



SYNTHESIS REPORT

Joint Green Carbon Funds Meeting

Knowledge Forum

Delivering Carbon Finance at Scale
through Natural Climate Solutions

Paris, June 29 - July 3, 2026



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Executive summary

This report synthesizes the discussions, findings, ranked recommendations, and proposed follow-up actions from the Joint Green Carbon Funds Knowledge Forum held at the World Bank Office in Paris from June 29 to July 3, 2026. Convened by the World Bank Group–managed FCPF, ISFL, SCALE, and EnABLE funds, the forum brought together representatives of participating countries and contributor governments, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and other stakeholders. Drawing on country experience and collective deliberation, the forum identified a common pathway for scaling high-integrity jurisdictional REDD+: strengthen the public infrastructure needed to generate and verify credible credits; embed social integrity and the sharing of proceeds in durable country systems; and create clear, investable conditions for private capital. The report is intended to capture this shared diagnosis, summarize the priority recommendations across the three pillars, and guide coordinated action by countries, the World Bank Group, development partners, standards bodies, and market actors to move from fragmented pilots toward nationally owned systems capable of delivering carbon finance at scale.

Key actions needed to enable the scale up of JREDD+

1. Accelerate the delivery of high-integrity carbon credits

Key challenges

Fragmented MRV systems, uneven country capacity, and lengthy verification and issuance processes.

Key recommendations

- Establish national MRV standards and technical committees.
- Invest in domestic technical expertise.
- Provide dedicated readiness support for the transition from pilots to national programs.
- Redesign verification as a continuous process supported by digital tools.

World Bank response

- Develop and deliver training for countries and VVBs on the verification process to strengthen capacity.
- Develop digital templates to streamline

2. Improve the sharing of proceeds and strengthen social integrity

Key challenges

Unclear legal and procedural rules, weak local governance, and insufficient recognition of social and non-carbon benefits.

Recommendations

- Institutionalize the sharing of proceeds through country systems.
- Strengthen local governance structures as a core design element.
- Adapt fund-distribution modalities to country and community contexts.
- Formally account for non-monetary benefits.

World Bank response

- Provide technical support through collaboration with UN-REDD via knowledge partnership.
- Support the transition of FCPF/ISFL programs through GetReady.
- Develop guidance on the sharing of proceeds.

3. Create the enabling conditions for private sector investment

Key challenges

Legal uncertainty, information asymmetry, limited market access, and insufficient risk mitigation constrain private capital.

Recommendations

- Establish clear rules of engagement for private sector participation.
- Strengthen MRV, traceability, and safeguard systems.
- Develop effective nesting frameworks.
- Pilot blended finance approaches that use public investment to de-risk early private sector engagement.

World Bank response

- Facilitate dialogue with buyers to bridge the gap with investors.
- Provide technical support for the transition of FCPF and ISFL programs.
- Provide carbon transaction support to countries.
- Explore other options to mobilize private capital, including de-risking instruments.

validation/verification.

- Collaborate closely with UN-REDD to strengthen country capacity.

Intended result: nationally owned systems that deliver high-integrity credits, equitable outcomes, and investable jurisdictional programs at scale.

1 Background and Context

The Joint Green Carbon Funds Meeting was convened in Paris from June 29 to July 3, 2026, bringing together contributors, country representatives, private sector actors, and partners to advance the shared goal of delivering carbon finance at scale through natural climate solutions (see overview of attendees in Annex 2). The event was organized jointly by the World Bank Group—managed green climate funds — the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), the Scaling Climate Action by Lowering Emissions (SCALE), and Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE) — alongside with Bank task teams, key partners including Indigenous Peoples representatives, private sector actors and UN agencies.

The overarching theme — *Delivering Carbon Finance at Scale through Natural Climate Solutions* — reflected the urgency of mobilizing greater financial flows toward jurisdictional REDD+ programs at a moment of significant market evolution. Both voluntary and compliance carbon markets are undergoing transformation, with growing demand for high-integrity credits, increasing regulatory scrutiny, and a structural shift in how institutional investors and corporate and sovereign buyers engage with carbon assets.

Based on lessons learned from both FCPF and ISFL, the World Bank conducted an internal analysis on the barriers that are limiting the scale-up of jurisdictional REDD+, and developed a Theory of Change (TOC) which provides the challenges and the activities that are required to address these challenges. This TOC (Annex 1) identified three groups of actions that are needed to scale-up JREDD+:

1. **Accelerating the delivery of high-integrity carbon credits** — addressing country capacity gaps in measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV), and institutional and regulatory frameworks to delivery high-integrity carbon credits.
2. **Improving the sharing of proceeds and strengthening social integrity** — advancing country system-based approaches embedded in legislation to ensure equitable benefit sharing, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and recognition of co-benefits for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Local Communities.
3. **Enabling private sector investment** — exploring how the jurisdictional REDD+ model can be adjusted to genuinely crowd in private capital through nesting, de-risking mechanisms, and innovative financial solutions.

