third-party verification. • Real-life examples of validated projects and their outcomes
Interactive Role-Playing Game: "The Verification Team“ (35 min)	• Simulate the validation process to highlight challenges and stakeholder dynamics
Case Study Panel Discussion or Anonymous VS Talks (40 Min)	• Group discussion • Case studies: FCPF Program, VVB discuss successful and challenging verification process.

Interactive poll

- What do you think is the primary purpose of verification?
- What does successful verification mean to you?
- Which aspect of Validation is most important to you?
  - Transparency and trust
  - Accuracy of data
  - Cost-effectiveness
  - Other

Overview

ERPD assessments: conducted by a Technical Advisory Panel (TAP). The results were positive, but a third-party validation assessment was needed to comply with the market requirements.

Validation: mandatory assessment of the integrity of the reference level. Validation occurs once only as it entails the review of the 1st monitoring report and annex 4. The majority of FCPF Programs have already concluded (or are undergoing) the validation (and the validation with extended scope).

Verification: all Emission Reductions reported in Monitoring Reports need to be verified by an independent accredited third-party Validation and Verification Body (VVB).

Overview

Validation:
Assess the integrity of the reference level. “Validation with extended scope also includes the assessment of policy and design decisions, i.e., forest definition, sources and sinks,...

Verification:
Is the periodic assessment by a VVB of the amount of ERs generated by the ER Program since the last Verification Report or, in the case of the first Verification, since the Crediting Period Start Date.

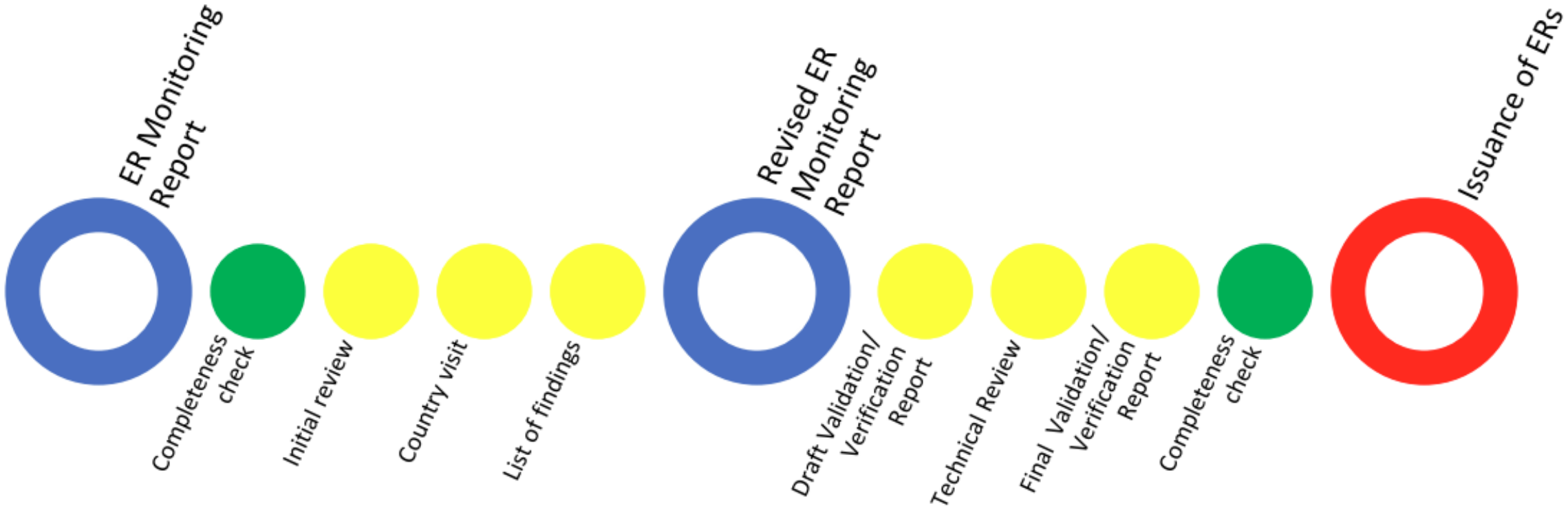
Validation and Verification exclude the assessment of non-carbon benefits, safeguards, benefit sharing implementation, drivers of deforestation and resources tenure.

Overview

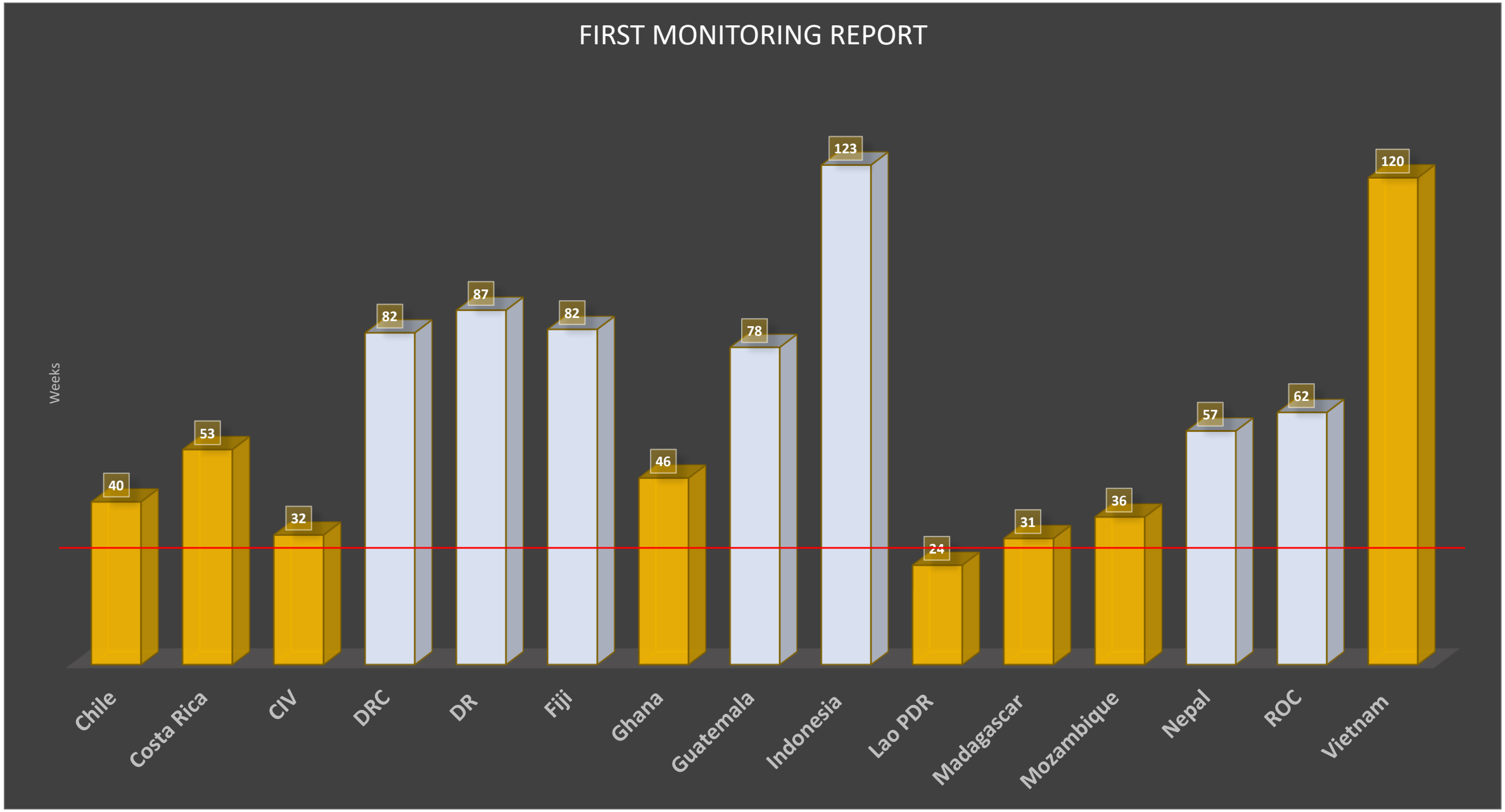
Table 1. Criteria and Indicators applicable to Validation and Verification.

