

## REDDES approved projects

REDDES Spring Cycle 2009 approved projects				
Project ID	Submitted by	Title	ITTO Funding	Project Total
RED-A 004/09 Rev.1 (F)	ITTO	Building a voluntary carbon marketing scheme to promote sustainable forest management	\$97,180 <i>completed</i>	\$97,180
REDDES Autumn Cycle 2009 approved projects				
RED-PD 005/09 Rev.2 (F)	Guyana	Strengthening Guyana's capacity to manage forest resources and environmental services through resources assessment and monitoring changes in deforestation and degradation	\$400,680 <i>completed</i>	\$540,880
RED-PPD 006/09 Rev.2 (F)	Guatemala	Local REDDES programme for development and addressing climate change in Guatemala: Building social processes for sustainability	\$82,080 <i>completed</i>	\$177,660
RED-PD 007/09 Rev.2 (F)	Indonesia	Enhancing forest carbon stock to reduce emission from deforestation and degradation through sustainable forest management (SFM) initiatives in Indonesia	\$447,071 <i>completed</i>	\$539,617
RED-SPD 009/09 Rev.2 (F)	Indonesia	Promoting the partnership efforts to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation of tropical peatland in south Sumatra through the enhancement of conservation and restoration activities	\$149,493	\$181,287
RED-PD 018/09 Rev.1 (F)	Peru	Sustainable forest management and utilization of ecosystem services in forests managed by the Ese'Eja naïve community in Infierno, Peru	\$356,519	\$523,319
RED-SPD 020/09 Rev.1 (F)	China	Development and demonstration on scheme of payment for environmental services (PES) derived from degraded and secondary tropical production forests in China.	\$149,040 <i>completed</i>	\$203,040
RED-A 023/09 Rev.1 (F)	DRC	Technical Support for the Development of a National Forest Inventory in the Democratic Republic of Congo to assess carbon stocks and changes in carbon stocks of forest land	\$476,820 <i>completed</i>	\$510,220
RED-PD 026/09 Rev.1 (F)	Ghana	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through collaborative management with local communities	\$658,716	\$760,408
RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F)	Brazil	Monitoring deforestation, logging and land use change in the Pan Amazonian Forest - PANAMAZON II	\$1,124,784	\$6,262,784
REDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011 approved projects				
RED-PD 031/11 Rev.1 (F)	Togo	Rehabilitation and restoration of residual forests and arid savannah lands in the Akpé and Akama valleys	\$478,894	\$773,349
RED-PD 033/11 Rev.2 (F)	Peru	Value adding to environmental services from managed forests belonging to seven communities in the Ucayali region	\$415,384	\$654,965
RED-PD 037/11 Rev.2 (F)	Malaysia	Reducing forest degradation and emissions through sustainable forest management (SFM) in peninsular Malaysia	\$590,922	\$864,622
RED-PD 038/11 Rev.3 (F)	Myanmar	Capacity building for developing REDD+ activities in the context of sustainable forest management	\$571,890	\$645,692
RED-SPD 039/11 Rev.1 (F)	Thailand	Improving the quality and coverage of the estimates of carbon stocks in Thailand's forests and trees outside forest: Phase I	\$113,373	\$158,279
RED-PPD 041/11 Rev.2 (F)	Honduras/ Guatemala	Designing a Programme for Capacity Building and Meaningful Stakeholder Participation in Forest Governance and REDD+ in Honduras and Guatemala	\$144,650	\$170,320
RED-PD 045/11 Rev.2 (M)	Mexico	Environmental assessment and economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by coastal forests (mangrove forests, flood forests, rain forests and scrub forests on dunes) and their agricultural replacement systems on the central coastal plain of Veracruz, Mexico	\$470,682	\$871,825
RED-PPD 050/11 Rev.1 (F)	Cameroon	Participatory development, conservation and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in the Bamboutos Mountain chain, West Cameroon	\$73,613	\$93,713
RED-PPD 051/11 Rev.1 (F)	Cameroon	Contribution to the implementation of REDD mechanisms by enhancing the participation of stakeholders in sustainable forest management in Cameroon	\$81,864 <i>completed</i>	\$100,864
RED-SPD 055/11 Rev.1 (F)	Ecuador	Integrating sustainable livelihoods, environmental mortgages, and science-based reforestation for tangible forest conservation change in the Ecuadorian Chocó	\$149,922	\$207,744