2 Forum Overview

The two-day knowledge forum was structured around plenary sessions, multilingual table discussions (conducted in English, French, and Spanish), and a concluding working group session in which participants voted on and ranked concrete recommendations. This format was designed to capture the diversity of country experience and ensure that findings reflected a broad range of national contexts rather than a single dominant perspective.

The forum was opened with an exchange of lessons learned across all three objectives, drawing on country experiences with the successes and hurdles encountered in generating, sharing, and monetizing carbon credits. The forum then deepened the discussion on MRV and high-integrity

credit delivery and subsequently on share of proceeds and social integrity. The second day kicked off with a focus on the conditions for enabling private sector investment, with input from market actors including institutional investors and project developers. The forum concluded with a review, ranking, and commitment on a set of actionable recommendations.

Across all sessions, discussions were held under the Chatham House Rule. The findings presented here synthesize the collective deliberations and do not attribute views to individual participants or organizations. They do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

3 Accelerating the Delivery of High-Integrity Carbon Credits (Infrastructure)

3.1 From Fragmented MRV Practices to Standardized Country Systems

A central and recurring theme across discussions was the need to move decisively from fragmented, ad-hoc MRV practices linked to technical assistance projects from international donors, toward national systems built on common definitions, shared methodologies, and institutionalized governance. The rising bar for carbon credit integrity, driven by buyer expectations, regulatory scrutiny, and increasingly rigorous standards, reinforces the urgency of this shift. Countries at varying stages of readiness consistently reported that the absence of standardized frameworks increases transaction costs, create uncertainty for buyers, and contributes to lengthy verification processes.

The highest-ranked recommendation under this objective was to establish national MRV standards, common definitions, and technical committees to ensure institutional and methodological consistency and quality assurance. Participants emphasized that public MRV infrastructure should be treated as a long-term national asset, similar to statistical systems or land registries, rather than a program-specific investment that lapses when funding cycles end.

Participants further identified inconsistencies that sometimes happen in how standards are interpreted and applied during verification as a significant source of delay and uncertainty. Standard-setting bodies were encouraged to develop practical, scenario-based interpretation guidance, co-designed with jurisdictional proponents and validation and verification bodies (VVBs), to create a shared understanding of evidence requirements across different national contexts. Such guidance, together with introduction of digital MRV platforms, could improve predictability, reduce disagreements during validation/verification, and contribute to the consistency that high-integrity markets increasingly demand.

3.2 Building Sustainable Country Capacity Leveraging Digital Solutions

A persistent finding was the disparity in technical capacity across countries, and the degree to which many jurisdictional programs remain dependent on short-term international consultants rather than stable national teams. This creates vulnerability: expertise does not accumulate, institutional memory is lost between cycles, and costs remain high. The consensus was that sustainable progress requires deliberate investment in local technical specialists, combined with host-country budget commitments that demonstrates long-term institutional ownership. Beyond traditional training approaches, countries highlighted the value of structured peer-to-peer technical assistance and knowledge sharing, whereby experienced jurisdictions provide embedded support to countries that are still developing their systems. Such country-to-country

collaboration allows practitioners who have successfully navigated similar challenges to transfer practical knowledge grounded in real implementation experience.

Digital solutions, including AI-assisted image processing and analysis, combination and merging of global datasets, and mobile data collection platforms, were also identified as practical means of increasing efficiency and lowering costs, particularly for countries with large forest areas and limited field monitoring capacity. Several country experiences illustrated how technology, when paired with trained national personnel, can substantially compress MRV timelines while maintaining environmental integrity.

3.3 Transitioning from Pilot to National Programs

The transition from sub-national pilot programs to full national-scale carbon accounting was identified as one of the most complex and underfinanced stages of the REDD+ pathway. It requires not only integrated MRV and accounting frameworks, but also stronger inter-institutional coordination, credible safeguards and benefit-sharing systems, and clear nesting arrangements to avoid double-counting between project and national levels. Participants emphasized that challenges related to governance, institutional and regulatory frameworks often become the primary bottleneck during scaling. Issues such as emission reduction title transfer, safeguards management, flow-of-funds arrangements, and accountability mechanisms require substantial institutional development and inter-ministerial coordination that are frequently under-resourced. Donors and multilateral funds were encouraged to provide dedicated readiness finance and technical assistance specifically targeted at this transition, as opposed to financing that supports either the pilot or the scaled-up phase but not the bridge between them.

