

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

February 12, 2013

Information on Changes in the FIP Investment Plan for the Democratic Republic of Congo

Introduction

1. During its meeting in June 2011, the FIP Sub-Committee reviewed the investment plan for the Democratic Republic of Congo and took the following decision:

“The FIP Sub-Committee, having reviewed document FIP/SC.6/4, *Investment Plan for the Democratic Republic of Congo*,

- a) endorses the Investment Plan as a basis for the further development of the projects foreseen in the plan and takes note of the requested funding of USD60 million in grant funding. The Sub-Committee requests the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo and the MDBs, in the further development of the proposed projects, to take into account comments made by the Sub-Committee during the meeting and all written comments submitted by Sub-Committee members by July 15, 2011, and in particular:
 - i. to prepare an analysis of barriers to private sector engagement in sectors relevant to achieving the objectives of FIP and to take into account such analysis in the further development of program component of the plan, “Engaging private sector in REDD+ in DRC”; and
 - ii. to ensure that the components of the plan are coordinated, both with each other and with other initiatives in the country, so as to promote synergies and the achievement of sustainable impacts contributing to the objectives of FIP.
- b) reconfirms its decision on the allocation of resources, adopted at its meeting in November 2010, that a range of funding for the country should be used as a planning tool in the further development of project and program proposals to be submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee for FIP funding approval. The range of funding agreed for the Democratic Republic of Congo is USD 40-60 million in FIP resources.
- c) approves a total of USD1.6 million in FIP funding as preparation grants for the following projects to be developed under the investment plan:
 - i. USD 300,000 for the project “*Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Kinshasa Supply Area*,” (World Bank);

- ii. USD 400,000 for the project “*Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Mbuji Mayi/Kananga Supply Area,*” (AfDB);
 - iii. USD 400,000 for the project “*Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Kisangani Supply Area,*” (AfDB);
 - iv. USD 250,000 for the project “*Small Grants Program to Promising Small-scale REDD+ Initiatives,*” (World Bank);
 - v. USD 250,000 for the project “*Engaging private sector in REDD+ in DRC,*” (World Bank).
- d) takes note of the estimated budget for project preparation and supervision services for the projects referenced above and approves a first tranche of funding for MDB preparation and supervision services as follows¹:
- i. USD 300,000 for the project “*Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Kinshasa Supply Area,*” (World Bank);
 - ii. US 300,000 for the project “*Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Mbuji Mayi/Kananga Supply Area,*” (AfDB);
 - iii. USD 300,000 for the project “*Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Kisangani Supply Area,*” (AfDB);
 - iv. USD 300,000 for the project “*Small Grants Program to Promising Small-scale REDD+ Initiatives,*” (World Bank);
 - v. USD 250,000 for the project “*Engaging private sector in REDD+ in DRC,*” (World Bank).

One of the civil society observers to the FIP Sub-Committee noted that a range of enabling activities identified in the investment plan will be important to the effectiveness of its implementation, and invited the Government to provide additional information on such activities.”

2. During the past months, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo and the MDBs have further discussed the preparation of the investments agreed under the endorsed investment plan and have concluded that merging the proposed operations for each MDB would be a more cost-effective way of achieving the objectives of the FIP investment plan. The AfDB and the World Bank have requested, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the CIF Administrative Unit to inform the FIP Sub-Committee of the agreed changes.

3. The changes affect the:
- a. number of projects to be prepared and implemented under the investment plan;
 - b. distribution of funding by project component; and
 - c. budget for covering the costs for MDB project preparation and supervision (MPIS).

The changes do not affect the:

- a. size of the allocation of resources to DRC’s investment plan;

¹ For private sector projects, MDB preparation and supervision costs are determined at investment development stage and requested at a later point in time.

- b. type of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation addressed by the proposed investments and its allocated resources; or
- c. distribution of FIP resources between projects.

4. The purpose of this note is to inform the FIP Sub-Committee of the changes to the investment plan for the Democratic Republic of Congo together with a detailed explanation of the rationale behind merging the proposed operations to be implemented by the AfDB and the World Bank.

