

Nature, People and Climate (NPC) Program

Brazil

Scoping Mission (hybrid)

September 4-6, 2023, Brasilia, Hotel Brasília Palace

I. Participants and Objective

- I.1. *Climate Investment Funds/Nature, People and Climate*; Ministries and other institutions of the Federal Government; Multilateral Development Banks; cooperation institutions; representatives of civil society; international organizations; institutions representing social sectors; embassies. The list of mission participants is set out in Annex 2.
- I.2. The main objectives of the mission were:
 - a) Proposal of activities for potential support through the Investment Plan (IP) of NPC Brazil – which will serve as a basis and reference for the definition of the PI's line of action;
 - b) Identification of government institutions or agencies with a potential interest in the relevant programmatic areas of the NPC and related functions;
 - c) Collection of inputs for the preparation of the Term of Reference for the Preparation of the Investment Plan of NPC Brazil.

II. Activities Carried Out

- II.1. **1. Meetings. The mission's agenda was divided into two moments: an inter-ministerial meeting on the first two days, and a meeting with external actors on the third day.** The moderation methodology was facilitated and graphically recorded.
- II.2. The first day began with a presentation led by the World Bank team, which described the NPC program, addressing: i) its objective of addressing, in an integrated way, the multiple causes and impacts of climate change that result from human activities on natural resources and ecosystem services through the adoption of *nature-based solutions*) that recognize the interdependence between land use, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and improving the livelihoods of rural communities and indigenous peoples; (ii) the criteria for the selection of activities (including the potentials for transformational change and increased resilience to climate risks, emission reductions and significant contribution to the principles of just transition and gender equity, financial effectiveness (through the mobilisation of additional resources) and contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and (iii) available resources and financing conditions.

II.3. Then, the presentation conducted by the Ministry of Finance team summarized Brazil' s **Expression of Interest presented in 2022** and organized into three pillars:

- a) Pillar I: Conservation and Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems – Focus on activities for the conservation of native vegetation cover and recovery of degraded areas. Use of strict criteria to establish restoration and conservation goals in order to maximize the use of resources. Promotion of environmental, economic and social benefits associated with the recovery of ecosystem services of great importance for the economy and the quality of life of the population. Strengthen the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation – PLANAVEG.
- b) Pillar II: Bioeconomy and Sustainable Value Chains – Supporting local economies, *with special attention to women, traditional communities and minorities*, while protecting the environment. The focus should be on three aspects: capacity building in new sustainable production methods and technologies; fostering local economic growth; promotion of the sustainable management of natural resources and capital.
- c) Pillar III: Low-Carbon Agricultural Production – Encouraging low-carbon agriculture to reduce deforestation, mitigate emissions, and increase climate resilience in agricultural production. It involves the adoption of low-carbon technologies, sustainable practices, and capacity building for farmers. The Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan) is a fundamental reference, focusing on reducing emissions and recovering degraded land. The proposal is aimed at family farmers and local communities, especially women, aiming to develop a nature-based economy and improve living conditions.

II.4. The first of the debate sessions was guided by questions about the framing of the **pillars proposed in the Expression of Interest** to the government priorities and constraints of the NPC and about the need to take into account other relevant policies or points. The debate confirmed the framing of the first and second pillars to the policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA), the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture (MDA), the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC) and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI). It was suggested that the following aspects be considered in the pillars: circular economy (MDIC), innovation in bioeconomy production chains (MMA), racialization of the pillars (Ministry of Racial Integration - MIR), national policies for environmental and territorial management of collective territories (Indigenous Lands and Quilombola Territories - MPI and MIR). The MMA suggested the exclusion of the reference made in the Expression of Interest to the Forest+ and Forest+Bioeconomy policies, as they will be absorbed by the National Policy on Payments for Environmental Services. The debate also concluded that Pillar three fits into the policies of MAPA, MDA and MMA, highlighting that integrated landscape management is a key element of the Low Carbon Agriculture Program. Throughout this session, five themes were highlighted: a) the need to provide technical assistance and adequate rural extension to promote nature-based solutions for the different audiences to be served by the Investment Plan, in order to

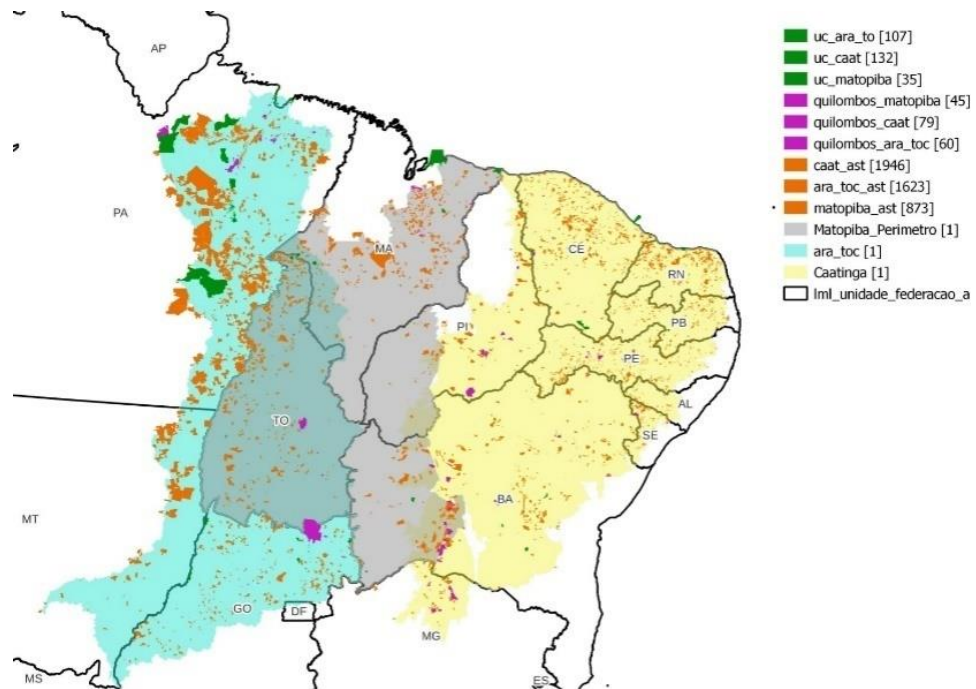
achieve the objectives of the three pillars; b) the need for the involvement and participation of the different audiences of the program in its definition and implementation; c) the relevance of incorporating circular economy principles; d) the integrated landscape management approach; and e) the importance of strengthening the "people" aspect in the pillars and simultaneously considering the objectives in terms of emissions reduction and a just transition (the focus on diverse populations and their specific demands). It was also highlighted that the Investment Plan should be completed by April 2024, including the holding of public consultations.

- II.5. The second activity focused on identifying **and prioritizing possible lines of action** that fit both the NPC's objectives and the pillars proposed in the Expression of Interest. The public registered 29 suggestions and, based on the prioritization process, four proposals received the most support from the participants. They are: a) acting in areas or biomes that have less financial support from other funds; b) the strengthening of technical assistance and rural and social extension aimed at the implementation of nature-based solutions, observing the diversity of the audiences served; c) the promotion of development in community/collective territories and settlements; and d) fostering the adoption of sustainable production systems, practices and processes in the Caatinga. The set of proposals presented is presented on the session's registration panel (reproduced in Appendix 3).
- II.6. Based on the activities identified as promising and relevant, the third session aimed to **pre-identify potential actors involved**. Five groups of actors were appointed, encompassing a wide range of institutions and agencies, as summarized in the following table:

Partner Groups	Relevant Institutions and Agencies
Government Entities	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Brazilian Forest Service State governments of the priority areas Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming Ministry of Racial Equality Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Research Support Foundations Palmares Foundation FUNAI
Private Initiative	CNA System Cooperatives and Associations Industry Associations Partner Companies System S

Civil society	Non-Governmental Organizations Civil Society Organizations Workers' federation GOVERNESS CNPCT CONTAG Trade unions CNS APIB CONAQ Afro Environmental Network Councils and Participatory Instances of Relevant Public Policies
Financial Institutions	Regional Development Banks (BNB, BASA, etc.) BNDES Banking institutions that operate with rural credit Credit Unions Other
Other	Universities International Organizations Embassies State Management Committees and Groups of the ABC Program

II.7. Based on the identified activities, the fourth session of discussions sought to **identify priority geographic areas** to be considered during the preparation of the Investment Plan. Three contiguous areas of the Brazilian territory were prioritized: the MATOPIBA region (composed of the territory of the state of Tocantins and parts of the states of Maranhão, Piauí and Bahia), the Araguaia and Tocantins hydrographic basins in the Cerrado-Amazon transition region and the Caatinga biome. These priority regions are shown on the map below:



UNOFFICIAL

II.8. As part of this exercise, it was agreed as a premise to include collective territories in any proposed initiative.