The discussion also highlighted the critical importance of upfront finance for national-level programs. Many jurisdictions cannot build the institutional, governance, and MRV systems required by high-integrity standards without substantial pre-issuance investments. Participants called for more accessible readiness finance instruments, including grants and concessional financing, as well as advance purchase commitments linked to clear readiness milestones that create incentives for governments to make the necessary investments and policy-decisions. Particular emphasis was placed on supporting countries in demonstrating their legal and institutional capacity to transfer emission reduction title and/or authorization for Article 6 transactions, a prerequisite for participation in many emerging compliance and voluntary market mechanisms.

3.4 Accelerating Credit Issuance and Monetization

Even countries with relatively strong MRV systems face long and unpredictable delays between generating emissions reductions and receiving verified credits. Discussions highlighted that the current verification model, intermittent, resource-intensive, and dependent on a limited pool of accredited auditors, is a structural bottleneck. Participants recommended expanding the pool of qualified local and regional auditors, particularly in the Global South, while also exploring approaches that move verification toward more continuous process rather than a periodic review. Moreover, it was noted the need for better guidance from standard setters to ensure predictability in the application of requirements and the need for lengthy iterations between countries, VVBs, and the standard setter. This could improve predictability, accelerate issuance timelines, and reduce the financial strain on programs awaiting payment.

Beyond verification, participants noted that market engagement and deal structuring require dedicated expertise that most country programs currently lack. Treating credit sales as a distinct professional function, with investment in the corresponding skills and intermediary/buyer relationships, was identified as an important step toward improving monetization outcomes.

The discussion also highlighted the strategic importance of collective action by supplier countries. Participants supported the idea of creating a supply-side coalition that would facilitate coordinated engagement with buyers, investors, intermediaries, and compliance market authorities. Such a coalition could strengthen countries' negotiating position, promote greater transparency around pricing and contract practices, reduce duplication of effort, and establish common positions on key market issues.

4 Improving the Sharing of Proceeds and Social Integrity (Governance and Enabling Environment)

4.1 Institutionalizing Benefit Sharing

Discussions on social integrity and sharing of proceeds from carbon crediting converged on a clear principle: robust, agile, effective, efficient and equitable systems cannot be improvised at the point of payment. They must be built in advance, grounded in national systems with laws or regulations setting key principles, and be operational before the first revenues arrive. *Ad hoc* arrangements that emerge under time pressure tend to be inequitable, contentious, and difficult to revise once established. The highest-supported recommendation in this objective was to establish clear legal and procedural rules for sharing of proceeds, including standing regulations for formal arrangements, so that rights and responsibilities are defined independently of any single program cycle or specific buyer.

Equally important is ensuring that local governance structures are genuinely strengthened as part of the sharing of proceeds mechanism, not treated as passive recipients of centrally determined distributions. Countries that have invested in sub-national institutions, including community-level bodies with defined roles, budgets, and accountability mechanisms, reported stronger community trust and lower rates of dispute.

4.2 Context-Sensitive Design

No single sharing of proceeds model was presented as universally applicable. Country experiences reflected significant variation in legal systems, land tenure arrangements, community structures, and the balance between monetary and non-monetary benefits. Some programs channel proceeds directly to households or communities; others route them through jurisdictional authorities or sectoral agencies. What emerged as common ground was the importance of grounding design choices in national and local realities, and of making those choices agile, transparent and understandable to the communities they affect.

Deliberate outreach to equity-seeking groups, including IPs and LCs, women, youth, and persons with disabilities, was identified as a practice that must occur during program design, not as a

corrective measure after the fact. Systems built without this attention from the outset tend to reproduce existing inequalities in how benefits are distributed.

4.3 From Compliance to Intentional Design

There was broad consensus that the sector has historically treated social integrity as a compliance exercise, a set of boxes to check rather than an opportunity to shape programs toward equitable and transformative outcomes. Moving beyond compliance requires measurable indicators of equity objectives, independent third-party monitoring, and feedback mechanisms that allow communities to raise concerns and receive responses. Grievance redress systems were highlighted as critical to maintaining trust, particularly in programs that span long time horizons and multiple payment cycles.

Transparency in how decisions on the sharing of proceeds are made, including open communication with communities about the flows of carbon finance, the deductions applied, and the rationale for distribution modalities, was seen as both an ethical imperative and a practical tool for maintaining social legitimacy.

4.4 Recognizing and Rewarding Non-Carbon Benefits

A significant portion of discussions addressed the gap between the carbon credit framework, which rewards emission reductions, and the broader range of benefits that communities and ecosystems derive from well-managed forests and landscapes. Non-monetary benefits, including biodiversity outcomes, water regulation, food security, and cultural integrity, are often more immediately significant to local communities than cash transfers, yet they remain poorly captured in existing accounting and payment frameworks.