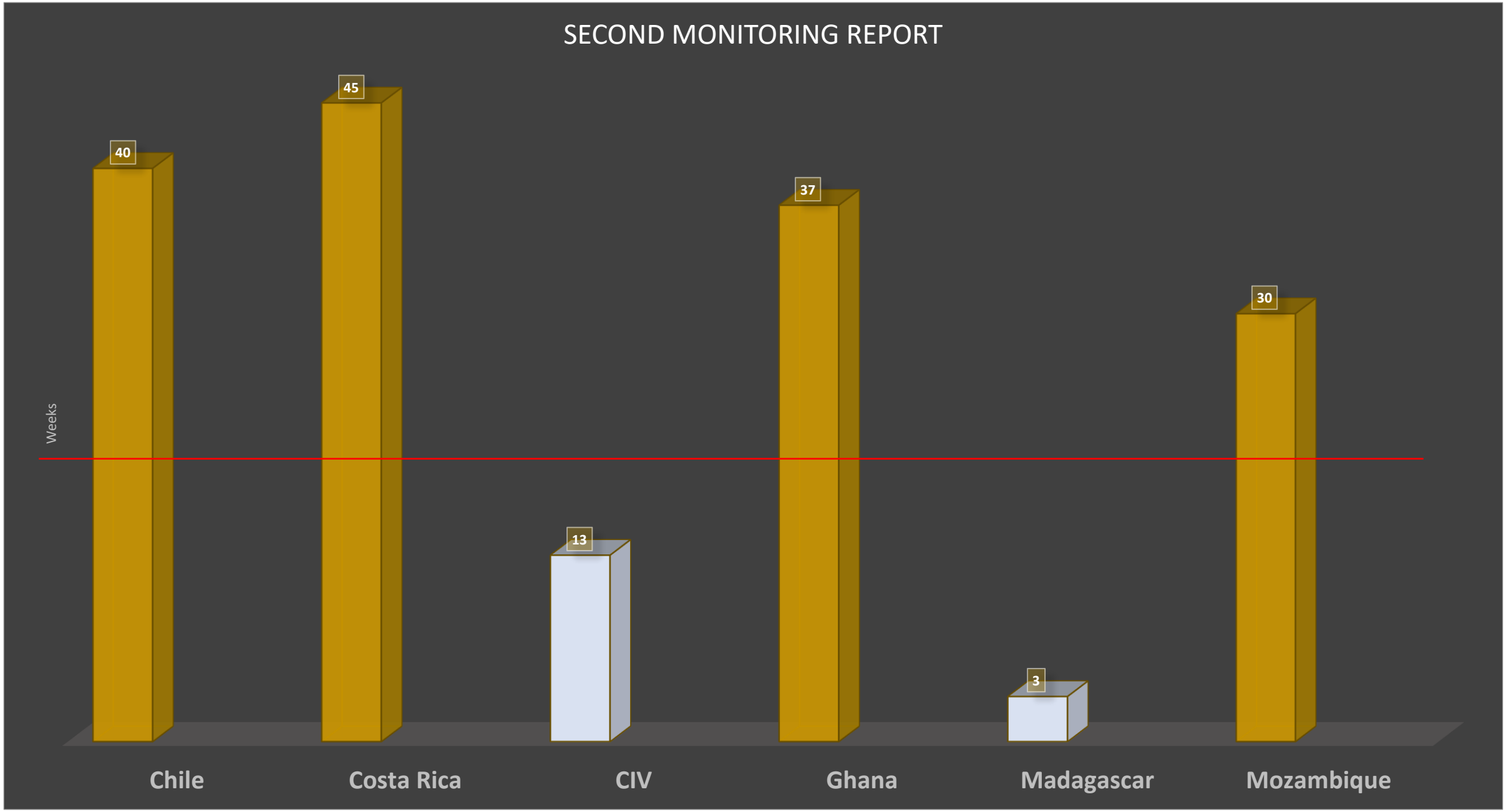
Criteria / Indicators	Topic	Validation	Validation -Extended	Verification
3	Scope and methods		X	
4	Carbon pools and GHG		X	
5	IPCC guidelines		X	
6	Data availability	X	X	X
7, 8, 9.1	Identification and address source(s) of uncertainty	X	X	X
9.2, 9.3	Estimation of residual uncertainty			X
10-13	Reference level		X	
14.1	Consistency of monitored estimates with RL.			X
14.2, 14.3	Robust Forest Monitoring System		X	
15	National Forest Monitoring System		X	
16	Community participation in Monitoring and Reporting		X	
17.3, 17.4	Monitoring and reporting of displacement mitigation			X
18.2	Addressing reversals			X
19	Account for reversals			X
22	Calculation of Emission Reductions.			X
23	Double counting			X
37	REDD projects and programs DMS			X

Overview



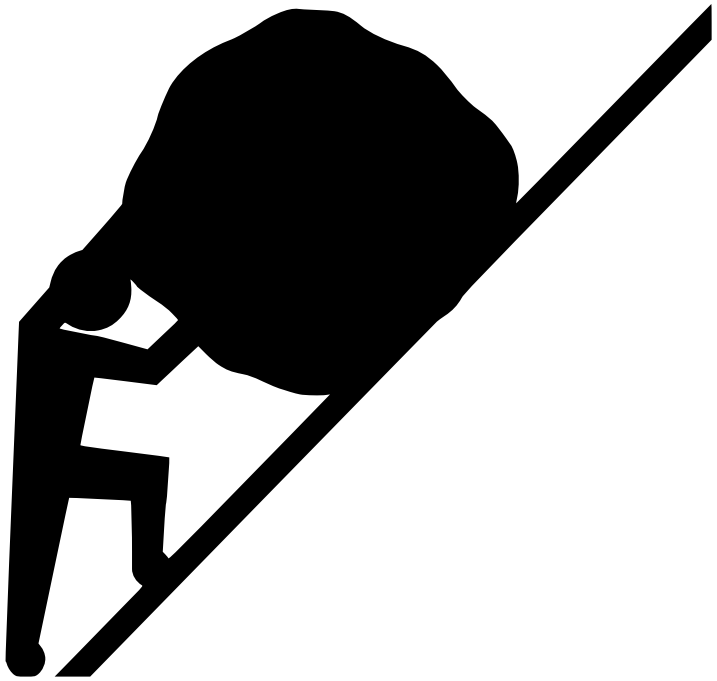
Expected duration: **25 weeks**


FIRST MONITORING REPORT
Weeks
40
53
32
82
87
82
46
78
123
24
31
36
57
62
120
Chile
Costa Rica
CIV
DRC
DR
Fiji
Ghana
Guatemala
Indonesia
Lao PDR
Madagascar
Mozambique
Nepal
ROC
Vietnam


SECOND MONITORING REPORT
Weeks
40
45
13
37
3
30
Chile
Costa Rica
CIV
Ghana
Madagascar
Mozambique

Main challenges

- Findings are complex and require major revisions
- Duration to respond to the findings goes beyond the target duration (4 weeks)
- The quality of the responses to the findings is often low/incomplete
- Carbon accounting tools used by some Programs are complex and hard to audit
- Response from some VVBs is slow
- There are changes that imply political decisions and administrative actions (e.g., risks of reversals and transfer of title)
- Lack of data sources and archiving systems



But it was worth it!!

Program	Initial Report tCO2e	Final Report tCO2e	Difference tCO2e	% of Change	Number of finding	VVB
Chile	(5,353,046)	(5,353,046)	-	-	29	AENOR
Costa Rica	8,305,141	3,283,023	(5,022,118)	(60)	32	AENOR
Cote d'Ivoire	7,107,404	7,016,884	(90,520)	(1)	12	AENOR
Ghana	1,154,316	972,456	(181,860)	(16)	14	SCS
Lao PDR	3,423,679	3,204,614	(219,065)	(6)	14	AENOR
Madagascar	1,811,524	1,764,499	(47,025)	(3)	25	AENOR
Mozambique	1,340,317	2,040,904	700,587	52	51	ASTER GLOBAL
Vietnam	13,811,121	16,217,520	2,406,399	17	26	ASTER GLOBAL

Role game “The Verification Team”

Setup:

- Two groups: the VVB and the ER Program
- Read the Problem statement (5 min)
- Analyze your options (15 min)
- Present the results (5 min each group)

Group discussion

- Data accessibility and transparency:
  - Highlight the challenges faced by the Programs in accessing underlying data and the implications for the VVB's ability to verify emission reductions.
- Impact of delays:
  - Explore the impact of delays in providing data on the overall timeline of the verification process. Discuss how these delays can affect the credibility and financial outcomes of the Program.
- Resource Constraints:
  - Discuss the resource constraints faced by both the Program and the VVB. Discuss how limited team members and other assignments can impact the planning and execution of verification tasks.
- Collaboration and Communication:
  - Discuss the importance of collaboration and effective communication between the Program and the VVB. Discuss strategies for improving cooperation.
- Long-term planning:
  - Highlight the importance of long-term planning and investment in data collection and verification processes. Discuss how proactive measures can help mitigate future challenges and improve the efficiency of the verification process.