Geographical Area	Pillar 1: Conservation and Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems	Pillar 2: Bioeconomy and Sustainable Value Chains	Pillar 3: Low-Carbon Agricultural Production
MATOPIBA	Restoration of degraded pastures and conversion to tillage and restoration of PPAs and LRs Who: IFC Grain companies and producers and traders Where: Cerrado do MATOPIBA	Bioeconomy Initiatives Who: Where: Collective territories	Adoption of low-carbon agricultural technologies Who: MAP Where: Collective territories
	Promotion of agroecological practices, energy supply, sanitation, food sovereignty and cultural valorization of knowledge and practices of PCTs Who: MIR Where: MA and BA	Quilombola Environmental and Territorial Management Plan Who: MIR Where: MA and BA	
Caatinga			Adoption of low-carbon agricultural technologies Who: MAP Where: AL, BA, PE, PI and SE
Araguaia and Tocantins river basins (Cerrado-Amazon transition)	Restoration of degraded pastures and landscape management Who: SFB Where: Araguaia-Tocantins Basin	Acceleration of <i>startups</i> in the bioeconomy in the Amazon Who: MDIC Where: Amazon	Adoption of low-carbon agricultural technologies Who: MAP Where: Collective territories

- II.9. The third and final presentation – conducted by the CIF team – addressed aspects related to Nature-Based Solutions, gender issues, the transformational effect, the elementary indicators of the NPC and its monitoring and evaluation system. It was clarified that the nine elementary indicators are mandatory for all projects to be financed by the Investment Plan, to the extent that they are relevant, and that investments by the private sector must be established as projects of the said Plan.
- II.10. **Meeting with Stakeholders.** On the last day of the Mission, addressed to an expanded group of stakeholders, a review of previous sessions was presented. Considering the scope of the proposals reviewed and thinking about the next steps, the possible synergies with the activities developed by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) to promote the bioeconomy, linked to the principle of just transition and involved with the theme of land governance, which is a relevant conditioning factor for the new Program, were highlighted. Considering the volume of resources, the possibility of working less on the final areas and more on strengthening the arrival or access to existing public policies – for example, through the training of leaders and the strengthening of associations – was questioned.
- II.11. It was also highlighted the need to pay attention to the higher objective of the Investment Plan and how its definition will impact the selection of the target audience and activities, including because of the issue of scale. The relevance of initiating a dialogue with the CIF was pointed out in order to incorporate aspects and indicators related to adaptation to climate change, and not only mitigation, since there is not such a high mitigation potential in the areas and with the proposed audiences. It was also pointed out the need to map other funds to finance the existing climate change policy, other public policies, existing programs and projects that are associated with the objectives of the NPC, verifying where they are acting, either to avoid overlaps or conflicts, or to identify potential synergies and complementarities. Finally, the need to carry out an exercise to identify existing public policies was highlighted, so that the NPC serves as a source of capitalization of its resources. An example of this search for synergies with existing actions is provided by the experience of a project to structure payment for environmental services under development by the IDB with the State of Pará, both for private properties and for collective territories.

III. Background

- III.1. On August 11, 2022, Brazil submitted an Expression of Interest to the Nature, Climate and People (NPC) Program of the Climate *Investment Funds* (CIF). Brazil's Expression of Interest, prepared jointly by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the Ministry of Economy (ME).
- III.2. On December 9, 2022, in response to the Expression of Interest, the CIF invited Brazil to participate in the "Nature, Climate and People (NPC)" Investment Program, with the support of the multilateral development banks IBRD and IDB. This investment plan shall be submitted for approval by 25 April

2024. In addition, USD 500,000 was approved for each country selected for the Programme as a grant for the preparation of the investment plan (IPPG).¹

Under the NPC programme, the CIF will support the integrated approach to the multiple drivers and impacts of climate change resulting from human activities on land resources and ecosystem services. By working with multilateral development banks as implementing agencies, promoting strategic partnerships, and using flexible concessional capital at scale, the program aims to support multi-sectoral solutions, including *enabling environments* and direct investments for better use of land, coastal resources, and other natural resources. The NPC programme is premised on a landscape approach, which will enable CIF beneficiary governments and implementing partners to deliver key climate outcomes (GHG mitigation, increased resilience of land and communities, while also generating improved livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and disaster risk reduction, among other benefits.

IV. Agreements Reached and Referrals

IV.1. The mission addressed recommendations and next steps for the preparation of the NPC Brazil Investment Plan. Participants agreed that the following aspects should be considered:

- a) Attention to the indicators pre-established by the NPC – *compliance*/reporting and monitoring;
- b) scalability and reach of projects, partnerships (existing and potential);
- c) strategy to leverage resources, considering the operations in the portfolio and *pipeline* of the Multilateral Development Banks involved with the Plan;
- d) attention to gender issues and social inclusion;
- e) identification of innovative aspects of the projects;
- f) highlight the integrated landscape management approach;
- g) consider the governance structure of the Investment Plan; and
- h) clear identification and description of the transformational impact of the Investment Plan and definition of indicators.

IV.2. The Ministry of Finance concluded the mission, highlighting its political role within the CIF and the importance of dialogue with the institutions present in the mission for the construction of the NPC in Brazil. He stressed the importance of a technical focal point – of course, the Ministry of the Environment – in partnership with other sectoral ministries. He also reinforced the agenda for the preparation of the Investment Plan, including diagnosis, bilateral meetings and the engagement *process* – which consists of the publication of the draft plan to collect subsidies from civil society.

IV.3. In addition, the Ministry of Finance communicated the next steps, indicating that the Investment Plan should be submitted to the CIFs at the first meeting of the Board of 2024,

¹ *Investment Plan Preparation Grant*

and that the Plan should be ready in April, so that the steps of the 18 months after the submission of the Expression of Interest are fulfilled. It was signaled that there will be a need to define the focal point of the Program for Brazil, and that the Ministry of the Environment would be the possible lead ministry. The confirmation will take place through the formalization of communication between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Environment after the mission. It was also communicated by the Ministry of Finance regarding the intention to approve the investment plan at the first meeting of *the CIF Trust Fund Committee* in 2024, and that the Plan should be completed and sent to the CIF Board by April 2024, including the public consultation phase through which the document should be submitted, According to the proposed preparation schedule, below:

1. Preparation of ToRs and hiring of consultants for relevant studies: Sept-Oct 2023.
2. Preparation of the IPPG and submission to the CIF: Sep/23
3. Preliminary Diagnosis Report: beginning of Nov/23
4. First PI Draft: Early December
5. Joint Mission: end of January
6. Second PI Draft: end of February
7. Public consultation (1 month): entire month of March
8. GoB's approval of the consolidated Investment Plan with the suggestions collected in the public consultation: end of March
9. Translation and revision: March 28 to April 28
10. Submission to CIF (6 weeks before *CIF Trust Fund Committee* Meeting, scheduled for 10-14 June 2024): 28 April 2024

V. The mission achieved its objectives and began the participatory process of building Brazil's Investment Plan for the Nature, Peoples and Climate program.

Brasilia, September 6th, 2023

Livia Oliveira

General Coordinator of Sustainable Finance
Undersecretary for Financing Sustainable Development - SUFIN
Secretariat of International Affairs – SAIN / Ministry of Finance

Bernadette Lange

Senior Environmental Specialist
World Bank

Katia Q. Fenyves

Climate Change and Sustainability Specialist
Inter-American Development Bank

List of Attachments

1. Mission Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. Presentations made
4. Graphical Session Log Panels

UNOFFICIAL

Appendix 1 – Agenda

September 4	Institutional Meeting – CIF/NPC potential for Brazil	Observations
Session 1	Opening of the mission	
9:00 – 9:40	Opening of the Meeting by the Ministry of Finance	Min. Farm
	Presentation of the participants	
	Presentation of mission objectives and agenda and agreements	
Session 2	Technical Meeting – The NPC program	
9:40 – 10:15	Presentation on CIF and <i>Nature, People and Climate Program</i>	World Bank
	Objectives, principles and criteria	
	The Investment Plan – preparation process	
	Questions and clarifications	
10:15 – 10:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
Session 3	Technical Meeting – Brazil's Expression of Interest	Min. Farm
10:30 – 12:00	Presentation of Brazil's Expression of Interest	Moderator
	Guided discussion on the proposed pillars	
12:00 – 13:30	<i>Lunch for mission participants on-site</i>	
Session 4	Technical Meeting – analysis of priorities for NPC Brazil	Moderator
13:30 – 15:00	Analysis of potential areas of action – opportunities and priorities	
15:00 – 15:15	<i>Coffee break</i>	
Session 5	Technical Meeting – actors involved	Moderator
15:15 – 16:30	Analysis of actors to be involved	
16:30 – 17:00	Conclusion of the day	
September 5	Technical Meeting – Potential Areas of NPC Brazil	
Session 6	Technical Meeting – NPC and Cross-Cutting Themes	
9:00 – 10:15	Opening of the day	
	Indication of geographical areas to be studied for NPC Brazil	
	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:30 – 12:00	Presentation to the CIF of the previous day's conclusions	Paul Hartman CIF /NPC - Unit
	Dialogue with the CIF/NPC – questions and answers	
	CIF Presentation on – Gender and Engagement with IPLC	
	<i>Lunch for mission participants on-site</i>	
Session 7	Next Steps and Conclusions Meeting	
14:00 – 15:00	Summary of discussions and inputs for the Investment Plan	
	Recommendations and inputs for the preparation of the Investment Plan	
	Closure of Scoping Mission Part 1 by the Ministry of Finance	Min. Farm
	<i>Coffee break</i>	

Part 2: Social Actors Meeting - expanded

September 6	Meeting with Stakeholders and Referrals – expanded group	
9:00 – 9:15	Opening of the Meeting	
	Government Representatives	
	Representatives of the Multilateral Development Banks	
	Presentation of the participants	
9:15 – 10:30	Presentation of the CIF/NPC	World Bank
	NPC Brazil – identified priorities and challenges	
	Questions & Answers	Moderator
	Participant Comments and Recommendations	
10:30 – 10:45	Closure of the Scoping Mission by the Ministry of Finance	Min. Farm
10:30 – 11:00	Closing coffee break	

UNOFFICIAL

UNOFFICIAL

Annex 2 – Attendance List

Name	Institution	Email	Telephone
Ailson Borges		ailson.borges@gmail.com	
Alberto Costa	BM	acosta1@worldbank.org	+55 61 33298601
Amita Ramachandran	BM	aramachandran4@worldbank.org	
Ana Assis	MMA	ana.assis@mma.gov.br	
Ana Luiza	MMA/SBC/DPG	ana.assis@mma.gov.br	+55 612028-2325
Ana Przewodowska	BM	aribas@worldbank.org	+55 61 33291085
Andreia Gerk	MAP/ SOI/ DEPROS/ CGMC	andrea.gerk@agro.gov.br	+55 61 98278-7827
Arabella Palacios	IDB	arabellap@iadb.org	
Bernadette Lange	BM	blange@worldbank.org	+55 61 33291007
Bruno César Nunes	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	bruno.nunes@mcti.gov.br	+55 612033-7827
Carlos Eduardo Whately	IFC	cbannwartwhately@ifc.org	+551135256307
Carlos Eduardo Sturm	MDA	carlos.sturm@mda.gov.br	+55 61991639221
Carlos Whately	IFC	cbannwartwhately@ifc.org	
Clarisse Cruz	MMA	clarisse.cruz@mma.gov.br	+55 6120282278
Daniela Ramos G de Faria	Ministry of Finance	daniela.guimaraes@fazenda.gov.br	
Daniella Ziller Arruda	BM	darruda@worldbank.org	+55 61 33298605
Diogo Falchano Bardal	IFC	dbardal@ifc.org	
Eli Weiss	BM	eweiss@worldbank.org	+1 202 297-3573
Eloa Moraes	SOPT/ MIR	eloa.moraes@igualdaderacial.gov.br	
Farah Outeldait	BM	fouteldait@worldbank.org	
Fernanda Cunha	MMA	fernanda.cunha@mma.gov.br	+55 61 2028-1146
Fernando Castanheira Neto	SFB/ MMA	fernando.castanheira@mma.gov.br	
Flavio Daniel Baran	SAIN/MP	flavio.baran@fazenda.gov.br	
Gabriel Felipe Dizner	Ministry of Finance	gabriel.dizner@fazenda.gov.br	+55 6198111-5245
Gabriela H. Antunes	MMA	gabriela.antunes@mma.gov.br	
Garo Bartmanian	SFB/ MMA	garo.bartmanian@florestal.gov.br	