Emerging methodologies for stacking non-carbon values alongside carbon credits, including frameworks for biodiversity labeling and adaptation, livelihoods and jobs co-benefits, were seen as promising, though not yet sufficiently developed or widely accessible. The recommendation to formally account for non-monetary benefits, and to reframe program logic around community and ecosystem wellbeing as core outputs rather than secondary effects, gained strong support.

5 Enabling Private Sector Investment (Private investment)

5.1 The State of Private Capital Engagement

Despite growing interest from institutional investors and corporate buyers in high-integrity carbon assets, private capital remains structurally constrained from flowing into jurisdictional REDD+ at meaningful scale. Discussions identified a set of interlocking barriers that collectively explain this gap: buyer's lack of understanding of jurisdictional standards and the uncertainty due to methodological changes in project-based methodologies; the absence of clear national regulatory frameworks governing carbon rights and authorization mechanisms; negative public perception of carbon markets shaped by high-profile controversies at the project level; and significant information asymmetry between supply-side country programs and potential investors.

These barriers are mutually reinforcing. The lack of understanding of jurisdictional standards undermines buyer confidence in credit quality; uncertainty about legal frameworks creates reputational and investment risk; and limited country capacity to present programs credibly to investors perpetuates information asymmetry. No single intervention resolves all of them simultaneously, which is why participants emphasized the need for coordinated action across regulatory, technical, and market access dimensions.

5.2 What Private Investors Require

Demand-side perspectives from investors and buyers were consistent in identifying the conditions under which capital commitments become viable. Long-term offtake agreements, rather than spot procurement, are increasingly the norm, reflecting a structural shift in buyer expectations toward revenue predictability. However, this has been the case for removals, and this has not been unlocked at scale in the case of emission reductions. Credits must be certified by recognized standards and carry clear documentation of benefit-sharing mechanisms and environmental integrity. Corporate buyers with supply chain exposure in forested regions show particular interest in geographic alignment between their operations and the jurisdictions they support.

Beyond credit quality, investors require price floors and scale commitments to justify the upfront costs of engaging with jurisdictional programs, and increasingly expect access to insurance or risk-mitigation instruments to manage operational, regulatory, and reputational exposure to government-managed programs. The development of such instruments was seen as a near-term priority for the blended finance architecture the sector is working to build.

5.3 Rules of Engagement and De-Risking

The single most strongly supported recommendation across the entire forum was to establish clear and equitable rules of engagement for private sector participation. This encompasses the legal definition of rights over emission reductions, the conditions under which credits can be purchased and sold, the roles and obligations of each actor in the value chain, and the mechanisms for resolving disputes. Without this foundation, private investors face excessive legal and reputational risk that no financial instrument alone can offset.

De-risking measures identified as most critical by participants included strengthening MRV systems and traceability infrastructure, establishing national registries to ensure transparency and prevent double-counting, building credible public counterparts with the institutional capacity and mandate to engage the private sector, and fostering territorial capacities among local actors who will ultimately implement programs on the ground.

5.4 Nesting Frameworks and Attribution

Nesting — the integration of sub-national project activities within subnational or national-level jurisdictional accounting frameworks — was consistently identified as the most structurally important mechanism for unlocking private investment. A well-designed nesting framework provides clarity on how emission reductions generated by project developers are attributed within the national accounting system, which is a prerequisite for issuing credits that can be traded in compliance markets. Without this clarity, the jurisdictional and project-level markets remain disconnected, limiting the reach of private capital into program areas where it could have the most impact.

Developing nesting frameworks that include upfront clarity on accounting allocation, and that provide project developers with sufficient commercial certainty to justify investment, was identified as an urgent action item for both national governments and their international partners.

5.5 Market Access and Supply-Side Coordination

On the demand side, compliance markets, including CORSIA, were identified as offering more favorable pricing dynamics particularly for jurisdictional programs capable of meeting CORSIA requirements on environmental and social integrity. However, the process complexity involved in accessing compliance markets, including authorizations, double counting risk mitigation and corresponding adjustments remains a significant barrier for many countries.

Finally, discussions underscored that market readiness requires efforts from both supplier countries and the private sector. A recurring observation from the private sector dialogue was that governments and corporate actors often approach carbon markets through different lenses and terminology. While governments focus on MRV systems, safeguards, benefit-sharing arrangements, and implementation challenges, private sector actors tend to prioritize legal certainty, political stability, transaction efficiency, commercial risk, and investment opportunities. Participants therefore emphasized the need for stronger mechanisms to facilitate mutual understanding and dialogue between jurisdictions and private sector actors. Bridging this communication gap will be essential to building trust, strengthening partnerships, reducing transaction costs, and ultimately unlocking greater private-sector participation in high-integrity jurisdictional carbon programs.