<b>REDD+ 1<sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011 approved projects (cont.)</b>				
<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Submitted by</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>ITTO Funding</b>	<b>Project Total</b>
RED-PA 056/11 Rev.1 (F)	ITTO	Strengthening the capacity of ITTO producer countries in Africa in generating and disseminating scientific information on Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services from Forests	\$253,120	\$348,120
RED-SPD 058/11 Rev.2 (F)	Brazil	Developing REDD+ES in the Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest	\$142,110	\$146,610
RED-PD 064/11 Rev.2 (F)	Indonesia	Promoting Local Community Initiative on the Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystem with Demonstration Activities in Bintan Island to Reduce further Deforestation and Forest Degradation	\$504,317	\$555,887
RED-PA 069/11 Rev.1 (F)	ITTO	Quantifying the REDD+ effect of ITTO projects	\$143,510	\$143,510
<b>REDD+ Spring Cycle 2012 approved projects</b>				
RED-PPD 074/12 Rev.1 (F)	Cameroon	Identification of a project on gender mainstreaming in the development of actions to control deforestation and forest degradation, to improve the well-being of communities dependent on forests and other ecosystems in Central and West Africa	\$101,117	\$126,739
RED-SPD 075/12 Rev.1 (F)	China	Demonstration on investigation and assessment of typical forest ecotourism resources in Hainan province, China	\$145,800	\$199,000
RED-SPD 077/12 Rev.1 (F)	Ghana	Rehabilitation of degraded forests for sustainable wood fuel production and climate change mitigation in the forest-savanna transition zone of Ghana	\$121,662	\$169,360
RED-SPD 079/12 Rev.1 (F)	Guatemala	Strengthening of governance and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems in Guatemala as a climate change adaptation measure	\$146,751	\$215,223
RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F)	Liberia	Improving efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia through REDD+ demonstration projects	\$149,922	\$308,718
RED-SPD 092/12 Rev.1 (F)	Togo	Reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the Natchambonga and Djiyega community forests by promoting participatory forest management actions	\$149,904	\$290,377
RED-PD 093/12 Rev.3 (F)	Ghana	Advancing REDD+ in Ghana: preparation of redd+ pilot schemes in off-reserve forests and agro-forests	\$297,205	\$69,749

**STATUS OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES, PRE-PROJECTS, SMALL PROJECTS AND PROJECTS****REDDES****Building a Voluntary Carbon Marketing Scheme to Promote Sustainable Forest Management**

Project number:	RED-A 004/09 Rev.1 (F)		
Project country:	Global		
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 97,180	
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 97,180	
Submitted by:	ITTO Secretariat		
Implementing agency:	ITTO Secretariat		
Duration:	9 months		
Financed at:	REDDES Spring Cycle 2009		
Status:	Completed		

**Summary:**

The Activity will develop a feasibility study for the establishment of a mechanism in ITTO to capture funds from private sector and other potential contributors, to fund voluntary forest related carbon offsetting schemes, including REDD and PES projects. The Activity shall also generate a design and strategy for the implementation of the proposed scheme.

**Progress:**

The activity was reported completed to the 46<sup>th</sup> ITTC.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

The report is available from the ITTO website at [http://www.itto.int/direct/topics/topics\\_pdf\\_download/topics\\_id=2137&no=0](http://www.itto.int/direct/topics/topics_pdf_download/topics_id=2137&no=0)

## Strengthening Guyana's capacity to manage forest resources and environmental services through resources assessment and monitoring changes in deforestation and degradation

Project number:	RED-PD 005/09 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Guyana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 540,880
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 400,680
	Government of Guyana:	US\$ 140,200
Submitted by:	Government of Guyana	
Implementing agency:	Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)	
Duration	12 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Completed	

### Summary:

This project seeks to address two main areas: conducting, at a demonstration level, an assessment of forest resources and environmental services including the completion of a feasibility study of targeting remuneration systems for environmental services; and secondly, by supporting sustainable forest management and resources utilization at the community level to maintain forest resources and prevent deforestation and degradation. The outcome of the project will be the strengthening of Guyana's capacity to manage forest resources and environmental services through resources assessment and monitoring changes in deforestation and degradation. This will allow for planning and management of these resources to be significantly enhanced as will management of deforestation and forest degradation. Also, capacity building exercise will see improved management of forest and environmental resources by target communities and stronger compliance with sustainable forest management practices. These immediate benefits of these will be enhanced ability at the national and community level to manage forest and environmental services in Guyana.

### Progress

The project has been reported as completed to the 48<sup>th</sup> ITTC.

The Executing Agency has produced several products, among them studies, maps and technical documents, including:

- 1) Guyana's Forest Resources and Environmental Services
- 2) Requirements Necessary for Guyana to Access Identified Payments for Ecosystems Services Markets
- 3) Guyana Forestry Commission: REDDES Monitoring – Guyana's National Forest Estate Model

The publications are available for download from the ITTO website at:

[http://www.itto.int/project\\_outputs/?pageID=12](http://www.itto.int/project_outputs/?pageID=12)

- [Guyana's Forest Resources and Environmental Services](#)
- [Requirements necessary for Guyana to access identified Payments of Ecosystem Services Markets](#)
- [Guyana Forestry Commission: REDDES Monitoring - Guyana's National Forest Estate Model](#)



## Local REDDES programme for development and addressing climate change in Guatemala: Building social processes for sustainability

Project number:	RED-PPD 006/09 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Guatemala	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 177,660
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 82,080
	Government of Guatemala	US\$ 95,580
Submitted by:	Government of Guatemala	
Implementing agency:	Foundation of Integrated Development of Men and Environment, CALMECAC	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	REDDES Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Completed	

### Summary:

In order to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, INAB and CALMECAC are seeking to develop sustainable forest management and establish financial mechanisms derived from the management and conservation of resources and environmental services in 16 municipalities of the Departments of Huehuetenango and Quiché, while at the same time providing a climate change adaptation mechanism. Thus, this project is aimed at consolidating information and agreements with local communities on the management of natural resources, while generating quantitative and qualitative data on forest resources and environmental services potential in the area. Given the importance of the participation of local social stakeholders and the need to raise awareness on the significance of forests and climate change impacts on the implementation of a REDD project, the establishment of a local stakeholder network is also envisaged to create effective social processes geared to poverty and vulnerability reduction. This pre-project links and creates social dynamics between different sectors based on new models of participatory management of natural resources and sharing of benefits at the local level.

