



# FCPF Carbon Fund Meeting - CF31

27-29 January 2026

Da Nang, Viet Nam

# Agenda day 3

Time	Session
8.30-9:15am	Reflections on field visit – Implications for Viet Nam program and broader portfolio
9:15-9.30am	Coffee break
9.30am-12.00pm	Post-FCPF programming & transition
12.00-1.00pm	Lunch
1.00-2.30pm	ER Title Transfer Legal Support for Countries and Carbon Legal Toolkit
2.30-2.45pm	Coffee break
2.45-3.00pm	Next Meetings
3:00-3:30pm	Conclusions & Closing remarks
3.30pm	End of CF31



## 2e Reflections on field visit



**Coffee break**

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## Transition of FCPF programs

## Context

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- Once the closing or extension of ERPAs has been concluded, countries need to prepare/implement strategies for the continuation of their ER Programs
- Continued access to finance by ER Programs is necessary to sustain the efforts that have been made as well as the carbon and non-carbon benefits generated
- Some countries have already implemented a strategy to continue their ER Programs beyond the FCPF (e.g., Costa Rica, Ghana)
- To support countries in this transition, CFPs approved at CF30 the allocation of up to US\$4 million to finance analytical support for the transition of FCPF programs.
- Few requests have been received (Chile, Côte d'Ivoire) as countries were focused mainly on payments and ERPA extensions.
- SCALE has also allocated finance to Côte d'Ivoire, DRC and Madagascar to support the transition, and is open to receive additional funding requests

# Availability of support



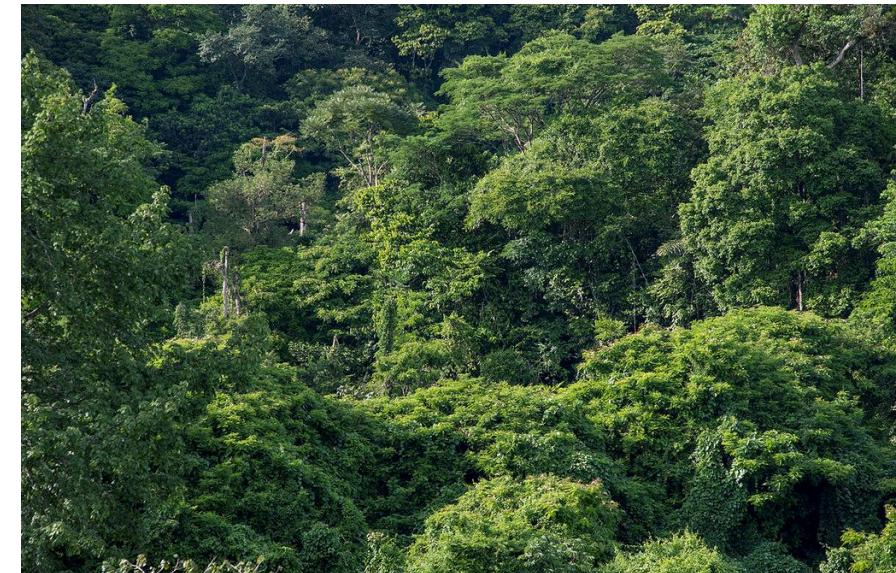
- FCPF
  - Analytical and technical assistance support (approx. \$400k per country)
  - Executed by WB
- SCALE
  - Program identification grants, primarily for non-CF countries (up to \$500k)
  - ER Program support:
    - New programs, including the expansion of FCPF programs, are eligible for up to \$7M to develop ER program.
    - FCPF Transition window: FCPF CF programs that transition are eligible for up to \$2.5M (Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar approved).
    - It requires a new or existing WB operation in the country that could be attached to.
- UN-REDD
  - WB coordinating closely with UN-REDD agencies to support countries in the transition of their ER programs

# Transition of ER programs

For countries wishing to continue their ER Programs and continuously access to finance, several options exist:

Standard or Framework	Potential Sources of result-based finance
UNFCCC Warsaw Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Green Climate Fund (with additional requirements)</li><li>• International cooperation (with potentially additional requirements depending on the agreement)</li></ul>
ART-TREES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LEAF Coalition</li><li>• CORSIA (pilot phase and first phase)</li><li>• VCM</li><li>• SCALE</li></ul>
Verra's Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VCM</li><li>• CORSIA (with restrictions)</li><li>• SCALE (not approved, but could be proposed by countries)</li></ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• JCM</li><li>• Bilateral agreements</li><li>• SCALE (not approved, but could be proposed by countries)</li></ul>

Some of these options will be presented by countries and partners in their interventions





## Viet Nam experience



# PLAN FOR TRANSITION POST FCPF

Da Nang, 29/01/2026

# 1. Assessing the overall success of FCPF and in Vietnam in particular

## Overall success

- ▶ **Capacity & institutional strengthening:** Support Viet Nam to develop a legal and technical framework, and raise awareness from the central to local levels on REDD+ since 2009
- ▶ **Financial foundation:** Create a premise for results-based payments, diversify financial resources through readiness preparation (Readiness Fund).