6 Key Recommendations and Next Steps

6.1 Priority Recommendations

The forum concluded with a structured participatory process in which participants across all language groups submitted and voted on recommendations under each of the three objectives. The ranked outcomes reflect collective priorities of practitioners, policymakers, donors, and technical experts, and are intended to guide the post-meeting work of countries, funds, and partners. Full outcomes are included in Annex 3.

1. Accelerating the delivery of high-integrity carbon credits	2. Improving the sharing of proceeds and strengthening social integrity	3. Enabling private sector investment
• establishing national MRV standards, common definitions, and technical committees • investing in local technical expertise rather than international consultants; • providing dedicated multilateral readiness finance for the pilot-to-national transition; and • redesigning verification as a continuous process supported by digital tools.	• institutionalizing the sharing of proceeds through country systems with clear legal and procedural rules; • strengthening local governance structures as a core design element; • tailoring disbursement modalities to national and community contexts; and • formally accounting for non-monetary benefits, including through stacking methodologies that recognize biodiversity, as well as resilience and adaptation outcomes.	• establish clear and equitable rules of engagement for private sector participation. • strengthen MRV, traceability, and safeguards systems; • develop functional nesting frameworks with clear accounting attribution; and • launch blended finance pilots using strategic public investment to de-risk early-stage private engagement.

6.2 Commitments and Next Steps

The forum concluded with a shared commitment to move beyond dialogue and toward implementation. Countries identified a range of concrete follow-up actions, including: institutionalizing national MRV systems, expanding the use of digital systems and technologies; strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks for benefit-sharing frameworks; developing investment-ready jurisdictional program pipelines; addressing regulatory barriers to private investment; and advancing the design and implementation of nesting frameworks.

The World Bank Group reaffirmed its commitment to providing targeted technical support across all three objectives, including the following activities to be supported via FCPF, ISFL, EnABLE and SCALE:

1. Accelerating the delivery of high-integrity carbon credits	2. Improving the sharing of proceeds and strengthening social integrity	3. Enabling private sector investment
• Development and implementation of country and VVB training related to verification processes to improve capacities; • Development of a digital template to streamline validation and verification • Work closely with UN-REDD in increasing country capacities through a Knowledge Partnership	• Support strengthening of country capacities on social integrity through collaboration of UN-REDD via knowledge partnership • GetReddy program to support transition of FCPF and ISFL programs • Development of guidance to sharing of proceeds.	• Facilitate dialogue with buyers to bridge gap with investors • Provide technical assistance for the transition of FCPF and ISFL programs • Carbon transaction support to countries in LAC and Africa • Explore other options to support the mobilization of private capital, including de-risking instruments.

Development partners and other organizations committed to supporting country-led capacity building, facilitating peer-to-peer learning among jurisdictions, advancing supply-side coordination efforts, and promoting stronger engagement between governments and private sector actors. Participants also expressed interest in exploring collaborative approaches to market confidence building, including greater transparency around market expectations, long-term demand signals, and mechanisms that can improve investment certainty for supplier countries.

