



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

**PA15 PC31  
PROGRESS UPDATE  
AND FY22 ANNUAL REPORT**

October 2022



# Introduction

- ❑ **The Annual Report is available online.**
- ❑ **Under the Charter the PC is expected to report to the PA at each Annual Meeting on the decisions made by the PC and, where appropriate, other issues discussed by the PC (Section 11.1(p))**
- ❑ **The FMT is presenting on behalf of the PC.**



# Presentation Outline

**01**

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# 1. READINESS FUND

# Readiness Fund Portfolio

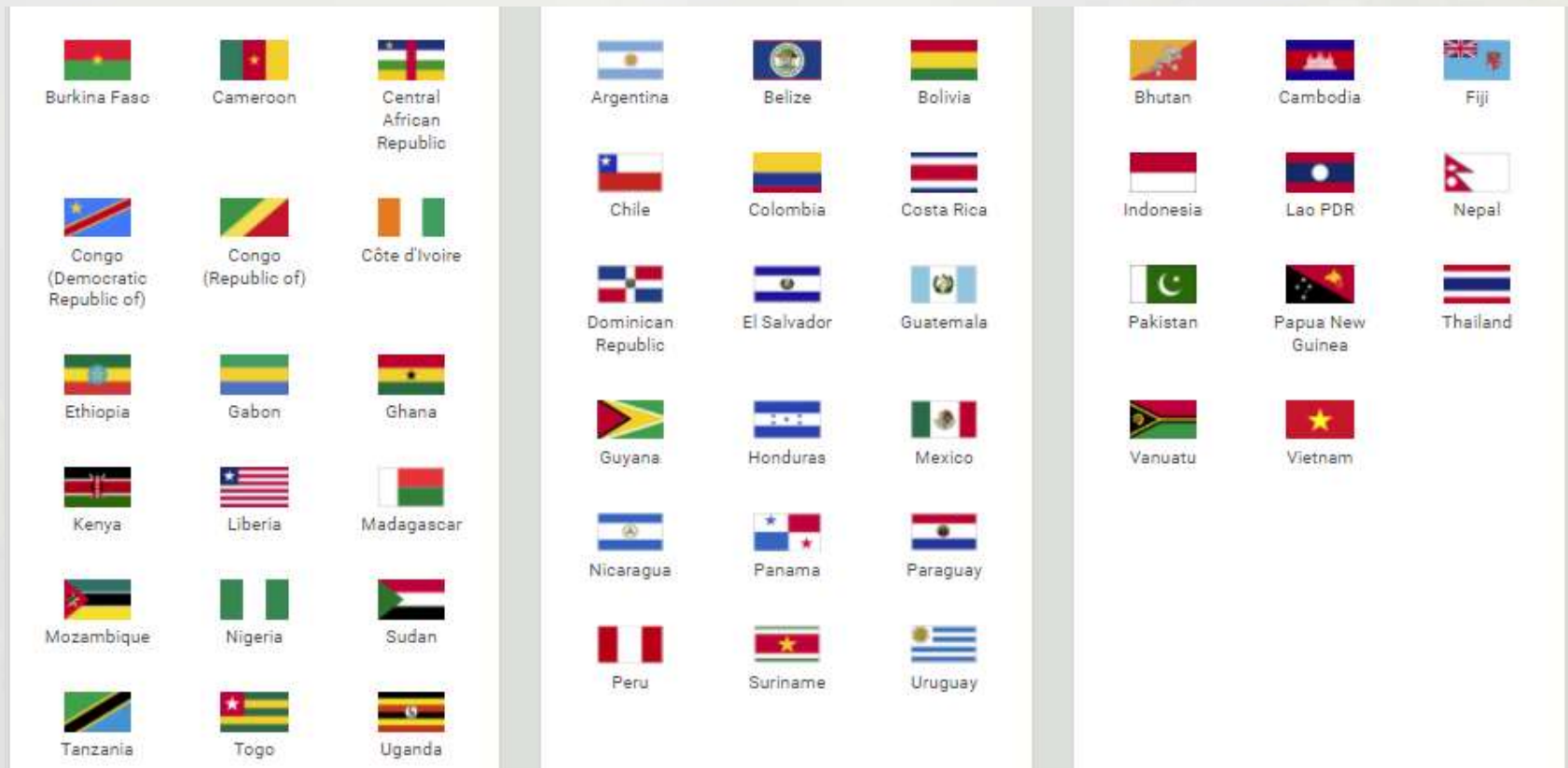


**47 Countries in  
the Readiness  
Fund**

# Readiness Grants Signed

□ Total number of Preparation Grants signed = 45

□ Total number of signed Additional Grants = 34





# Milestones: Mid-Term Reports

- ❑ Number of MTRs submitted in FY22 = 1
  - Kenya
- ❑ Total number of MTRs = 44



What is a Mid-Term Report (MTR)?

An MTR provides an update on progress made in the implementation of the R-PP.

# Milestones: Readiness Packages

- ❑ Number of R-Packages endorsed in FY22 = 2
  - Pakistan, Togo
- ❑ Number of R-Packages endorsed in FY23 = 3
  - Bhutan, Colombia, Nigeria
- ❑ Total number of R-Packages to date = 31
- ❑ Number of R-Packages anticipated by close of Readiness Fund = 34
  - Potentially Belize, Burkina Faso, Uruguay



## What is an R-Package?

An R-Package describes the activities designed to support a REDD Country Participant's capacity to participate in future systems of positive incentives for REDD+, which include a reference scenario, a REDD+ Strategy and a monitoring system.



# Building an Enabling Environment for REDD+

- ❑ FCPF Readiness Grants make important contributions to nationally driven policy reforms that support the effective design and implementation of REDD+.
- ❑ The initiation and execution of these reforms are complex undertakings, requiring collective action across ministries and sectors and at national and subnational levels, which sometimes goes beyond the scope of FCPF funding.
- ❑ The following examples provide a snapshot of important, country-driven policy reforms introduced over the past year that both guide and inform REDD+ in the context of broader national processes.
- ❑ Many more examples are available in the FY22 Annual Report and Country Progress Reports.



# Building an Enabling Environment for REDD+

- ❑ **Chile** advanced several elements of its National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCR) in FY21, including consultation of the country's updated benefit sharing plan. Progress also included a communications strategy, an environmental education program, and a platform to integrate the MRV, co-benefits, safeguards and parcel monitoring systems. In addition, the country expanded its FREL to include additional regions for future REDD+ activities.
- ❑ In the **Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)**, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry approved the country's national REDD+ strategy in FY21, marking an important milestone in meeting global REDD+ readiness requirements and eligibility for results-based payments.
- ❑ **Mozambique** approved a new forest policy and its implementation strategy and launched a comprehensive revision of the country's forest law. A preliminary revised forest law document has been developed and stakeholder engagement process started.



# Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

- ❑ Since the FCPF's launch, broad stakeholder engagement has been at the heart of the facility's REDD+ support to countries. Indigenous peoples, forest-dependent communities, women's groups, and civil society and nongovernmental organizations have come to play a central role in REDD+ readiness and implementation and have gained more access to forest and land-use planning than ever before.
- ❑ The following examples showcase consultation and outreach work that happened in the past year in countries at various stages of the readiness process.



# Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

- ❑ **Argentina**, with support from the FCPF, worked to strengthen its national institutional arrangements for REDD+, including the development of a feedback and grievance redress mechanism (FGRM).
- ❑ **Cambodia** developed and disseminated a collection of knowledge products to engage with stakeholders and raise awareness about REDD+. A booklet titled REDD+ in Cambodia presents the country's progress over the past decade, and a second one is dedicated to the country's pioneering work on developing a nested REDD+ system. In addition, four REDD+ video documentaries, in English and Khmer languages, were released to support the country's REDD+ outreach work.
- ❑ **Colombia** established and strengthened several participatory platforms for REDD+ stakeholders at the regional and national levels. These include a National REDD+ Roundtable, REDD+ Afrodescendant Roundtable, REDD+ Indigenous Roundtable, REDD+ Small Producer Roundtable, and Interethnic Meeting of Women. These platforms were consolidated to become spaces to facilitate dialogue and decision-making and strengthen the governance of forest and territories by local communities.



# Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

- ❑ **Pakistan** engaged extensively with communities to raise awareness of REDD+ programming and to build stakeholder capacity. The country held training sessions for forest-dependent communities on the topics of forest awareness and participatory forest management. These sessions engaged more than 2,000 stakeholders.
- ❑ **Kenya** conducted a study in FY21 that explored ways of enhancing the participation of marginalized and forest-dependent communities in the development and implementation of REDD+ in Kenya. Kenya also conducted consultations with more than 1,200 community members from Mau Forest to discuss rights-based forest conservation and management.

# National REDD+ Strategies

- ❑ National REDD+ strategies are a key output of the REDD+ Readiness phase. They outline policies and programs that define the following:
  - the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation
  - relevant baseline indicators and forest monitoring systems
  - reference emission levels
  - social and environmental safeguards
- ❑ REDD+ strategies serve as a catalyst, helping countries analyze and reform wider forestry, land-tenure, and sustainable development policies.
- ❑ The following examples of the advancements made by FCPF country participants over the past year in the design of their national REDD+ strategies.





# National REDD+ Strategies

- ❑ **Guatemala** launched its national REDD+ strategy in October 2021. To support ongoing strategy implementation, Guatemala is working to develop instruments for addressing key drivers of deforestation in the country, particularly in the livestock and agriculture sectors. Guatemala worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food to access finance for a sustainable livestock program through the Green Climate Fund. It also worked to align the country's 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution with the national REDD+ strategy, the sustainable livestock program, and other strategic actions in the sector.
- ❑ **Nepal** strengthened its readiness coordination and consultations, training government officials and forest user groups. It has also progressed with the preparation of its REDD+ strategy and reference scenario. Nigeria's REDD+ office held three regional workshops in the north, center, and south of the country to raise awareness of its national REDD+ strategy.
- ❑ **Pakistan** published its national REDD+ strategy and its implementation framework. The strategy is supported by provincial REDD+ action plans, which detail province-specific plans to address local drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The plans were developed after several consultations with subnational forestry departments, civil society and nongovernmental organizations, academics, and other stakeholders in all provinces.

# FRELS, NFMS, and SIS

- ❑ Setting **forest reference levels (FRLs)** or **forest reference emission levels (FRELS)**, or both, is one of the first steps countries need to take to benefit from REDD+.
- ❑ A key building block in REDD+ readiness is setting up a robust and transparent **national forest monitoring system (NFMS)**. The FCPF supports countries in the design of monitoring systems that build on existing systems and use a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches.
- ❑ Countries must also develop a Safeguards **Information System (SIS)** for providing publicly available information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected in readiness and implementation.





# FRELS, NFMS, and SIS

- ❑ **Argentina** advanced preparations for a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), with support from the FCPF. The SESA integrated the initial environmental and social risks analysis developed by UN-REDD, and identified gaps and information needed to complete SESA process requirements.
- ❑ In **Belize**, a tool called Collect Earth is being used to collect land-use activity data through Google Earth. This approach replaces manual data collection, allowing the country to save time and financial resources while improving data accuracy. The tool also allows the country to monitor ongoing REDD+ activities.
- ❑ **Madagascar** finalized its satellite forest surveillance system, which includes a laboratory for storing monitoring data, analyzing satellite imagery, and mapping forest cover. The country also updated its historical deforestation data from 2000 to 2019, improving the accuracy of its national forest reference emission level and quantification of greenhouse gas emissions.
- ❑ **Pakistan** finalized its national forest monitoring system and turned its focus toward the development of subnational forest monitoring systems. The country is building the capacities of provincial forestry departments to support a range of skills, including satellite-based forest cover monitoring and field inventories. Departments were also trained on how to use drone equipment to carry out remote sensing and newly developed web portals designed to manage and integrate forest monitoring data at the provincial and national levels

# Non-Carbon Benefits

- ❑ A wide range of positive outcomes that go beyond those associated with avoided carbon emissions and carbon sequestration may result from REDD+ activities. Sometimes referred to as co-benefits or multiple benefits, they range from biodiversity conservation to livelihood improvements.
- ❑ The UNFCCC has recognized the importance of taking these non-carbon benefits into account when implementing REDD+ activities. Over the course of the past year, many FCPF country participants advanced their efforts to capture the non-carbon benefits arising from their REDD+ activities.





# Non-Carbon Benefits

- ❑ **El Salvador** worked to finalize a national agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) round table through a cooperation agreement between the country's ministries of environment and agriculture. The roundtable is expected to be launched early in FY23. For
- ❑ **Madagascar's** emission reductions program, biodiversity conservation is one of the most important non-carbon benefits. Of the 2.1 million hectares of humid dense forest in the Atiala Atsinanana Emission Reductions Program region, 1.7 million are covered by conservation projects. A significant component of the country's approach to conservation is the transfer of natural resource management to local communities. This approach is proving an effective tool for enhancing social and economic development among rural communities.
- ❑ **Nepal's** REDD+ readiness efforts have been the main operational platform and a catalyst for developing a comprehensive forest program and securing financial resources for its implementation. Significant resources (almost \$92 million from trust funds) are advancing the country's sustainable forest landscape program. These investments have a significant potential for transforming the forest sector and contributing to the country's COVID-19 recovery.
- ❑ **Sudan** is working closely with the country's wildlife authority to integrate REDD+ priorities with policies to protect wildlife. It is also collaborating with the authority to raise awareness of REDD+ among communities living near its national parks





# 2. CARBON FUND



# Carbon Fund Portfolio



**15** countries  
in the Carbon  
Fund

# Milestones: Emission Reductions Payment Agreements

- ❑ ERPAs signed in FY22 = 1
  - Guatemala
  
- ❑ Total number of ERPAs signed to date = 15
  - Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, RoC, Vietnam
  
- ❑ Total ER Contract Value of the 15 ERPA signed Countries: \$721.3 million

## What is an ERPA?

An ERPA is an agreement signed between Country Participants and the World Bank (acting as trustee of the FCPF Carbon Fund) for the sale, transfer of, and payment for emission reductions (ERs) generated from the ER Program.