## Success of the North Central region's ERPA program

- ▶ **Large-scale carbon trading:** Successful transfer of 11.3 million tons of ERs.
- ▶ **Generate a large source of revenue:** Earn 56.5 million USD, paying for over 2.15 million hectares of natural forest in the North Central region, improving the livelihoods of more than 78,000 forest owners who are households, individuals and communities.
- ▶ **Become a role model:** Vietnam's first large-scale REDD+ model, paving the way for similar programs (such as in the Central Highlands and South Central of Vietnam)



## 2. Summarizing good lessons learnt to build new institutions

- Provide a practical lesson for developing legal documents, guidelines related to the ER program, projects
- It is important information for the development of the Decree to regulate the carbon absorption and storage services of forests
- Experience to develop other programs and projects.

## 3. Expectations for the new institutional framework include:

- Inherit the successes of FCPF
- Focus on solving more inclusive problems (currently FCPF only focuses on natural forests, but there are also issues related to biodiversity, planted forests, blue carbon - coastal forests... which also need attention)
- Mainstream/ integrate into a number of other financial institutions (GCF, TFFF, etc.)



THANK YOU



# Indonesia experience

## Post-FCPF Program

- Status of post-FCPF Program: Monetizing Excess ER from 2019-2020 period
- Program area / jurisdiction: EK Province
- Program activities: Same with previous
- Use of proceeds / BSP: Implementing BSP version 4.1
- Sources of financing: Responsibility Allocation
- Expected crediting period: 2019-2020
- Expected crediting volume: 4 million tons CO2



## Use of Standard



- ART Trees Standard will be used
- Discussion is still at early stage
- The new Presidential Regulation on Carbon Economic Value allows the use of ART Trees standard without mutual recognition agreement
- FCPF credits accepted as ART Trees credits have been useful
- For the next reporting period – discussions are ongoing with EK Provincial Government



# Côte d'Ivoire experience

# Post-FCPF Program

- Status of post-FCPF Program:

Post-FCPF program is under development, building on the ERP achievements to ensure continuity of results-based incentives.

- Program area / jurisdiction:

Same jurisdiction as the current ERP (Taï landscape), with planned expansion to additional programs towards national coverage.

- Program activities:

Integrated actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and restore degraded forests (awareness, capacity building, agroforestry, reforestation, forest conservation).

- Use of proceeds / BSP:

Updated BSP to integrate key new stakeholders, including the private sector through a nested approach, while maintaining a predominant share for local communities.

- Sources of financing:

ART-aligned framework with blended finance (carbon revenues, public and private funding)

- Expected crediting period:

1 January 2025 – 31 December 2029 (5 years)

- Expected crediting volume:

To be determined, based on ERP performance and program scale-up.