### Progress:

The project has been completed. The progress since the report to the 48<sup>th</sup> ITTC can be summarized as follows:

Output 1.1: Stakeholders' social factors and interests relating to forest resource management identified in a participatory manner for 16 municipalities of Huehuetenango and Quiché.

All activities have been completed under this output, and the output achieved. Several inter-municipal workshops were organized for consultation and consensus-building on the collective use and management of local forest resources; the information on consensus-based alternatives and mechanisms on REDD, forest harvesting and climate change, identified at the workshops, was systematized; and a diagnostic study on the collective use and management of local forest resources was finalized;

Output 1.2: Potential environmental services identified and quantified in 6 localities of the region in relation

Four medium-scale forest inventories have been carried out within the community and municipal forests to estimate the carbon stocks and other forest values. In addition, a characterization study of the superficial waters in 4 watersheds has also been finalized and documented;

Output 1.3: Analysis of forest cover dynamics in 16 municipalities and identification of risks and vulnerability to climate change in the poorest 5 municipalities.

The analysis of forest cover for 16 municipalities of the northern region of Huehuetenango and Quiché has been completed, including the analysis of risks and vulnerability to climate change in the poorest 5 municipalities.

Output 1.4: Local REDD project document formulated with wide-based participation of local stakeholders, exploring the feasibility of developing a municipal and community program for transboundary conservation forests between Mexico and Guatemala.

A regional workshop was organized for the presentation of results of the diagnosis for the area and to collect information for the design of a local REDD program. The REDD project proposal was formulated in a participatory manner and was submitted to ITTO before the June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013 deadline.

Output 2.1: Networks linking municipalities, communities, civil society organizations, private sector and Mexican institutions organized.

All activities have been completed under this output, and the output achieved. A database was developed on relevant stakeholders at the state, municipal, community and private sector levels; several workshops were carried out for the consolidation at the regional level to promote and further develop a REDD initiative in the region; and a consensus-based action plan was developed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the region;

Output 2.2: Dissemination and awareness program on climate change and REDD initiatives.

The awareness-raising tools on climate change and REDD initiatives have been designed and have been disseminated. Activity 2.2.3 has also been completed. A regional workshop was organized to promote an initiative on the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation.

#### **Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Overall, there was a delay in the implementation of the pre-project. This was mainly due to the execution of the forest inventories, which took much longer than initially planned. The Pre-Project, has produced several products, among them a project proposal, studies, maps and technical documents including:

- Forest inventory of the Sumal Cerro Grande communal lands;
- Watershed characterization of the Amelco river;
- Characterization of the upper watershed of the Xacbal river;
- Analysis of the forest cover dynamics in the north of Huehuetenango and Quiche;
- Vulnerability and risk analysis to climate change in the Municipalities of Nebaj, Chajul and Barillas;
- Diagnostic study on the use and management of the forest resources in northern Huehuetenango and Quiche;
- Strategy and action plan for the prevention and reduction of illegal logging in Huehuetenango and Quiché, Guatemala;
- A project proposal entitled PD 721/13 (F) "Building a participatory and inclusive sustainable forest management process for the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in the Ixil forest areas of the Municipality of Nebaj, Quiché, Guatemala"

These publications, describing the achievements, impacts and lessons learnt of the project, will shortly be uploaded onto the ITTO website for a greater dissemination to all our member countries and other interested parties.

The crucial longer-term achievement of the pre-project is the implementation of the full project proposal submitted to the 46<sup>th</sup> ITTO Expert Panel, aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation by seeking the development of a sustainable forest planning system and the establishment of financial mechanisms derived from the management and conservation of resources and ecosystem services, through the development of a model for the Municipality of Nebaj, Quiché, that may also serve as a climate change adaptation strategy.

## Enhancing Forest Carbon Stock to Reduce Emission from Degradation through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Initiatives in Indonesia

Project number:	RED-PD 007/09 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Indonesia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 539,616
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 447,071
	Government of Indonesia:	US\$ 92,545
Submitted by:	Government of Indonesia	
Implementing agency:	Director General of Forest Production Development & Directorate of Planning Development for Forest Utilization, Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Completed	

### Summary:

The project will promote SFM as an important option for forest based climate change mitigation to reduce emission from and by tropical forest. As a first priority it will focus on initiating multi-stakeholder processes for development of a national strategy to maintain and increase forest carbon stock through implementation of SFM. The expected outputs of the project are:(1) Information on SFM forest based carbon, C stock, CO2 sequestration, and green products; (2) Supporting infrastructure and mechanism to bring additional incentives in implementing SFM as important option in reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation assessed; (3) Outreach activities to promote public awareness among relevant stakeholders on SFM initiatives in enhancing forest based carbon stock, sequestration, and carbon storage in green products in order to reduce GHG CO2 developed. After project completion it is expected that the strategy will be institutionalized. The successful implementation of the project will generate awareness among local people and other related stakeholders to participate in managing forestland in a sustainable way. Local government, communities and private sector will get incentives from the ongoing effort in implementing conservation and forest management in reducing emission from deforestation and degradation.