7 Conclusion

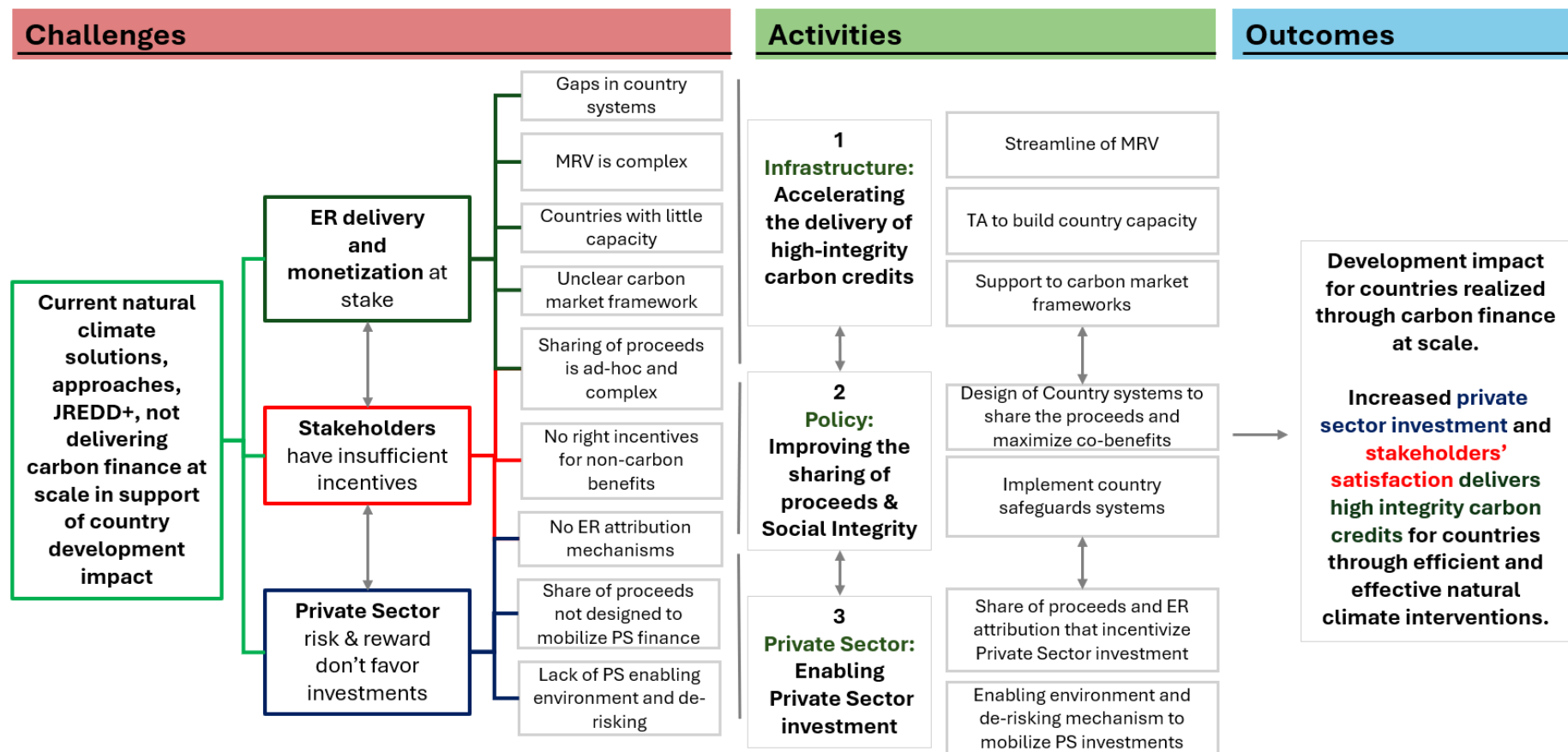
The Paris forum demonstrated both the depth of collective knowledge within the jurisdictional REDD+ community and the seriousness with which countries, funds, and partners are approaching the challenge of scaling carbon finance through natural climate solutions. Across all three objectives, discussions moved well beyond diagnosis toward concrete, actionable recommendations — a reflection of the maturation of the field and the urgency felt by all participants.

The path forward is clear in broad terms: standardize and institutionalize MRV systems; embed benefit sharing in durable legal frameworks that genuinely serve communities; and create the regulatory and institutional frameworks that allow private capital to engage at scale. Executing on this agenda will require sustained commitment from all stakeholders, country governments, multilateral funds, private sector actors, and civil society, and close coordination to ensure that actions in one area reinforce rather than undermine progress in the others.

The transition from a predominantly public-finance–driven model toward a genuinely blended finance architecture for jurisdictional REDD+ is both necessary and achievable. The commitments made in Paris, combined with the practical recommendations emerging from the forum, represent a concrete roadmap for advancing that transition and strengthening the role of jurisdictional REDD+ as a cornerstone of high-integrity climate finance.

Annex 1. Theory of change

DELIVERING CARBON FINANCE AT SCALE: A THEORY OF CHANGE



Annex 2. Attending countries / organizations (in alphabetical order)

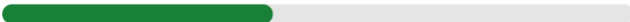
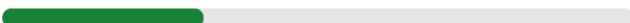
ART
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of Congo
Dominican Republic
Equitable Earth
Emergent
Ethiopia
FCPF Indigenous Peoples Observer
FCPF Local Communities Observer
FCPF Private Sector Observer
France
Germany
Ghana
Guatemala
Lao PDR
Madagascar
Mexico
Norway
Switzerland
UNDP
UNEP
UN FAO
UNFCCC
UN REDD
United Kingdom
World Bank Group
Zambia

Annex 3. Ranked recommendations by objective

Objective 1 – Delivery of high integrity carbon credits

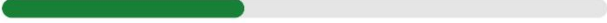
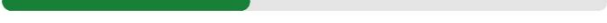
 **OBJECTIVE 1 - Accelerating the delivery of high integrity carbon credits. Focus 1: MRV — From Fragmented Practices to Standardized Practices** What concrete investments have proven most effective and could be replicated? Rank the 10 recommendations below