# Use of Standard



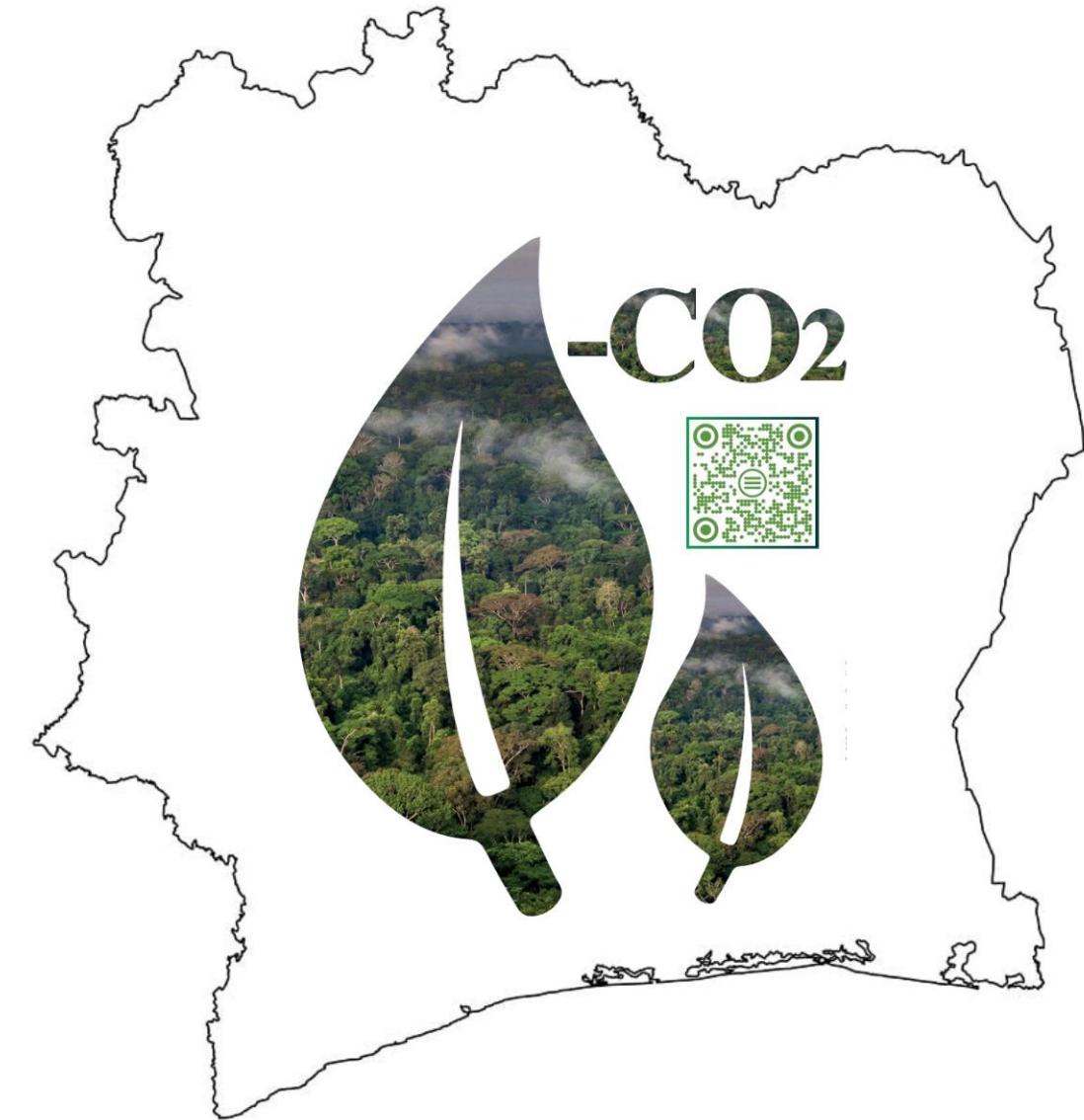
## Requirements

Specifies elements for quantification,oring, cing and ation of house Gas Emission tions and vals from + activities at onal or large ctional scale.



## Overview of TREES

Three categories of activities are eligible to generate TREES Credits





# Lao PDR experience

# ERP Post-ERPA Transition

Post-ERPA Sustainability is a key consideration



**The ERP has delivered verified ERs, an operational MRV/NFMS, and a functioning BSP embedded in national systems. The Government has proactively identified and is managing key sustainability risks:**

- Maintaining results-based incentives for villages and sub-national institutions;
- Preserving national capacity for safeguards, MRV, and field support;
- Protecting community trust and avoiding reversal risks.

In response, Lao PDR is integrating ERP systems into core government functions and using the ERPA extension to institutionalize BSP, MRV, and safeguards.

**This approach demonstrates strong national ownership—transforming a time-bound program into a durable national model for results-based forest finance.**

# Lao PDR Post-ERPA Transition

Complimentary and Strategic Options are needed and these include:

## Public Finance and Programmatic Integration

- Integrate ERP outcomes into national budget cycles and sector programs (forestry, agriculture, rural development).
- Leverage and anchor BSP-type incentives within existing funds in the recently established MAE. A fund system is needed to enable broader access to climate finance for local communities.

## Climate and Results-Based Finance Continuity

- Leveraging ERP achievements creates opportunities to scale up to **GCF/donor RBPs**, performance-based grants, and sector specific programs.
- However, flexibility is needed to retain activity-based proxies (deforestation, restoration, afforestation) proven under the ERP,
  - drawing on existing infrastructure and instruments such as MRV and the Safeguards framework and
  - applying knowledge and lessons learnt over the past 5 years.



## Post-ERPA Transition : Leveraging Carbon Markets Opportunities

Building on the ERP's verified ERs, national MRV/NFMS, and BSP, Lao PDR is preparing to responsibly engage with carbon markets as part of a Government-led transition.



### Lao PDR needs support for

- a thorough options analysis, and
- technical and financial support from the WB/FCPF and other development partners

### Lao PDR still needs to

- prepare legal and institutional framework for authorization, registry use, and corresponding adjustments, and
- pilot high-integrity use cases (e.g., domestic compliance, and Article 6 readiness)