### Progress:

The project was reported as completed to the 48<sup>th</sup> ITTC.

### Achievement, impacts and lessons learned:

- A database of all REDD+ and forest carbon related projects in Indonesia established
- Methodologies for establishing forest carbon baselines and for estimating the contribution of SFM activities to reducing GHG emissions established and disseminated widely
- Over 500 representatives of national/local government and a diverse range of other stakeholders aware of the importance of SFM to achieving Indonesia's REDD+ goals.

Project reports are available at:

- [Enhancing Forest Carbon Stock to Reduce Emission from Degradation through SFM Initiatives in Indonesia](#)
- [REPORTS on the International Meeting on Forest Based Climate Change Policies and Action Plans in Indonesia](#)



**Promoting the partnership efforts to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation of tropical peatland in south Sumatra through the enhancement of conservation and restoration activities**

Project number:	RED-SPD 009/09 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Indonesia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 181,287
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 149,493
	Government of Indonesia:	US\$ 31,794
Submitted by:	Government of Indonesia	
Implementing agency:	Regional Research Center of South Sumatra	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDD-ES Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary

The project is intended to enhance sustainable management and conservation of tropical PSF to reduce emissions and to increase carbon stocking through the involvement of stakeholders and local community in the conservation and rehabilitation of degraded PSF in South Sumatra. It is part of Reduced Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD)-Indonesia, on the context of PSF. There are two major issues addressed in the project:

- 1) resolving the conflict of interest between authorities in the management of PSF and
- 2) reducing the emission from deforestation and forest degradation through the promotion of conservation and restoration of PSF ecosystem.

Five options for strategic management intervention specific to peatland, under REDO in Indonesia (Indonesia Forum on Climate Change Alliance-IFCA, Consolidation report 2008) will also be addressed, namely (1) Regulate and restore water table, (2) Prevent peatland from fire, (3) Build coordination and consistency across government jurisdiction and sectors to control cross boundary impacts of fire by controlling its sources and spread, (4) Regulate further conversion of peatlands and revise and reinforce rules for management of existing peatlands plantation sites and (5) Implement land swaps where possible to retain high carbon value forest and peat while allocating alternative land for new plantation. The project intervention will put the priority on the third and fourth option for strategic management intervention through awareness raising, capacity building and coordination and field implementation of restoring ecosystem function in the degraded peatland through plantation. Local-indigenous species, which have been identified earlier, will be used in this restoration of ecosystem.

### Progress:

The Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed in May 2010. The project activities have been initiated since November 2010 after the completion of necessary administrative arrangements for the implementation of the project. The Executing Agency has completed all project activities and is in the process of finalizing the preparation of Project Completion Report, Technical Reports and Final Financial Audit Report.

Output 1.1 Institutional setting to prevent further deforestation and forest degradation.

- Review of existing schemes and lessons learned from the management of peat swamp forest (PSF) at the national and surrounding local levels has been carried out and a technical report has been prepared and presented in early April 2011. Further discussions and analyses have been carried out in conjunction with a stakeholder consultation meeting in July 2012 including representatives from Provincial Forest Service of South Sumatra, District Forest Service of OKI, Musi Banyuasin and Banyuasin to ensure achieving sustainable management of PSF ecosystem in South Sumatra.
- Stakeholders consultations, awareness rising, capacity building and resolving disharmony across authorities in PSF management have been carried out. This activity includes various presentations:



- (i) fact findings on the existing programs, schemes and activities related to reducing the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in South Sumatra; (ii) the current situation on the implementation of government policy, rules and regulation on the management of PSF and REDD related in South Sumatra by Local Government of South Sumatra (Provincial Forestry Service); (iii) the community awareness and practices in the managing and utilizing the existing forest resources and ecosystem by local Research Institutions, Merang REDD Pilot Project and NGO; and (iv) setting a priority list of actions towards improved implementation of sustainable management of PSF in South Sumatra.
- A preparation meeting was held on 9 June 2011 to discuss possible topics and identify competent speakers and parties to be invited, a venue and dates. A stakeholder consultation was carried out in Palembang on 17 July 2012. Recommendations of this stakeholder consultation meeting included future research on carbon sink in various land covers on landuse and landuse changes on forestry (LULUCF); trade-off between economic return and retaining forest status; population dynamic/biodiversity observation in concession areas (either industrial forest plantation or oil palm plantation); management technique (system) of PSF in concession areas; and social mapping and local wisdom in PSF management

Output 1.2. Sound and applicable technology in restoration and rehabilitation of PSF improved, disseminated and applied degraded PSF

- Data and information on sound and applicable technology in restoration and rehabilitation of PSF have been collected since May 2011. This activity includes literature search and collection on those related to rehabilitation, restoration and conservation on PSF. Some of the sources are Wetland International, WWF-Indonesia Program and others.
- A comparative study in Selangor, Malaysia was carried out on 4 – 8 June 2013.