# Conditions of Effectiveness

- ❑ Number of countries that have met ERPA Conditions of effectiveness in FY22 = 8
  - Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Nepal
- ❑ Number of countries that have met ERPA Conditions of effectiveness in FY23 = 2
  - DRC, Republic of Congo
- ❑ Total number of countries that have met ERPA Conditions of effectiveness to date = 13
  - Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Republic of Congo

## What are Conditions of Effectiveness?

Conditions of Effectiveness are requirements which must be fulfilled by a program entity as part of its obligations under the ERPA before it can sell, transfer, and receive payment for emission reductions.

# ER Monitoring Report

- ❑ Number of countries that have their 1<sup>st</sup> ER Monitoring Report available = 6
  - Costa Rica, Ghana, Mozambique, Vietnam, Indonesia, Madagascar
- ❑ Number of countries that have their 1<sup>st</sup> ER Monitoring Report submitted, yet to be published online = 4
  - Chile, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala
- ❑ Number of countries that have their 2<sup>nd</sup> ER Monitoring Report available = 1
  - Mozambique

## What is an ER Monitoring Report?

The ER Monitoring Report is a report submitted by the Program Entity to report on ERs generated in a given Reporting Period; the occurrence of any Reversal event/s and the mitigation measures; any inability to transfer Title to ERs or any Title Contest by any party and the measures taken to address such contest/s; the implementation of the Benefit Sharing Plan, Safeguards plans, reporting on any Non-Carbon Benefits generated, as required to be reported per the ER Monitoring Plan.



# Benefit Sharing Plans

- ❑ Number of country participants with published Final Benefit Sharing Plans (BSPs) in FY22 = 7
  - Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Nepal
- ❑ Number of country participants with published Final Benefit Sharing Plans (BSPs) in FY23 = 2
  - DRC, Republic of Congo
- ❑ Total number of country participants with published Final Benefit Sharing Plans (BSPs) to date = 13
  - Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Madagascar, Republic of Congo, Nepal

## What is a Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP)?

A BSP is a document that summarizes benefit sharing arrangements for an ER Program, including beneficiaries, benefits, and benefit sharing mechanism(s) for the distribution of results-based payments for verified emission reductions.

# Validation and Verification and Payment

- ❑ Number of countries with their 1<sup>st</sup> Validation and Verification Reports available = 3
  - Costa Rica, Ghana, Mozambique
- ❑ Number of countries for which the Validation and Verification for the 1<sup>st</sup> ER Monitoring Report have been initiated = 3
  - Vietnam, Indonesia, Madagascar
- ❑ Number of countries with their 2<sup>nd</sup> Verification Report available = 1
  - Mozambique
- ❑ Number of countries that have received ERPA Payment = 2
  - Costa Rica, Mozambique

## What is Validation and Verification?

Validation is a procedure to assess the integrity of the reference level. Verification is a periodic assessment of the amount of ERs generated by an ER program since the last Verification Report or, in the case of the first Verification, since the Crediting Period Start Date.

## What is ERPA Payment?

ERPA payment is a payment for verified emission reductions that have been monitored and reported in the Emission Reductions Monitoring Report for a given Reporting Period under the ERPA.



### 3. SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND RAISING VISIBILITY



# Communications and Knowledge Sharing

- Over the past year, the FCPF supported REDD+ Readiness and ER Programs with **strategic and proactive communications and knowledge management, technical publications, workshops, and knowledge exchanges.**

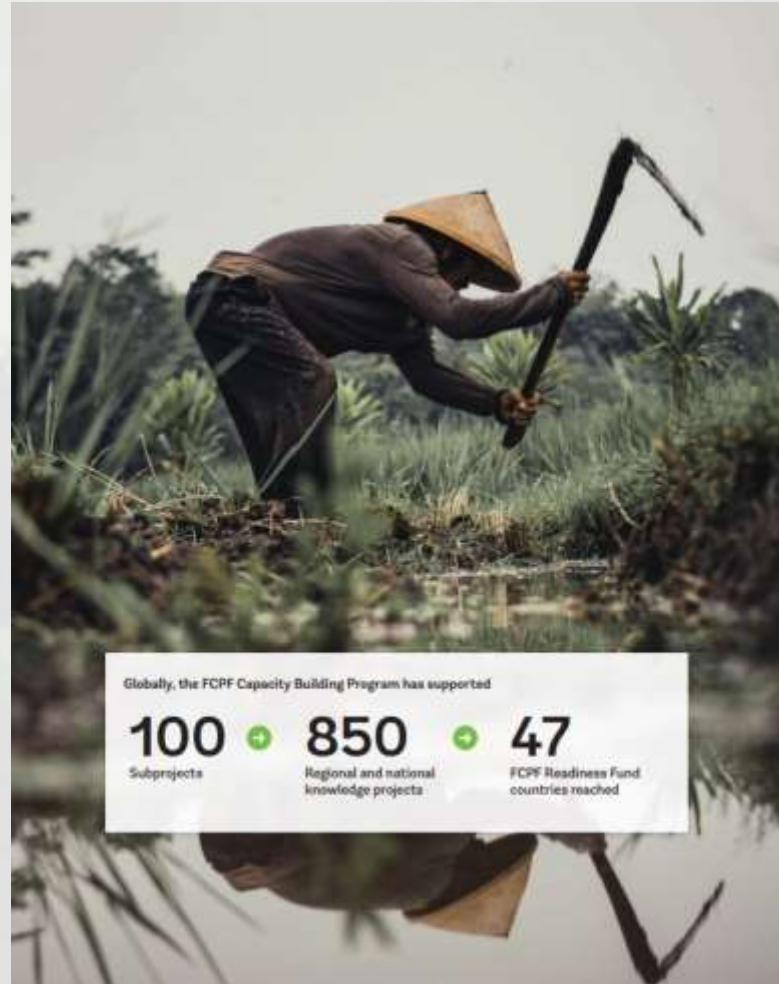


What You Need to Know About Emission Reductions Payment Agreements (ERPAs)



# FCPF Annual Report for FY22

FCPF Annual Report for FY22 now available: [click to view online](#)





# Communications Highlights

## ECOSYSTEM MARKETPLACE – Shades of REDD+: Filling an Urgent Need – New Guidance for ‘Nested REDD+’ Published

Updated 21:51 on October 19, 2021 / Last updated at 21:51 on October 19, 2021 / [Asia](#) [Americas](#) [EAP](#) [Europe](#) [Latin America](#) [Middle East](#) [North America](#) [Other APAC](#) [REDD](#) [South & Central US](#) [Views](#) [Voluntary Market](#) [No Comments](#)

By Charlotte Streck, Donna Lee, Javier Cano, Mercedes Fernandez, and Pablo Llorens