Thank you!

forestcarbonpartnership.org

@Tran Thi Hoa / Viet Nam / World Bank

End of Day 2

@Tom Fisk / Indonesia / Pexels

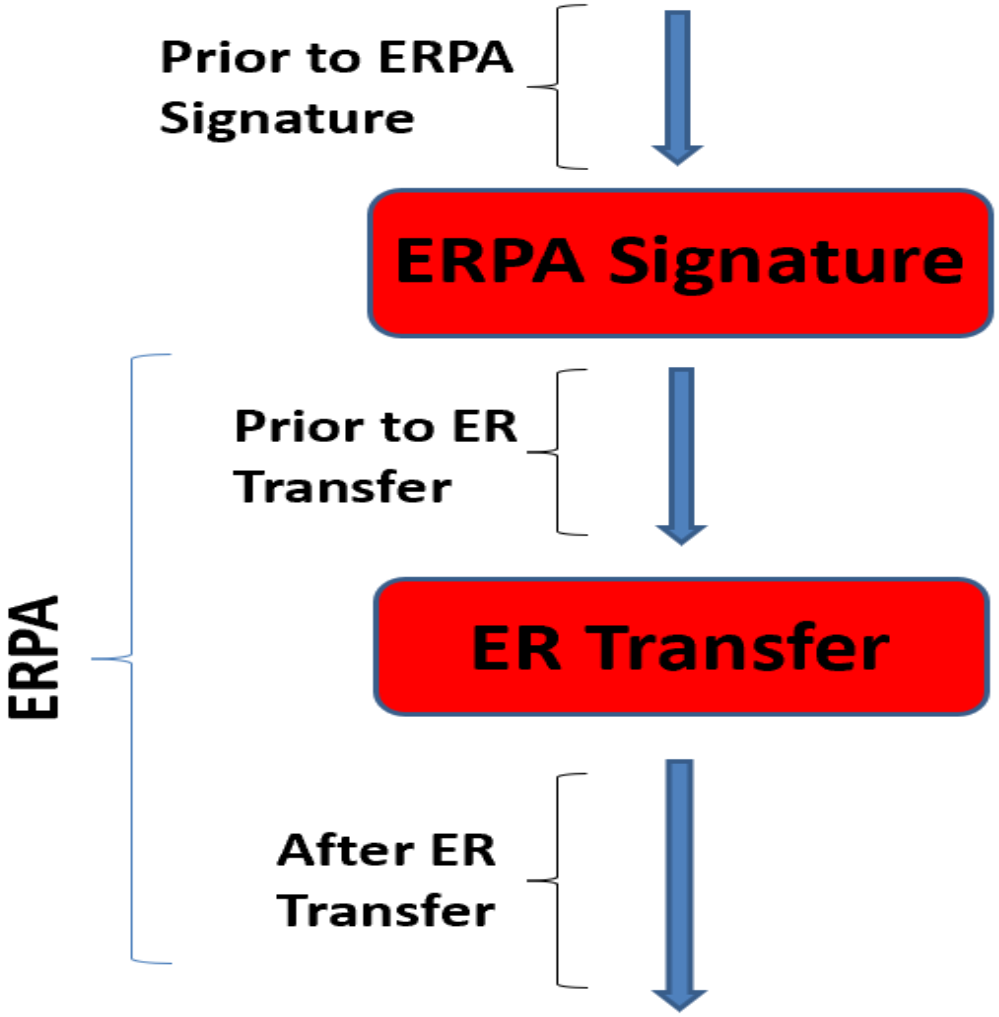
Transfer of Title

Markus Pohlmann
Fabiano de Andrade Correa

Background

- FCPF CF Methodological Framework (MF) as well as FCPF ERPA General Conditions (GCs) require Program Entity (PE) to **demonstrate** to FCPF CF its **ability to transfer title to ERs** prior to ERPA signature, but no later than ER transfer
- Transfer & payment can only be made for Contract ERs/Additional ERs for which ability to transfer title has been demonstrated
- MF clarifies that this can be done through **various means**, incl.:
  - Legal and regulatory frameworks
  - Sub-arrangements, and
  - Benefit-sharing arrangements
- FMT prepared a "Guidance Note on the Ability of PE to Transfer Title to Emission Reductions" (January 2018)

ER Title Transfer Assessments under ERPAs



Seller demonstrates ability to transfer title to ERs. If cannot demonstrate, may reduce Contract ER volume or delay ERPA signature

Seller demonstrates ability to transfer title to (verified) ERs. If cannot demonstrate, may result in Event of Default (*ER Transfer Failure*).

If validity of transfer of title to (verified) ERs is contested, may result in Event of Default (*Title Transfer Failure*).

World Bank Due Dilligence

- World Bank (LEGEN) will carry out desk review of evidence submitted by PE to demonstrate such ability on *prima facie basis* in different phases (ie. prior to ERPA signature, prior to ER transfer, and post ER transfer, if contested)
- **Evidence** submitted by PE includes:
  - Government's written summary description of legal assessment, including references to key law/regulatory provisions or court decisions (**formal government letter**), and
  - Confirmation of conclusion of formal government letter by legal expert familiar with REDD+ country's legal and regulatory framework(s) and acceptable to Trustee (**legal opinion**) – e.g. Attorney General or reputable local law firm/law school professor
- World Bank allowed to assume that evidence and info submitted by PE to Trustee is **true**, **accurate** and **complete**

Key legal challenges

- Lack of “fit for purpose” legal and regulatory frameworks
- “Forest carbon”/”carbon credits” not yet defined in most laws and regulations
- Strong (private sector) property laws
- Large number of private property owners (# of sub-arrangements)
- Use of Presidential/Ministerial Decrees/Regulations to allow for FCPF ER transactions with FCPF CF to proceed
- How to best use benefit sharing arrangements to incentivize (private sector) ER Program participation and mitigate future title contest risks
- “Nesting” of (private sector) projects in (jurisdictional) ER Program

Key opportunities

- Develop legal and regulatory frameworks to attract carbon market transactions beyond FCPF CF
- Provide clarity on the ownership of forest carbon/carbon credits and the authority to transact forest carbon credits
- Integrate robust benefit sharing arrangements for carbon transaction revenues
- Emphasize transparency and strong stakeholder participation
- Promote high integrity (supply/demand-side) of generated carbon credits and carbon market transactions with 3rd party buyers
- High integrity FCPF ER supply for carbon markets
- Build capacity for ER monetization through bilateral agreements and/or auction platforms

FCPF Carbon Fund Portfolio Status

Country / approach	Legislation		SAs (no specific legislation)	BSP
	ERs owned by State	ERs owned by landowner; need for SAs		
Africa	Cote D'Ivoire (Decree gned for ERP) Madagascar (Decree) Mozambique (Decree)	Congo DRC (Decree) Congo ROC (Law + Order)	Ghana (+ BSP)	
Asia	Indonesia (Presidential Regulation) Lao PDR* Nepal* Vietnam (Decree)	Fiji (Law, but not in force)		
LAC		Guatemala (Law + Decree signed for ERP)	Costa Rica Dom. Republic	Chile

BSP = Benefit Sharing Plan; SA = sub-arrangements.
* Might need SAs.

FCPF Country Experiences

- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Madagascar

Panel Discussion

- What were the main challenges to demonstrate your ability to transfer ER title?
- How did you find a solution?
- Does your solution allow you also to transfer title to (excess) FCPF ERs to 3rd party entities?

Key Takeaways

- The experience of participating in the FCPF has been instrumental in supporting the development of countries' legislation on carbon rights / markets.
- There is a need to strengthen ER title transfer approaches as countries move forward in participating in carbon markets, leveraging the experiences and lessons learned in this process.
- BSP should be closely interlinked with ER title transfer approaches to ensure fair distribution of benefits to all stakeholders.
- Land tenure considerations should also be a key element in defining and implementing ER title transfer approaches.

Coffee Break

@J PAW / Indonesia / iStockPhoto

3E

BSP Implementation

Asyl Undeland &
Dania Mosa

BSP implementation

Panel facilitated by Dania Mosa

- Presentations by countries implementing ERPs:

  Rija Haingomanantsoa, Madagascar

  Fanny N'golo, Cote d'Ivoire

  Nabaraj Pudasaini, Nepal
- Presentation by Sergio Guzman, CSO Representative
- Q&A, Plenary discussion
- Wrap-up by Asyl Undeland

Madagascar
Rijatahiana Haingomanantsoa
National Bureau of Climate Change

@Cyclone Winston / Fiji / World Bank

BSP IMPLEMENTATION: Challenges and Lessons Learned

Emission Reductions Program “Atiala Atsinanana” Madagascar

CF29 meeting, Abidjan

January 29, 2025

BSP and Financial Mechanism

ERP « Atiala Atsinanana»
- 2.06M ha FH
- 14 APs or REDD+ Initiatives, 1.73M ha of forests, TD: 0.91%
- non-Initiative areas, 0.33M ha of forests, TD: 2.61%

Sharing principles/criteria:
- Share per activities
- Performance-based sharing
- Three-level sharing:
  - Overall allocation in percentage
  - Share by REDD+ Initiatives
  - Sharing at the level of the Initiative Plans: activities – implementing actors – beneficiaries
- Beneficiaries and implementing actors: Initiative promoters, grassroots communities, rural municipalities, CSOs, farmer associations, vulnerable and marginalized groups , etc.

