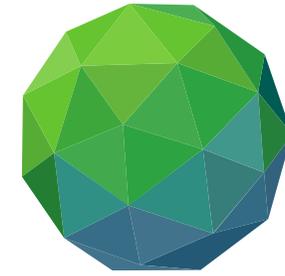


MITIGATION IMPACT POTENTIAL IN THE AFOLU SECTOR



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Carmenza Robledo Abad | iTAP member

Introduction by Caroline Petersen, iTAP Chair

Meet the iTAP

39th Board Meeting, Songdo

iTAP

independent **T**echnical **A**dvisory **P**anel

- Who we are?
- What we do and why?
- How we do it?

iTAP's role in adding value in the GCF

- The independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) is a ten-person panel of independent experts who work part time advising the GCF Board
- The Panel is accountable to the Board through its Investment Committee
- Based on the GCF Board's decision in 2014 (B.07/03) our role is *"to provide an independent technical assessment of and advice on funding proposals for the Board"**
- iTAP adds value by conducting a late-stage, holistic assessment of the Funding Proposals to make sure they have a good fit with the GCF's six investment criteria
- Through Decision B.17/09 in 2017, the Board asked the Secretariat NOT to bring proposals to the Board until they were deemed ready by BOTH the Secretariat and iTAP

*Terms of reference approved in Decision B.09/10 and revised by Decision B.25/09

How the iTAP review process works

- In each Board cycle, Secretariat makes up a batch of Funding Proposal (FPs) that it deems Board-ready and sends them iTAP for our review.
- iTAP allocates A 2-person team to each SAP and a 4-person team to each PAP, matching with expertise of panel members.
- Each lead reviewer, working with the review team, assesses the FP against the CGF's Six Investment Criteria and provides a written assessment report of 6-12 pages.
- During the 5-week review process, the review team poses written and verbal questions to the AE to get further clarity where needed.
- Each iTAP assessment report concludes with a recommendation to the Board to approve to FP, or a recommendation to the Board to approve with suggested conditions, or a non-recommendation.
- The Board makes the final decision whether to approve a recommended FP, and whether to impose any conditions (its own and/or those suggested by iTAP)

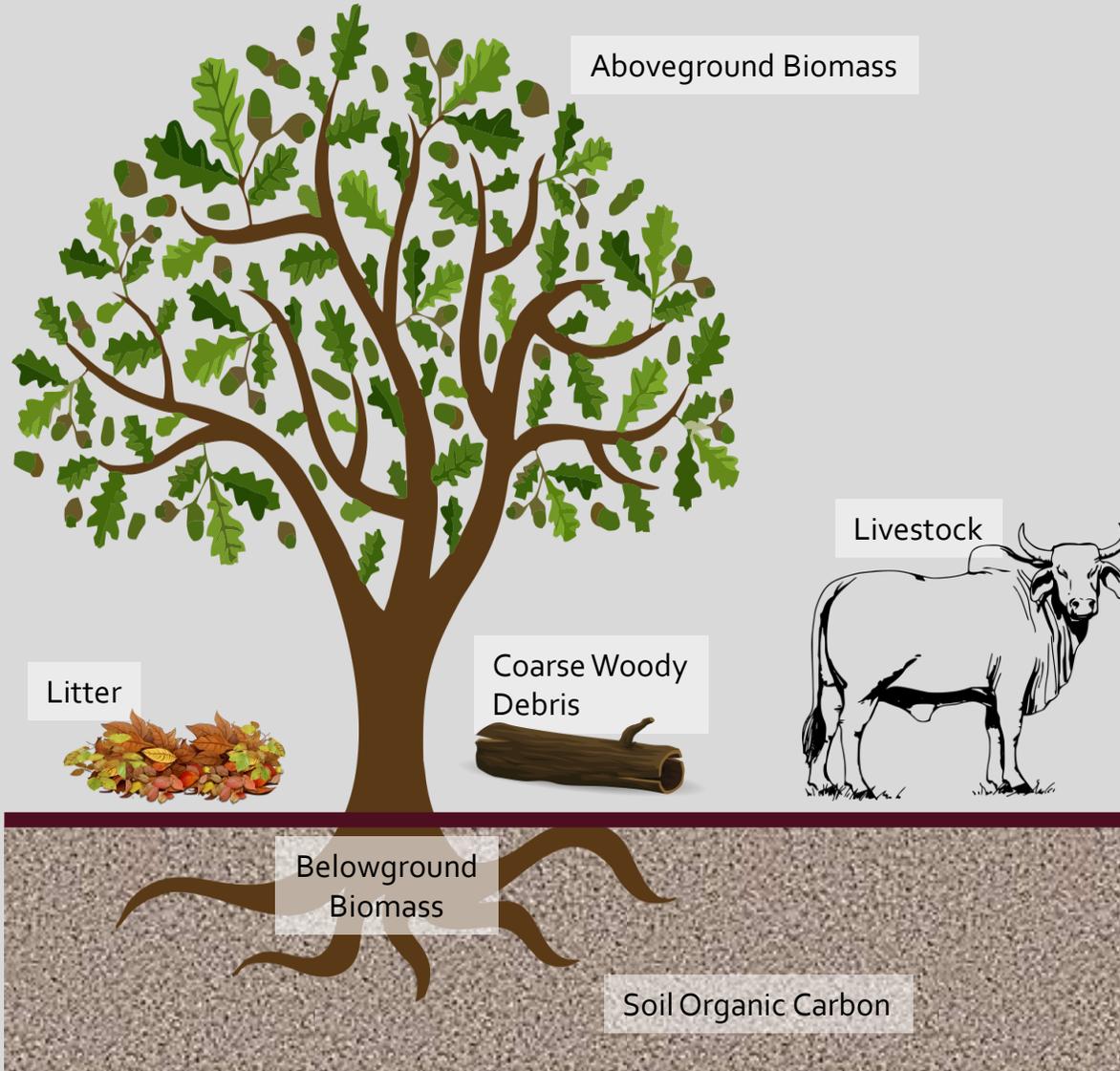
How the process works when an FP is not recommended