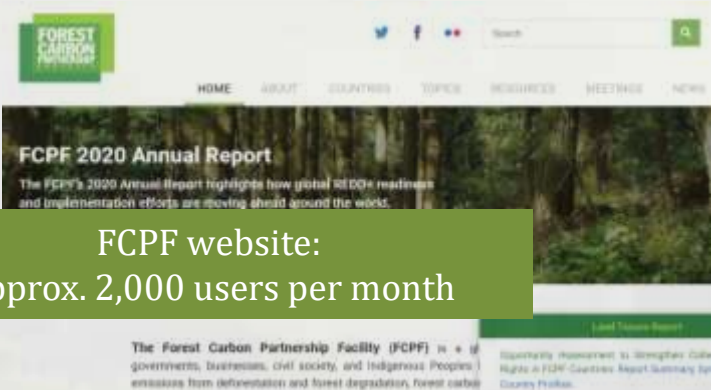
Over the last months, several companies have announced an aggregate of more than 100 million tonnes of carbon credits – in particular trading houses or major emitters – in voluntary carbon market projects that champion nature-based solutions. At the same time, the LEAF coalition is encouraging the development of jurisdictional REDD+. For such initiatives to peacefully coexist, there is an urgent need for countries to build “nested” REDD+ systems.

**19 October 2021** | The successful implementation of efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) depends on a close collaboration of governments, communities, and private entities. Governments have to take the lead in improving legal frameworks and investing in forest governance. Low levels of law enforcement, weak

Positive media coverage



FCPF Newsletter:  
1,300+ targeted subscribers



FCPF website:  
Approx. 2,000 users per month



World Bank Climate & Environment  
Twitter: 178,000+ followers



World Bank website: 121,000+ users



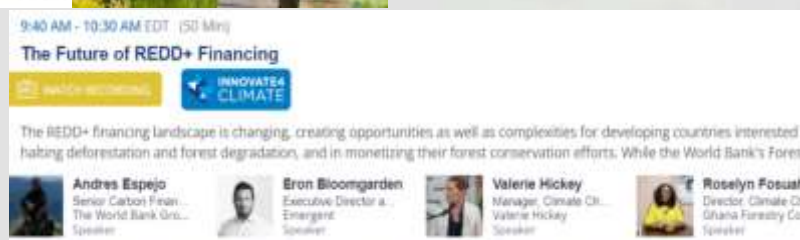
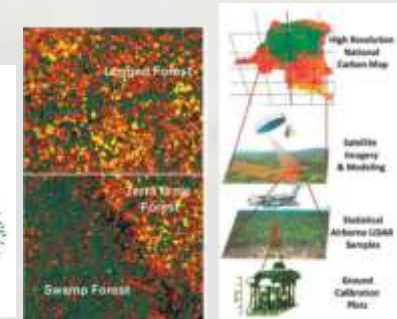
# Knowledge Management

PRIVATE SECTOR

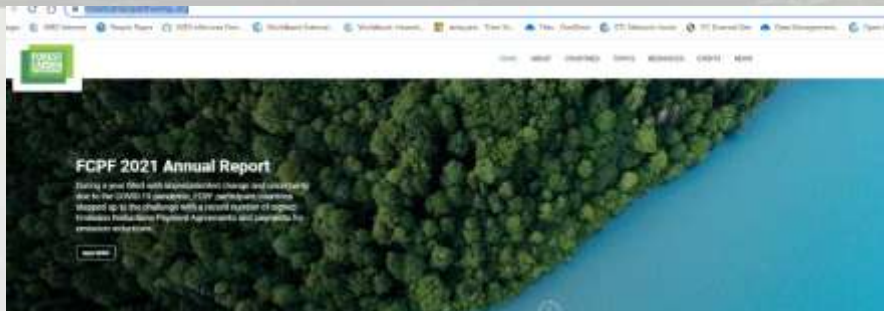
MRV

SOCIAL INCLUSION

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING



# Revised FCPF Website



## Annual Report

## Dashboards




ANNUAL REPORT | NOVEMBER, 2021  
FCPF 2021 Annual Report

[VIEW ALL REPORTS](#)



Readiness Fund Dashboard Dashboard

[VIEW DASHBOARD](#)



Carbon Fund Dashboard Dashboard

[VIEW DASHBOARD](#)

## Featured Resources



DECEMBER, 2021  
Options for Conserving Stable Forests (Vol. 2): Execut...



ANNUAL REPORT | NOVEMBER, 2021  
FCPF 2021 Annual Report



NOVEMBER, 2020  
Choices in Quantifying Carbon for Jurisdictional REDD+ ...



ANNUAL REPORT | OCTOBER, 2020  
FCPF 2020 Annual Report

## About

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, activities commonly referred to as REDD+.

The FCPF works with 47 developing countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, along with 17 donors that have made contributions and commitments totaling \$1.2 billion. The FCPF supports REDD+ efforts through its Readiness and Carbon Funds.

[READ MORE](#)



THE READINESS FUND



THE CARBON FUND



WHAT IS REDD+?

## News



JANUARY, 2022  
Quarterly Newsletter January 2022

[READ MORE](#)



DECEMBER, 2021  
Expanding Financing to Sustainable Farmers in Africa

[READ MORE](#)



NOVEMBER, 2021  
Indigenous Land Rights: a Critical Pillar of Climate...

[READ MORE](#)

[VIEW ALL](#)

## Important Dates



FEBRUARY 15 - 16, 2022 | VIRTUAL  
Carbon Fund Twenty-fourth Meeting (CF24)

[READ MORE](#)



DECEMBER 14 - 17, 2021 | VIRTUAL  
Participants Assembly Fourteenth Meeting (PA14)/Participants...

[READ MORE](#)



NOVEMBER 23, 2021 | VIRTUAL  
Strengthening Land Tenure of Indigenous People and Local...

[READ MORE](#)

[VIEW ALL](#)



# Country Forest Notes

- ❑ In FY22, the **FCPF** and **PROFOR** continued to collaborate on the development of programmatic **Country Forest Notes** that analyze the threats to forests in individual countries or regions and identify opportunities for sustainable socioeconomic growth in the forest sector.
- ❑ To date, notes are complete or ongoing for the following countries:
  - Africa: **Burkina Faso** (being finalized); **Côte d’Ivoire** ([complete](#))
  - Asia-Pacific: **Bhutan** ([complete](#)); **Lao PDR** ([complete](#)); **Vietnam** ([complete](#))
  - Latin America and the Caribbean: **Chile** ([complete](#)); **Dominican Republic** ([complete](#)); **El Salvador** ([complete](#)); **Paraguay** ([ongoing](#))
- ❑ In addition, PROFOR funded Country Forest Notes for [Nepal](#) (2018), [Mozambique](#) (2018), [Liberia](#) (2018), [Colombia](#) (2017), DRC, Ethiopia , [Mexico](#) (2018), Indonesia, [Zambia](#) (2019), Dominica, [Myanmar](#) (2020), [Ukraine](#) (2020), [Benin](#) (2020).