100% Carbon Benefits

Treasury Special Allocation Account (CAS)

80% operational activities on the ground

20% State

- **10%** fixed share to ensure minimum management and activity costs
- **50%** variable share for alternative activities to deforestation, reforestation/restoration, safeguards, community support
- **5%** Community rewards, for infrastructu social services

Financial management by Initiative Promoters

- **5%** rewards for the Municipalities, through infrastructure and social services
- **2%** technical monitoring by Municipalities

Financial management by the municipalities

- **8%** activities outside the REDD+ Initiative

Financial management at CAS level

General Treasury Budget

5% BGE

15% REDD+ governance activities

Financial management at CAS level

First payment of USD 8,822,495 in November 2023
Challenges and lessons learned

CHALLENGES	LESSONS LEARNED
First payment: 1. Transfer of funds to financial managers : preparation of documents allowing the transfer of funds and transfer duration 2. Management of funds allocated to REDD+ governance activities and activities outside the REDD+ Initiative at the CAS level 3. Implementation on the ground: impacts on beneficiaries and on carbon and non-carbon performance **Second payment:** 1. Significantly reduce transfer time 2. Implementation starts at the same time at the Programme level	1. National procedures are tedious and slow ➔ not adapted to implementation on the ground and not adapted to implementation of REDD+ governance activities and activities outside the REDD+ Initiative 2. Need for a hybrid financial mechanism or private management instead of a fully public mechanism 3. Anticipate the preparation of national documents to allow faster transfer of funds for the second payment 4. utilization plans : factor in the time for the design/consultation, compliance control by the Ministry until validation by local governance which takes at least 5 months ➔ develop in advance a preliminary draft of the benefit sharing document based on actual numbers of the second ER payment to anticipate the development of the utilization plan 5. Periods of receipt of funds at the level of financial managers are very diverse: start of activities at different periods at the level of the Program ➔ take these time lags into account in order to bring coherence to activities at the level of the Program and Raise awareness among local governance entities in order to accelerate the validation of planning

Côte d'Ivoire

Fanny Ngolo, Foundation for Parks and Reserve
Elie Kouman, SEP-REDD

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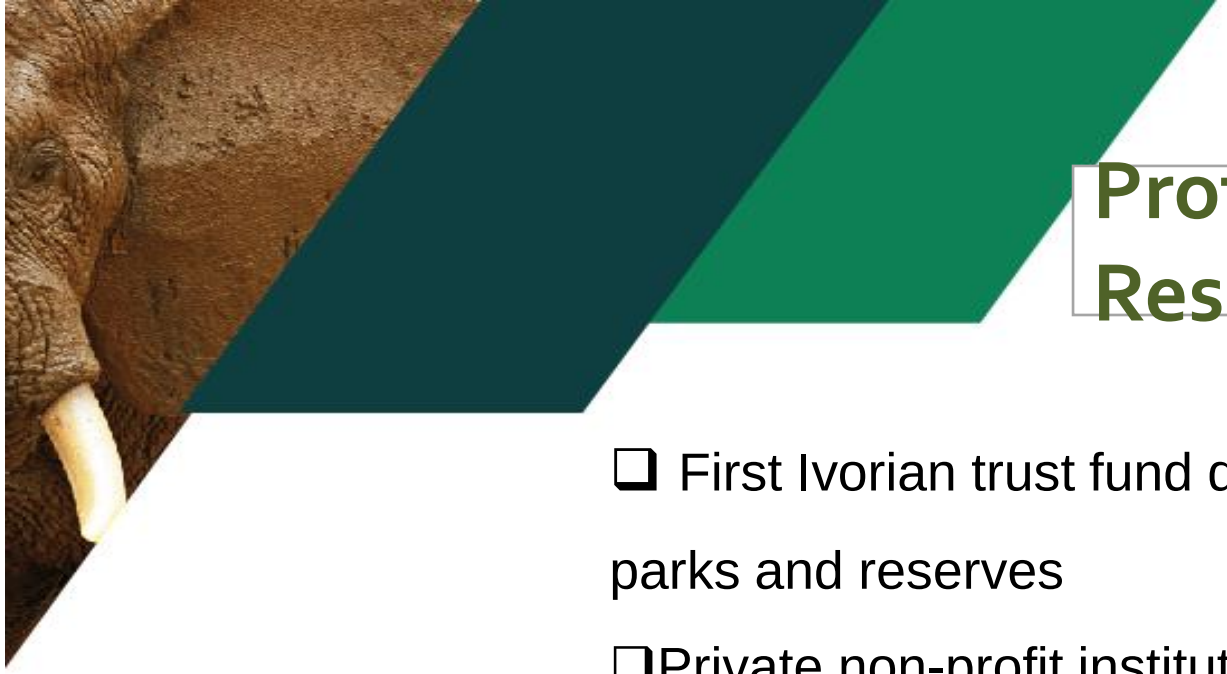
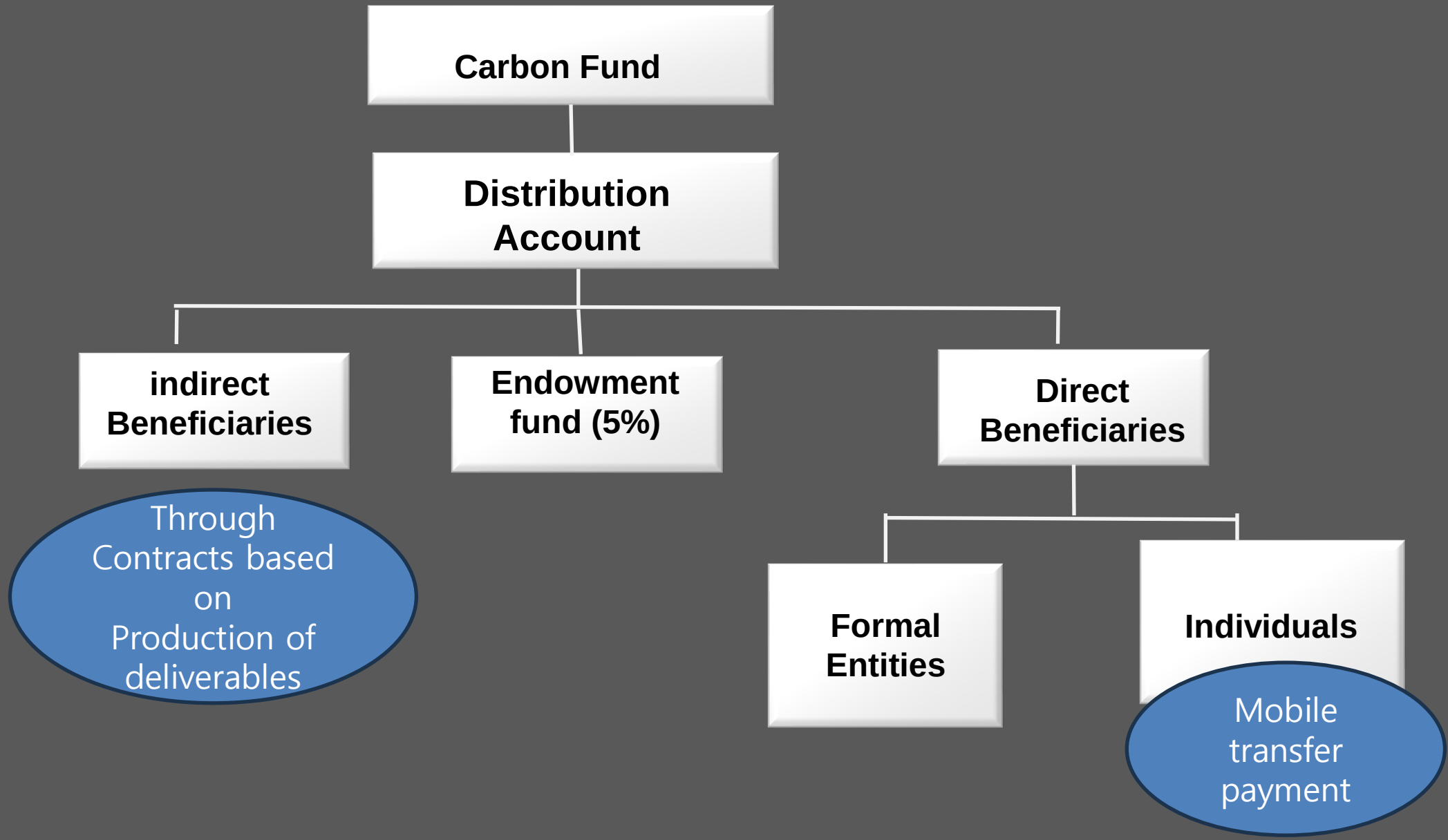