- For a project that iTAP has not recommended to the Board for approval (“non-endorsed”), iTAP’s assessment report is shared with the AE and NDA, and circulated to Board Members through a Limited Distribution Document.
- AEs whose projects have not been recommended may request a meeting with the iTAP review team to get further clarity on our assessment of the FP’s fit with the Investment Criteria.
- The AE and NDA may then decide to resubmit the FP in a subsequent Board cycle, having worked to strengthen the fit with the Investment Criteria.
- Of all 337 FPs submitted to iTAP up to B.38:
 - 267 were recommended for Board approval first time **(81%)**
 - 40 were recommended for Board approval at resubmission **(14%)**
 - 14 never came back **(5%)**

AFOLU

BASIC CONCEPTS

Agriculture,
Forestry and
Other
Land
Uses



Greenhouse Gas emissions reduction (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O):

- Halting deforestation and forest degradation
- Halting soil degradation
- Reducing of fertilizers
- Reducing emissions from enteric fermentation
- etc...

Carbon sequestration:

(related terms: *increase of carbon stocks, carbon enhancement, carbon dioxide removal, negative emissions*)

- Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation (ARR)
- Landscape or ecosystem restoration
- Agroecology
- Carbon sequestration in SOC
- etc...

Substitution of GHG emissions

- Biofuels
- Harvested wood products

AFOLU MITIGATION ACTIVITIES



SUPPLY SIDE

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

- Fodder management
- Manure management
- etc...

GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

- Improved grass varieties
- Fire management
- Soil restoration
- etc...

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT

- Plant management
- Nutrient management (fertilizers)
- Water management
- Rice management
- etc...

INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

- Agroforestry
- Agropastoral and agrosilvopastoral systems
- etc...

FORESTRY

- Conservation
- Sustainable forest management
- Restoration
- Plantations
- etc...



... and BIOENERGY FEEDSTOCK PRODUCTION

- Wood
- Straw
- Waste
- etc...