5. Based on the approved policy on *Pipeline Management for Targeted Programs under the SCF* (November 2011), these changes to the investment plan for the Democratic Republic of Congo are not deemed to be strategic and hence would not need to be endorsed by the FIP Sub-Committee.

6. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo has confirmed its support for the changes.

Summary of Changes

African Development Bank

7. The following two projects to be implemented through the AfDB were proposed in the investment plan :

- i. *Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Mbuji Mayi/Kananga Supply Area* (USD 11.7 million in FIP funding; estimated costs for project preparation and supervision: USD 600,000)
- ii. *Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Kisangani Supply Area* (USD 9.8 million in FIP funding; estimated costs for project preparation and supervision: USD 600,000)

8. These two projects will be merged into one project “*REDD + in the basins of Mbuji-Mayi / Kananga and Kisangani (PIREDD/MBKIS)*” (USD 21.5 million in FIP funding; estimated costs for project preparation and supervision: USD 900,000).

9. There are no changes in the total amount of FIP resources allocated to the merged project. The estimated costs for project preparation and supervision for the merged project is USD 300,000 less than the combined estimate for the two projects at the time of IP endorsement.

10. The project is expected for FIP Sub-Committee approval of FIP resources in April, 2013.

World Bank

11. The following three projects to be implemented through the World Bank were proposed in the investment plan:

- i. Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Kinshasa Supply Area (USD 13.7 million in FIP funding; estimated costs for project preparation and supervision: USD 600,000)
- ii. Engaging private sector in REDD+ in DRC (USD 18.15 million in FIP funding; estimated costs for project preparation and supervision: USD 500,000)
- iii. Small Grants Program to Promising Small-scale REDD+ Initiatives (USD 5.05 million in FIP funding; estimated costs for project preparation and supervision: USD 600,000)

12. These three projects will be merged into one investment program USD (USD 36.9 million in FIP funding; estimated costs for project preparation and supervision: USD 1,275,000) with the following four components:

- i. Component 1 – Promotion of community-based natural resources management in the Plateau District (USD 13 million)
- ii. Component 2 – Promotion of private sector engagement in REDD+ (USD 10 million)
- iii. Component 3 – Small grants to promising REDD+ initiatives (USD 12.4 million)
- iv. Component 4 – Project management, monitoring and knowledge management (USD 1.5 million)

13. There are no changes in the total amount of FIP resources allocated to the merged program. The allocation to the program components have changed compared to the respective project concept notes in the endorsed investment plan:

- i. Component 1 – Promotion of community-based natural resources management in the Plateau District (USD 13 million; reduced by USD700,000)
- ii. Component 2 – Promotion of private sector engagement in REDD+ (USD 10 million; reduced by USD 8.15 million)
- iii. Component 3 – Small grants to promising REDD+ initiatives (USD 12.4 million; increased by USD 7.35 million)
- iv. Component 4 – Project management, monitoring and knowledge management (USD 1.5 million; new component)

14. The estimated cost for program preparation and supervision is USD 425,000 less than the combined estimate for the three projects at the time of IP endorsement. However, the amount of USD 1,275 million exceeds the benchmark established by the SCF Trust fund Committee for stand-alone operations by USD 498,000.

15. The program is expected for FIP Sub-Committee approval of FIP resources in June, 2013.

Information provided by AfDB and the World Bank on changes to their merged operations

a) African Development Bank

Arguments supporting the merge of the two AfDB projects into an integrated single project REDD + in the basins of Mbuji-Mayi / Kananga and Kisangani (PIREDD/MBKIS)

16. The Forest Investment Program projects to be implemented by the African Development Bank and the World Bank in DRC will support activities that address some of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the country, thereby creating intervention models that can be scaled up in the future. The FIP interventions will therefore (i) concentrate on investing in the "hotspots" of deforestation located in the supply areas of the large cities; (ii) channel investments towards sectoral activities that address the immediate causes of deforestation and that generate measurable emissions reductions and co-benefits (mainly biomass energy and agriculture); and (iii) improve the enabling conditions allowing such activities to flourish and to start addressing some of the underlying causes of deforestation.