Profile of the Foundation of Parks and Reserves (FPRCI)

- First Ivorian trust fund dedicated to the conservation of 16 national parks and reserves
- Private non-profit institution recognized as being of public utility by decree no. 2009-05 of January 8, 2009
- Instrument for the sustainable financing of national parks conservation
- **Implementing entity in charge of the distribution of all benefits generated by the ERP**

FLOW OF FUNDS TO BENEFICIARIES



Difficulties encountered and mitigation measures

Difficulties	Mitigation
01 Beneficiaries without identity cards	Involvement of the national service in charge of identity cards with the adoption of simplified procedures. 01
02 Beneficiaries without mobile money accounts	Granting new sim cards to mitigate fraud risks 02
03 No match between beneficiary, sims and mobile money account holder	Granting new mobile sim cards to mitigate fraud risks 03

Challenges and lessons learned

Challenges

01 Ensure good awareness of potential beneficiaries before registration on the EoI platform

02 Ensure that beneficiaries have an identity document

03 Ensure funding is provided to the final beneficiary

Lessons Learned

01 The registration platform must allow a selection of potential beneficiaries

02 Ensure strong involvement of indirect beneficiaries

03 Ensure good communication with targets

Nepal

Nabaraj Pudasaini
Joint secretary, MOFE/REDD-IC

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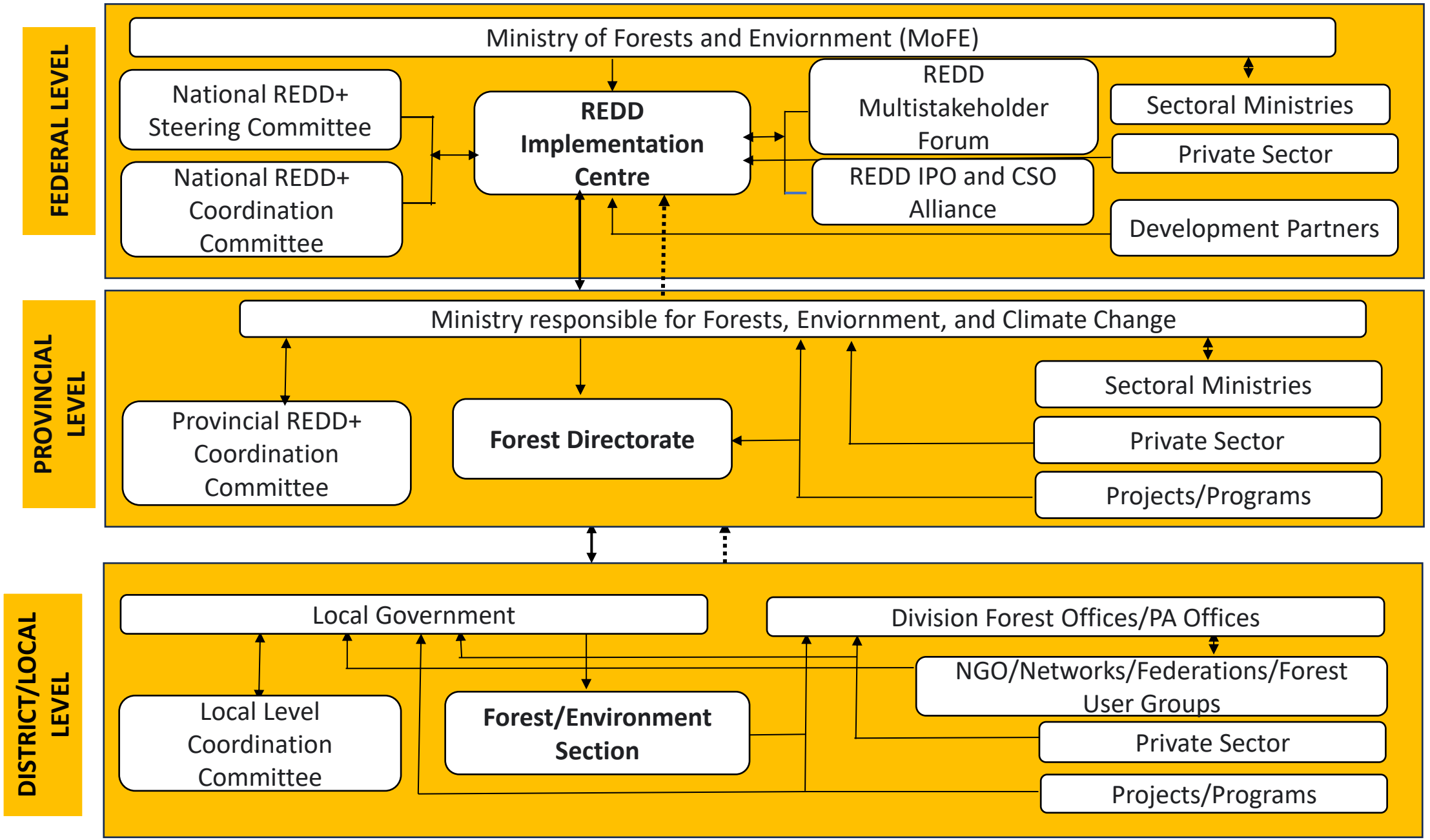
Implementation Arrangements



Forest Measurement and Monitoring

REDD IC

- Use of Forest Resource Assessment Data for various purposes
- Prepare and Submit required documents to the International Instruments, i.e., UNFCCC

FRTC

- Impart Training to the Field Staff at Sub-Division Forest Office
- Random Quality Check of the Measurement Plots
- Analysis and Preparation of Forest Resource Assessment Reports and Operation of National Forest Information System

Forest Ministry

- Compile and submit the Measurement and Monitoring Report to the Forest Research and Training Center

Forest Directorate

- Random Quality Check of the Measurement Plots
- Submit the Measurement and Monitoring Report to the Forest Ministry

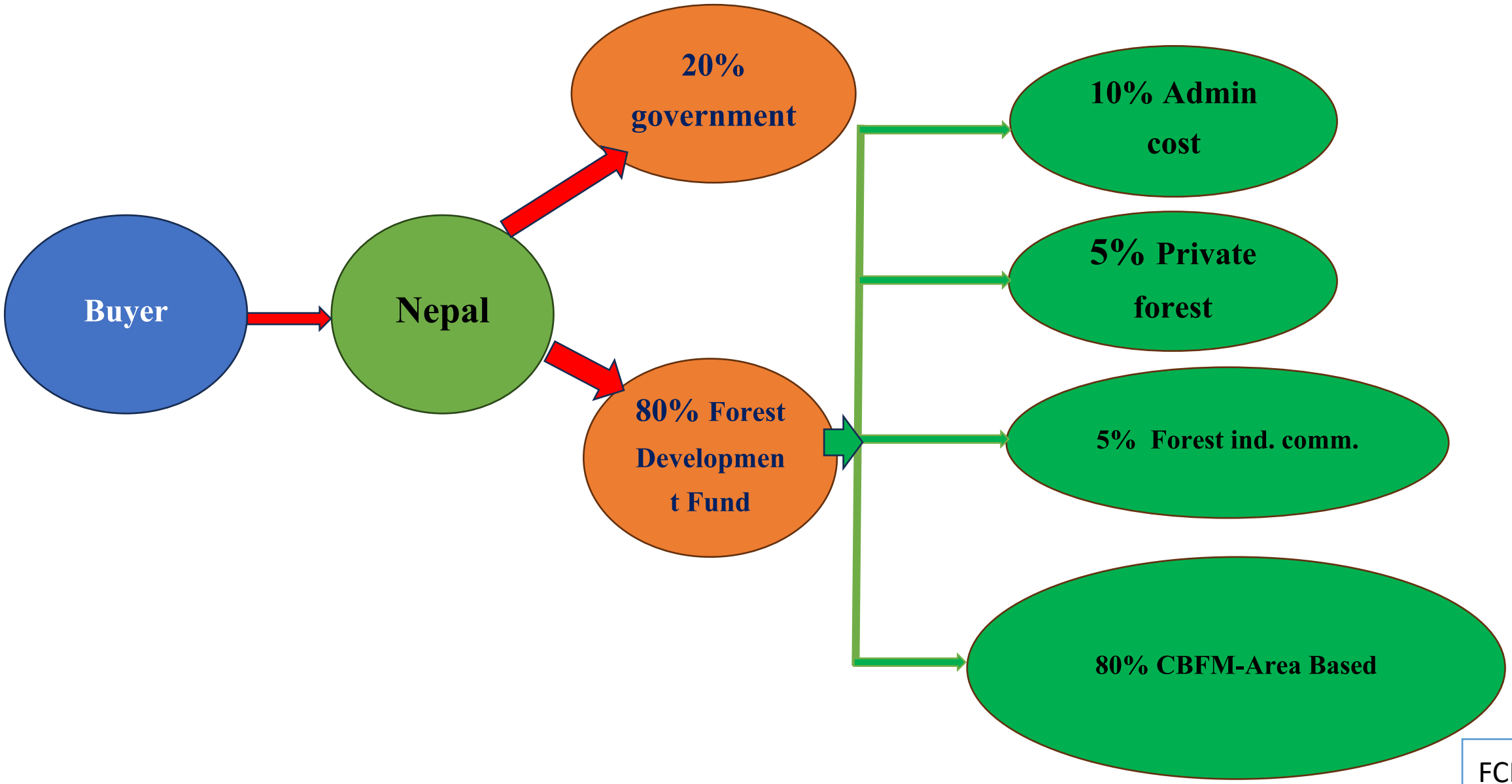
DFO

- Supervise Sub-Division Forest for Measurement and Monitoring
- Submit the Measurement and Monitoring Report to the Forest Directorate