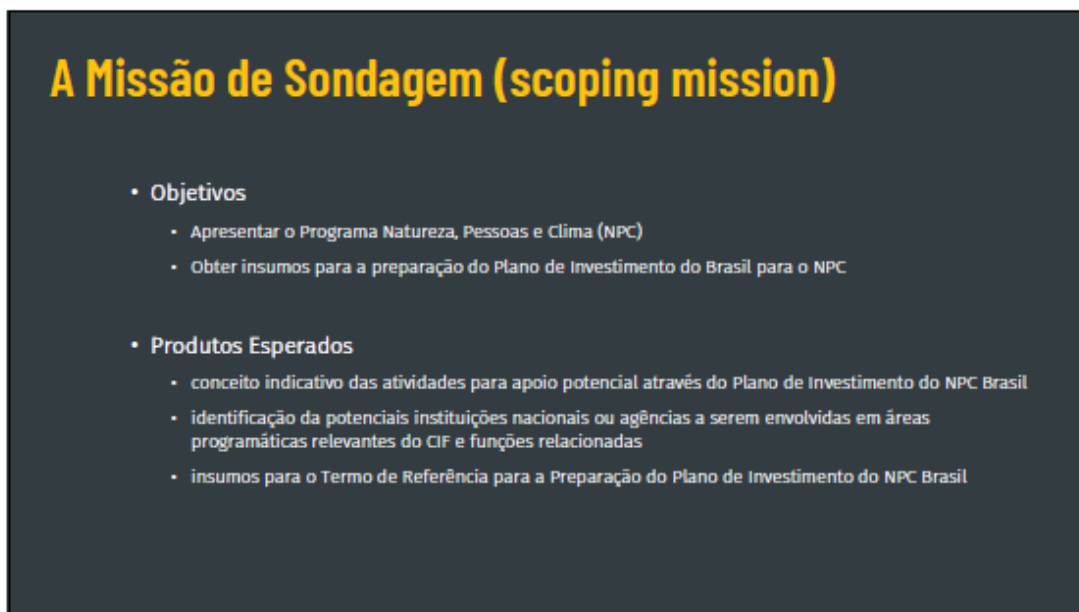
Gisela Ferrari	IDB	giselaf@iadb.org	+12024139822
Gloria Visconti	IDB	gloriav@iadb.org	+12026233360
Hernando Hintze	IDB	luishh@iadb.org	+556133174125
Inaiê Santos	IDB	inaiet@iadb.org	
Inês Angulo	BM	iangulo@worldbank.org	+1 202 725-1046
Joan Miquel Carrillo	IDB	joanc@iadb.org	
João Lucas Moraes Passos	Ministry of Indigenous Peoples	joao.passos@povosindigenas.gov.br	+55 6120201448
Katia Feynes	IDB	katiaq@iadb.org	+55 61 99405 9554
Kouassi Kouadio	BM	kkouadio1@worldbank.org	+1-202-473-2842
Kerla windrow	SBIO/ MMA Project Manager	sviakr@gmail.com	
Leonardo Araujo	Ministry of Finance	leonardo.d.araujo@fazenda.gov.br	+55 61981773323
Leonardo Correia	MMA	leonardo.correia@mma.gov.br	
Livia Oliveira	Ministry of Finance	livia.oliveira@fazenda.gov.br	+55 61983490234
Luana Duarte	SBO MMA	luana.duarte@mma.gov.br	
Lúcia Helena M. Freitas	SEV/MDIC	lucia.freitas@mdic.gov.br	
Matthew Harris	BM	mharris2@worldbank.org	
Mikael Silva		mikaelbk@live.com	
Mike Ward	BM	mward@worldbank.org	
Nayra Kaxuyana	Ministry of Indigenous Peoples	nayra.sousa@povosindigenas.gov.br	
Octavio Damiani	IDB	octaviod@iadb.org	
Paul Hartman	BM	phartman@worldbank.org	+1-202-473-2103
Ricardo De Vecchi	IDB	ricardod@iadb.org	
Ricardo Vieira Araujo	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	ricardo.araujo@mcti.gov.br	
Rodrigo Braga	CGEB/DECLS/ SEPPE/ MCTI	rodrigo.braga@mcti.gov.br	
Sandra Cristina Knupfer	INCRA	sandra.knupfer@incra.gov.br	+55 61 99664-7847
Sissi Alves da Silva	MDIC	sissi.alves@gmail.com	+55 61984018695
Stanislau Antonio Lopes	INCRA	stanislau.lopes@incra.gov.br	
Suiá Rocha	MMA	suia.rocha@economia.gov.br	+55 61 984313346
Taiguara Alencar	GIZ German Cooperation/ Project Manager	taiguara.alencar@giz.de	+ 55 6198101-7019

Tendai Madenyika	IFC	tmadenyika@ifc.org	+1-202-473-1225
Wdson Oliveira	SOFT/MIR	wdson.oliveira@igualdaderacial.gov.br	

UNOFFICIAL



1



Agenda

4 de Setembro	
Sessão 1	Abertura da missão
9:00 – 9:40	Abertura da Reunião pelo Ministério da Fazenda Apresentação dos participantes Apresentação dos objetivos da missão e agenda e acordos
Sessão 2	Reunião Técnica – O programa NPC
9:40 – 10:15	Apresentação sobre CIF e Nature, People and Climate Program Objetivos, princípios e critérios O Plano de Investimento – processo de preparação Perguntas e esclarecimentos e estacionamento de perguntas ao CIF
10:15-10:30	Coffee-break
Sessão 3	Reunião Técnica – Expressão de Interesse do Brasil
10:30 – 12:00	Apresentação da Expressão de Interesse do Brasil Discussão orientada sobre os pilares propostos com base nas prioridades de governo e condicionantes do NPC
12:00-12:30	Almoço para os participantes da missão no local
Sessão 4	Reunião Técnica – análise de prioridades para NPC Brasil
13:30- 15:00	Análise das áreas potenciais de atuação – oportunidades, alavancagem, capacidades, desafios, riscos
15:00 – 15:15	Coffee-break
Sessão 5	Reunião Técnica – stores envolvidos
15:15 – 17:15	Análise de potenciais parceiros e componente social
17:15-17:30	Conclusão do dia

3

Agenda

5 de setembro	
Sessão 6	Reunião Técnica – NPC e Temas Transversais
9:00 – 10:15	Abertura do Dia Indicação sobre a área geográfica do NPC Brasil Identificação de instituições-chaves e pontos focais
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee-break
10:30 – 12:00	Apresentação ao CIF das conclusões do dia anterior Diálogo com o CIF/NPC – perguntas e respostas Apresentação do CIF sobre – gênero e engajamento com IPLC
12:00 – 14:00	Almoço para os participantes da missão no local
Sessão 7	Reunião de Próximos Passos e Conclusões
14:00-15:00	Plano de investimento – agenda de preparação Indicação dos pontos focais para preparação do Plano de Investimento
	Coffee-break
15:15 – 16:00	Síntese das recomendações e insumos para a preparação do Plano de Investimento
16:00-16:30	Encerramento da Scoping Mission Parte 1 pelo Ministério da Fazenda

Agenda

6 de setembro	Reunião com Partes Interessadas e Encaminhamentos – grupo ampliado
	Abertura da Reunião
9:00-9:15	Representantes do Governo Representantes dos Bancos Multilaterais de Desenvolvimento
9:15-10:30	Apresentação dos participantes Apresentação do CIF/NPC O NPC Brasil – prioridades identificadas e desafios Perguntas & respostas Comentários e Recomendações dos participantes
10:30-10:45	- Encerramento da Scoping Mission pelo Ministério da Fazenda
10:30-11:00	Coffre-break de encerramento

5

Fundo de Investimentos Climáticos (CIF)

- Lançado em 2008, o CIF recebe contribuições de 15 países
 - Alemanha; Austrália; Canadá; Dinamarca; Espanha; Estados Unidos; França; Itália; Japão; Coreia; Noruega; Países Baixos; Suécia; Suíça; Reino Unido
- Viabiliza recursos concessionais para enfrentar as questões climáticas e melhorar as condições de vida através do uso sustentável dos recursos naturais e do espaço geográfico através de 6 Bancos Multilaterais de Desenvolvimento (BMD)
 - BIRD; IFC, Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento, Banco Africano de Desenvolvimento, Banco Europeu de Desenvolvimento; Banco Asiático de Desenvolvimento
- Compreende dois fundos - Clean Technology Fund (CTF) e o Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) – que têm por objetivos
 - Facilitar o planejamento e a ação climática em Países de renda média e baixa
 - Promover a ação conjunta entre governos, a sociedade civil, os povos indígenas, as comunidades tradicionais, o setor privado e os BMDs
 - Alcançar a visão de um futuro mais justo, onde os mais vulneráveis às mudanças climáticas, incluindo mulheres e jovens, sejam igualmente representados por líderes climáticos e tomadores de decisão