17. The enabling interventions will take place on two levels: at the national level to initiate an in-depth transformation of the DRC governance, and at the local level, providing concrete support to the development of projects spearheaded by the local communities, Indigenous Peoples and the private sector. It is hoped that the combination of activities of a "sectoral" and "enabling" nature within a given geographical area will make it possible for the DRC to obtain a transformational result through the FIP.

18. The AfDB had initially planned to support two REDD + integrated projects, one in the Kisangani basin (PIREDD-KIS, of USD 17.1 M) and the other in the Mbuji-Mayi / Kananga basin (PIREDD-MBK, USD 17.8 M). Some of the key principles applied in the design of these activities are: i) ensuring simple implementation arrangements, ii) building on lessons learned from past interventions; iii) focusing interventions across sectors in a given landscape; iv) supporting development models with a high potential of scaling up; and v) supporting transformational investments. Upon initiation of the field work to prepare the projects, it was found appropriate to merge the two projects for the following reasons:

- Transformational impact: the two initial projects share the same components, namely (i) support to the clarification and land security, (ii) support to sustainable forest management, (iii) promotion of alternatives to the slash and burn practices, and (iv) project management. The only noticeable difference between the two initial projects is that the PIREDD-KIS, situated in dense forest, places more emphasis on sustainable forest management; whereas PIREDD-MBK, located in a zone of mosaic forest cultures, places more emphasis on the promotion of alternatives to slash-and-burn practices. Merging the two projects, while balancing the weight of components based on local ecosystems, will result in having a more relevant project, that will enhance the transformational impact in the country
- Economies of scale: as a corollary to the above, having a unified activity management and be able to move quickly from one basin to another human or financial means should allow economies of scale in terms of project implementation costs. It is also expected that the merge should promote gains in

terms of speed and flexibility in execution and help simplify the monitoring and evaluation process.

19. As far as AfDB’s costs for project preparation and supervision are concerned if this merge is going forward AfDB will be requesting a second tranche according to needs estimated prior to project submission to the FIP Sub-Committee for approval. A first tranche of US\$300,000 per project was approved at the time of IP endorsement (total US\$600,000). It is our estimate that there is need for US\$900,000 instead of US\$1.2 million given that despite the merge, the project will cover 2 different locations and the teams will have to fly to both sites while preparing and supervising the project.

b) World Bank

Background

20. The DRC FIP investment plan was composed of 5 projects; 3 of which were to be executed by the World Bank:

- Addressing Deforestation and Degradation in the Kinshasa Supply Area;
- Small Grants Program to Promising Small-scale REDD+ initiatives;
- Engaging private sector in REDD+ in DRC.

21. The on-going preparation work, performed through an inclusive participatory approach, suggests some modifications in terms of geographical targets, specifically for the two last projects. The proposed modifications aim at taking into consideration other projects under development and more specifically a potential Performance-based Project in the Bandundu Province. Indeed, the DRC, WWF, ERA (...) and Wildlife Works are currently discussing a possible cooperation to jointly submit to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) an Emission Reduction Program (ER-Program) that would be developed in the Bandundu Province. This ER-Program might lead to signing an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with the FCPF. In this new context, the DRC would like the FIP financing to support this initiative (refer to annex 1).

22. The rationale for the proposed modifications is based on the following considerations:

- Proposed changes remain in line with the scope of the Investment Plan;
- Proposed changes optimize FIP financing utilization.

Changes

Concept as in Investment Plan	Geographical focus	Proposed New Project design	New Geographical focus
Addressing deforestation and degradation in the	Kinshasa supply area	Component1: Promotion of community-based	Plateau District, located in the Kinshasa supply area

Kinshasa supply area		natural resources management in the Plateau District	and Kinshasa supply area,
Small grants program to promising small-scale REDD+ initiatives	National	Component 2: Small grants to promising REDD+ initiatives in the Kinshasa supply area	
Engaging private sector in REDD+ in the DRC	National	Component 3: Promotion of private sector engagement in REDD+ in the Kinshasa supply area	

Description

1 - “Promotion of community-based natural resources management in the Plateau District”

23. The location and type of project activities to be developed under the previous generic title of the project had to be specified. This proposal is a first attempt towards these necessary clarifications. It is derived from the preparation work performed so far.