Sub DFO

- Forest Measurement and Monitoring with supervision of province FRTC

Benefit sharing Mechanism – Forest Regulation 2022



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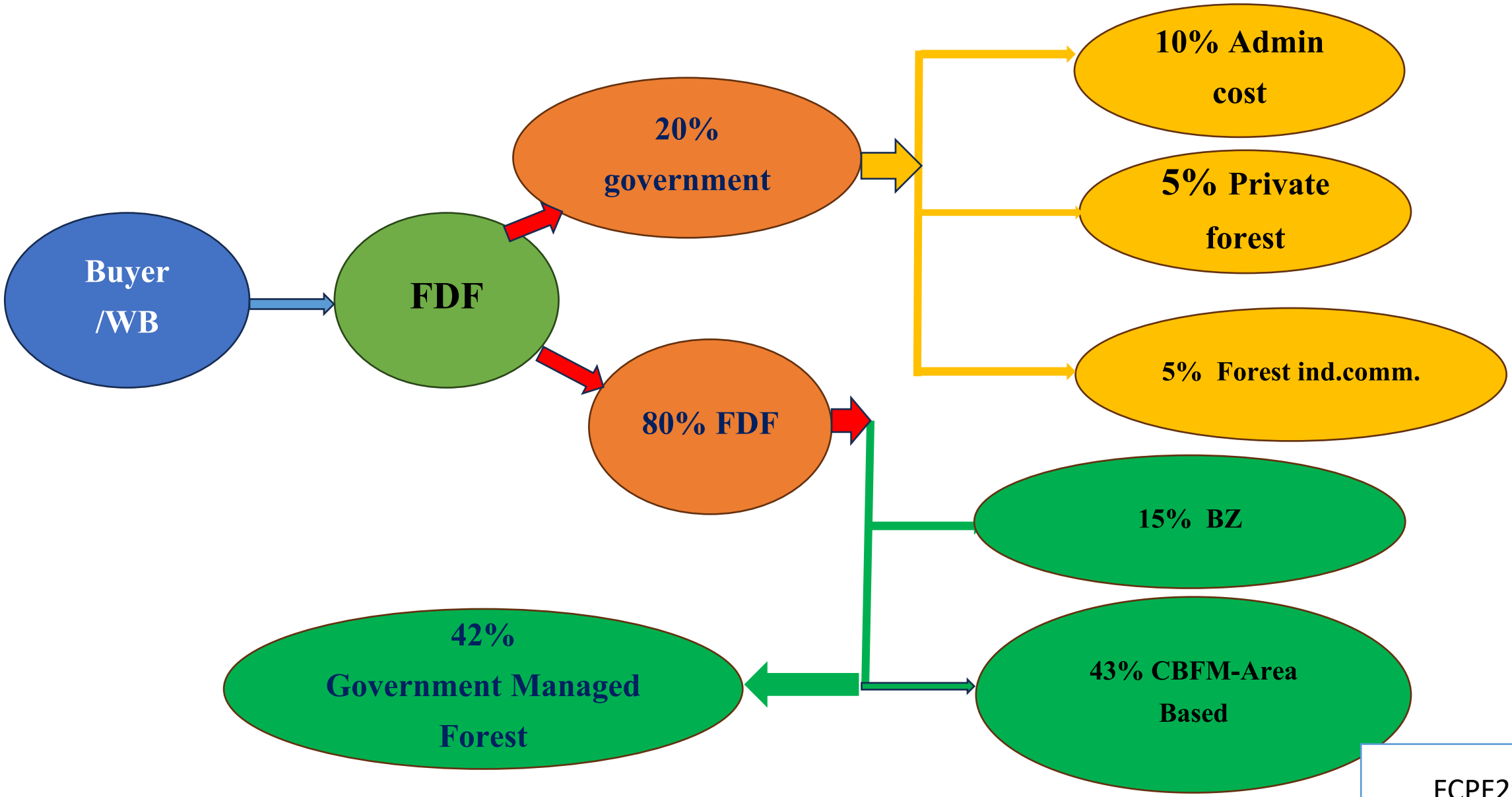
Benefit sharing Mechanism – Based on BSP and ERPA



Benefit sharing Plan Implementation challenges

- How to select the Community Forest in First Transaction
- How to monitor in individual CBFM
- How to collect the Data, Documentation and Reporting
- Coordination/Conflict -GOv/IP/LC

Benefit sharing Plan Implementation Strategy

- BSP implementation procedure
- Best Proposal/Merit base approach for First phase
- Add budget from FDF from Compensatory fund forest management
- Institutional arrangement in District Level(REDD focal Person, IP/LC) for Plan and ME
- Robust database management system

THANKS

CSOs
Represented by Sergio Guzman

@Cyclone Winston / Fiji / World Bank

ACOFOP
Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén

BSP implementation in the ER program in Guatemala
the case of Guatecarbon Project

Sergio Guzman
CSO LATAM-FCPF

Guatemala, 2023

Structure of the benefit-sharing plan Guatemala

- The Benefit sharing plan was built in coordination with the emission reductions program and the government institutions in charge of the natural resource management in Guatemala

The benefit sharing plan is composed of:

- Design and principles
- Beneficiaries and mode of access (REDD, Maceabs, SIGAP models)
- Type of benefits (monetary and non-monetary) carbon and non-carbon
- Criteria for distribution
- Procedures for distribution
- MRV of the benefit distribution plan (participation, monitoring, performance evaluation)
- Safeguards (social and environmental standards and Grievance Redress Mechanisms)

lessons learned about implementing benefit-sharing plan

Successful lessons

- A new legislative decree was created to provide carbon rights to indigenous peoples and local communities. (temporary decree)only for the ERPA
- An inter-institutional government coordination group was formed
- A national emissions reduction program was created for 30 years
- A coordination of technicians and politicians has been created in the management of the country's natural resources.

Challenges about implementing benefit-sharing plan

Land ownership (land tenure) is a crucial factor for not entering the program. A new law had to be created, but it was temporary. In order to be able to be an implementing beneficiary one has to have land tenure.

in some cases when there is no land tenure(concession) there is no right to the carbon. Also, in Guatemala do not exist indigenous property.

The change of authorities always generates uncertainty among the beneficiaries, since they always want to make decisions different from those already taken.

The lack of experience of everyone, of the government of the Bank's own officials due to the fact of not having done this before

There have been sufficient funds for governments, such as Readiness, so the government itself should not be the beneficiary (rather, indigenous peoples and local communities)

Guatecarbon REDD+ project (MBR)

- *Benefit-sharing plan*

- *Forest concession (communities) 64.5%*
- *Government (in kind) 22.5%*
- *Technical and administrative management (MRV, administrative management) 13%*

ERP- Guatemala

SIGAP

SISTEMA GUATEMALTECO DE ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS

SOMOSBOSQUES PARASIEMPRE

ACOFOP
Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén

¡Gracias por tu atención!