# Thank you!





## Transition Opportunities Under ART

## ART's Support for FCPF Jurisdictions

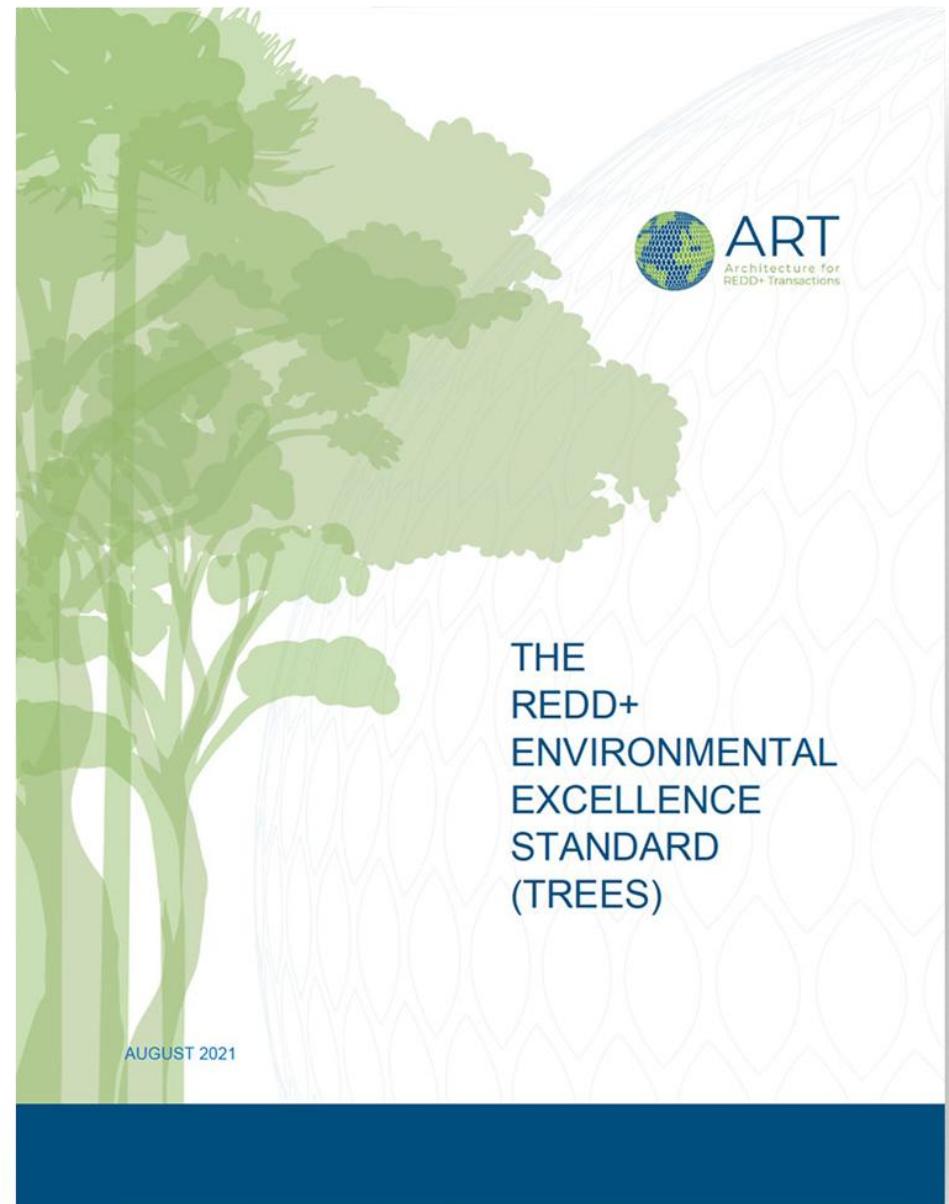
- Reissuance of excess FCPF Credits for transactions
  - Same ART Registry accounts can be used for FCPF and TREES Credits
  - Proposed unique pathway for participation under TREES 3.0



**ART**  
Architecture for  
REDD+ Transactions

## TREES 3.0

- Expected to be published in Q2 due to large number of public comments received
- Proposed FCPF Transition Criteria (TREES Concept must be accepted by December 31, 2028):
  - **Carbon Fund Country Participants** may use their FCPF accounting area for one crediting period.
  - **Readiness Fund Participants** may use a subnational accounting area with at least 1 million hectares of forest for two crediting periods.



## **TREES 3.0 - Summary of key proposed changes - 1**

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- Require submission of the TREES Registration Document within two calendar years of the acceptance of the TREES Concept
- Extend the period for subnational accounting through December 31, 2040
- Require explicitly that Participants provide a description of the benefit sharing arrangements, including demonstrating conformance with relevant safeguards
- Clarify the requirements for emissions activity data and provide additional references for good practices
- Separate and clarify requirements for removals activity data
- Revise definitions of commercial forest and natural forest restoration

## **TREES 3.0 - Summary of key proposed changes - 2**

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- Simplify and improve clarity of equations
- Combine Structure and Process indicators for Safeguards into a single Structure and Process indicator
- Clarify reporting requirements and timeline for all indicators
- Revise the description of the indicators to simplify language

## Support for transitioning countries

- Following launch of 3.0
  - New templates with more detailed instructions
  - Secretariat trainings (general and country specific if desired) on TREES 3.0
  - Trainings for Technical Assistance providers to support jurisdictions
  - Tools or roadmaps for streamlining the transition process
- To date, FCPF jurisdictions have had most of the underlying information and data available
  - Must complete the ART process and demonstrate conformance with the requirements of TREES
  - Tools and TA support will help identify any gaps and assist in timely solutions
- Ask ART questions!!