2 - “Small Grants Program to Promising Small-scale REDD+ initiatives”

24. This operation was initially a nationwide initiative although it is acknowledged that dispersing activities throughout the country could minimize their impact in the field. The national-level scope of the program was adopted so as to allow the program to take advantage of any opportunities that might arise and to produce lessons learned.

25. The development of an ER-Program in the Bandundu Province is viewed by all stakeholders involved in the program design as a great opportunity to build on, before expanding the program to other regions.

3 - “Engaging private sector in REDD+ in DRC”

26. The preparation work done so far has placed special emphasis on three key success factors for transformational change: i) Good governance prior to private investments; ii) Embedding private investments into local rural development; iii) Access to financing.

27. These observations are an initial response to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee which endorsed the Investment Plan, where it requested an analysis of barriers to private sector engagement in sectors relevant to achieving the objectives of FIP in DRC. The Sub-Committee requested that such analysis be taken into account in the further development of the program. The analysis of barriers is underway and has to be finalized, but a first set of conclusions confirm

the points above, while highlighting the lack of private actors outside the Kinshasa supply basin. Based on that, the World Bank team and the Government of DRC proposes to limit the scope of this program to the Kinshasa supply basin, bearing in mind that some changes might still be accepted according to the findings of the preparation mission to take place in January 2013 and/or the output of the barrier analysis.

Modalities of Implementation

28. The three projects will focus on the same geographical region (Kinshasa supply area), complementing each other as part of an integrated approach. **This is an opportunity to reduce the preparation and supervision costs by benefiting from synergies.** This is why the DRC (FIP Team) and the World Bank task team are proposing to merge the 3 projects into a single program comprised of four components:

- Component 1: Promotion of community-based natural resources management in the Plateau District;
- Component 2: Promotion of private sector engagement in REDD+ in the Kinshasa supply area;
- Component 3: Small grants to promising REDD+ initiatives in the Kinshasa supply area;
- Component 4: Project management, monitoring and knowledge management.

29. Annex 1 presents the four components, as described in the Project Concept Note (PCN) approved during the PCN review meeting which took place on October 1, 2012.

World Bank preparation and supervision services – Budget

30. A first tranche in the amount of USD 850,000 dollars for covering the costs for preparing and supervising the three investment projects by the World Bank was approved by the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2011. The second tranche for each project will be approved by the FIP Sub-Committee at the time of FIP funding approval for the project.

31. Activities to be covered from the project preparation and supervision budget include:

- Management and monitoring processes, including knowledge management;
- Technical expertise.

32. Merging the three projects into a one program allows economy of scale, but this will remain partial as it will mainly affect management and monitoring processes, and to a lesser extent knowledge management.

33. At the technical level, the diversity of tasks remains unchanged. Consequently, the same level of technical expertise for assistance will be required.

34. When designing the FIP Investment Plan, we estimated the costs of preparing and supervising the three World Bank projects at USD 1.7 million. It could be assumed that the integration of the three projects could generate savings of up to two-thirds in the MDB

preparation and supervision costs, however the anticipated cost savings are estimated at 50 percent.

35. Based on this conservative estimate, the World Bank intends to submit a second tranche request for covering the MDB preparation and supervision costs in the amount of USD 425,000 bringing the total cost for World Bank project preparation and supervision down from USD 1.7 million to USD 1.275 million.

Annex 1: Activities for each component of the Program (as of 11 December 2012)

Component 1 – Promotion of community-based natural resources management in the Plateau District– *(FIP allocation of US\$ 13 million) (Amount in Investment Plan- \$14 million)*

1. This component will support community-level natural resource management in the Plateau District in Bandundu Province. Activities will target key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in this agricultural frontier area of high deforestation rates, high levels of poverty and significant biodiversity importance. Activities will include support to local land use planning, piloting forest management agreements and benefit sharing between local forest communities and the administration, capacity strengthening of local community entities, promotion of alternatives to slash and burn agriculture and testing a mechanism to incentivize the adoption of new land use practices and of forest conservation (payment for ecosystem services). The project will work in close collaboration with ongoing initiatives in the targeted zone, funded by USAID/CARPE/WWF, NORAD, and the European Union.