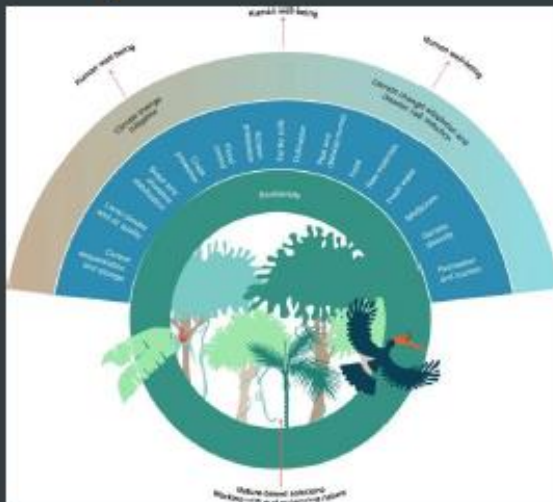
Programa Natureza, Povos e Clima (NPC)

- O NPC é um dos 8 programas do Fundo de Investimentos Climáticos (CIF)
- Lançado na Stockholm+50
 - Com o objetivo de enfrentar, de forma integrada, as múltiplas causas e impactos das mudanças climáticas que decorrem das atividades humanas sobre os recursos naturais e serviços ecossistêmicos
 - Através da adoção de **Soluções Baseadas na Natureza** (nature-based solutions) que reconhecem a interdependência entre o uso da terra, a mitigação e adaptação às mudanças climáticas e a melhoria das fontes de subsistência de comunidades rurais e povos indígenas
- 48 Expressões de Interesse submetidas, revisadas e ranqueadas por um Grupo de Especialistas Independentes
- Países e Regiões Seleccionadas
 - República Dominicana, Ilhas Fiji, Egito, Quênia, Bacia do Rio Zambezi (Zâmbia, Malawi, Moçambique, Namíbia e Tanzânia), Brasil, Ruanda, Etiópia, Zâmbia e Namíbia



7












Soluções Baseadas na Natureza



Ações para proteger, conservar, restaurar, utilizar de forma sustentável e gerir ecossistemas terrestres, de água doce, costeiros e marinhos naturais ou modificados, que abordem os desafios sociais, econômicos e ambientais de forma eficaz e adaptativa, proporcionando simultaneamente benefícios para o bem-estar humano, os serviços ecossistêmicos, a resiliência e a biodiversidade."

Resolução UNEA-5 2020

Exemplos de Abordagens e Técnicas de NbS

Função	Soluções baseadas na Natureza	
Práticas Sustentáveis		Sustentar ou aumentar a produção agrícola por meios diferentes das abordagens padronizadas para a disponibilidade de água ou nutrientes, ou melhoramento de plantas
		Retêr ou aumentar os nutrientes disponíveis no solo, na água e nas plantas, em formas disponíveis para plantas ou animais
		Aumentar os rendimentos para reduzir a pressão sobre os recursos florestais e evitar a perda florestal
Infraestruturas Verdes		Regular os fluxos de água superficiais e subterrâneas e nas margens dos corpos d'água
		Prevenir a erosão do solo blindando uma encosta ou as margens de um curso de água ou capturando material erodido
		Melhorar a estabilidade das encostas através de plantios ou uso de outros produtos naturais
Redução de externalidades negativas		Remover, degradar ou conter poluentes na água, no solo ou no ar através de agentes físicos, químicos ou biológicos naturais
		Restaurar ou estimular a biota benéfica para a saúde do solo, a polinização ou o controle de pragas nas áreas de cultivo ou no seu entorno
		Remover ou armazenar carbono atmosférico em árvores, solos ou plantas
Conservação		Aumentar ou proteger a biodiversidade e os habitats naturais
		Melhorar a conectividade, a área ou a saúde dos ecossistemas

*Slíde cortesia da FAO Regional Program for Asia and Pacific

9

Financiamento do NPC no Brasil

Condições

- Recursos– USD 47milhões + USD 5 milhões para o DGM
- Maturidade (prazo de pagamento) – até 20 ou 30 anos
- Período de carência - 8 anos
- Taxa de empréstimo – 0.98% a 1.17% em USD ou 0.56% a 0.68% em Euros
- Mecanismos:
 - Dedicated Grant Mechanism for IP and Local Communities (DGM)
 - Dedicated Climate Venture window (CCVs)
 - Dedicated Private Sector window (DPSW)

Crítérios

- Potencial de mudança transformacional – relevância, escala, urgência;
- Potencial de aumento de resiliência aos riscos climáticos, baixa emissão e desenvolvimento resiliente às mudanças climáticas
- Potencial de contribuição significativa aos princípios da transição justa para a baixa emissão e Desenvolvimento resiliente das MC (socialmente justa, envolvimento dos atores)
- Eficácia financeira - mobilização de recursos adicionais [complementar recursos existentes do Governo dos DMD e do setor privado], custo-benefício, análise de adicionalidade
- Potencial de implementação – do plano e dos projetos
- Equidade de gênero e impacto de inclusão social
- Potencial do impacto de Desenvolvimento – contribuição aos objetivos de Desenvolvimento sustentável (ODS)

Mecanismo de Doação Dedicado a Povos Indígenas e Comunidades Tradicionais (DGM)

- Esforço concertado do CIF para reconhecer a voz e o papel dos Povos Indígenas e Comunidades Tradicionais (PICTs) na gestão dos recursos naturais
- Financiar diretamente a liderança dos PICTs na condução de soluções para mudanças climáticas
- Garantir a liderança das atividades apoiadas pelos PICTs em todos os níveis
- FIP DGM: atuação em 12 países, mais de 600 subprojetos implementados, mais de 250.000 pessoas beneficiadas até o momento.



11

Objetivos e Resultados Esperados do NPC

Resultado Esperado	Indicador	ODS relacionado
Manejo de Recursos Naturais Melhorado	NPC core 1: MRlgação: Emissões de GEE reduzida ou evitada ou aumento de estoque de carbono [mtCO2e/q] (direta/indireta)	ODS 13 ODS 15 ODS 14
	NPC core 2: Área de terra: Área de terra ou outro ambiente físico adotando práticas de manejo de recursos naturais de forma responsável às questões climáticas / Climate responsible natural resources management practices	ODS 15 ODS 14
Aumento da adoção de cadeias produtivas sustentáveis	NPC core 3: Cadeia Produtiva Sustentáveis: Número de firmas e empresas, associações ou grupos comunitários que adotaram estratégias de compras ou cadeias produtivas sustentáveis	ODS 5 ODS 8 ODS 9
	Opcional: número de ligações/elos de mercado responsivo ao clima aumentados ou adicionais	ODS 8 ODS 9
Fortalecimento do ambiente/condições propício para o uso sustentável da terra e dos recursos naturais	NPC core 4: número de políticas, regulações, códigos ou standards relacionados ao manejo da terra e dos recursos naturais relacionadas às respostas às mudança climáticas que tenham sido alteradas ou adotadas clima	ODS 1; ODS 5 ODS 13; ODS 14 ODS 15
	Opcional: número de pessoas de instituições e comunidades alvos treinadas em medidas de respostas às mudanças climáticas (homens e mulheres)	ODS 5 ODS 13
Aumento do acesso ao capital e orçamento para usos sustentáveis da terra e de outros recursos naturais	Opcional: número de processos orçamentário subnacionais apoiados que incluem consideração sobre questões climáticas/uso da terra	ODS 13; ODS 15 ODS 14;
	Opcional: valor financeiro gerado através reformas referentes à subsídios responsivos às mudanças climáticas (USD)	ODS 13 ODS 15
Mobilização de capital públicos e privados	NPC core 5: Cofinanciamento: Volume de cofinanciamento elevancado (USD)	ODS 8 ODS 9

Objetivos e Resultados Esperados do NPC

Resultado Esperado	Indicador	ODS relacionado
Comunidades Rurais e Povos Indígenas com suas formas de vida/livelihood melhorada	NPC core 6: Meios de vida / livelihood Número de pessoas que receberam benefícios para sobrevivência/livelihood	ODS 1; ODS 2; ODS 8; ODS 9; ODS 15; ODS 14
	NPC core 7: Número de postos de trabalhos criados direta e indiretamente	ODS 1 ODS 8
	Opcional: aumento de renda anual ou consumo das famílias – desagregado por povos indígenas, homens e mulheres	ODS 1 ODS 5
	Opcional: redução na insegurança alimentar severa ou moderada	ODS 2; ODS 3
Casos de Negócios para os investimentos do setor privado demonstrado	NPC core 8: Investimentos do Setor Privado Número e valor financeiro (\$) do apoio do GF aos investimentos do setor privado em manejo sustentável de terra e dos recursos naturais	ODS 8; ODS 9; ODS 13 ODS 14; ODS 15
Fomento a Inovação	NPC core 9: Inovação Número de negócios, empreendedores, tecnologias e outros empreendimentos demonstrativos que demonstram o fortalecimento de modelo de negócios responsivos as mudanças climáticas	ODS 8 ODS 9
	Opcional: número de produtos inovativos, serviços, tecnologia e processos que entraram em um novo contexto de mercado	ODS 8 ODS 9
Co-benefícios sociais, econômicos e ambientais	Co-benefício 1: crescimento verde Crescimento econômico de sectores alvo ou indústrias dentro da paisagem ou ecossistemas	
	Co-benefício 2: Transição justa Inclusão social	

13

Atores Chave

- A preparação do PI inclui um amplo processo consultivo com diferentes setores e atores sociais
- Povos Indígenas e Comunidades locais são consideradas Atores-chave
- Envolvimento da Iniciativa privada na preparação e implementação

ATORES	RESPONSABILIDADES
GF/SCF	Endosso do Manifestação de Interesse Participação na Missão conjunta Financiamento dos projetos com BMD Análise da implementação o Plano
Governo Brasileiro – Ministério da Fazenda	Ponto Focal do CIF Membro do Comitê do CIF
Líder do Governo na Preparação do Plano de Investimento	Coordena entre as Instituições de governo, atores sociais, setor privado e BMD a preparação do Plano de Investimento com a polo do BMD designado
BDM Líder Indicado do Plano de Investimento do NPC	Lidera a preparação do Plano de Investimento com o Governo, outros MDIs e atores sociais. Gerencia o recurso financeiro para a preparação do PI, incluindo diagnóstico, consultas, workshops, engajamento de atores Submete o Plano de Investimento ao endosso do CIF/SCF em nome do Gov. Brasileiro
BDMs parceiros	Apoio a preparação do Plano de Investimento e participação da missão conjunta Apoio à preparação do Projetos proposto no PI usando suas regras específicas Financiamento dos projetos Assistência à implementação dos projetos Monitoramento da implementação dos projetos Alevancagem de recurso adicionais
Mutuírios/ Executores	Participação na preparação do Plano de Investimento e participação da missão conjunta Preparação do Projetos proposto no PI usando suas regras específicas Alevancagem de recurso adicionais
Povos Indígenas, Comunidades Locais	Participação na preparação do Plano de Investimento e participação nas consultas Lideram a preparação da proposta para o DGM Implementam o DGM com apoio de um BMD
Setor Privado	Participação na preparação do Plano de Investimento e participação nas consultas Mutuírio do mecanismo dedicado ao setor privado