## Additional Opportunities

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- Continue to seek approvals/eligibility to maximize options for monetization
  - ICAO approval for CORSIA
  - ICVCM
  - Domestic compliance systems
  - Article 6.2
- Beyond Carbon Benefits Certification
  - Provides a framework to demonstrate the many other impacts of a well designed JREDD+ program
  - Anticipated launch in Q2 2026 as well





# UN REDD Perspective

# 2F

Transition of FCPF programs

UN REDD Perspective

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@John Hogg / Mozambique / World Bank

# UN-REDD Support for Transition to Long-Term Market Commitments

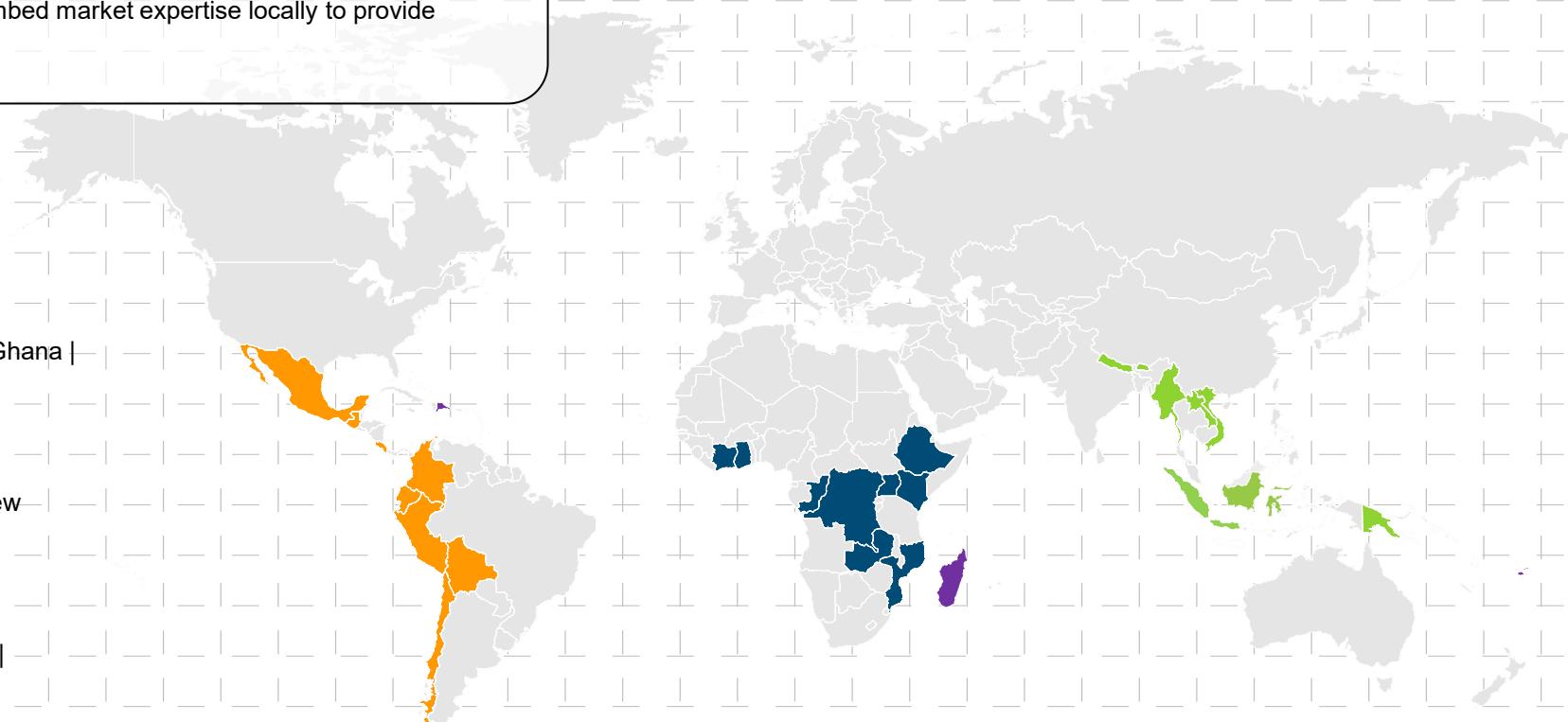
## Our Experience (4+ years)

- UN-REDD has supported countries in moving from results-based payments under FCPF and GCF to market-based pathways, primarily TREES. Our teams embed market expertise locally to provide technically sound, context-specific support.