Component 2 – Promotion of private sector engagement in REDD+ *(FIP allocation of US\$ 10 million) (Amount in Investment Plan – \$18.4million)*

2. This component aims to address urban biomass energy needs from the supply and demand by: i) promoting agro-forestry as an alternative to slash-and-burn agriculture and a source of sustainable woodfuel; and ii) disseminating improved cook stoves, promoting more efficient charcoal production techniques, and testing the use of alternative energy sources so as to reduce overall woodfuel use.

3. This component will be focused around the larger Kinshasa supply area. Biomass provides energy needs for over 90% of DRC's population. Given increasing population, urban migration and low access to alternative sources of energy, reliance on biomass energy is expected to increase in the medium-term. In Kinshasa alone, over 5 million people consume biomass energy, resulting in a consumption of around 4.7 million m³ of wood and in the exploitation of around 60,000 hectares of peri-urban forests yearly², generating around US\$ 150 million in business and involving over 300,000 people. DRC's legal framework for forest management is not conducive to the sustainable exploitation of this energy source. At present, no incentives exist for the establishment of planted forests to buffer the demand for charcoal production from natural ecosystems. In addition, capacity to enforce the law is extremely limited due to lack of human resources and equipment, particularly at the local level. If sustainably managed, the biomass sector could generate additional employment through the promotion of labor-intensive plantations and charcoal making. However, various barriers hinder the development of this sector: i) lack of credit; ii) land tenure insecurity; iii) lack of technical knowledge; iv) cash flow problems due to the long pay-back time for forest plantations. The component is structured around two main interventions:

Component 2a – Promotion of woodfuel plantations *(FIP allocation of US\$ 6 million)*

²CIRAD, 2011. Notes perspectives du projet Makala – La filière bois énergie des villes de Kinshasa et Kisangani. Project Makala.

4. This sub-component will provide potential beneficiaries with financial support, technical assistance and support in addressing the barriers to planting. Different business models will be promoted, including small and medium-scale private farms and community planting through agroforestry systems. Three streams of revenues are expected from the planting: agricultural and livestock products, wood for fuel (fuelwood and charcoal), and carbon credits from GHG sequestration. The support mechanisms to be implemented by the project would be adapted to the type of beneficiary (private landholder or community). The exact terms of access to the scheme, as well as the proportion of funds that would support private landholders and communities, will be defined during project preparation (including through consultations with potential beneficiaries) and detailed in the Project Implementation Manual.

Component 2b – Promotion of efficient biomass energy transformation and use in Kinshasa (*FIP allocation of US\$ 4 million*)

5. This sub-component will promote two main types of activities: a) Support the dissemination and adoption of improved cooking stoves and testing alternative energy sources in Kinshasa (around US\$ 3 million); and b) support the adoption of more efficient charcoal making techniques around Kinshasa (around US\$ 1 million); c) test alternative energy sources (biogas, butane gas, chardust, briquettes).

6. Although there have been many failures with efforts to promote improved cook stoves, the conditions for success are now better understood.³ In the past, most cook stove programs and efforts have been public sector- and supply- driven with little attention to user needs, ignoring market development including long-term business development, sustainable value-chains and access to finance to facilitate scale-up⁴. While ultimately the solutions are market-based, public support is essential especially in the earlier stages, e.g. for research and development and other business support services, public awareness campaigns and support to micro-finance (whether or not linked to carbon finance). An estimated 4% of households in Kinshasa already use improved stoves (CIFOR 2011) so there are lessons to be learned from local experience as well as from good practice examples elsewhere.

7. This sub-component will support Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to produce and market improved cook stoves in urban areas in DRC.⁵ A research and development activity will be supported with the goal of assessing the potential and risks associated with the different alternative energy sources (*biogas, butane gas, chardust, briquettes*) that could be promoted by the project.

³ See for example “Household Energy Access for Cooking and Heating: lessons learned and the way forward, World Bank Energy and Mining Sector Board Discussion Paper No. 23, June 2011 and “Igniting change: a strategy for universal adoption of clean cook stoves and fuels”, Global Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves, November 2011.

