



Enhancing Ambition for the Forest Sector in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):

**Mobilizing Private and Public Resources** 

### **Overview:**



Accessing finance through ambitious NDCs and national climate strategies Financial instruments available to accelerate and enhance forest related climateaction **Strengthening NDC** ambition through the **AFOLU** sector

As part of the Climate Promise, UNDP is assisting around 90 countries to update their NDCs, focusing on:



- Consistency with GHG data and BTRs (where possible)
- Maximizing the potential of the AFOLU sector through specific guidance for the sector: PLANT and AFOLU guidance
  Building upon REDD+ elements &
- processes (MRV system, FREL, safeguards)
  Consulting Indigenous Peoples and local communities and including their solutions

### **HELPING COUNTRIES** REACH THEIR CLIMATE

work with more than 140 countries and territories to reduce their ions and adapt to the challenges of climate change

FOLU technical assistance focuses on:



IMATE GO

CLIMATE PROMISE





Accessing finance through ambitious NDCs and national climate strategies

## To maximize the potential of public and private climate finance for Forests, NDCs should aim to:



**Elevate Forests as a National Priority** 



Set Specific, Timebound and Measurable Targets



Improve Accounting and Reporting

RAISING THE BAR: STRENGTHENING FOREST AMBITION IN NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS) 2024. WWF and Climate Focus

# Accessing finance through ambitious NDCs and national climate strategies

There must also be an enabling national environment to access and manage climate finance for forests which can be created through:

Cross-sectoral<br/>cooperationClarifying and<br/>consolidating<br/>land rightsRecognizing and<br/>integrating support from<br/>law-enforcementUpholding IP and LC<br/>rightsMaintaining<br/>updated and<br/>high-quality data

#### **REDD+ Results-Based Payments (RBPs) through the Green Climate Fund (GCF):**

The GCF REDD+ RBPs)window was **proven to be a cost-effective**, incentive-based instrument

Key lessons learned and patterns observed through UNDP's support to countries;

01

**Solid Basis for RBPs are needed.** This can be done through the improvement of MRV capacities and National Strategies/Action Plans (NS/APs) to address deforestation and forest degradation.

03

**Different national circumstances led to uneven progress** in generating and reporting REDD+ results. African countries took longer to produce reference levels and report results.



**FRELs and Safeguards are central.** Development of robust SISs and submissions of holistic SoIs should be prioritized.



A number of countries accessing RBPs from the GCF pilot program have decided to **utilize part of their proceeds to enhance relevant data, systems, and policies** for REDD+ implementation.

### The Green Climate Fund RBPs – Indonesia:

Home to the world's third largest tropical rainforest, Indonesia received its first disbursement of USD 46 million (from the USD 103.8 million approved by GCF), following the successful reduction of emissions from the forestry sector from 2014 to 2016.



#### Aligns with the NDC and national strategies:

Is in alignment with Indonesia's Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 Operational Plan, a key component of its enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).



#### Funds were transparently and efficiently managed:

As an accredited GCF entity, UNDP employed its Performance-Based Payment (PBP) modality to ensure transparent and efficient fund disbursement to Indonesia's Environmental Fund (IEF), managed by the Ministry of Finance.



#### Funds are being reinvested into well-structured Forest programmes:

Funding supports the expansion of Indonesia's Social Forestry Programme and Forest Management Units, aiming to empower local communities, alleviate poverty, and promote sustainable forest management.



#### Safeguards play a pivotal role in fund allocation

UNDP's innovative approach has not only expedited fund allocation but also reinforced social and environmental safeguards, setting a precedent for similar climate finance mechanisms globally.



available to accelerate and enhance forest related climate-action



If NDCs and national policies are strategically designed, a number of financial instruments become easier to access and manage.

#### **High Integrity Carbon Markets:**

Forest-based carbon credits are among the most scalable and cost-effective types of credits and can attract substantial investment. Voluntary carbon markets generated over \$1 billion in transactions for forest carbon credits in 2024 alone. UNDP is supporting governments through its High Integrity Carbon Markets programme.



All parties should be equally informed and capacitated to strategically engage.



SDG impacts and social and environmental safeguards should be at the core of carbon programme design and implementation.



Carbon market investments and benefits should remain in the host countries.

04

High-integrity guardrails should be incorporated into host countries' decision-making and practices, ensuring their incorporation across all carbon crediting programmes, at project, sectoral and jurisdictional levels, is key.



#### **Deforestation-free trade:**

Promotes national traceability and certification systems as policy-based instruments to unlock market access, combining both public and private finance. UNDP has supported Ecuador and Costa Rica's in piloting deforestation-free coffee pilots, showcasing how policy-finance-market integration can deliver forest-positive outcomes. **Key success criteria based on UNDP's experience with pilots thus far**;

01

Positioning deforestation-free value chains not only as tools for regulatory compliance (i.e. EU Deforestation Regulation), but as a **catalytic mechanisms first for achieving inclusive development and long-term climate mitigation goals.** 

02

#### Promoting national traceability and certification systems as policybased instruments to unlock market access. Ecuador and Costa Rica's systems were adopted by companies like Lavazza.

03

Supporting Indigenous Peoples, small producers, cooperatives, and national authorities by investing in capacity-building, strengthening institutional frameworks, and creating enabling policy environments.



**Leveraging digital innovation** and Al-powered traceability systems to improve transparency, monitoring, and reporting, ensuring

and reporting, ensuring deforestation-free compliance and reducing administrative burdens on producers.



### **Costa Rica: From RBPs to deforestation-free finance**

The Green Climate Fund awarded

## For emissions reductions in 2014-2015

**REDD+ Results-based Payments Project** Agreement with GCF and UNDP

#### recognizes

Nat'l System for Conservation Areas + the Nat'l Forestry Financing Fund for actions to avoid deforestation and forest degradation from 2021-2025, based on an agreement with UNDP & FONAFIFO

PES

Forest Fires Management

### **COSTA RICA: Deforestation-free national roadmap**





Piloted with 50 coffee producers from CoopeTarrazú.

Validated methodology & verification guide

Gathered lessons learned

Adopted due diligence at no cost to producers

First batch of deforestation-free coffee exported from COOPETERRAZU to Illy Café (Italy) in March 2024



#### **Green and sustainable bonds**

Green, social and sustainable bonds have emerged as a transformative tool to mobilize resources toward specific development priorities aligned with the SDGs and NDCs. UNDP increasingly supports governments in establishing enabling environments, governance mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation framework for debt instruments. UNDP has engaged with over 40 countries to date.

#### UNDP's key take-aways for countries exploring debt instruments/bonds;

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## Thank you!



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