### Portfolio

#### Africa

Côte d'Ivoire | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Ethiopia | Ghana |  
Kenya | Mozambique | Republic of Congo | Uganda | Zambia



#### Asia-Pacific

Bhutan | Cambodia | Indonesia | Lao PDR | Nepal | Papua New  
Guinea | Viet Nam

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

Bolivia | Chile | Colombia | Costa Rica | Ecuador | Guatemala |  
Mexico | Peru

#### Not present

Dominican Republic | Fiji | Madagascar

## UN-REDD Support for Transition to Long-Term Carbon finance Commitments

### Transition support strategically aligned with the UN-REDD 2026–2030 results framework



#### Outcome 1 Integrity

Facilitate transition by strengthening the integrity package (Outcome 1):

- MRV systems (1.1)
- Safeguards (1.2)
- Benefit sharing (1.3)
- ETF/BTR and registry coherence (Outcome 3)



#### Outcome 2 Unlocking and reinforcing finance

Support countries to make portfolio decisions across GCF RBPs, VCM and Article 6/CORSIA (Outcome 2) driven by:

- NDC needs
- Price
- Volume
- Predictability
- Timelines



#### Outcome 3 Ambition/ETF

Unlock market access through investment facilitation and partnerships (Outcome 2):

- Guide monetization strategies aligned with market trends and international frameworks'
- Provide continuous market intelligence and technical guidance for credit commercialization

Deliver through cross-cutting inclusion, knowledge and convening to accelerate systems change & establish clear rules to avoid double claiming/double payment and define authorization / corresponding adjustments for ITMOs when relevant to Article 6

# Transition overview in Asia-Pacific

## UN-REDD country TA & CB

- Carbon accounting & emission reduction estimates
- Safeguards & benefit-sharing plans
- Emission reduction rights/forest carbon tenure
- Capacity building for domestic financial institutions
- Nesting frameworks (accounting/governance/safeguards)
- Coordination of multiple TA providers

## Remaining gaps

- **MRV and carbon accounting alignment** (baseline and reporting period)
- **Validation & Verification support** (expanding to safeguards)
- **Safeguards** (stakeholder engagement needs and process)
- **Benefit sharing mechanism operationalization** (transition from plan to fully verified and monitored)

## Opportunities

- VCM (TREES & other)
- GCF REDD+ RBPs
- CORSIA/Article 6 (Korea, Singapore)



# UNFCCC Perspective

## UNFCCC: The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (WFR)

- Multilateral agreement on the core elements of REDD+ implementation, incorporated into Article 5 of the Paris Agreement
- Defines 5 REDD+ activities, 3 phases, stepwise approach, safeguards, 4 elements (Reference level/MRV, NFMS, Safeguards information system, National strategy or action plan)
- Transparency: Sets out reporting and review requirements for accessing results-based finance from a wide variety of sources (market and non-market, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources)
- Consistency with GHG inventory required



## UNFCCC: History of the WFR



- The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ does not compete with standards, but contains agreed requirements for results-based payments
- Intention during negotiations was to
  - Ensure that REDD+ readiness activities and results-based payments benefit the country beyond REDD+ implementation; and
  - Creates national-level transparency to reduce the risks of reversals, displacement of emissions, while pursuing environmental integrity and avoiding perverse incentives

## UNFCCC: Political signals on the WFR

- While the Paris Agreement was adopted over a decade ago, recent political signals from UNFCCC COPs gave strong reinforcement to the Warsaw Framework for REDD+
- COP 28: The outcome of the first Global Stocktake, informing Parties' NDCs, emphasized the importance of enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030
- COP30: Mindful of being in the heart of the Amazon and emphasizing the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in accordance with Article 5



## UNFCCC: Features of the WFR



- Unique and holistic framework on collaboration for the implementation of forest-related mitigation activities
- Clear linkage with NDC targets in a sector with large mitigation potential and additional social and environmental benefits
- Inclusion of the WFR in the Paris Agreement provides confidence in the stability and long-term nature of the agreement
- Delivered results in reported emission reductions, but also transparency, MRV capacity and social inclusion
- None of requirements are really difficult for countries implementing other standards – but **will require planning!**

## UNFCCC: Financial signals for the WFR

- Green Climate Fund adopted a permanent policy on REDD+ results-based payments
- Article 6.4: Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism
  - For any activities falling under the scope of REDD+, mechanism methodologies shall require demonstration that the activity is included in all the REDD+ elements reported under Article 5
  - On an interim basis, a letter from the host country's REDD+ national entity or focal point referred to in decision 2/CP.10 (i.e., the REDD+ focal point) indicating when the proposed A6.4 activity will be included in all the REDD+ elements above
- Other standards?