Etapas de Preparação

- 1 • Convite para os Governos apresentarem Manifestações de Interesse
- 2 • Manifestação de Interesse submetida pelo Governo
- 3 • Seleção dos países pelo CIF
- 4 • **Reuniões preliminares e Scoping Mission / Missão de Sondagem**
- 5 • Pedido e aprovação de recursos para a preparação do Plano de Investimento
- 6 • Diagnóstico inicial e preparação da versão preliminar para discussão
- 7 • Missão conjunta entre CIF/NPC, Governo, BMDs, atores sociais – consultas com Indígenas e comunidades
- 8 • Elaboração do Plano de investimento – consultas e participação
- 9 • Endosso do Plano de Investimento pelo Comitê do CIF/NPC
- 10 • Preparação dos projetos que fazem parte do Plano de Investimento

15

<https://www.cif.org/nature-people-climate-program>

Perguntas ?
Esclarecimentos



1

Manifestação de Interesse

- O CIF recebeu 48 Manifestações de Interesse (de países ou regiões).
- 21 foram consideradas aptas a receber recursos, e 10 foram selecionadas, sendo divididas em 2 grupos.
- No grupo 1 estão República Dominicana, Egito, Fiji, Quênia e Regional África (Malawi, Moçambique, Namíbia, Tanzânia e Zâmbia).
- No grupo 2 estão **Brasil**, Etiópia, Namíbia, Ruanda e Zâmbia.
- Elaborada de forma conjunta entre MMA, MCTI MAPA e ME, com apoio do BID
- Recurso para o NPC Brasil: USD 52 milhões (USD 47 mi + USD 5 mi para DGM)
- Prazo para apresentação do Plano de Investimento: 25/04/24

MINISTÉRIO DA FAZENDA

GOVERNO FEDERAL
BRASIL
UNIÃO E RECONSTRUÇÃO



Nature, People & Climate – NPC

Manifestação de Interesse

MINISTÉRIO DA FAZENDA

GOVERNO FEDERAL
BRASIL
UNIÃO E RECONSTRUÇÃO

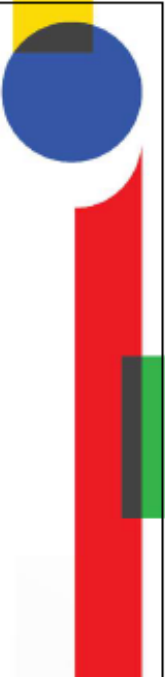
1

Manifestação de Interesse

- O CIF recebeu 48 Manifestações de Interesse (de países ou regiões).
- 21 foram consideradas aptas a receber recursos, e 10 foram selecionadas, sendo divididas em 2 grupos.
- No grupo 1 estão República Dominicana, Egito, Fiji, Quênia e Regional África (Malawi, Moçambique, Namíbia, Tanzânia e Zâmbia).
- No grupo 2 estão **Brasil**, Etiópia, Namíbia, Ruanda e Zâmbia.
- Elaborada de forma conjunta entre MMA, MCTI MAPA e ME, com apoio do BID
- Recurso para o NPC Brasil: USD 52 milhões (USD 47 mi + USD 5 mi para DGM)
- Prazo para apresentação do Plano de Investimento: 25/04/24

MINISTÉRIO DA FAZENDA

GOVERNO FEDERAL
BRASIL
UNIÃO E RECONSTRUÇÃO



Pilares

Pilar I: Conservação e Recuperação de Ecosistemas Degradados

Pilar II: Bioeconomia e Cadeias de Valor Sustentáveis

Pilar III: Produção Agrícola de Baixo Carbono

Pilares

Pilar I: Conservação e Recuperação de Ecosistemas Degradados

Este pilar visa apoiar as economias locais enquanto protege o meio ambiente.

- Desenvolvimento de métodos de produção sustentável
- Incentivo à gestão sustentável de recursos naturais

O foco está em promover a exploração sustentável de produtos de vegetação nativa ao mesmo tempo em que alavanca a comercialização.

Fortalecer o Plano Nacional de Recuperação da Vegetação Nativa – PLANAVEG.

Pilares

Pilar II: Bioeconomia e Cadeias de Valor Sustentáveis


Este pilar visa apoiar as economias locais, *com atenção especial às mulheres, comunidades tradicionais e minorias*, enquanto protege o meio ambiente. O foco deve ser em três aspectos:

1. desenvolvimento de capacidades em novos métodos e tecnologias de produção sustentável;
2. fomento do crescimento econômico local;
3. promoção do manejo sustentável de recursos naturais e do capital.

Pilares

Pilar III: Produção Agrícola de Baixo Carbono

Incentivo à agricultura de baixo carbono para reduzir o desmatamento, mitigar emissões e aumentar a resiliência climática na produção agrícola. Envolve a adoção de tecnologias de baixo carbono, práticas sustentáveis e capacitação para agricultores. O Plano Agricultura de Baixo Carbono (Plano ABC) é uma referência fundamental, com foco na redução de emissões e recuperação de terras degradadas. A proposta visa a produtores rurais familiares e comunidades locais, especialmente mulheres, visando desenvolver uma economia baseada na natureza e melhorar as condições de vida.



Pilar I: Conservação e Recuperação de Ecossistemas Degradados

Pilar II: Bioeconomia e Cadeias de Valor Sustentáveis

Pilar III: Produção Agrícola de Baixo Carbono

Como os pilares propostos na manifestação de interesse do Brasil se alinham com as prioridades de governo e com os resultados esperados do NPC?

UNOFFICIAL



Nature, People and Climate Investment Program

Brazil Scoping Mission

Sept 5, 2023

What is the CIF?

- Unique among climate finance institutions with contributions of over **USD 11 billion**
- CIF's **comparative advantage** resides in the unique features of its **business model**



CIF Presenters

- Paul Hartman – Nature, People and Climate Program
- Matthew Harris – Monitoring and Results
- Farah Outeldait – Gender in NPC Investments
- Mike Ward – Transformational Change

Nature, People and Climate (NPC) Program

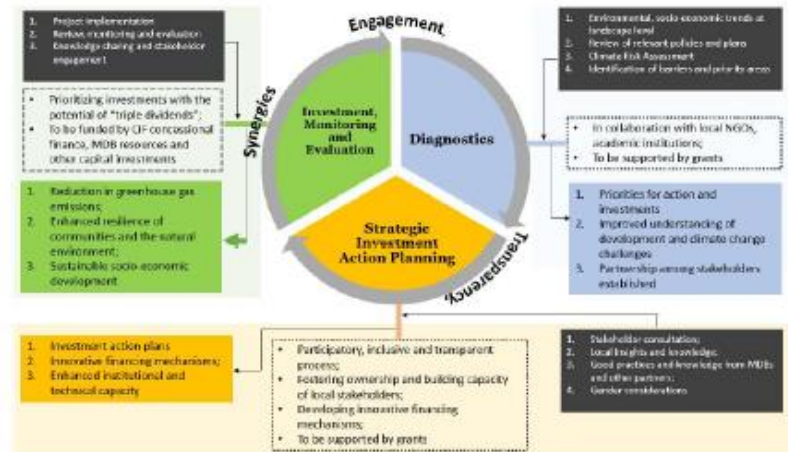
- Launched at Stockholm+50
 - Tackle in an integrated manner the multiple drivers and impacts of climate change resulting from human activities on land resources and ecosystems services.
- 48 EoI submissions reviewed and ranked by an Independent Expert Group
- NPC countries and regions:
 - Dominican Republic, Fiji, Egypt, Kenya, Africa's Zambezi River Basin Region (Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania), Brazil, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Zambia, Namibia