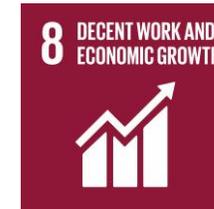


DEMAND SIDE

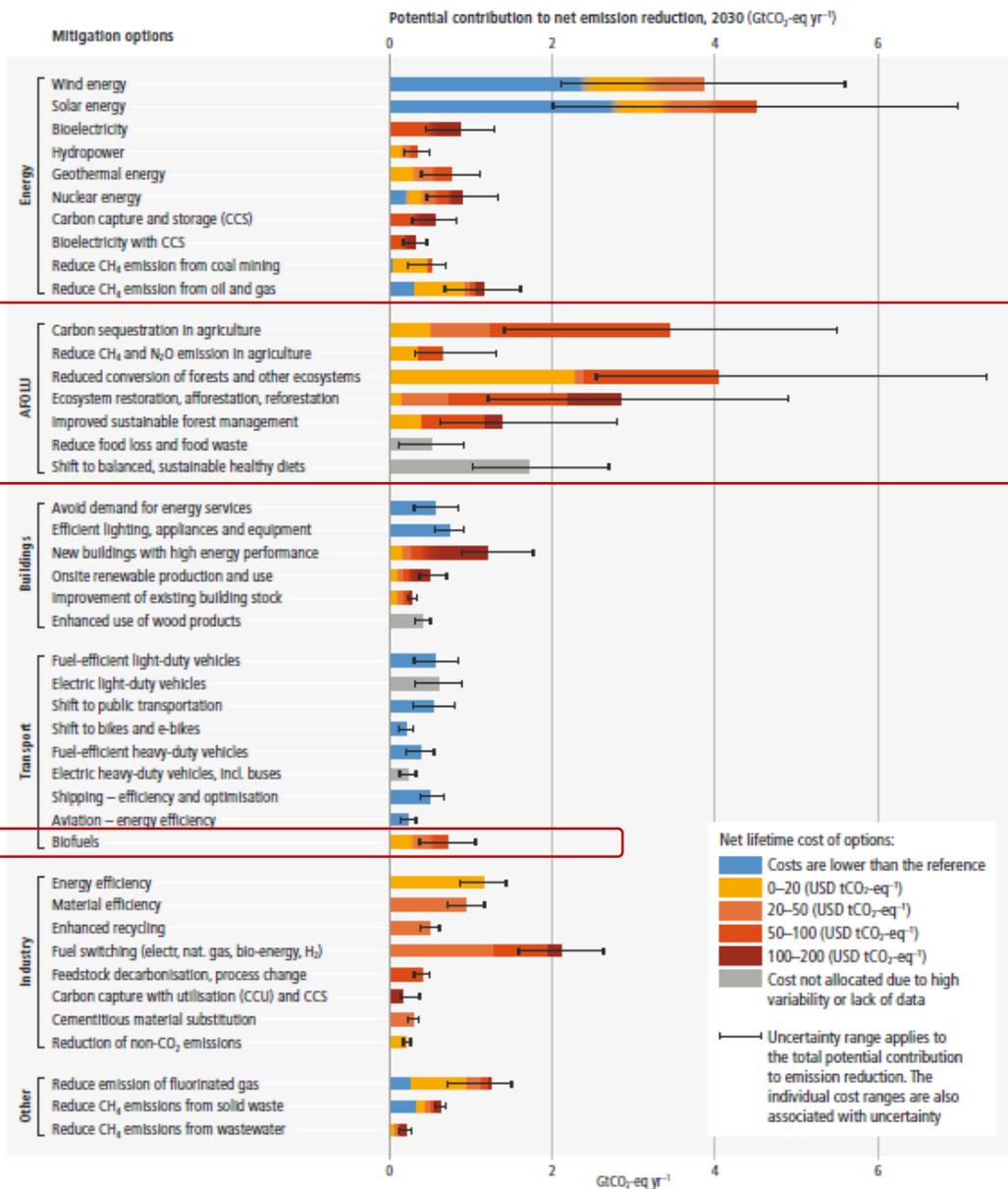


**DIETARY CHANGE
IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FOOD CHAIN
USE OF HARVESTED WOOD PRODUCTS**

POTENTIAL CO-BENEFITS & TRADE-OFFS



MITIGATION IMPACT POTENTIAL IN THE AFOLU SECTOR



- Globally, the AFOLU sector offers the second largest mitigation potential for 2030
- Large uncertainties about the mitigation potential
- There are no AFOLU options with costs lower than the reference
 - Why? Because it always implies new management activities, which need new investments
- There is no much available information about two potentially cost-efficient options:
 - reducing food waste
 - changing diets

What are mitigation opportunities in your country or region?
 What is needed to use these opportunities?

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES IN NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Out of all new/updated NDCs submitted to date¹:

95% include adaptation in the agricultural sectors compared to previous NDCs (92%)

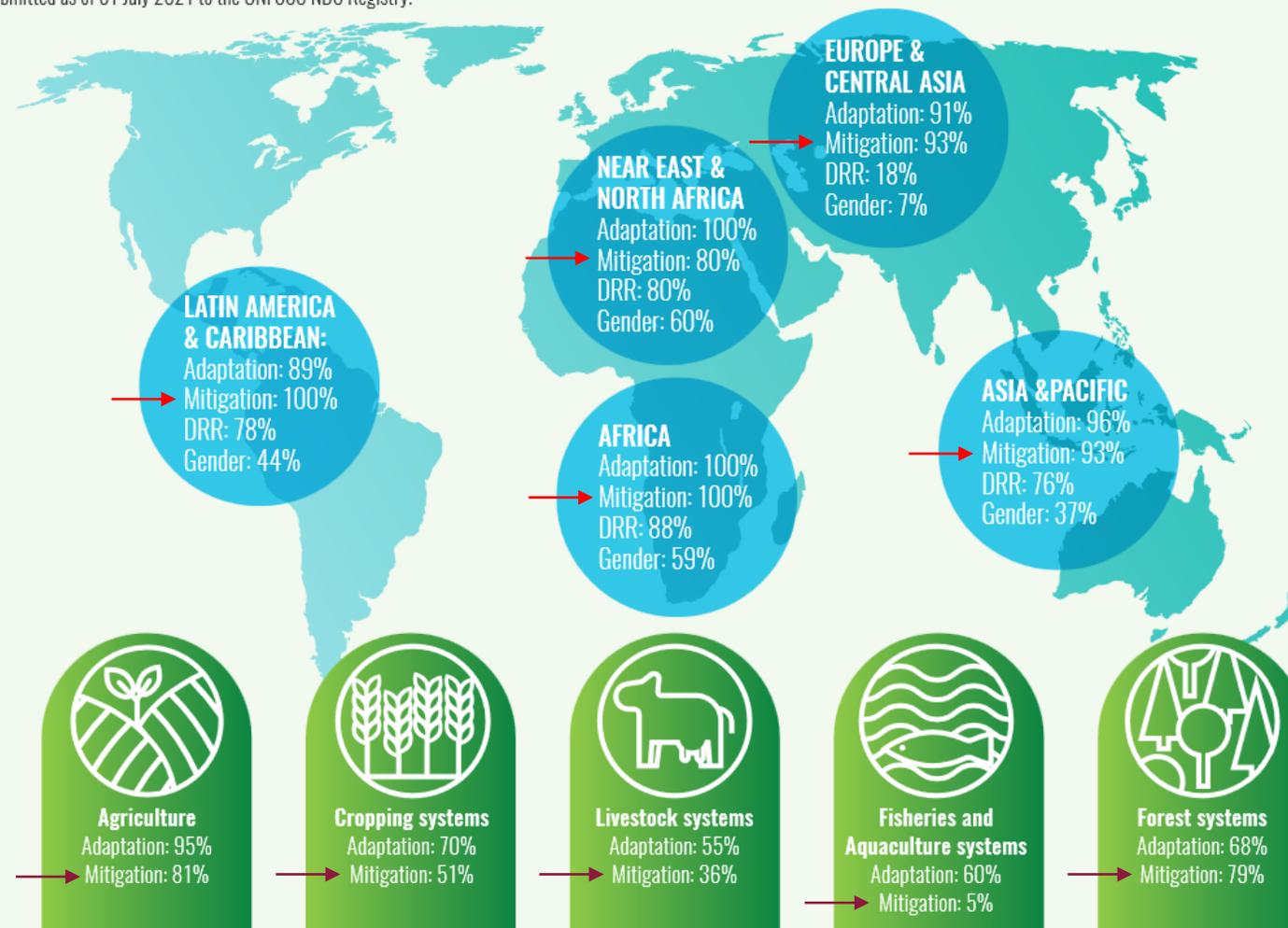
95% also include mitigation in the agriculture and/or Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sectors compared to previous NDCs (82%)