⁴ The World Bank launched the “Africa Clean Cooking Initiative (ACCI)” whose goal is to promote enterprise-based, large-scale dissemination and adoption of clean cooking solutions in Sub-Saharan Africa in order to improve access to clean household energy, and make biomass use and supply more sustainable for women and men.

⁵ A preparatory study will identify the most appropriate mechanisms.

8. Promoting energy efficient solutions such as improved cook stoves (ICS) under this component would result in potential reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The Bank will work with MECNT to develop appropriate technical and methodological tools to quantify greenhouse gas reductions. Since access to this technology will be achieved over a period of time, potential for availing the carbon benefits through a programmatic approach could be studied and piloted. The Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev), a new carbon instrument that the Bank launched in Durban in December 2011, has shown interest in supporting the development of a carbon finance program through which the carbon benefits could be realized.

Component 3 – Small grants to promising REDD+ initiatives⁶ (*FIP allocation: US\$ 12.4 million*) (*Amount in Investment Plan-\$ 5.3million*)

9. This component will support promising small-scale local initiatives led by local stakeholders aiming to address deforestation and forest degradation, including agroforestry and woodfuel plantations at community level. The support will be delivered through small grants to local communities and NGOs in a competitive process. The component will support activities that test innovative ways to address deforestation and forest degradation at the local level. The targeted intervention zones will be defined through a consultative process during project preparation. During the initial years of the project, emphasis will be placed on activities in the Kinshasa supply zone, to complement the activities supported under components 1 and 2 above.

10. The knowledge gathered through these practical on-the-ground interventions will be consolidated, documented and disseminated broadly so that it can serve as a building block for further interventions throughout the country and the region. The component will also support nascent civil society organizations in DRC involved in natural resources management, and their networks, to play an important role in promoting activities that contribute to REDD+. Examples of activities that could be supported include support to local-level land use planning, promotion of income-generating activities as alternative to those causing deforestation (such as improved farming systems, alternative methods for producing energy, etc.), capacity building on REDD+, among others.⁷

Component 4 – Project management, monitoring and knowledge management (*FIP allocation: 1.5 million*)

11. The **National REDD Coordination** Unit at the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNT) will be in charge of overseeing the implementation of the three components and ensuring full consistency with and integration into the ongoing REDD+ process. The Coordination will ensure that all knowledge and lessons learned generated through

⁶ A REDD initiative is any activity aimed to contribute to reducing deforestation and forest degradation and in line with the national REDD+ strategy. These initiatives do not necessarily seek to generate, monitor and report on verified emission reductions for receiving carbon payments.

⁷ The governance and operation of the grant-giving scheme will be detailed during project preparation and included in a detailed Operations Manual. Issues to be determined during project preparation, through studies and stakeholder consultation, include: details of the grant selection process, eligibility criteria for beneficiaries, grant size, fiduciary management rules, geographic scope of the scheme and procedures for complying with the Bank's environmental and social safeguards policies.

the design and implementation of these components is disseminated as they are gathered. They will also ensure that the ‘programmatic’ nature of the overall FIP interventions is respected, by working closely with the African Development Bank.

12. Overall project monitoring and evaluation will be ensured by the National REDD Coordination Unit. The Project’s Results Framework will be in line with the FIP results framework at the Program level. At the national level, strong links are being built between the FIP interventions and the “Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)” system under preparation. The country already has in place an online system that provides information on forest cover change (supported by FAO). A national registry where all REDD+ projects and interventions are to be registered will soon be online, allowing for public access to all data related to REDD+ in the country. Finally, the National REDD Coordination Unit will oversee knowledge generation and dissemination associated with the FIP, in close collaboration with the ongoing REDD Readiness activities. South-South exchange will be promoted throughout the project.

13. Methodologies for measuring, reporting and verifying carbon emissions reductions will be followed and/or developed. A particular concern of the proposed project is that the Emission Reductions generated by each of its components are measured and reported against a reference level. Internationally recognized methodologies will be used to achieve this goal.⁸

⁸ This will include methodologies developed by the UNFCCC, the Verified Carbon Standards and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.