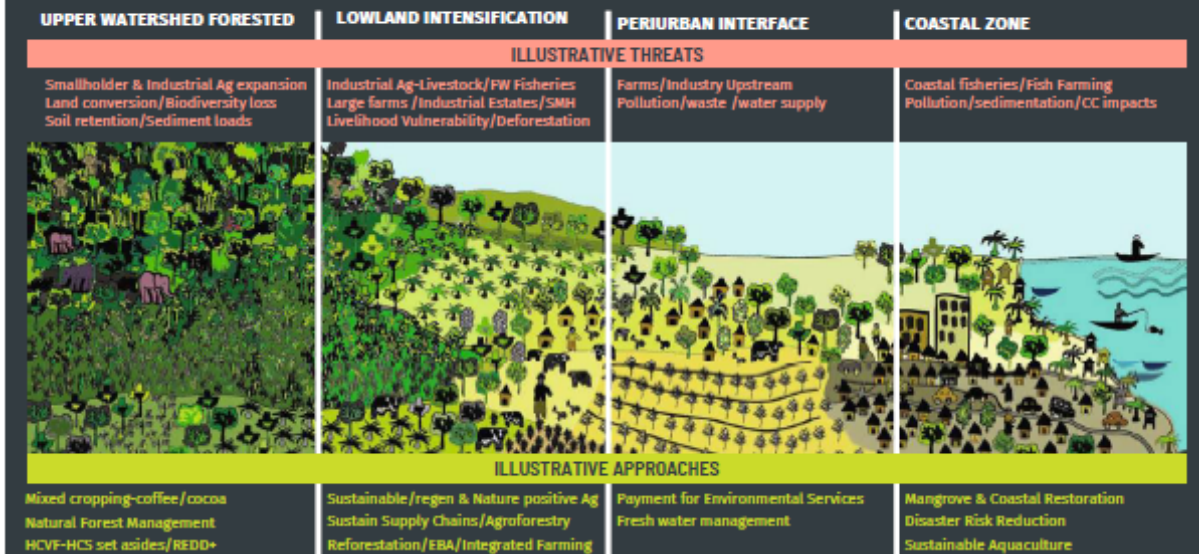
Steps in Investment Plan Preparation



Programmatic Approach & Phases to Developing Solutions

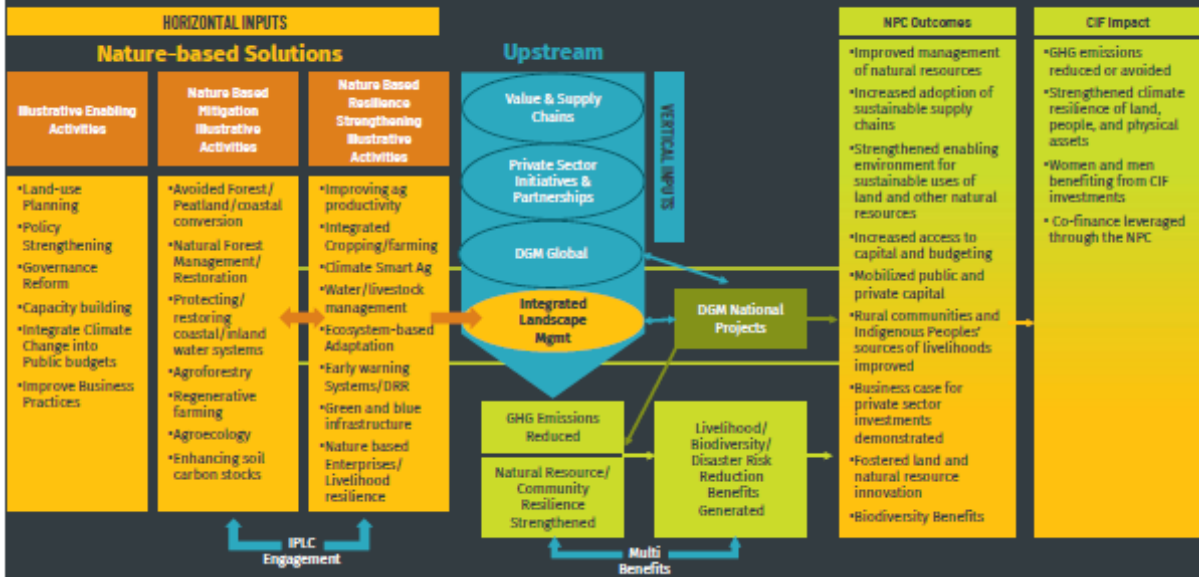


Landscape: Connectivity, Threats and Approaches



Emissions Reduced, Land and Community CC Resilience Strengthened, Livelihoods Improved

Program Design Elements

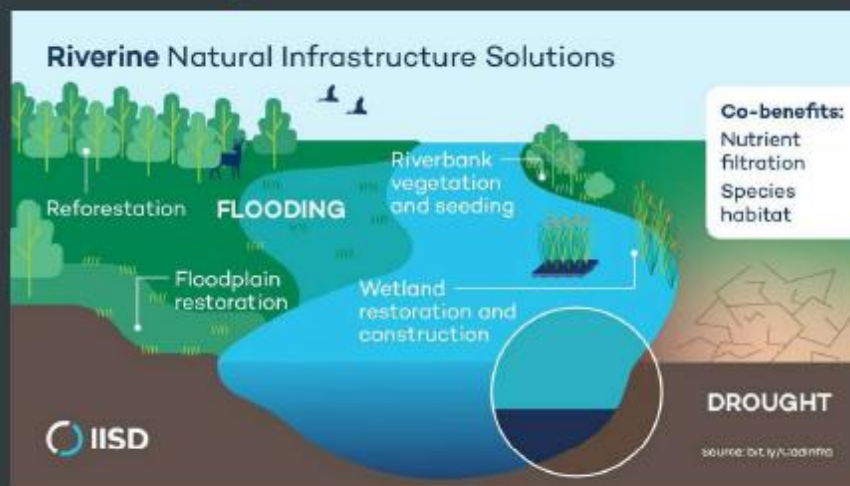


NbS: Protect, Manage and Restore



¹Source: Nature4Climate

NbS Working with Built Climate Solutions



Source: Depietri & McPhearson: Integrating the Grey, Green, and Blue in Cities

NbS: Approaches for Agriculture

Natural Climate Solutions on Agricultural Lands



Fully implementing **CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE PRACTICES** could remove as much as 100-200 million metric tons of carbon dioxide annually by 2050.



*Source: National Wildlife Foundation

Examples of NbS Approaches & Techniques

Function	Nature-based solution
Sustainable practices	Sustain or increase agricultural <u>production</u> by means other than standard approaches to the availability of water or nutrients, or plant breeding
	Retain or increase available <u>nutrients</u> in soil, water and plants, in plant- or animal-available forms
	Increase yields to <u>reduce pressure</u> on forest resources and avoid forest loss
Green infrastructure	Regulate <u>water flows</u> on soil surfaces, in soil masses and at water body peripheries
	Prevent <u>soil erosion</u> by armouring a slope or watercourse bank, or by catching eroding material
	Enhance <u>slope stability</u> by roots or other natural products that buttress and safeguard soil masses
Reduce negative externalities	Remove, degrade or contain <u>pollutants</u> in water, soil or air through natural physical, chemical or biological agents
	Restore or stimulate beneficial <u>biota</u> for soil health, pollination or pest control, in the soil, cropping zone or nearby environment
	Remove or store atmospheric <u>carbon</u> in trees, soils or plants
Conservation	Increase or protect <u>biological diversity</u> and habitat
	Enhance <u>connectivity, area</u> or <u>health</u> of ecosystems

*Slide courtesy of FAO Regional Program for Asia and Pacific

Timeline & Milestones

June 2023	Right-sizing allocations expected to be approved by mail by the GCAP SC
June 2023	GCAP SC Meeting in Brazil – status update on NPC IP preparations
December 2023	GCAP SC Meeting – status update on IP preparations and possible/expected extension requests
April 2024	Deadline: IP submissions due for endorsement – to be posted at least 4 weeks before the next GCAP SC Meeting
June 2024	GCAP SC Meeting – Endorsement of IPs and approval of extension requests.



M&R Overview for Brazil NPC Scoping Mission

Matthew Harris

Tuesday, Sept 5, 2023



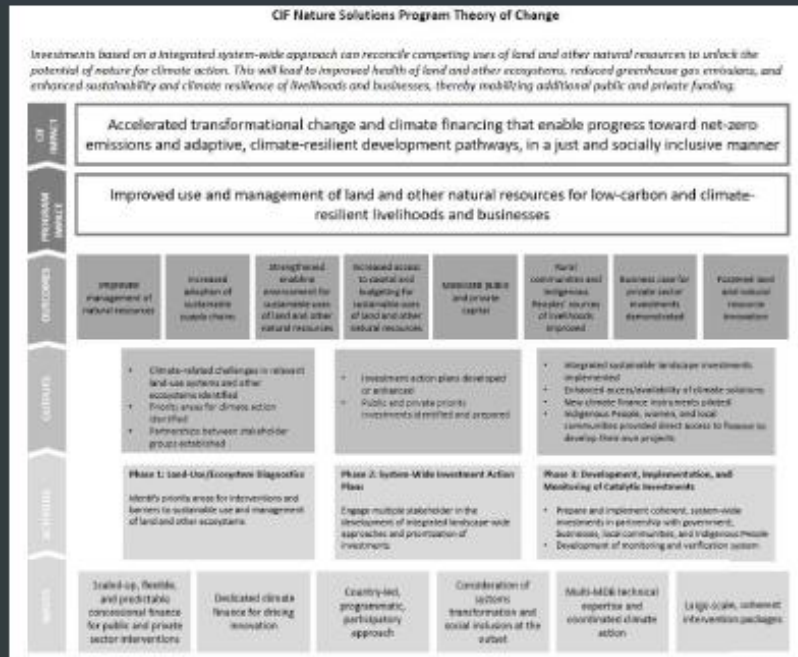
Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Approach for NPC

Overview of NPC Monitoring and Reporting (M&R)

- Integrated MEL with roles for multiple stakeholder groups
 - **M&R:** Define results, set targets, and track progress/results over time
 - **E&L:** Demand-driven evaluations, learning, and knowledge + transformational change, just transition, etc.
 - **Actors:** Countries, MDBs, CIF Sec, local stakeholders, etc.
- Key M&R tools and docs
 - **CIF level:** [CIF MEL Policy](#), [CIF Theory of Change](#)
 - **Program level:** [NPC Theory of Change](#), [NPC Integrated Results Framework](#), [NPC Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit \(forthcoming Oct 2023\)](#)
 - **IP level:** Flexibly applying NPC IRF and ToC to country context
 - **Project level:** MDBs and PIUs use their own tools/approaches
- Today's focus is on M&R for the NPC ToC and NPC IRF.

NPC Theory of Change

A one-pager diagram of what the program intends to achieve + logic of drivers and causal pathways



NPC Integrated Results Framework (IRF)

Multi-level blueprint of:

- The results expected to be achieved in NPC at each level (per ToC)
- The MEL approaches that will be used to track and assess these results at each level (indicators, etc.)