Output 1.3. Demonstration activities with the plantation of indigenous species initiated and enhanced

- Collection and propagation of indigenous local forest tree species has continued. At least 8,000 nursery grown seedlings for 5 selected species (appr. 40,000 seedlings) have been produced and used for the establishment of demonstration activities.
- Five indigenous local forest tree species have been collected and propagated based on their potential of generating incomes (i.e. Jelutung and Melaleuca) and enhancing conservation needs. These are: Jelutung (*Dyera lowii*) propagated for 8,000 seedlings; Meranti (*Shorea belangeran*) propagated for 8,000 seedlings; Gelam (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) propagated for 10,000 seedlings; Punak (*Tetramerista glabra*) propagated for 8,000 seedlings; and Gemor (*Alseodhapne* sp.) propagated for 8,000 seedlings
- Field rehabilitation and restoration activities in selected areas of South Sumatra using indigenous species have been conducted since February 2011. Partner in this restoration include (1) District Forest Service of OKI, (2) Industrial Forest Plantation, PT. Bumi Mekar Hijau – South Sumatra, and (3) Palm Oil Plantation Company PT. Andira Agro – South Sumatra, (4) Local NGO Wahana Bumi Hijau – South Sumatra, and (5) Local community in OKI – South Sumatra.
- Total area allocated for planting is around 70 ha distributing across the project partners. A large number of community members are expected to be directly involved in plantation activities. Planting of the demonstration Plots has been started since late January 2012 and maintenance of the planting sites is underway.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report

## Sustainable forest management and utilization of ecosystem services in forests managed by the Ese'Eja native community in Infierno, Peru

Project number:	RED-PD 018/09 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Peru	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 523,319
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 356,519
	Government of Peru	US\$ 166,800
Submitted by:	Government of Peru	
Implementing agency:	Association for Investigation and Development, AIDER	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

The project is aimed at strengthening the management of forests over which the community has acquired utilization rights, so as to penetrate the emerging ecosystem services markets and thus generate additional income to allow the community to obtain resources for the adequate management of their territory and ecotourism concession. It will be implemented in the Ese'Eja native community of Infierno where a forest concession was granted by the Peruvian Government to the community for ecotourism purposes in areas located in the Madre de Dios region (Peru), within the buffer zone of the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja Sonene National Park. Community capacities will be developed for the planning and establishment of agreements approved by all community members for the use of forest resources and services, thus establishing the basis for the development of a project for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). Recognizing that well-defined utilization and marketing rights are a vital prerequisite for access to these markets, the project will facilitate the formalization of rights to trade ecosystem services and to resolve existing land tenure conflicts in the concession area. These objectives will be met with support from the Peruvian government, which will allow the community to progress towards sustainable development.

### Progress:

#### Administrative Progress:

Currently there appear to be delays in the implementation of some of the project's activities due to external factors, particularly as regards the periodic updating of the standards required to produce REDD Project Design Documents (PDD) developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS), which does not allow for the finalization of the PDD for the Ese'Eja community forests of Infierno.

#### Technical Progress:

Since the most recent progress report on the ITTO REDDES Thematic Programme presented in November 2011, and in accordance with the most recent progress reports submitted via ITTO's Online Monitoring System, progress in project implementation to June 2013 can be summarized by major outputs as follows:

Output 1: There is community consensus on the priority actions for the management of forest resources

- Utilizing the completed socio-economic study of the communities as a basis, several community-wide workshops were organized to evaluate the current and potential use of natural resources. Moreover, based on the inputs obtained at these workshops, a diagnosis was carried out on the use, impact and actors involved in the management of the natural resources in the region;
- A strategy and an action plan for community forest management are was developed in a participatory manner and the action plan is currently being implemented by the community; and
- An office has been established and furnished in the community centre so as to enable capacity development within the community and is now fully operational. Several presentations and workshops have already been carried out at this new communal facility.

Output 2: Legal rights for the use of forest resources in the community territory and ecotourism concession area are endorsed and secured

- The study on legal community rights over their forest resources and territory has been completed and socialized with the communities involved;
- Some legal and topographic exercises are currently being finalized in order to physically delimit the communal territory and further define and permanently attain the legal ownership rights. Moreover, negotiations are currently underway with the National Authority for Protected Natural Areas (SERNANP) and the authorities of the Tambopata National Reserve so as to define the limits between the community and the aforementioned reserve; and
- Community involvement in developing policy on PES is being ensured via several participatory sub-activities.