## UNFCCC: Article 6.4

- Clear signals in project methodologies on what requirements for REDD+ projects
- Development of REDD+ WFR submissions can be done in parallel to project development, but clear plan needs to be presented
- No methodologies currently adopted for REDD+ projects
- Preliminary workplan 2026 for Supervisory Body contains as product related to methodologies a “Concept note: Large scale crediting Programmes”
- First meeting in 2026 will be 16-20 February



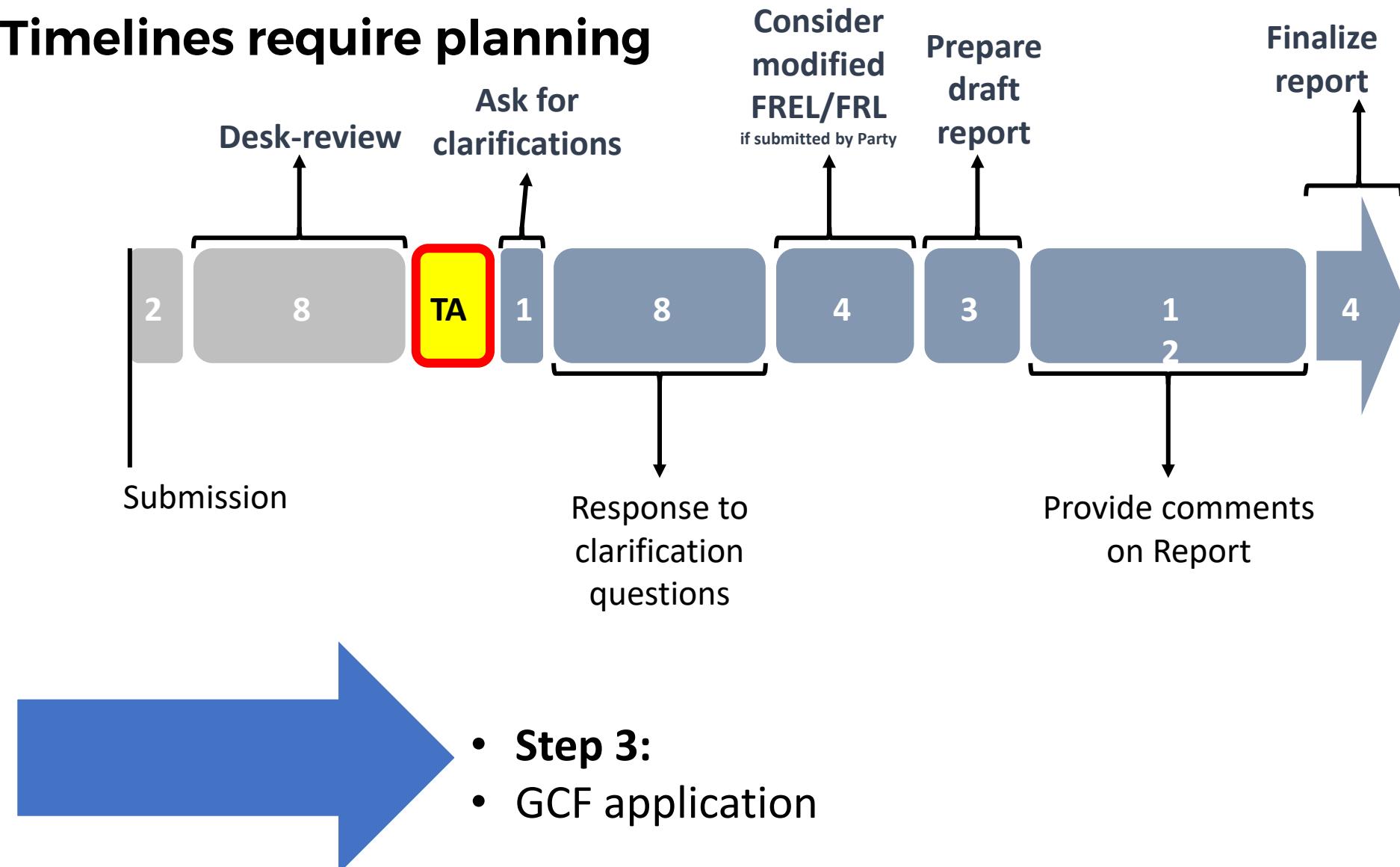
## UNFCCC: Green Climate Fund



- Requirement: all REDD+ WFR elements need to be completed upon application
- US\$ 8 per t CO<sub>2</sub> eq, cap of 15m t per country
- Current GCF programming cycle (2024-2027) accepts results for the period 2018-2022
- Can't have a "fail" on pass-fail criteria, but recalculation of reference level is possible

# UNFCCC: Timelines require planning

- **Step 1:**
- Submission of REDD+ reference level with deadline usually early January
- **Up to 43 weeks** for REDD+ reference level technical assessment
- **Step 2:**
- Submission of REDD+ results in technical annex to the Biennial Transparency Report
- Up to 9 months for REDD+ results technical analysis



## UNFCCC: Lima Information Hub

redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html



YEAR	ACTIVITIES	RESULTS (TCO2 EQ/YEAR)	ASSESSED FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (TCO2 EQ/YEAR)	QUANTITIES FOR WHICH PAYMENTS WERE RECEIVED (TCO2 EQ/YEAR)	ENTITY PAYING FOR RESULTS
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## Argentina