70% include disaster risk reduction (DRR) and management compared to previous NDCs (59%)

38% reference women and/or other marginalized groups in the agricultural sectors—compared to previous NDCs (9%)

¹ Submitted as of 31 July 2021 to the UNFCCC NDC Registry.

AFOLU IN THE NDCs



FAO Working Paper:
Crumpler, K., Abi Khalil, R., Tanganelli, E., Rai, N., Roffredi, L., Meybeck, A., Umulisa, V., Wolf, J. and Bernoux, M. 2021. 2021 (Interim) Global update report – Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in the Nationally Determined Contributions. Environment and Natural Resources Management Working Paper No. 91. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7442en>

FROM BARRIERS TO OPPORTUNITIES

Socio-economic:

- Design and coverage of financing mechanisms
- Scale and accessibility of financing
- Access to ex-ante financing
- Cultural barriers and social acceptance
- Low rates of adoption
- Lack of experience
- Poverty

Ecological:

- Availability of land and water
- Specific soil conditions
- Vulnerability to climate change
- Competition for natural resources
- Stage of biological diversity

Institutional:

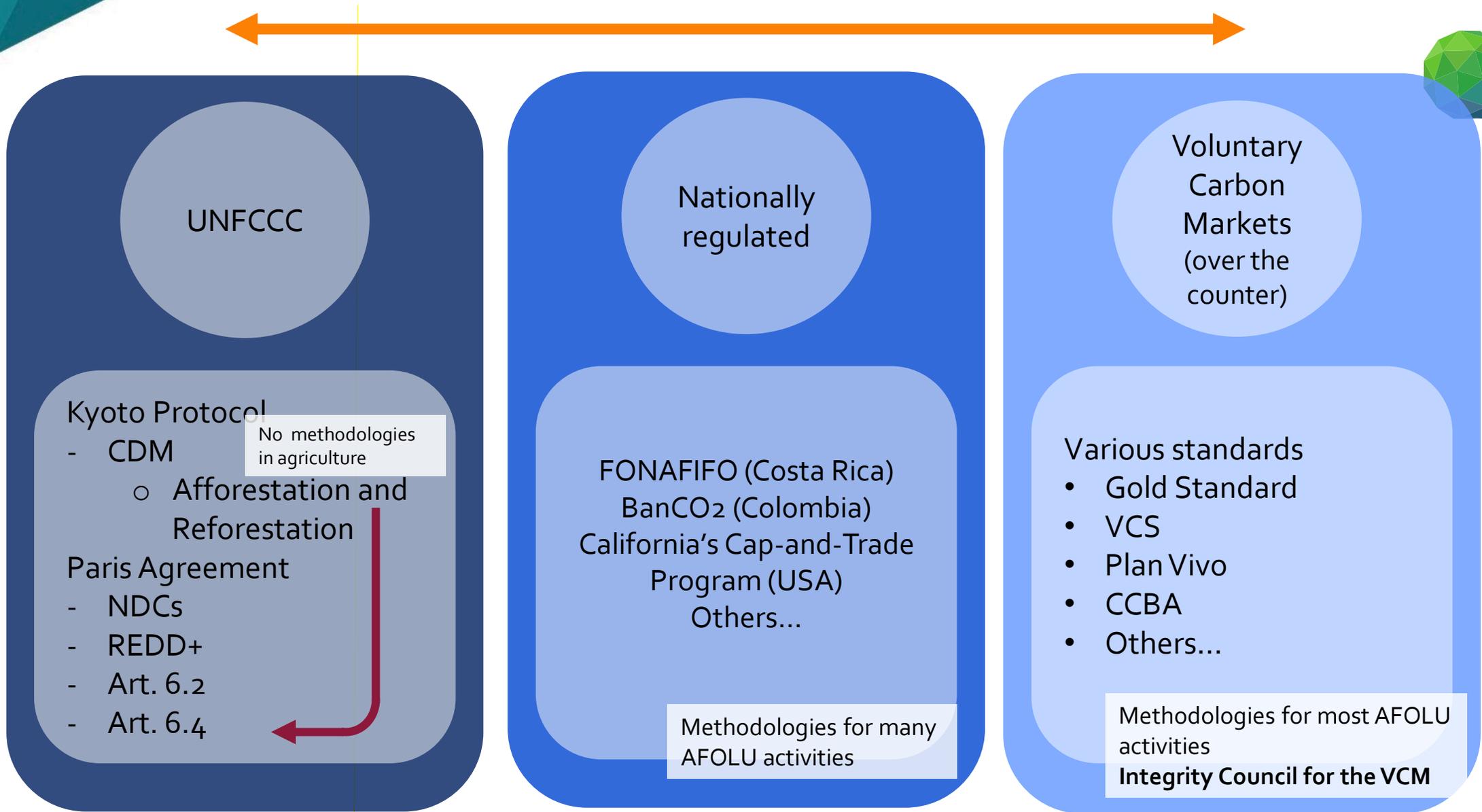
- Transparent and accountable governance
- Clear land-tenure and land use rights
- Lack of institutional capacities
- Lack of policies
- Contradictory policies
- Lack of (law and policies) enforcement

Technological:

- For Monitoring/Measurement, Reporting and Verification
- Lack of knowledge on innovative technologies or approaches (e.g. agroecology, soil, restoration, fodder management)



EXISTING MECHANISMS THAT INCLUDE THE AFOLU MITIGATION IMPACT POTENTIAL



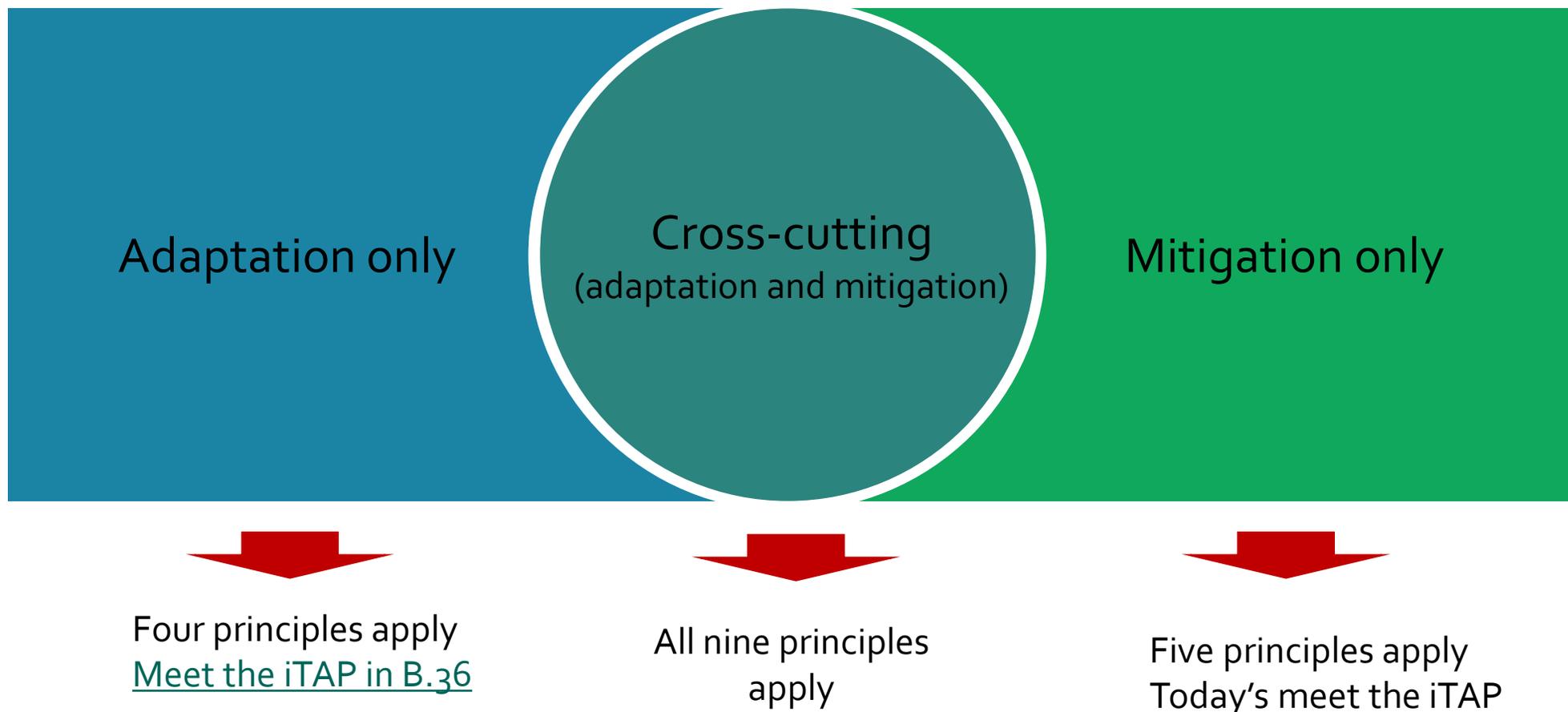
These mechanisms provide a set of robust methodologies for many AFOLU mitigation activities that can be used directly for demonstrating the mitigation impact potential in a funding proposal or as basis for developing a own methodology