Output 3: Community forest management incorporated as part of a REDD scheme

- AIDER is currently participating in the development of the Madre de Dios Regional Baseline. Moreover, it is presiding over the Deforestation Analysis and Modelling Sub-Commission of the Madre de Dios Roundtable on Environmental Services and REDD (MESAR), and is also a member of the Carbon Sub-Commission. However, these being political processes, it appears that consensus on a broad variety of issues may take longer than initially contemplated;
- Thematic cartography has been completed, and the community now has a forest stratification map of its territory and its ecotourism concession. An analysis of the historic deforestation within the aforementioned area has also been completed. In addition, the carbon inventory has been finalized and disseminated among the locals as a technical document;
- The community is managing and further harvesting their communal forests based on the forest management plan recently approved by the competent authorities in Peru;
- 15 hectares of degraded forests have been rehabilitated by the community via reforestation activities;
- The project is currently designing the methodological process for the formulation of a REDD Project Design Document (PDD) for the Ese'Eja community forests of Infierno, following the standards developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS). However, the periodic updating of the standards required to produce REDD Project Design Documents (PDD) developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) for now does not allow the swift finalization of the PDD being developed for the Ese'Eja community forests of Infierno, and further obtain the needed validation to offer the carbon credits.

#### **Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Overall, the Executing Agency has already produced several products, among them studies, maps and technical documents. These publications, describing the interim achievements, impacts and lessons learnt of the project, will be uploaded onto the ITTO website and include:

- A Socioeconomic Study of the Ese'Eja Community at Infierno
- A Diagnosis of the Use, Impact and Actors involved in the Management of Natural Forest Resources of Infierno .
- A Field Guide for Estimating the Carbon Stored in the Forest Biomass in the Ecotourism Concession managed by the Native Community of Infierno Ese'Eja in the Madre de Dios Region
- Estimating Changes in Carbon Stocks and Greenhouse Gas Emissions caused by Unplanned Deforestation: A Baseline Scenario for Infierno - Madre de Dios Region .
- A Legal Study to confirm and maintain the legal rights of use of forest resources in the communal territory and ecotourism concession of Infierno
- Legal Topography of the Ese'Eja Native Community at Infierno
- Action Plan for the Management of Infierno's forests

Reports (Spanish only) are available at:

- [Diagnóstico Uso de Recursos CN Infierno](#)
- [Estimación De Carbono CNI](#)
- [Estudio Socioeconomico CNI 2012](#)
- [Guía Estimacion CO2 Bosques](#)
- [Informe legal Derechos Bosque Comunal CNI](#)
- [Informe Topografía Infierno 2012 final](#)
- [Linea base Infierno REDD feb 2012](#)
- [Plan Gestión Bosque Comunal CNI](#)

**Development and demonstration on scheme of payment for environmental services (PES) derived from degraded and secondary tropical production forests in China**

Project number:	RED-SPD 020/09 Rev.1 (F)		
Project country:	People's Republic of China		
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 203,040	
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 149,040	
	Government of China:	US\$ 54,000	
Submitted by:	Government of the People's Republic of China		
Implementing agency:	Institute of Forest Resource Information Technique, Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF)		
Duration:	24 months		
Financed at:	REDDDES Autumn Cycle 2009		
Status:	Completed		

**Summary:**

The project attempts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, enhance environmental services and help improve forest dependent livelihoods in the tropics of China. The Lingshui Li Autonomous County of the Hainan Province has been selected as project area and one typical forest-dependent community (village) will be chosen in the demonstration area. The project will develop an assessment report on environmental services derived from degraded and secondary tropical production forests in the selected area. A scheme of PES derived from degraded and secondary tropical production forests in demonstration areas based on community and other stakeholders' participation will be discussed, consulted, optimized, identified and implemented. Policy suggestions on the scheme of PES will be developed and submitted to local governments.

**Progress:**

The project has been reported as completed to the 48<sup>th</sup> ITTC.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

The project has contributed to the capacity of local stakeholders in designing and implementing PES schemes for secondary tropical production forests in southern China. The key stakeholders benefitted by the project include the Chinese Academy of Forestry, Wuzhishan Forestry Bureau and Hainan Forestry Department, and villagers of the demonstration site (Maohui community). It furthermore provided an excellent learning opportunity and experience on PES for young researchers of the Chinese Academy of Forestry engaged in the project, as well as young government officers from Wuzhishan Forestry Bureau and Hainan Forestry Department. Local villagers, indigenous groups and communities in the demonstration site have benefited from the project directly because the project helped them to get the PES for tropical natural production forests. Villagers of the demonstration site have better understood the importance of the natural production forests in providing various goods and services including cultural value. The implementation of a PES scheme, commits the villagers to preserve the ecosystem in the demonstration site and prevent degradation.

The impacts of the project include improved capacity to develop supportive policies and measures towards the effective design and implementation of PES schemes in the Hainan Province, southern China. With such supportive policy development through PES schemes, the conversion of national production forests to plantations is expected to be reduced. This is in contrast to the past common practice of forest owners (collective organizations or villagers) who received forests' property rights after the Reform of Collective Forest Tenure System in China, to have forests converted into plantations by clear cutting.