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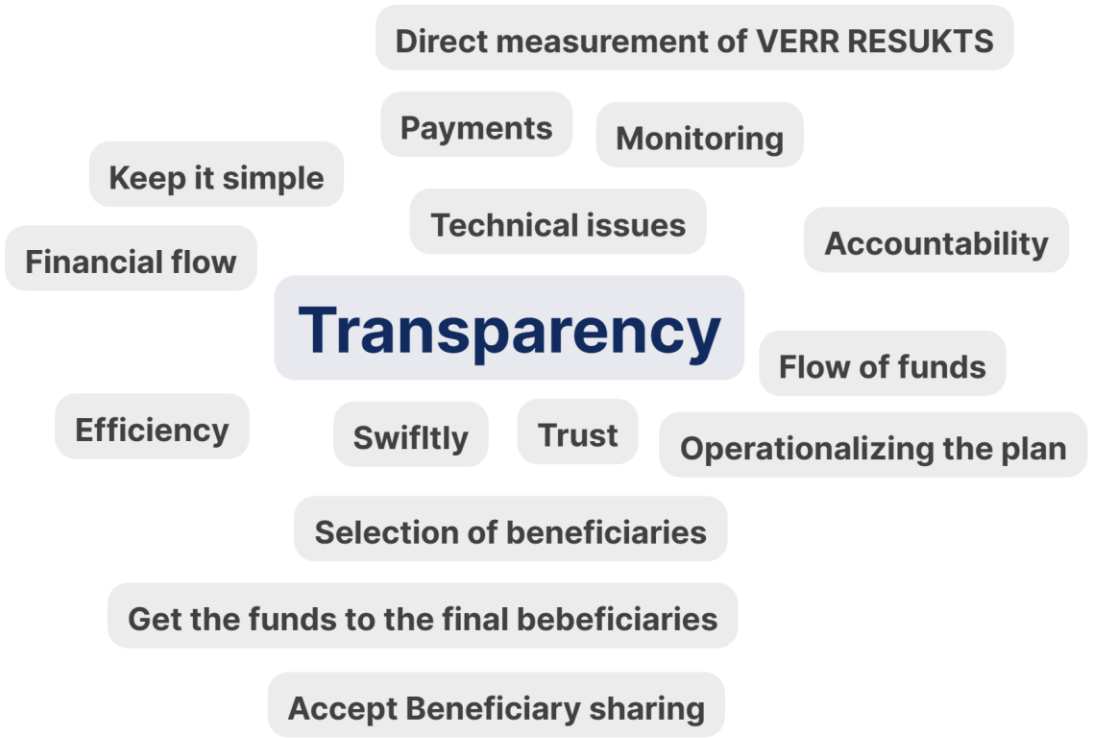
Síguenos: Acofop

What is the biggest challenge in implementing benefit sharing?

Wordcloud Poll | 19 responses | 13 participants



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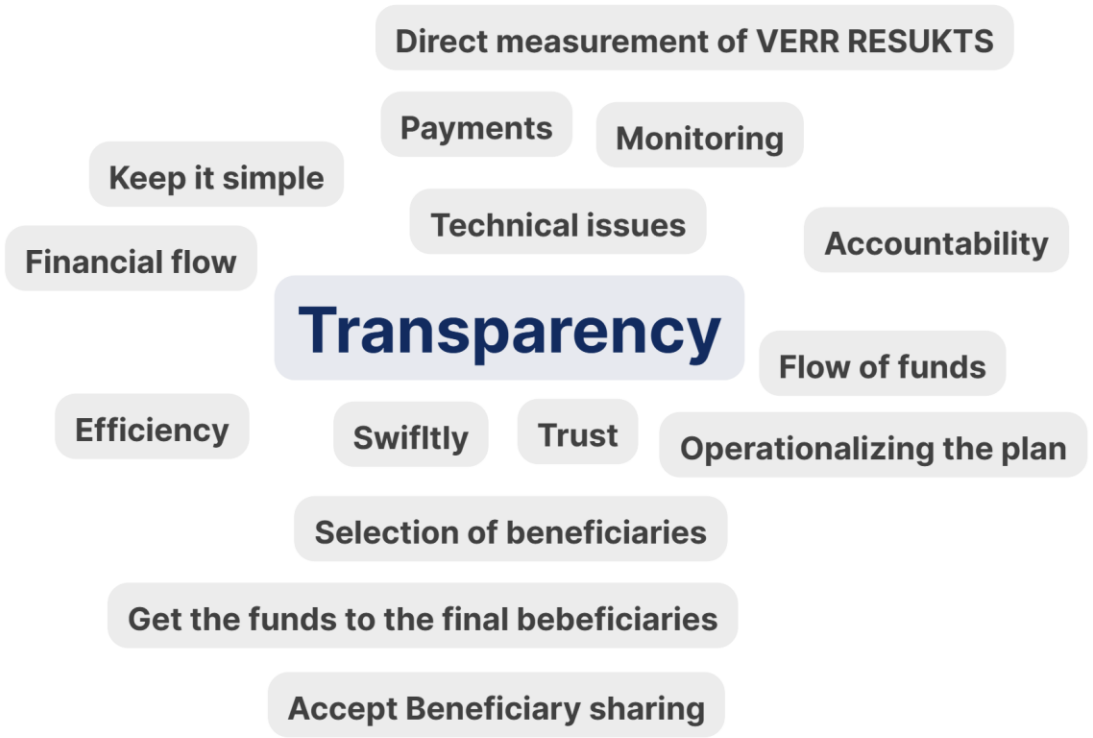


Lessons Learned from Implementation of the Benefit Sharing in FCPF Programs

Lesson learned: Disconnect between MRV and benefit sharing is a challenge for jurisdictional REDD+

- The disconnect between the MRV and benefit sharing approach results in implementation challenges.
- There is misalignment between ERs – which are not attributed and reported at a jurisdictional level.
- The result is a burden on program entities as they are left to identify those that have contributed to ERs.
- Program entities often overcompensate by designing (overly) complex systems to ensure perceived fairness.
- A different approach is a national or jurisdictional fund that reinvests in priorities to sustain or incentivize future ERs.

ERs are calculated at the national/provincial level, BUT allocations are expected at the local level (eg. village, household, individual)

Key challenges in benefit-sharing: Principles

Effectiveness (achieving ER and dev. goals)

Efficiency (maximum benefits for costs)

Equity (fairness)

Legitimacy (justice, legality)

Sustainability (permanence)

Accountability (transparency, clarity, traceability, accessibility)

- **Payments are insufficient** to cover with the benefits the extensive forest areas and to create incentives compelling enough to encourage behavior change, engagement
- **Capacity, cross ministerial/ sectoral collaboration** and strong commitment is needed to deliver non-monetary benefits, which are more challenging than monetary ones
- **Sustainability** of the benefit sharing systems depends on the flow of RBCF and carbon/ climate finance
- **Land tenure** issues tie carbon directly to the type of land tenure, leading IPs to express disinterest in payments unless land issues are addressed.
- **Inclusion** Ensuring access to and distribution of benefits among Indigenous Territories compounded by cultural and linguistic barriers and stringent regulatory requirements.
- **Lack of local systems:** to transfer funds, to ensuring effective implementation of existing monitoring, safeguard and grievance systems

Key challenges in benefit-sharing: Principles (2)

Effectiveness (achieving ER and dev. goals)

Efficiency (maximum benefits for costs)

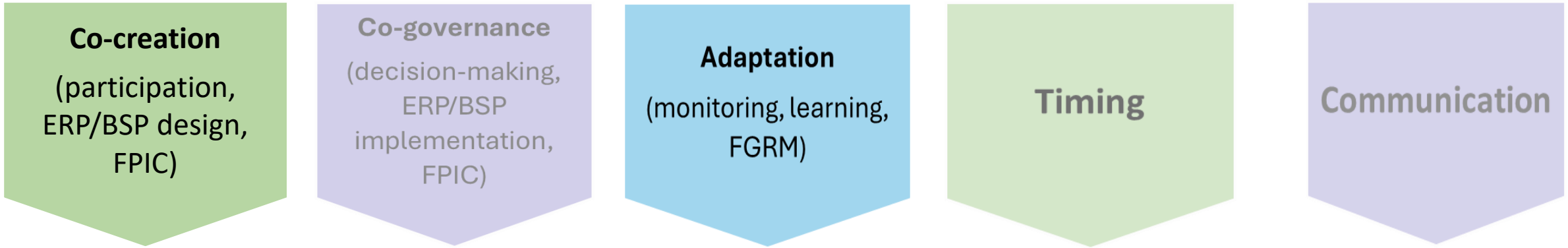
Equity (fairness)

Legitimacy (justice, legality)

Sustainability (permanence)

Accountability (transparency, clarity, traceability, accessibility)

Key challenges in benefit-sharing: Processes



- **Uncertainty** of results-based payments (amount, timing, MRV results)
- **Challenge** to align payments with needs
- **Shortage of upfront resources** to establish and maintain benefit sharing systems
- **Lack of knowledge and capacities** on designing benefit sharing arrangements
- **Sectoral coordination** and lack of ability to improve and coordinate with other entities and sectors
- **Cost of inclusion as t**he participatory processes are expensive and time-consuming
- **Lack of experiences in public agencies**: Lack of understanding of how to effectively interact with Indigenous communities Lack of experience of working with private sector

Key challenges in benefit-sharing: Processes (2)

Co-creation
(participation, ERP/BSP design, FPIC)

Co-governance
(decision-making, ERP/BSP implementation, FPIC)