## **4. FOREST-DEPENDENT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

# Capacity Building Program

- ❑ The FCPF Capacity Building Program for Forest-Dependent Peoples and Southern Civil Society Organizations works with Indigenous Peoples, other forest-dependent communities, and southern civil society organizations to increase their understanding of REDD+ and their engagement in REDD+ Readiness and implementation.
- ❑ The CBP focuses on national capacity building and awareness raising, including among women and youth, as well as regional exchange and sharing of lessons learned. Launched in 2008 and extended until December 2022, the CBP now totals just under \$15 million.





# Phases One and Two



## Phase 1

- ❑ Almost \$2 million in funding has supported 27 projects across three regions.
- ❑ IP organizations and CSOs were selected and contracted to carry out specific capacity building activities.
- ❑ Completed in April 2016, with a “Results Report” launched in July 2017.



## Phase 2

- ❑ With approximately \$3 million in funding, Phase 2 supported six regional organizations, one for indigenous peoples and one for civil society organizations across the three regions.
- ❑ Activities were implemented under the World Bank’s Small Recipient-Executed Grants Funding Guidelines.



# Phase Three and Consolidation Phase

## Consolidation Phase 3

- ❑ The FCPF **extended the CBP until end of December 2022**, with an additional allocation of \$5 million to the program. The final phase of the CBP will continue the small grants programs to CSOs to engage in EnABLE and other direct financing schemes. It will also be focusing on consolidating knowledge, results, and good practices on REDD+.
- ❑ In Phase 3, priority was given to FCPF Carbon Fund countries in both the scale up of existing support and the initiation of new activities.





# Consolidation phase in Africa

Total amount of funding is \$2.1 million, consisting of regional component, and country-based programs.

**Regional component (US\$1.1M):** This component is implemented by DOCIP with REPALEAC (Francophone Africa) and MPIDO (Anglophone Africa). Its objective is to build a strong, resilient and legitimate representation system for IPLC on Climate Change and to increase the impact of the IP Organizations and CSO by strengthening the governance and strengthening the networks.

## Country Programs:

- ❑ Providing support to CSOs and IPs Organizations in five CF countries (except Cote d'Ivoire) to raise awareness on ERPA, on Benefit Sharing Plan, and strengthen the capacity of IPLCs, and other vulnerable communities to engage in their implementation. These programs serve as a bridge to EnABLE Knowledge and Capacity Building Programming and Country Projects.





# Consolidation phase in Asia-Pacific

## Regional Organizations: Tebtebba and ANSAB

CBP/3 focuses on strengthening the engagement of target forest-dependent beneficiaries, Indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and their respective civil social organizations and networks in REDD+ activities, processes and decision making at local, national and regional levels.

Total amount of funding: \$0.92 million.

- Sub-grants to organizations in Fiji, Nepal, and Vietnam
- Support to regional knowledge management activities.



# Consolidation phase in Latin America & the Caribbean

## Regional Organizations: Sotz'il and ACICAFOC

Total amount of funding: US\$2.6 million (US\$1.9 allocated in 2021 and US\$700,000 undisbursed from the previous phase).

- ❑ 19 sub-grants have been allocated in Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Chile and Nicaragua.
- ❑ Consolidation of knowledge projects and creating a virtual library, organizing regional and sub-regional workshops to enhance capacities on ER Programs.
- ❑ Supporting training and educational activities for IPLCs





# Social Inclusion Programs



- ❑ Development of **Social Inclusion Framework Note** supporting the development of the social inclusion strategy.
- ❑ Preparing and disseminating outreach products *Get REDDy* for and by IPLCs to share experiences on REDD+. Radio, [podcast](#), and [video](#) episodes are available in English, French, and Spanish. A pilot phase reached over 42 million people and will be followed up with a full series of ten episodes in late 2022.

# Country/region specific work

- ❑ Lao PDR – Securing customary land tenure
- ❑ Vietnam – Vulnerabilities of marginalized communities in light of climate change
- ❑ Dominican Republic – Migration, livelihoods and climate change
- ❑ Latin-America – Standing forest dependent payment for environmental / ecosystem services programs







# 5. GENDER

# Mainstreaming Gender in REDD+

- ❑ Analysis of **Gender and land tenure security** in Carbon Fund countries by Resource Equity that [aims](#) to strengthen gender equity in ER programs.
- ❑ Learning from efforts to promote **gender empowerment in the Dedicated Grant Mechanism**, and on how these [lessons](#) can be replicated.
- ❑ Identification of opportunities to promote **gender inclusion and empowerment in green value chains**, a study by A2F that also presented feasibility studies for the Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, and Lao PDR.
- ❑ Examination of the perceived and actual **gender differences in the use and management of natural resources**, and the challenges of integrating women into REDD+ related activities through a [behavioral study](#).
- ❑ Analysis of the availability of financing for rural women and the existing [opportunities](#) to **enhance the inclusion of women in financing programs**, focused on Mexico.





A man with a beard and short hair, wearing a light blue button-down shirt, is smiling and looking down at a branch of vanilla pods. The background is a lush green field of vanilla plants. The text "6. PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT" is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

## 6. PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

# Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ The FCPF looks for **innovative entry points** for the Private Sector to help **scale up** the potential of REDD+. FCPF's Private Sector cross-sectoral work and programmatic approach **filled knowledge gaps and facilitated effective on-the ground activities** aiming to mitigate climate change while increasing PS involvement in sustainable practices.
- ❑ The FCPF's **cross-sectoral work** in FY22 included advancing work on a programmatic approach to assess gaps and develop strategies for overcoming barriers that hinder private sector engagement in selected jurisdictions.





# Private Sector Engagement



- ❑ In the **cocoa sector**, the FCPF finalized its *Global guide for the implementation of sustainable cocoa agroforestry* and its cost-benefit simulator.

A dissemination event will be organized with participants of the *Cocoa & Forest Knowledge Exchange program*, including key stakeholders from Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Dominican Republic, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.



- ❑ In the **cashew sector**, the FCPF finalized its report *Cashew in Mozambique: Challenges and Opportunities for its Sustainable Development* which aims to attract private investments while improving resilience and revenues for smallholders.

The report was built through virtual stakeholder consultations, proofing its viability for implementation. Final version is now available in [ENG](#) and [POR](#).



# Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ In the **mining sector**, the FCPF published and launched a [Guidance to Applying Nature-Based Solutions in the Large-Scale Mining Sector](#) as well as report on [Developing Forest-Smart Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining \(ASM\) Standards](#). ASM products were raised during this year's Global Forum Artisanal and Smart-Scale Gold Mining.

For both studies, advisory groups were set, and more than 20 key stakeholders consulted aligning the reports with the sector's reality to increase the readiness of public and private entities to use climate tools, policies, standards and climate finance mechanisms.

- ❑ In the **ecotourism and timber sector**, the FCPF conducted a needs analysis of key stakeholders for ecotourism in the Mekong region, kicking off the work for this sector. Additionally, it developed a report on Timber Supply gap.