Ranking Poll  41 votes  41 participants

1. Establish national standards, common definitions, and technical committees to ensure clear institutional arrangements and methodological consistency.
 5.488
2. Invest in training local technical specialists rather than relying on expensive, short-term international consultants. Link MRV teams with universities and tertiary institutions to build a sustainable pipeline of local talent and reduce "brain drain."
 5.098
3. Treat data as long-term public infrastructure — invest in integrated national monitoring platforms rather than one-off program inputs.
 3.951
4. Develop standardized interpretation guides for jurisdictions and Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) to harmonize what constitutes acceptable proof for each indicator.
 2.976
5. Invest in strong legal frameworks for data management and carbon regulations to ensure post-project data integrity and transparency.
 3.146
6. Establish structured peer-to-peer and South-to-South knowledge exchanges to replicate effective MRV practices across countries and sectors.
 2.268
7. Invest in strong legal frameworks for data management and carbon regulations to ensure post-project data integrity and transparency.
 2.341

 **OBJECTIVE 1 - Accelerating the delivery of high integrity carbon credits. Focus 2: Country Systems — From Pilots to National Level** What steps can jurisdictions take to credibly transition to full national-level programs?

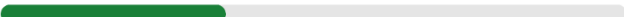
Ranking Poll  37 votes  37 participants

1. Multilateral funds should provide dedicated readiness finance to establish inclusive governance arrangements before programs scale.
 4.865
2. Clearly differentiate national systems designed to support Emission Reductions (ER) reporting from locally tailored subnational programs to avoid confusion and overlap.
 2.081
3. Advance nesting conversations so that subnational and community-level projects can credibly opt into national reporting and benefit-sharing systems.
 3.811
4. Create "demand pools" through national-level agreements to attract private investors as multilateral grant funding declines.
 2.405
5. Build supply-side coalitions among host countries to strengthen collective negotiating power and increase overall market confidence.
 3.622
6. Shift from temporary consultants to stable, dedicated national technical teams with clear institutional mandates and host-country budget commitments.
 2.486

Objective 2 – Sharing of Proceeds and social integrity

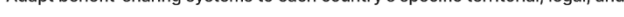
 **OBJECTIVE 1 - Accelerating the delivery of high integrity carbon credits. Focus 3: Monetizing — From Credit Issuance to Market Access** What process redesigns or tools could shorten the time from emissions reductions to credit issuance and sales?

Ranking Poll  33 votes  33 participants

1. Develop virtual/online verification management models that allow findings to be processed digitally, including automated ticketing and response workflows.
 3.03
2. Transition from one-time, end-of-period verification events to a continuous verification process model to reduce bottlenecks and delays.
 2.485
3. Strengthen local auditor capacity to address the global shortage of qualified auditors and explore options for local audit certification.
 4.03
4. Develop technical guides to calibrate deduction levels based on specific in-country results, rather than applying blanket adjustments.
 2.455
5. Invest in country capacity for marketing and deal structuring, treating credit sales as a distinct skill set. Form supply-side coalitions among participating countries to increase negotiating leverage with buyers and build market confidence at scale.
 5.242
6. Use targeted technical assistance to bridge capacity and market readiness gaps. consultants can help countries engage with verifiers, while legal and institutional frameworks are strengthened for monetization.
 3.212
7. Make monetization a goal from the get go and make sure it is integrated into planning activities.
 2.727

 **OBJECTIVE 2 - Improve the sharing of proceed and social integrity. Focus 1: What concrete steps can strengthen country systems, and who are the lead countries?**

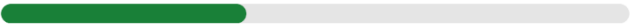
Ranking Poll  37 votes  37 participants

1. Establish clear legal and procedural rules — including standing regulations and a formal proceed sharing plan — that clarify eligibility criteria and how both monetary and non-monetary benefits are treated.
 4.649
2. Strengthen local governance structures as part of proceed sharing design, not as an afterthought.
 5
3. Treat carbon finance (REDD+ proceeds) as a complement to broader public investment, not as the primary or sole source of development financing.
 3.595
4. Invest in transparent communication channels with affected communities, including dedicated institutional capacity for grievance redress (as demonstrated by Ethiopia with a salaried grievance officer).
 2.73
5. Build institutional coordination mechanisms that enable rapid and accountable distribution of payments once they arrive (as demonstrated by Guatemala).
 2.946
6. Adapt benefit-sharing systems to each country's specific territorial, legal, and social realities rather than applying a single universal formula.
 3.838
7. Regularly communicate results and progress back to communities so they remain engaged and informed throughout the program lifecycle.
 2.838



OBJECTIVE 2 - Improve the sharing of proceed and social integrity. Focus 2: From Compliance to Intentional Design What practical steps can jurisdictions take to achieve equity and justice objectives in benefit sharing?