DEMONSTRATING MITIGATION IMPACT POTENTIAL OF AFOLU ACTIVITIES IN THE GCF

GCF BOARD DECISION B.33/12 ON “STEPS TO ENHANCE THE CLIMATE RATIONALE OF GCF-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES”



ANNEX VI: PRINCIPLES FOR DEMONSTRATING THE IMPACT POTENTIAL



PRINCIPLES FOR DEMONSTRATING MITIGATION POTENTIAL

DECISION B33/12, ANNEX VI



There are five principles for demonstrating mitigation impact potential in the GCF proposals:

- Country alignment
- Methodological approach
- Boundaries, baseline and additionality
- Consistent assumptions
- Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)

PRINCIPLES FOR DEMONSTRATING MITIGATION POTENTIAL

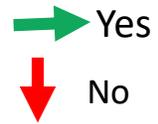
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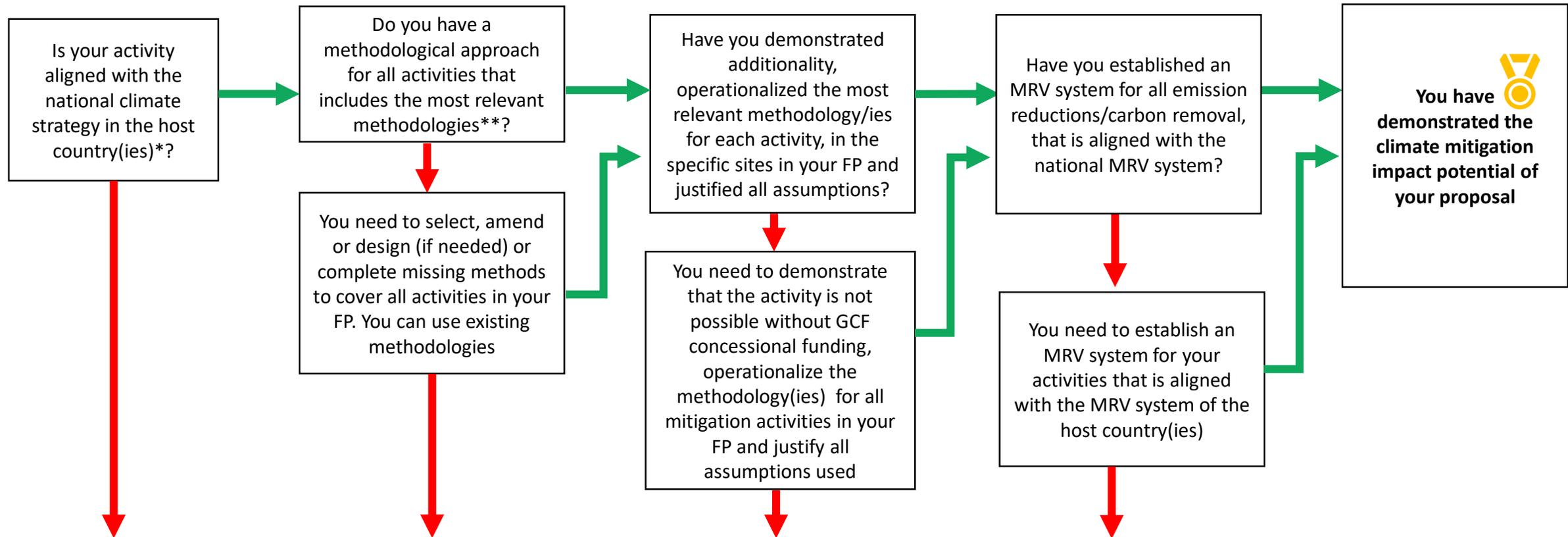
A POSSIBLE WAY TO USE THESE PRINCIPLES IS...