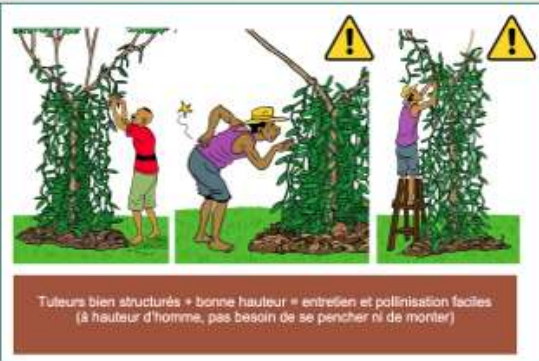


# Private Sector Engagement



- ❑ In the **livestock sector**, the FCPF finalized two blueprints and one MRV conceptual framework, for uptake, testing and implementation by climate finance institutions to accelerate transformation of livestock production in Africa and Latin America.

The FCPF continues to explore potential uptake and further development of key findings and work under other WB funded projects and partners.

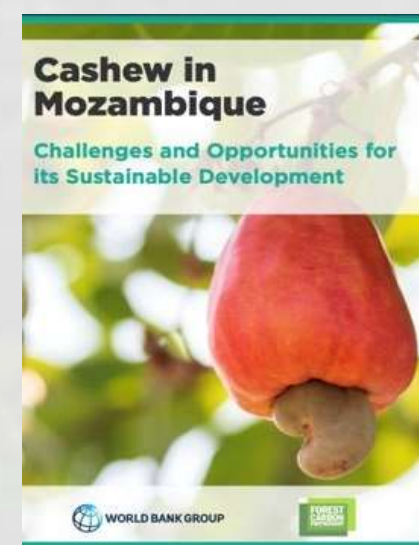
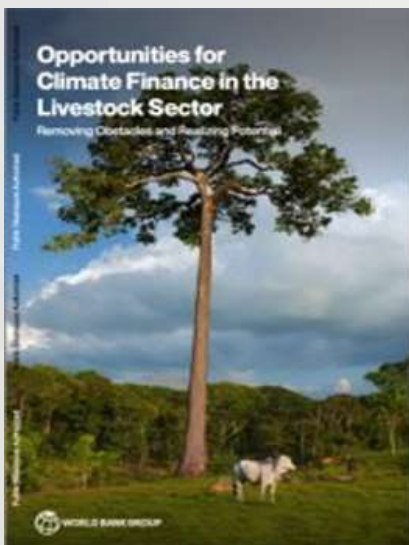
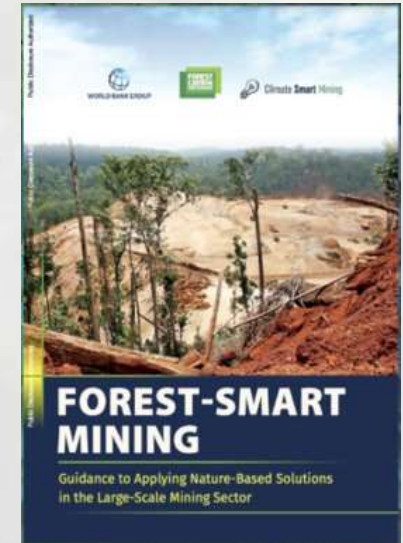
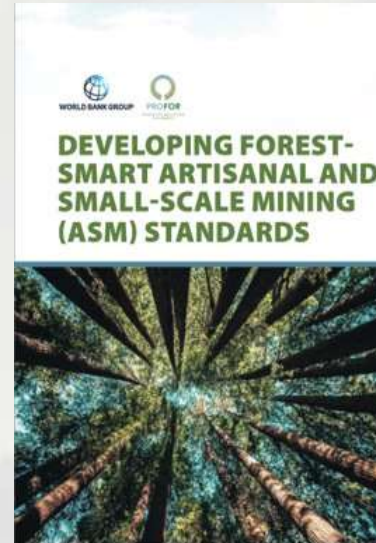
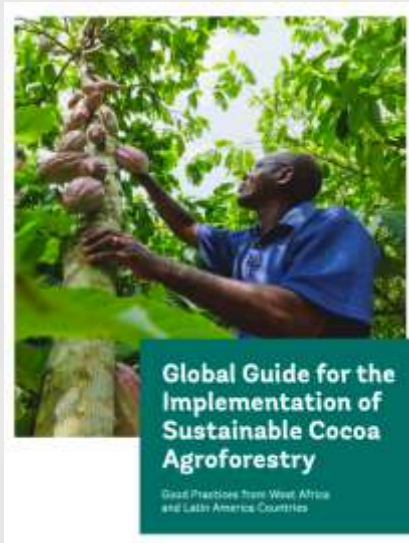


- ❑ In the **vanilla sector**, the FCPF developed a [\*Guide for Sustainable Vanilla Production and cost-benefit analysis in Madagascar's Sava Region\*](#) as well as a set of illustrated guidelines.



In February 2022, a final hybrid dissemination workshop of the guide was held in Madagascar with the active participation of 25 key stakeholders of the value chain and supported by PIC2 (Projet Pôles Intégrés de Croissance et Corridors).

# Private Sector Engagement





# Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ The **FCPF** continues to work and engage with different public and private key stakeholders and platforms for the dissemination of the knowledge products and key lessons learned, promoting sustainable practices with an integrative approach. Additionally, FCPF **PS** deliverables aim to be scaled up into other WB projects.
- ❑ The **FCPF**, in partnership with the ISFL, held a **3rd Global Private Sector Workshop**, co-organized with FCPF PSOs, IETA and CDP, last May 2022. This global event brought **57 keynote speakers** (from government, to private sector companies and civil society organizations) and more than **500 stakeholders** from **70 countries** around the globe. The workshop served as a follow-up to the 2019 FCPF-IETA workshop and 2021 FCPF-ISFL workshop.

## OPENING REMARKS



**BERNICE VAN BRONKHORST**  
Global Director, Climate Change  
World Bank Group



**THOMAS MADDOX**  
Global Director, Forests and Land  
CDP



**DIRK FORRISTER**  
President and CEO  
International Emissions  
Trading Association



# Private Sector Engagement: Upcoming work

- ❑ **2022 Global Private Sector Workshop Report:** dissemination of 2022's FCPF-ISFL Global Private Sector Workshop Report with key lessons learned to accelerate climate action and unlock PS finance for sustainable landscape management
- ❑ **Cocoa sector:** Final publication and dissemination event of the *Global guide for the implementation of sustainable cocoa agroforestry* and its cost-benefit simulator.
- ❑ **Ecotourism and Timber:** development of a regional demand analysis for Ecotourism, publication of Timber Supply GAP report and development of policy note with recommendations.
- ❑ Continue to **work and engage** with different public and private key stakeholders and platforms for the development of PS activities, promoting sustainable practices and unlocking further climate finance







# 7. TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (+MRV 2.0, CATS & CORSIA)



# MRV – MRV Support Program



❑ Monitoring reports submitted (or soon to be submitted) for Completeness Check

- ✓ 2022: DRC, DR, Guatemala, ROC, Fiji, Lao and Nepal
- ✓ 2023: CIV and Chile

❑ Direct support to Countries: (some examples)

- ✓ Chile (Terra Pulse, PUC) regarding impact of mega drought
- ✓ CIV: Alignment of FREL and MR methods of program and national methods (with IGN and FAO)
- ✓ Dominican Republic: AD (Terra Pulse)
- ✓ Uncertainty propagation estimation: Multiple countries