Argentina 2019 submission (results period 2014-2016) - 4 forest regions

[DOCUMENTATION](#)

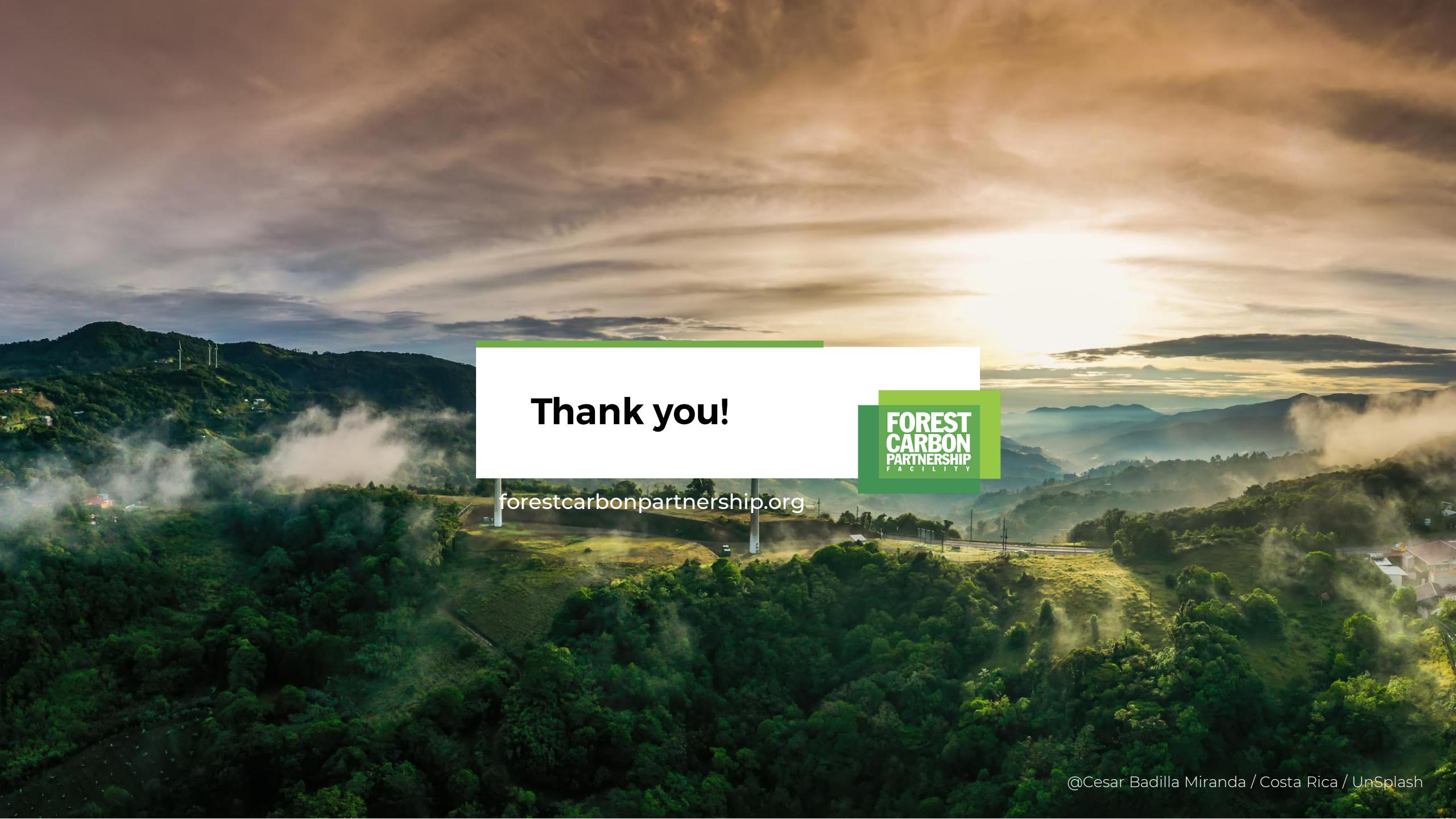
Sub-national

2014	Reducing emissions from deforestation	44,409,046.00	101,141,848.00	18,731,707.00	Green Climate Fund (funding proposal) for the period 2014-2016
2015	Reducing emissions from deforestation	59,006,338.00	101,141,848.00	-	-
2016	Reducing emissions from deforestation	61,757,321.00	101,141,848.00	-	-



Any questions?

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**Thank you!**

[forestcarbonpartnership.org](http://forestcarbonpartnership.org)

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A close-up photograph of a person's hands, with dark skin and visible wrinkles, gently holding a cluster of coffee beans on a branch. The beans are a mix of red and green colors. The background is filled with more coffee plants and leaves.

**Lunch**