Methodological approach includes all methodologies required for quantifying and monitoring the mitigation results of all activities in your FP.

Methodology defines the steps for (i) determining project boundaries, (ii) demonstrating additionality, quantifying GHG emissions reductions or removals in the baseline and in the project scenario, (iii) demonstrating steps for monitoring the mitigation effect over time (approved methodologies by e.g. CDM, VSC or Gold Standard include all three) of a given activity.

MRV: Measurement, Reporting and Verification. You need to clarify who does what, how often.



You can not demonstrate the mitigation impact potential of your funding proposal using the principles defined by the GCF Board in Dec. B.33/12, or the demonstration is incomplete. -> Consult with your GCF task manager for next steps

* If your proposal covers **several countries** you need to demonstrate alignment with the national climate strategies of all countries.

** If you only consider one activity (e.g. managing livestock for reducing GHG from enteric fermentation) you will have only one methodology in your methodological approach. If your project **includes several activities** (e.g. intensification of agriculture, plantations and restoration with native species) your funding proposal needs to include multiple methodologies in your methodological approach

If you expect that some activities will be clarified only during the project implementation or if the activities are clear but the sites can change or new site can be added during the project's implementation

For instance, a project will support carbon enhancement in Central America, using restoration with native species and with agroforestry, but the specific countries and sites per country are not yet defined and, the project is open to additional activities (e.g. silvopastoral systems)

Prepare a detailed description of how will your project secure the fulfilment of the GCF principles for demonstrating the mitigation impact potential of the specific subprojects, **clarifying who is responsible for each step and when each step will take place**. This should include:

- (a) The methodologies of the activities already defined and the explanation of the process for identifying or designing appropriate methodologies for quantifying mitigation impact potential of each new activity to be included in the programme;
- (b) The process for checking the fulfilment of the applicability conditions of the methods to be used in each subproject and for assessing the results of the quantification of the potential GHG emission reductions or carbon removal;
- (c) The criteria for defining and assessing the assumptions, system boundaries and additionality in the specific subprojects;
- (d) The criteria for checking the establishment of a measurement, reporting and verification system aligned with the national system in each subproject;
- (e) How the outcome of the assessment of the mitigation impact potential will affect the decision of supporting or not a given subproject; and
- (f) Examples of a-d, using advanced subprojects from the pipeline.

Rule of thumb: The less clear the activities are in a funding proposal, the more challengeable is the demonstration of the climate mitigation impact potential → the better (comprehensive and coherent) needs to be the description of the processes for establishing and monitoring the mitigation impact (potential) of the subprojects, once identified.

GCF APPROVED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDING AFOLU ACTIVITIES



72 approved projects in the dashboard (9. July, 2024) using mitigation/cross-cutting + forest and land use/ecosystems and ecosystems services