# MRV – MRV Support Program

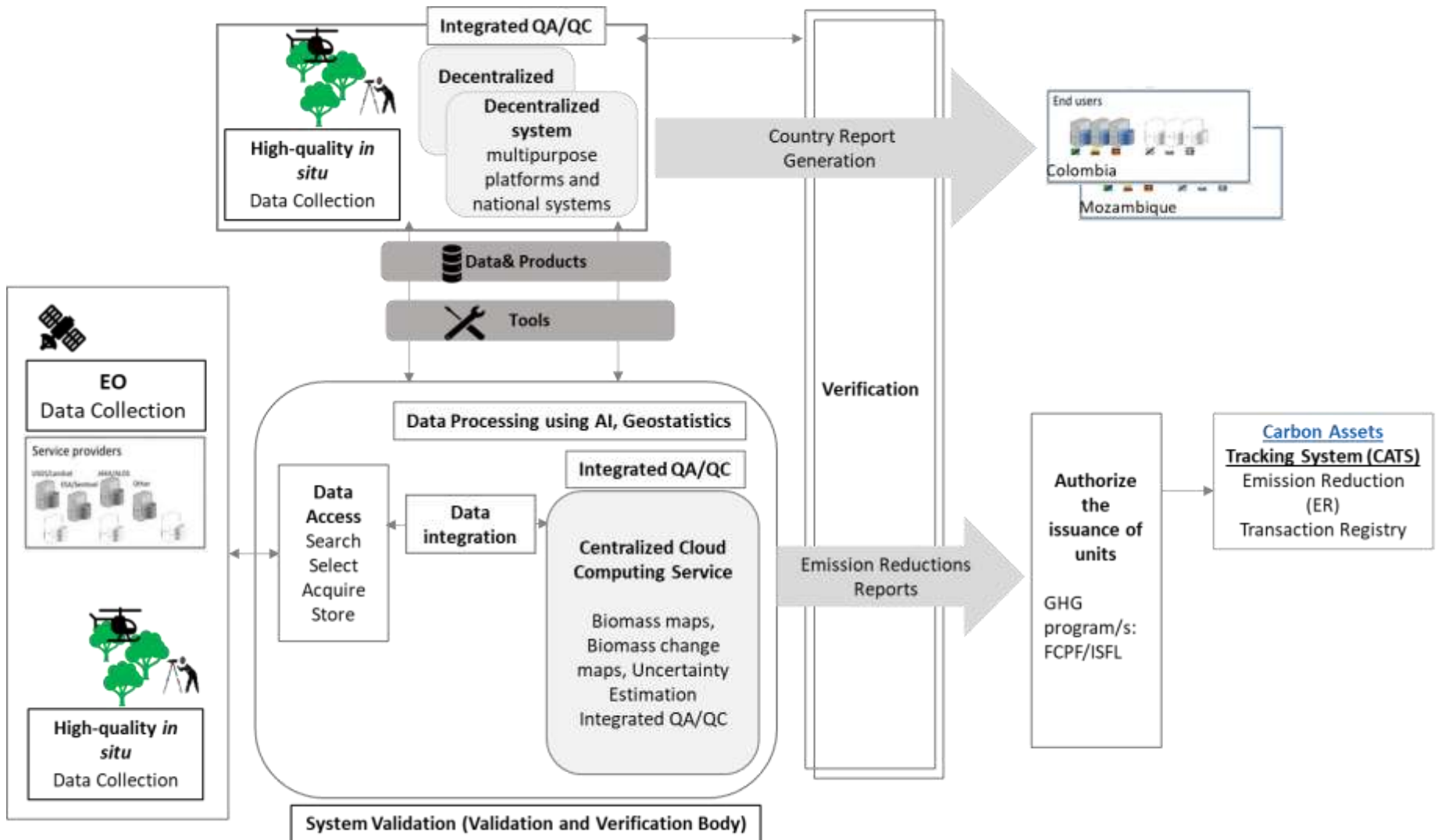
## ❑ Next Generation MRV (MRV 2.0) ASA launched:

❑ Seeks to expedite the MRV process from measurement to verification and connect it to issuance while incorporating best approaches available.

❑ Piloting in ER Program areas of Mozambique (FCPF) and Colombia (ISFL) which will enable testing the technology in countries with different circumstances, forest types, etc.

❑ Data collection currently in Mozambique and planning for Colombia

# An off the bat integrative approach: MRV 2.0





# MRV – FCPF CF Requirements and verification

- ❑ The FCPF Glossary of Terms, Buffer Guidelines, and the MR and Verification templates were adjusted to incorporate the changes made to the definition of **total ERs**. An example for estimating total ERs and FPCP units has been published on the website.
- ❑ Several training sessions have taken place during the FY with different FCPF Programs to socialize the process for validation and verification.
- ❑ The Validation and Verification Guidelines have been fully implemented and have enabled the first-ever accredited verification of Jurisdictional REDD+ credits. Three programs have successfully concluded the process: **Mozambique, Ghana, and Costa Rica**.
- ❑ A webinar is being planned with Task Teams to explain the process for validation and verification and to incorporate Lessons Learned from successful assessments.
- ❑ The FMT continues to work closely with ANAB and ONAC to expand the roster of Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) needed for FCPF Programs. Both entities have published announcements to incentivize VVBs to get the accreditation and participate in the procurement process.

# CATS Registry

- ❑ The World Bank ER transaction registry, referred to as the **Carbon Assets Tracking System (CATS)**, is fully operational since June 2020. The stabilization phase has already finished.
- ❑ The training plan and the onboarding process of external users and entities (including the WB LexisNexis sanction screening process), is being implemented for those countries whose monitoring reports complete their validation and verification processes.
- ❑ CATS supported the first ER transactions under the FCPF CF ERPAs (Mozambique Zambézia ILMP), with a transfer of 1.28 million tons of carbon emissions reductions to the FCPF CF. The payment to Mozambique of \$6.4 million for reducing emissions since 2019 was announced on October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021.





# CATS Registry – Phase 2

- Accommodation of new mechanisms to adapt to the new accounting and market framework designed under the Paris Agreement.
- Incorporation of a MRV data integration interface to generate a simple geodatabase with basic information by GHG category.
- Communication with other third-party and national registries; to connect CATS to the Climate Warehouse prototype (meta registry) and Climate Portal prototype (tokenization platform).
- Provide support and capacity building to host-countries on transaction registries.



# CORSIA Conditional Approval of FCPF

- ❑ The **Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)** under the **International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)** expects to offset more than 2 billion tons in CO<sub>2</sub>e over the entirety of the scheme (2021-2035)
- ❑ In FY20, the **FCPF was conditionally approved** as an Eligible Emissions Unit Program under CORSIA, subject to the following conditions being met:
  - Inclusion of **validation procedures**;
  - Procedures for monitoring and compensating for **reversals** at the end of the ERPA.
- ❑ In FY22, the FMT submitted to CORSIA a proposal of post-ERPA reversal management mechanism to meet CORSIA requirements.
- ❑ In FY23, the FMT held an exchange with CORSIA TAB regarding the previous submission, along with other issues related to Article 6 implementation. New responses were provided to the TAB
- ❑ A final decision on FCPF's eligibility is expected from ICAO CORSIA by December 2022



ICAO



A person wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt and a green cap is working with palm fronds. They are crouching on a concrete surface, possibly a boat deck or a pier, and are handling a large bundle of palm fronds. The background is filled with more palm fronds, creating a dense, textured environment. The lighting is natural, suggesting an outdoor setting.