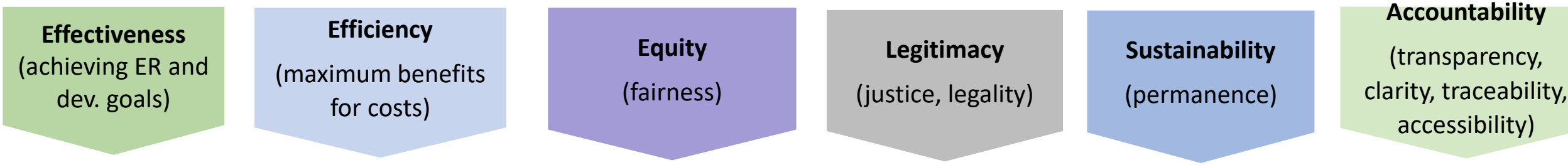
Adaptation
(monitoring, learning, FGRM)

Timing

Communication

- **Timing:**

Lessons learned in benefit-sharing: Principles



- **Linkage to drivers of deforestation**. Ensuring that result-based payments are used to generate a positive impact according to the BSP objectives is key. There is a need to bridge gap between MRV and benefit sharing at the conceptual level and on the ground.
- **For equity** and to increase eligibility, need to undertake key reforms, strengthen regulatory and institutional frameworks, and strengthen institutions
- **Building on existing systems** is most efficient way to distribute proceeds in impactful way. Utilize proven frameworks and successes from existing programs to enhance new initiatives. Build strong political will to institutionalize the process

Lessons learned in benefit-sharing: Principles (2)

Effectiveness (achieving ER and dev. goals)

Efficiency (maximum benefits for costs)

Equity (fairness)

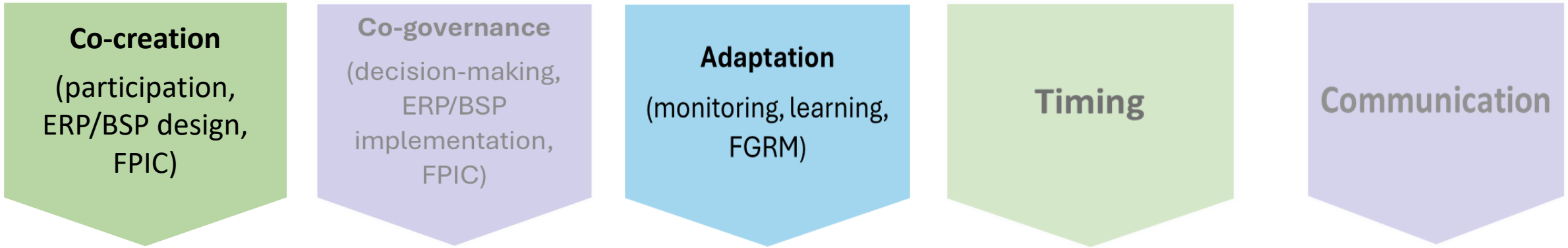
Legitimacy (justice, legality)

Sustainability (permanence)

Accountability (transparency, clarity, traceability, accessibility)

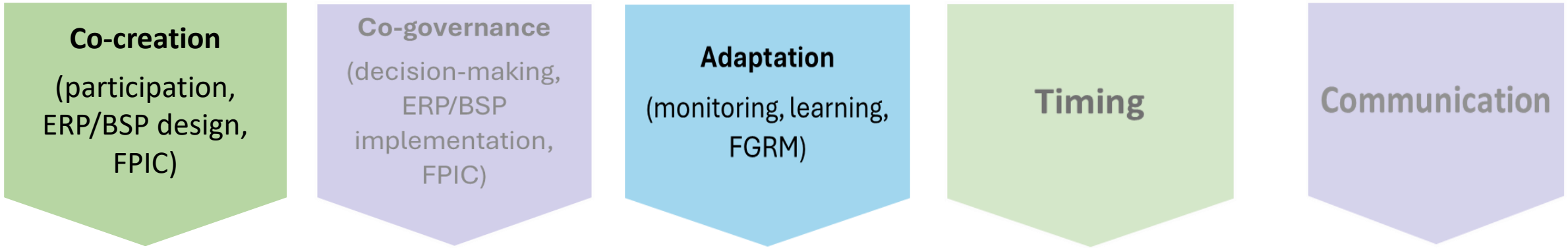
- **Flexibility and agility** in benefit sharing arrangements are based on clear purpose of the benefit sharing, thorough analyses of stakeholders, drivers of deforestation, cost-benefit mapping to stakeholders
- **RBCF support broader development and adaptation development goals**. Non carbon benefits should be incentivized and enhanced

Lessons learned in benefit-sharing: Processes



- **Planning timing is a key.** Benefit sharing planning and preparation should start ahead for funds flow. Allow sufficient time to set up the benefit sharing arrangement architecture. Timeliness of payments is important including matching payment timing with needs of local stakeholders, innovations play huge role such as electronic distribution of funds
- **Context based**. Procedures should be simple, aligned with local legislation and systems
- **Communication needs to be continuous.** To sustain ERs and behavioral changes, the stakeholders should clearly understand that they are either compensated or incentivized for reduced ERs through strong and clear communication and outreach.
- Assure transparency to support legitimacy of the program(s). Maintain clear and fair distribution processes to uphold legitimacy and support strategic goals.
- **Clearly defined and estimated operational costs**, secured the financial resources are important to operationalize interventions.

Lessons learned in benefit-sharing: Processes (2)



- **Learn by doing and reflect with key actors on ways to improve.** Engage stakeholders through participation, involving diverse actors' inputs in planning, implementation and monitoring.
- **Tailor procedures and goals to local people's needs** – support and draw on self-organizing / local planning strategies such as the PAFT.
- **Monitoring of results** is crucial for accountability, trust and sustainability

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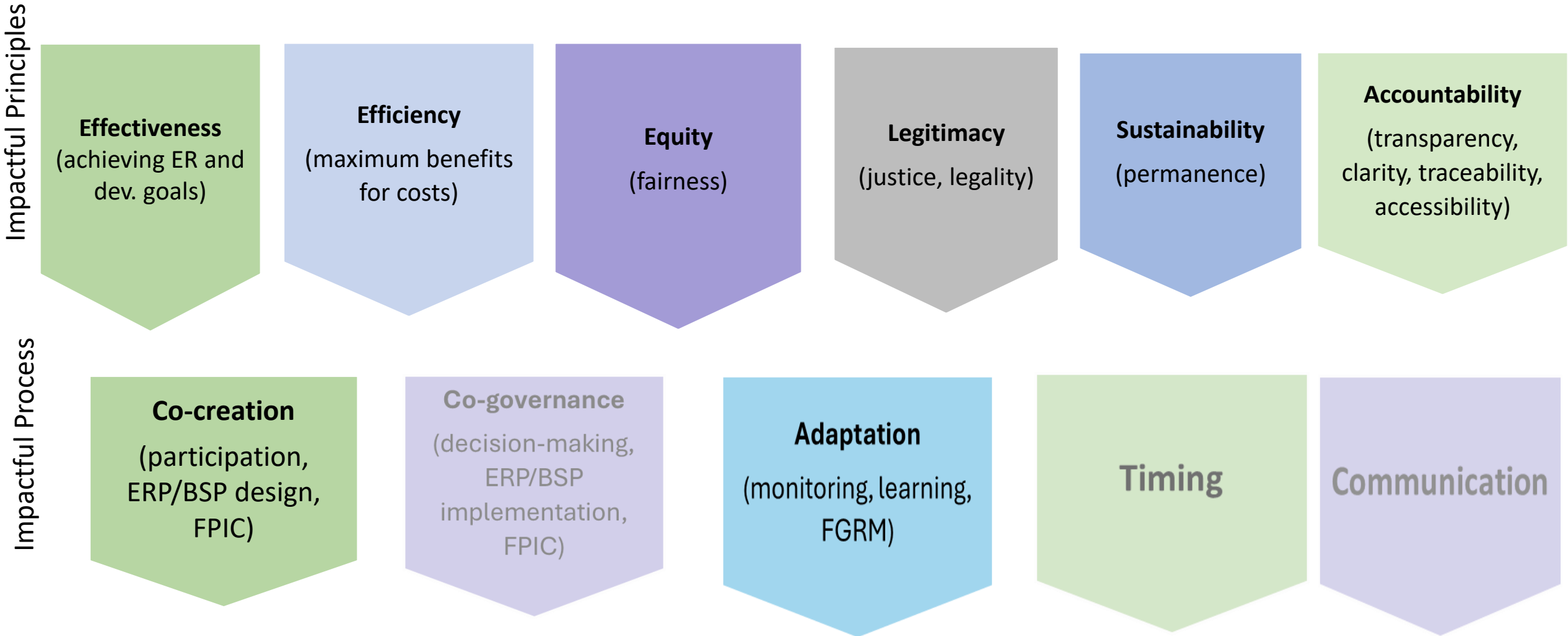
What is impactful benefit-sharing? Principles and processes



Thank you!

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Any questions?

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