Ranking Poll 32 votes 32 participants

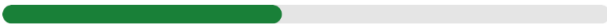
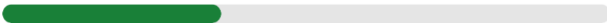
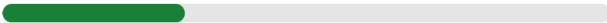
1. Use measurable, traceable indicators to track progress on equity objectives within proceed-sharing plans (e.g., Ghana tracks customer satisfaction as part of its benefit-sharing framework).
 3.844
2. Recognize and formally account for non-monetary benefits in sharing plans, as these often matter as much as — or more than — direct cash transfers for communities.
 4.156
3. Tailor the structure and modality of fund disbursement to the local context: direct payments to beneficiaries can minimize administrative costs (as in Laos), while intermediaries can facilitate equitable distribution (as in Ghana).
 4.281
4. Actively investigate fund-flow bottlenecks to identify and address "elite capture" — where benefits are concentrated among a small group of influential actors rather than reaching intended recipients.
 2.281
5. Deploy Third-Party Monitoring to independently surface risks within government fund-flow systems and flag equity concerns before they escalate.
 1.844
6. Build feedback mechanisms into proceed-sharing plans so that communities can flag implementation problems and have those concerns acted upon in a timely way.
 2.313

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OBJECTIVE 2 - Improve the sharing of proceed and social integrity. Focus 3: From Co-Benefits to Core Benefits How can non-carbon benefits be turned into intentional adaptation measures and development outcomes?

Ranking Poll 30 votes 30 participants

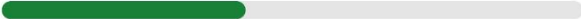
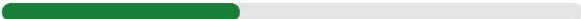
1. Use non-carbon benefit (NCB) stacking methodologies — such as ART's labeling approach — to attach value to biodiversity, social, and adaptation on top of CO₂ credits. Ensure that sellers assign value to non-carbon benefit components in credit structures.
 4
2. Reframe the programmatic logic so that communities and biodiversity are treated as the core objectives, with carbon finance serving as the enabling instrument — not the other way around.
 3.467
3. Provide countries with dedicated technical and financial readiness support (e.g., through the SCALE program) to generate the information needed across carbon, biodiversity, and social dimensions.
 3.833
4. Build territorial and community-level planning frameworks that integrate carbon, biodiversity, and social targets into a single coherent strategy — as demonstrated by Costa Rica's territorial forestry plans across 24 indigenous territories.
 2.733
5. Foster partnerships between governments, communities, and conservation organizations to jointly design co-benefit measurement frameworks that reflect local priorities while meeting international credibility standards.
 2.167
6. Incorporate gender and youth equity explicitly into benefit distribution formulas, including mandatory percentage allocations (as done in Costa Rica for women and youth within indigenous territories).
 1.8

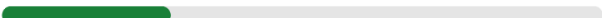
Objective 3 – Private sector mobilization



OBJECTIVE 3 (All) - Enabling more private sector investment

Ranking Poll 34 votes 34 participants

1. Publish a preliminary list of investment-ready projects, including the rules governing associated carbon credits and a clear point of contact. This reduces transaction costs and accelerates due diligence for private developers.
 4.176
2. Launch blended finance pilots and use public investment strategically. Public finance, including through programs such as the SCALE, should be deployed to de-risk early-stage activities
 4.265
3. Establish clear and equitable rules of engagement, defining transparent frameworks governing private sector participation, including rights over emission reductions, benefit-sharing arrangements, purchase and sale conditions, and the roles of each actor.
 7.912
4. Create a national carbon market or climate finance office. A dedicated, single-entry institution can serve as the authoritative point of contact for buyers and investors across sectors
 3.824
5. Strengthen MRV, traceability, governance, and safeguards systems. Private investment depends on confidence in the integrity of results.
 6.265
6. Establish a national registry. A transparent, publicly accessible registry for tracking carbon credit issuance, ownership, and transfers is a prerequisite for market integrity and investor confidence.
 4.176
7. Develop a platform to engage buyers and investors as a coalition of sellers. Collective action among seller jurisdictions can signal market depth and seriousness to potential buyers, particularly under CORSIA and voluntary markets.
 4.118

8. A nesting framework to incentivize private investment: nesting structure + weighted, front-loaded proceed sharing + upfront clarity regarding accounting allocation + a packaged, low-discretion proposal (modeled on Costa Rica's coffee sector approach)
 4.412
9. Build buyer demand through CORSIA, voluntary, and domestic markets while securing upfront risk mitigation via price floor mechanisms and advocating for JREDD+ interoperability under Article 6.
 2.765
10. Key risk mitigation measures: (1) assessing suitability before promoting private capital; (2) bridging the public-private understanding gap; and (3) publishing clear, binding rules anchored in an existing national framework.
 3.265