NPC IMPACT						
Improved use and management of land and other natural resources for low-carbon and climate-resilient livelihoods and businesses						
Program Theory of Change: Investments based on an integrated system-wide approach can reconcile competing uses of land and other natural resources to unlock the potential of nature for climate action. This will lead to improved health of land and other ecosystems, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and enhanced sustainability and climate resilience of livelihoods and businesses, thereby mobilizing additional public and private funding.						
RESULT STATEMENT	MONITORING APPROACH				EVALUATION AND LEARNING APPROACH	
	INDICATORS	BASE-LINE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	TARGET (DATE)	NOTES AND SOG ALIGNMENT	KEY AREAS
NPC PROGRAM-LEVEL IMPACTS						
Improved use and management of land and other natural resources for low-carbon and climate-resilient livelihoods and businesses	NPC Impact Period: National / territorial priority review (%) National / territorial prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity (%) National / territorial agricultural land (%) National / territorial status of deforestation (ha per year)	Country- and territorial-level analysis from food diagnostics (FAO) IPs and project approach agricultural land (no-ore)	National statistics and REEP system; macro-level indicators; World Bank (or other MDE) country data	Varies per country	Program-level impacts focus on alignment with NDCs and related climate policy mechanisms, national, territorial, and sectoral development priorities, and available statistics of the land diagnostic, Investment Plan, and/or country level. This aspect of monitoring and reporting is country-driven and will be tailored to the needs, demands, and interests of each CIF recipient country. MDEs will still be responsible for program-level impact reporting. All core	Signals of transformational change: Signals of transformational change at the program level might focus on more narrowly bounded aspects of land, food, and socio-ecological systems transformation than in the action above (i.e., CIF-level impact). They might cover lower levels of systems transformation – such as the establishment of new agricultural ecosystems, emergence of sustainable revenue sources like timber and fisheries or the preservation of forests – and be more closely tied to individual NPC Investments Plans, land diagnostics, and/or project-level impacts. Specific definitions and methodologies are to be determined. Effective establishment of an integrated, multi-national, participatory mechanism for climate-responsive land use planning and management at the landscape level: One core objective of the NPC process is to involve competing uses of land and other natural resources, which inherently require reconciling the competing needs/interests of multiple state and non-state actors. Some evaluation and learning activities might seek to

Integrated Results Framework

What is an INTEGRATED Results Framework? How is it different from a regular one?

*Employs tailored approaches to assess different elements at each results level (left column) through both monitoring (middle column) and evaluation/learning (right column)

*Elements include climate objectives, development co-benefits, transformational change, just transition, gender/social inclusion, finance, SDGs, etc.

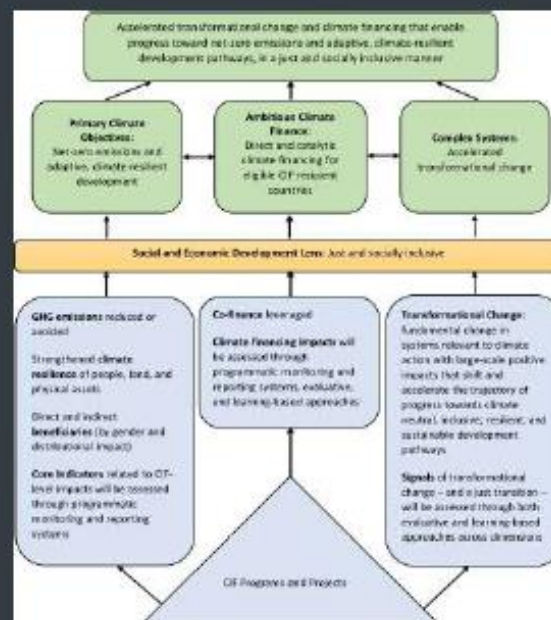


NPC IRF at the CIF Level

CIF Mission: Accelerated transformational change and climate financing that enable progress toward net-zero emissions and adaptive, climate-resilient development

*Broken down into more manageable elements

(e.g., climate, development, finance, gender, complex systems)



NPC IRF at Program Impact and Outcome Levels

NPC Impact: Country-level programmatic approach across NPC projects and in national climate/development context

Main monitoring tools:

- NPC Country Impact Indicators (selected by country)
- NPC Multi-Stakeholder Review Mechanisms (3x per IP)

NPC Outcomes/Co-Benefits: Results aggregated across NPC projects based on key investment areas

Main monitoring tools:

- 9 NPC Core Indicators (must be included by MDBs in all NPC projects)
- At least 1 NPC Co-Benefit Indicator (must be included by MDBs in all NPC projects)

*Outputs and activities are mainly tracked by MDBs at the project level and the CIF portfolio management function.

	Examples of NPC Country Impact Indicators (Selected per Country)	NPC Core Indicators (Required by MDBs)	NPC Multi-Stakeholder Review Mechanism (Led by Countries 3x)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National/territorial poverty rates (%) -National/territorial prevalence of food insecurity (%) -Agricultural land (%) -Deforestation rates -Land degradation rates -Coastal erosion rates -Soil carbon balance -Other land health and environmental degradation metrics as applicable to IPs -Other social and economic metrics as applicable to IPs -Other private sector development metrics as applicable to IPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPC Core 1. GHG emissions (Mt CO2 eq) NPC Core 2. Land area (ha) NPC Core 3. Sustainable supply chains (# firms adopting) NPC Core 4. Policies supported NPC Core 5. Co-finance leveraged (\$) NPC Core 6. Livelihoods supported (people) NPC Core 7. Jobs created NPC Core 8. Private sector investments catalyzed (# and \$) NPC Core 9. Innovations (# businesses and technologies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Flexible, country-driven mechanism adapted to meet the needs of each NPC IP -Should be inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach to involving NPC constituencies in M&R process -Should be held at least once around baseline, mid-term, and conclusion of IP -Can be combined with other priority results-related issues (transformational change, gender, national policy priorities, etc.) -Potential support available from CIF AU and MDBs

So, what does this mean for NPC countries and investment planning now?

MEL Issues during IP Development in NPC

NATURE, PEOPLE AND CLIMATE INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Operational Guidelines - CIF NPC Investment Plan Development
Process

VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation (2-3 pages + tables)

- Multi-sectoral, landscape-level analysis (see NPC [Integrated Results Framework](#) document), including quantitative baseline data points
- Theory of change diagram specific to the investment plan
- Anticipated program-level impacts
- Integrated results framework table covering both “monitoring” and “evaluation and learning” approaches⁴
- Proposed approaches for tracking and evaluating transformational change, just transition, and inclusivity aspects of IP

*CIF AU and MDBs available to provide support during the process via: [templates](#), [consultations](#), [review/feedback](#)

Planning Ahead on NPC M&R after IP Endorsement:

1. Select country impact indicators for monitoring (country focal point)
2. Plan for timing and approach of "baseline" NPC Multi-Stakeholder Review Mechanism at country level
3. Coordinate with MDBs to ensure all NPC core indicators (and other M&R requirements) included in NPC projects and reported annually online in the CIF Collaboration Hub

Kenya NPC Scoping mission Gender in NPC investments

Nina Kolybashkina
Sr. Social Development Specialist

Tuesday, May 30, 2023



Gender equality focus of CIF's investments

CIF considers gender equality as central to its efforts on transformational change and climate-smart development.

- CIF gender program
- CIF Gender Policy (2018)
- CIF Gender Action Plan – Currently on Phase 3 for FY21-24

Focus on women's climate leadership to increase the agency of women in climate governance and green growth markets.



Evolution of CIF's Approaches to Gender



OBJECTIVES



Why does gender matter in the NPC programme?³⁰

Evidence shows that integrating women and gender considerations—including increased participation, engagement and leadership of women—has resounding positive social, economic and environmental impacts linked to:

- ✔ Improved women's empowerment and gender equality/equity
- ✔ Positive outcomes in good governance and financial management;
- ✔ Collaboration and collective action;
- ✔ Sustainable development;
- ✔ Household wellbeing and resilience;
- ✔ Water security and equity;
- ✔ Food security.

Gender Integration during IP preparation

31

- ✔ Joint mission teams should include **MDBs Gender Specialists**
- ✔ Engagement with **Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender Focal Points in Line Ministries, UNFCCC Gender Focal Points in-country**
- ✔ Appointing **Gender Focal Point** for the Investment Plan is encouraged
- ✔ **Technical support/backstopping from CIF AU Gender Team is available;** review of IP by Gender Team before submission for approval

Conduct gender-responsive consultations

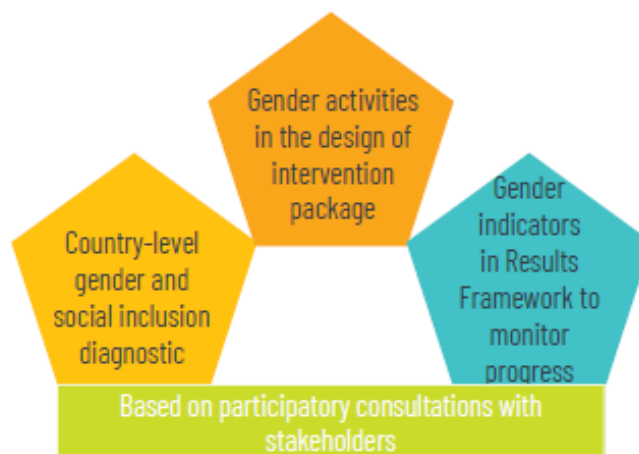
32

- ✔ **Map out relevant gender-related CSOs**, women's groups/organizations, and CSOs representing vulnerable groups to be included in consultations
- ✔ **Carry out consultations with women** through qualitative research tools
- ✔ **Clearly reflect results of consultation in gender and social inclusion analysis** in the IP document
- ✔ CIF AU Gender team has to report to TFC on gender consultations under IPs

Gender in IP document



- ✔ Each Investment Plan should include a detailed **gender and social inclusion analysis, gender actions and indicators**
- ✔ Analysis should identify vulnerabilities, barriers for access to opportunities, and potential to be agents of change
- ✔ Should go beyond MBD safeguard approaches and narrow focus on women's vulnerabilities to identify entry points for women climate leadership



Gender Integration during IP preparation

34

Gender Analysis

- Identify gender gaps in targeted sectors
- Example: Women farmers are less likely than their male counterparts to know about technologies that reduce vulnerability to climate change, and use them (e.g., drip irrigation and weather services), due to factors, including the lack of information and awareness, along with gender norms

Gender Actions

- Ensure both women and men benefit from project generated services (e.g., jobs, skills, capacity building, etc.)
- Example: Enhance women's leadership in local community-based natural resource governance structures and locally-led climate finance delivery through targeted capacity-building and use of gender quotas

Gender Indicators

- Develop and include indicators, with gender-disaggregated data
- Example: Percentage increase in women's representation in forest and natural resource governance processes

Step 3: Develop gender-responsive actions and social inclusion monitoring & reporting