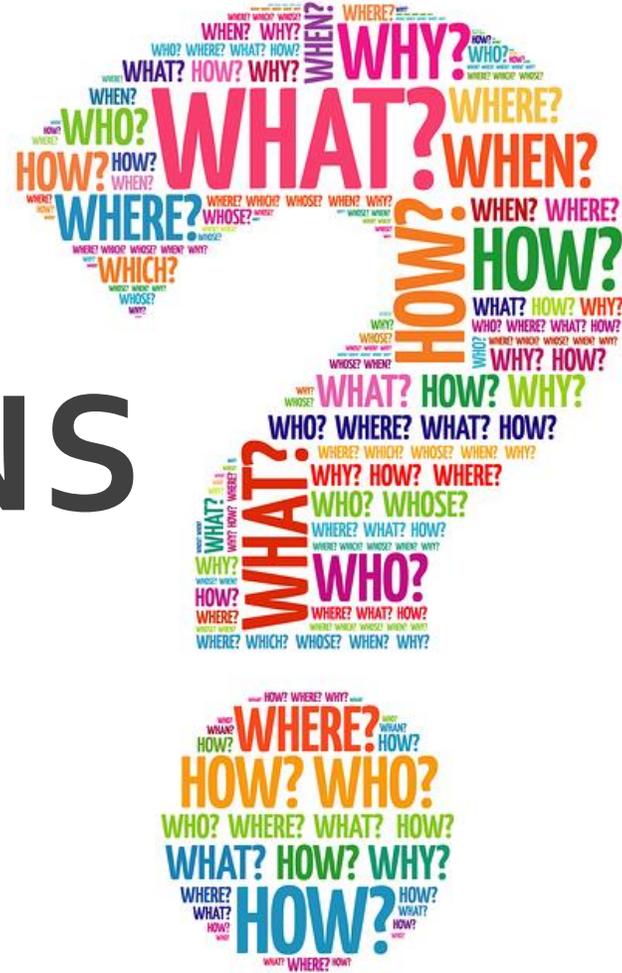
<p>SAP037 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>INDIA</p> <p>Avaana Sustainability Fund</p>	<p>FP230 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>Kuali Fund-GCF</p>	<p>FP228 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>CAMBODIA</p> <p>Cambodian Climate Financing Facility</p>	<p>FP193 MITIGATION</p> <p>PERU</p> <p>Peruvian Amazon Eco-Bio Business Facility (Amazon EBBF)</p>	<p>FP190 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>Climate Investor Two</p>	<p>FP188 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>GAMBIA</p> <p>Climate Resilient Fishery Initiative for Livelihood Improvement in the...</p>	<p>FP151 MITIGATION</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA) Facility</p>	<p>FP149 MITIGATION</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>Green Climate Financing Facility for Local Financial Institutions in Latin America</p>	<p>FP144 MITIGATION</p> <p>COSTA RICA</p> <p>Costa Rica REDD-plus Results-Based Payments for 2014 and 2015</p>
<p>FP223 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>Project GAIA (GAIA)</p>	<p>FP219 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>Staple Crops Processing Zone (SCPZ)- Promoting Sustainable Agri...</p>	<p>FP217 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>RWANDA</p> <p>Building Resilience of Vulnerable Communities to Climate Variability...</p>	<p>FP187 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>BENIN</p> <p>Ouémé Basin Climate-Resilience Initiative (OCRI) Benin</p>	<p>FP185 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>ECUADOR</p> <p>Climate Change: The New Evolutionary Challenge for the Gal...</p>	<p>FP183 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN II): Greening Agricultur...</p>	<p>FP143 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>BRAZIL</p> <p>Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRP)</p>	<p>FP142 MITIGATION</p> <p>ARGENTINA</p> <p>Argentina REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016</p>	<p>FP146 MITIGATION</p> <p>NICARAGUA</p> <p>Bio-CLIMA: Integrated climate action to reduce deforestation and strengthen resilience in BOSAWAS and Rio San Juan Biospheres</p>
<p>FP214 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>THAILAND</p> <p>Thai Rice: Strengthening Climate-Smart Rice Farming</p>	<p>FP212 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>6Green Fund: Investing in Inclusive Agriculture and Protecting Forests</p>	<p>FP203 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>COLOMBIA</p> <p>Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of S...</p>	<p>FP182 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>COLOMBIA</p> <p>Climate-smart Initiatives for climate change adaptation and sustainabil...</p>	<p>FP173 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valu...</p>	<p>FP167 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>RWANDA</p> <p>Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation</p>	<p>SAP015 MITIGATION</p> <p>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</p> <p>Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE)</p>	<p>SAP014 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>ARMENIA</p> <p>Forest resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation</p>	<p>FP137 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>GHANA</p> <p>Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project</p>
<p>FP201 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>PHILIPPINES (THE)</p> <p>Adapting Philippine Agriculture to Climate Change (APA)</p>	<p>FP200 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (THE)</p> <p>Scaling up the Implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions...</p>	<p>FP198 MITIGATION</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>CATAL15°T Initiative: Concerted Action To Accelerate Local 1.5° Tec...</p>	<p>SAP023 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MEXICO</p> <p>River Restoration for Climate Change Adaptation (RIOS)</p>	<p>SAP021 MITIGATION</p> <p>TIMOR-LESTE</p> <p>Community-based Landscape Management for Enhanced Climat...</p>	<p>FP162 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>MULTIPLE COUNTRIES</p> <p>The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Buildi...</p>	<p>FP136 CROSS-CUTTING</p> <p>ETHIOPIA</p> <p>Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project</p>	<p>FP134 MITIGATION</p> <p>COLOMBIA</p> <p>Colombia REDD+ Results-based Payments for results period 2015-2016</p>	<p>FP132 MITIGATION</p> <p>GEORGIA</p> <p>Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation</p>

TAKE HOME MESSAGES



- **The AFOLU sector offers multiple opportunities for mitigating climate change, while providing several co-benefits.**
 - Which opportunities are the most suitable for your context?
 - Are there specific regulations in your country(ies) and/or methodologies for these activities?
 - What are potential co-benefits or trade-offs in your context?
- **There is a range of methodologies available for quantifying and monitoring the mitigation impact (potential) of activities in the AFOLU sector.**
 - Are there already available methodologies for the activities you want to include in your funding proposal? When applying these, get advice from experts
 - Do you need to amend an existing methodology, or do you need a new one? Contact experienced people to support the project design
- **The GCF has a clear principles for demonstrating the mitigation impact potential in your funding proposal. Apply them!**

QUESTIONS





GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

**Raising
ambition.**
**Empowering
action.**

The GCF's independent Technical Advisory Panel

Name	Nationality	Start Date
Rey Guarin	Philippines	January 2021
Ricardo Nogueira	United States	January 2021
Caroline Petersen	South Africa	January 2021
Carmenza Robledo Abad	Colombia	January 2023
Ina Hoxha Zaloshnja	Albania	April 2023
Jan Martin Witte	Germany	April 2023
Kénel Délusca	Haiti	April 2023
Jürg Grütter	Switzerland	April 2023
Marianne Kjellén	Sweden	August 2023
Debbie Menezes	Portugal	August 2023
ITAP Coordinator	Alejandra Peña Carballo	