# 8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# Monitoring and Evaluation: Completed Work



- ❑ **Completed performance measurement** for FY22.
- ❑ **Formal version of the Completed RF Activity Report Questionnaire** created and placed on the website.
- ❑ **Evaluation plan, milestones, and targets are updated** in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to reflect the impact of the Readiness Fund extension to December 2022.



# FCPF Evaluation - Objectives



The next FCPF Evaluation will happen in 2023 and aims at:

- ❑ Inform and strengthen current FCPF programming and related REDD+ activities, as well as future investment.
- ❑ Assess FCPF's progress, achievements and lessons learned.
- ❑ Provide accountability to financial contributors and other stakeholders for progress obtained and results achieved.
- ❑ The evaluation will be guided by the FCPF M&E Framework, as well as previous FCPF evaluations and other relevant studies, examining FCPF operations to date and with a particular focus on the recent period from 2018 to present.

# FCPF Evaluation: next steps



- ❑ Development and internal review of the **FCPF Evaluation ToR** during the months of July – October 2022.
- ❑ **Formally Constitution of the Evaluation Oversight Committee (EOC)** for the next FCPF Evaluation during the months of October/ November 2022.
- ❑ Finalize the **FCPF Evaluation ToR**, along with the EOC in November.
- ❑ **Selection of the Evaluation firm and kick off on the Evaluation activities** by January and February 2023.





# 9. COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

# Commitments and Disbursements for Readiness Fund

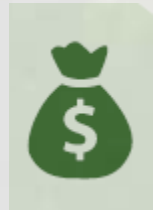
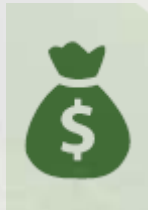
<b>Commitments and Disbursements as of August 31, 2022</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>WB (36 countries +25 Additional Funding Grants)</b>	<b>UNDP (Cambodia, Honduras, Kenya, Panama, Paraguay, PNG, Suriname)</b>	<b>IDB (Guatemala, Guyana, Peru)</b>
Grant Allocations by the PC	\$314.3 m	\$251.6 m	\$41.3 m	\$21.4 m
<b>Change since PA14 PC30</b>	<b>\$0 m</b>	<b>\$0 m</b>	<b>\$0 m</b>	<b>\$0 m</b>
Commitments per Signed Legal Agreements	\$314.3 m	\$251.6 m	\$41.3 m	\$21.4 m
<b>Change since PA14 PC30</b>	<b>\$0 m</b>	<b>\$0 m</b>	<b>\$0 m</b>	<b>\$0 m</b>
Disbursements	\$294.3 m	\$234.3 m	\$41* m	\$19* m
<b>Change since PA14 PC30</b>	<b>\$16.3 m</b>	<b>\$14.6 m</b>	<b>\$0.8 m</b>	<b>\$0.9 m</b>

\*Disbursements as of June 30, 2022



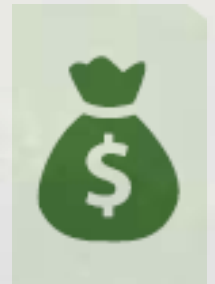
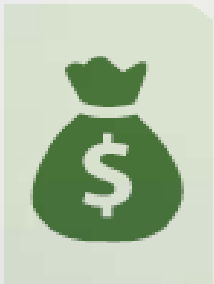
# Bank-Executed Additional Financing for Readiness Fund

Bank-Executed Additional Activities	Committed as of August 31, 2022	Total Allocations
MRV	\$6.7 m	\$7.25 m
Private Sector Engagement	\$3 m	\$3 m
IP/CSO	\$1.3 m	\$1.3 m
Country Forest Notes	\$1.1 m	\$1.5 m
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12.1 m</b>	<b>\$13.05 m</b>



# Carbon Fund Commitments

Country	ERPA Contract Value
Chile	\$26 m
Costa Rica	\$60 m
Cote D'Ivoire	\$50 m
Dominican Republic	\$25 m
DR Congo	\$55 m
Fiji	\$12.5 m
Ghana	\$50 m
Guatemala	\$52.5 m
Indonesia	\$110 m
Lao PDR	\$42 m
Madagascar	\$50 m
Mozambique	\$50 m
Nepal	\$45 m
Republic of Congo	\$41.8 m
Vietnam	\$51.5 m
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$721.3 m</b>





An aerial photograph of a vast, lush green valley. A river winds through the center of the valley, surrounded by dense forests. In the background, rolling mountains are visible under a sky filled with soft, white clouds. The overall scene is serene and natural.

# 10. CONCLUDING

# Concluding Messages

## Carbon Fund

- The **second payment** has been made to **Costa Rica** in the amount of **\$16.4 million** for reducing **3.28 million** tons of carbon emissions during 2018 and 2019;
- **12 ERPAs** (out of 15) have met all their **COEs**; **13** final BSP's published, **6 first ER** monitoring reports available, **1 second ER** Monitoring Report available, and **4 more 1st ER** reports have been submitted;
- Almost all countries have met **their CoEs** and after making 2 payments already, we can **possibly make up to 90 million in FCPF ER payments this calendar year**;
- The FMT will continue to support the countries on the implementation of **Emission Reductions programs, including studies and guidance covering MRV, safeguards, BSP, etc.**;





# Concluding Messages

## Readiness Fund

- ❑ The FCPF Readiness Fund is set to close in December 2022 after 14 years in operation. During these efforts, the program contributed to the triple-win promise of REDD+ by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, countries can protect their globally significant forests to help:
  - Mitigate climate change
  - Safeguard vital Biodiversity
  - Generate new streams of benefits for forest-dependent communities
- ❑ The 15 signed ERPA's and the payments that now start flowing are proof that it pays to cut emissions, not trees! It proves to countries at various stages of Readiness preparation that it is possible to successfully implement ER programs that comply with robust World Bank safeguards. It also demonstrates that such programs can guarantee that funds are equitably shared with LCIPs that implement REDD+ activities on the ground through BSPs.



# Concluding Messages

- ❑ The program also paved the way for the new SCALE, which aims to provide a “one-stop shop” for all results-based climate finance within the World Bank.
- ❑ These kinds of large-scale financing initiatives are coming at the right time for REDD+ countries. Many World Bank financing mechanisms, including SCALE, stand ready to support countries’ long-standing and globally significant efforts to tackle climate change including REDD+.
- ❑ The FCPF will continue to work closely with other actors and initiatives to make sure that financing and technical modalities are aligned, providing countries with the support they need to drive the REDD+ agenda forward.







**THANK YOU**

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