37

- Based on the results of the gender and social inclusion analysis, specific actions to reduce identified gaps, challenges and findings on foundational cross-cutting inequities can ensure distributional effects for women and other social groups are included in the proposal with indicators to monitor progress.
- Developing actions should be accompanied by indicators to demonstrate change in the key areas for consideration in the gender analysis.
- The indicators should be designed from a gender-responsive approach to ensure women's climate leadership in natural resources, ecosystem services, etc. can be facilitated not only in outputs and outcomes, but also in process

Relevant indicators in NPC Results Framework

CORE
<p>NPC Program Level Impacts: Improved use and management of land and other natural resources for low-carbon and climate-resilient livelihoods and businesses Further gender-responsive analyses of land/ecological systems transformation¹¹ might have a specific focus on the improvement of women's land tenure security, for example, or on addressing gender discrimination and inequality in land use/natural resource planning and management, such as in national policies and legal frameworks. These analyses should take stock of advances made toward recognizing and securing the collective land rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendent Peoples (where applicable).</p>
<p>NPC CORE 3. Sustainable Supply Chains: Number of firms, enterprises, associations, or community groups that have adopted a sustainable supply or value chain approach (#) Disaggregation: By type of actor (private sector vs. community); Value vs. supply chain; By sector By women-owned enterprises and women's community groups Reporting and analysis should also examine the extent to which supply chains are gender responsive. Such approaches might include receipt of a gender equality seal (or equivalent) and the adoption of policies to ensure gender equity in value chains.</p>
<p>NPC CORE 6. Livelihoods: Number of people receiving livelihood benefits Disaggregation: By type of benefit (mandatory) By gender (mandatory) By Indigenous People and Local Communities By vulnerable groups (defined per IP/project)</p>
OPTIONAL
<p>OPTIONAL: Increase in annual mean household income/ consumption Disaggregation: By stakeholder groups (defined per IP and project) By female-headed households</p>
<p>OPTIONAL: Reduction in moderate or severe food insecurity Disaggregation: By stakeholder groups (defined per IP and project) By female-headed households</p>
<p>OPTIONAL: Number of people provided with direct access to finance for project development Disaggregation: By gender, where feasible By stakeholder group</p>





Transformational Change

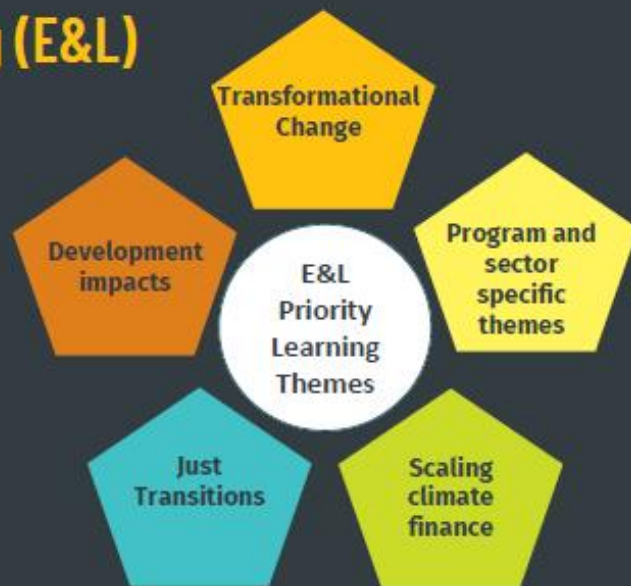
Brazil:
Nature, People, and Climate (NPC) Investment Plan (IP)

5 September 2023
 Mike Ward

Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative

OBJECTIVE

- Generate **new evidence** in priority areas
- **Apply learning** in countries and institutions
- **Foster collaboration** and partnership for enhanced impact



Crosscutting Themes: SOCIAL INCLUSION, GENDER & LOCAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Transformational Change

- Climate crisis: Incremental change not sufficient: require transformational change.
- CoP27 *"Urges Parties to adopt a transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change."*
- Transformational change is part of CIF's founding mandate.
- Highest results level for CIF in the NPC Integrated Results Framework is Transformational Impact
- TC included as part of the key investment criterion and integrated results framework in new CIF programs.



Transformational Change is a cross-cutting priority in the NPC Program



Annex 1. Investment Criteria under the CIF Nature, People and Climate Investments Program

1. CIF Nature Solutions will deploy concessional resources at scale to improve livelihoods and address climate change through the sustainable use of land and other natural resources adopting multisectoral and integrated systems wide approaches.
2. Towards this end, each program/project proposed for CIF financing under Nature solutions shall be relevant for achieving land and other ecosystems transitions namely agriculture and food, forests, rangelands, coastal systems by addressing trade-offs and synergies among multiple stakeholders
3. With a view to maximizing the impact of CIF's resources, each program/project proposed for CIF financing shall demonstrate how it will meet the following criteria:

1. Potential for transformational change

1. Transformational change requires attention to the dimensions – Technology Systems Change, Speed, Scale, and Adaptive Sustainability. The specific emphasis and significance of these dimensions are context dependent. Ultimately attention to these dimensions should support fundamental system change, with large-scale positive impacts, that shift and accelerate the trajectory of progress toward climate-neutral, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development pathways. The following descriptions and questions should guide the initial assessment, design, implementation, and evaluation of Nature, People, Climate (Nature Solutions) programs and projects for transformational climate action. The 'what' questions below pertain to what the change needs to be, while the 'how' questions pertain to how the change is brought about.

1.1. Relevance

5. Each program/project proposed for CIF financing shall demonstrate Relevance to advancing the strategic objectives and transformational change goals of CIF Nature Solutions through



Results Levels	Monitoring Approach	Evaluation and Learning Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OF Impact Results • Program Impact Results • Program Outcome Results • Program Co-Benefits • Program Output Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIF-level indicators • Country-level Impacts • Core indicators • Co-benefits/development impact modeling and monitoring • SDGs • Gender, social inclusion, and distributional disaggregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformational change spans across dimensions • Just transition studies • Co-benefits/development impact evaluations • Gender and social inclusion analytics • Other targeted evaluations and learning activities

Concepts, Methods, Metrics

- Definition and dimensions
 - Framing lenses to consider different dimensions of transformational change
- Guidance questions
 - Flexible guidance for transformative program design, implementation, evaluation, and learning
 - Tailored for each new CIF program
- Signals
 - Useful for planning and evaluation
 - Outcome and Process
 - Emerging to Advanced



Transformational Change Definition

“Fundamental change in systems relevant to climate action with large-scale positive impacts that shift and accelerate the trajectory of progress towards climate neutral, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development pathways.”



Transformational Change Dimensions



Using Questions

- Climate action for transformational change
 - Contextual
 - Complex
 - Contested
 - Emergent
- We do not know all the answers
- Create flexible guidance for transformative program design, implementation, review, and learning



High Level Questions:

- What is required, what is planned, and are they aligned? (Relevance)
- What systems need to change and how? Who needs to be involved and how? (Systemic change)
- What is the relationship between urgency and complexity? (Speed)
- What scaling is required? (Scale)
- What capacity will be built to achieve sustainable development pathways? (Adaptive Capacity)

Relevance

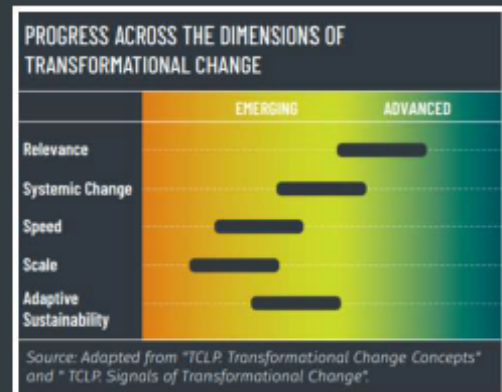
	Question
What	What fundamental changes and large-scale positive impacts, relevant to climate action, need to be brought about?
How	<p>Context: How is the intervention relevant to global, national, and local priorities?</p> <p>Proposed action: How is the intervention logic (theory of change) relevant to Nature Based Solutions?</p> <p>Alignment: How is the intervention aligned to ecological, social, and economic priorities, and integrating them?</p>

Signals of Transformational Change

Risk that the outcomes and processes described may still fall short of reflecting what is needed to attain transformational change.

Signals are the changes we would expect to see as transformational change advances in a specific context.

Useful as a tool for identifying shortcomings in change processes as well as guiding and tracking progress toward transformational change.



Relevance

	Question	Emerging Signals	Advanced Signals
What	What fundamental changes and large-scale positive impacts, relevant to climate action, need to be brought about?	Outcome (O): Country investment plans (related to NPC) that are aligned to global goals and national policies on limiting warming to 1.5C, reducing emissions from AFOLU, strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards	Outcome (O): HG emissions from AFOLU sector and/or coastal areas reduced O: Country-level interventions successfully operationalize key national climate-related policies (e.g., on sustainable land use, biodiversity, rural development, mitigation, or resilience)
How	<p>Context: How is the intervention relevant to global, national, and local priorities?</p> <p>Proposed action: How is the intervention logic (theory of change) relevant to renewable energy integration?</p> <p>Alignment: How is the intervention aligned to ecological, social, and economic priorities, and interrelated</p>	<p>Process (P): Country-led, multi-stakeholder engagement and consultation processes to develop country investment plans are aligned with needs and commitments regarding decarbonization, sustainable land-and water-use management, social inclusion, and/or resilience building</p> <p>P: National landscape and climate policies are coherent across all relevant stakeholders and levels, and agreements are in place to foster a multi-sector approach and overcome silos</p> <p>P: Policy and regulatory frameworks address drivers of environmental stress</p>	

Fillable Tables

Relevance			
	Question	Emerging Signals	Advanced Signals
What	What fundamental changes and large-scale positive impacts, relevant to climate action, need to be brought about?	Outcome (O):	Outcome (O):
How	<p>Context: How is the <u>intervention</u> relevant to global, national, and local priorities?</p> <p>Proposed action: How is the intervention logic (theory of change) relevant to Nature-based Solutions?</p> <p>Alignment: How is the intervention aligned to ecological, social, and economic priorities, and integrating them?</p>	<p>Process (P):</p> <p>P:</p> <p>P:</p> <p>P:</p>	

Using the Transformational Change Concepts, Methods and Metrics

- To inform the development of IPs and new projects
- For self evaluation to support formative processes
- For self evaluation to support summative processes
- To prepare for an external evaluative review

<https://cif.org/tclp>