Lessons learned and sustainability:

The project was widely recognized in Hainan Province, southern China and has contributed to policy development for PES schemes. A number of lessons have emerged from the project's implementation. These include:

- Payments for Environmental Services (PES) could be an effective economic incentive to encourage forest-owners to maintain and sustainably manage their forests in southern China. Designing and implementing an effective payment mechanism for environmental services provided by natural production forests in southern China will be a counting challenge.
- For further development of PES schemes in the Hainan Province, it is necessary that the Hainan Forest Department continues to strengthen policy development through capacity building and training. It is also important to continue to work with local communities to bring mutual benefits to the people and provision of environmental services.
- For smooth operation of any project activities in the future, promoting better understanding and cooperation among key stakeholders especially in the minority communities will be vital. Consultative meetings with local communities in particular with motivated community leaders, taking into account local customs and culture, were instrumental to generate a common vision for the conservation and sustainable management of natural production forests of the demonstration site.
- It was essential that the roles and responsibilities of the institutions involved in the project implementation are clearly defined and documented by subcontracts in the beginning and throughout the project implementation.
- A separate management system must be ensured to keep project files and documents. Relevant documents and information on the project in different stages needs to be added and presented in the system. Monitoring and evaluating mechanism should be effectively implemented by projects.

Sustainability of the project has been ensured with the creation of a special management organization and related mechanism to take charge of the protection and management of the demonstration site by the local government (Wuzhishan Forestry Bureau). The local government is entrusted with the responsibility of continuing and extending the work of the project. PES schemes of tropical natural production forests in the project area through demonstration work in Maohui community are likely to be extended to many parts of southern China, in particular in the Hainan province. It is also vital that the Hainan Forest Department continues to strengthen policy development to address the issues of establishing sustainable and equitable payment mechanisms for environmental services rendered by natural production forests in southern China.

## Technical Support for the National Forest Inventory Development in the Democratic Republic of Congo for the Evaluation of the Carbon Stock Changes in Forest Lands

Project number:	RED-A 023/09 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Democratic Republic of Congo	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 510,220
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 476,820
	Government of D.R. Congo:	US\$ 33,400
Submitted by:	Government of D.R. Congo	
Implementing agency:	Directorate of Forest Inventory and Planning (DIAF)	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Completed	

### Summary:

The activity was implemented in support to the UN-REDD Programme in the DRC, in order to complement the work of FAO in this exercise by ensuring the existence of a technical and logistical capacity in the DRC to carry out this Activity. The objective of this Activity was to lay the strong foundations required for supporting a forest carbon inventory on national forest lands in the DRC by providing national institutions:

- Qualified personnel to undertake field measurements and manage the information generated;
- Office equipment (e.g., laboratory with computers and printers) and field operations equipment.

The aim of this activity was to support the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in developing a system of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) for the REDD mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The goal of this Activity was to establish cooperation with between ITTO, FAO and the DRC to support the development of UN-REDD programme in the DRC. The Activity was funded as a special support to the UN-REDD Programme in the DRC and a complement to the work of FAO regarding the initiative of carrying out the national forest inventory focusing on forest carbon. The goal of this Activity was to build the capacities of appropriate institutions and lay the foundation for the development of such a field-level MRV system in the DRC, in order to ensure that the country could be technically and logistically capable of performing a national forest carbon inventory. The specific objective was to enable the effective participation of the DRC in a potential REDD mechanism through the development of a national forest carbon inventory, which is a prerequisite to operationalize a system of MRV in DRC.

### Progress:

The project has been reported as completed to the 48<sup>th</sup> ITTC.

### Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The achievements, impacts and lessons learnt deriving from the implementation of this Activity can be summarized as follows:

- The capacity of national institutions, including the Directorate of Forest Inventory and Management (DIAF) and the Directorate for Sustainable Development (DDD), within the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNT), was substantially strengthened in terms of carbon forest inventory;
- DIAF's mandate to conduct the national forest inventory on a continual basis was adapted to the techniques and methods for the forest carbon inventory, and its technical personnel was trained for that purpose;
- DDD has become operational on the techniques and methods for the analysis of information and data on forest carbon stocks, thanks to the expertise acquired by its selected technical staff members;

- The activity provided (for the first time) the opportunity to the experts at UNIKIS and IFA, as well as those of WCS-DRC, to participate in practical training sessions on the carbon forest inventory;
- The vehicles, equipment and materials purchased through the implementation of this activity allow the DIAF technical staff members trained to immediately start the field activities regarding the national forest carbon inventory. However, the field activities have not been implemented yet due to a delay in the release of FAO funding promised by the UN-REDD Programme for the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The main beneficiaries of the ITTO thematic programme activity are the DRC government and more specifically the Directorate of Forest Inventory and Planning (DIAF) and the Directorate of Sustainable Development (DDD) within the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNT), the University of Kisangani (UNIKIS) associated with the Faculty of Agronomy of Yangambi (IFA) and the environmental non-governmental organization WCS-DRC. The Activity has largely contributed to get the DRC technically and logistically capable of performing a national forest carbon inventory. It laid the foundation for the development of a field-level system dealing with monitoring, reporting and validation (MRV) for REDD implementation in the DRC. By doing so, ITTO has supported the DRC to take the first step towards operationalizing a MRV system for REDD. The strategy to involve relevant stakeholders, through a partnership between the stakeholders and targeted beneficiaries (Government of DRC through the DIAF and DDD within the ministry in charge of forestry, University of Kisangani, environmental NGO with WCS-DRC Programme), was a key to the achievement of the project's objective. The involvement of experts from UNIKIS, IFA and WCS-DRC is an asset for the replication and sustainability and reduces the need for external expertise on forest carbon inventories.

## Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation through Collaborative Management with Local Communities

Project number:	RED-PD 026/09 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Ghana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 760,408
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 658,716
	Government of Ghana	US\$ 101,692
Submitted by:	Government of Ghana	
Implementing agency:	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG)	
Duration:	48 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

The project aims to contribute to sustainable management and conservation of Ankasa Conservation area to improve the provision of environmental services and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Ankasa Conservation area incorporates the Nini-Suhien National Park and the Ankasa Resource Reserve and is considered as the most biologically diverse forest ecosystem in Ghana. The project specifically intends to develop and implement participatory, good governance and management system for the Ankasa conservation area, determine the financial value of the environmental services as well as methods for measurement, assessment reporting and verification (MARV) for forest carbon. The project will be participatory and thus will build on a high level community involvement and capacity building.

### Progress:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 05 March 2010. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 20 April 2010, with a focus on the following main activities:

- Development of management plans through a participatory process (identification of management options for different areas, selection of appropriate management strategy, preparation of draft management plans, and validation of draft management plans) in close collaboration with local communities;
- Development of a framework for good governance and benefit sharing based on three basic pillars (assessing the clear coherence of policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks with these systems; considering the degree of transparency, accountability and inclusiveness of key forest governance processes and institution while exploring their characteristics on the planning and decision-making; and examining the extent of the implementation, enforcement and compliance related to the policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks while considering the level of effectiveness, efficiency and equitability of implementation);
- Determination of baseline forest carbon stocks and development of verifiable method for forest carbon estimation and monitoring (reviewing existing methodologies for forest carbon inventory; preparing the standard guidelines for field measurements of forest biomass; and undertaking pilot surveys of biomass stocks in selected forest lands).

These plans and documents have been developed through a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders including the following nine (9) communities: Amokwaw, Fia, Nungua-Cocoatown, Tweakor Navrongo, Aiyinasi-Ayawora, Ohiamadwen-Fiasoro, Asomasi, Naptoma and New Adiembra of the project area (Ankasa Conservation Area).

The progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

- Article prepared by the project team and published in Ghanaian newspapers regarding the sensitization on the problem of forest degradation in the Ankasa region;



- The inception workshop was held on 10 -12 May 2010, in Kumasi (Ghana), for sixty (60) representatives of the following nine (9) communities involved in the project implementation: Amokwaw, Fia, Ghana-Nungua-Cocoatown, Tweakor Navrongo, Aiyinasi-Ayawora, Ohiamadwen-Fiasoro, Asomasi, Naptoma and New Adiembra of the Ankasa Conservation area. The workshop report was submitted through the on-line monitoring system;
- The Executing Agency has started the strategic analysis of the drivers of forest degradation and deforestation at identified sites, through a participatory process. The aim is to establish baseline data on forest cover changes in the Ankasa Conservation Area, as a demonstration area on SFM for REDD with an effective participation of identified local communities;
- Development of a draft management plan for the Ankasa Conservation Area (ACA), with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, through a participatory approach for the identification and development of management options of different sub-areas of the ACA. A draft management plan has been circulated for review, prior to its validation by relevant stakeholders;
- Development of a draft framework for good governance and benefit sharing scheme based on FAO, World Bank and CBD references and adaptation to the particular conditions of the Ankasa Conservation Area through a participatory consultation process of all relevant stakeholders, including local communities. For validation, a draft document on good governance and benefit sharing scheme has been circulated, for review by stakeholders;
- A study for the monitoring of 25 years of land cover change within the Ankasa Conservation Area was initiated by the project through the analysis of satellite images taken in January 1986, February 2000 and January 2011 combined with field surveys to collect information and data for the cross-checking process;
- For the determination of the financial value of the environmental services provided by the Ankasa Conservation Area, studies and surveys had been for the following actions: i) identification of key ecosystem services provided by the conservation area; ii) identification of key ecosystem services and marking the area from where services are provided; iii) determination of the financial value of these services; and
- An international consultant was hired for to carry out participatory methods for measurement, assessment, reporting and verification (MARV) for forest carbon developed to be implemented in the future with the involvement of relevant stakeholders of the Ankasa Conservation Area through the following activities: i) build capacity of stakeholders in methodologies for quantifying emission reductions and enhancement in carbon stocks; ii) participatory estimation of emissions reduction and enhancement in sequestered carbon under REDD project scenario; iii) estimation of the extent of forest cover changes from 1986 – 2011; iv) establishment of baselines of forest cover changes.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report

## Monitoring deforestation, logging and land use change in the Pan Amazonian Forest – PANAMAZON II

Project number:	RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	PanAmazonian	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 6,262,784
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 1,124,784
	ACTO Contribution:	US\$ 1,389,600
	ACTO Member Countries:	US\$ 3,748,400
Submitted by:	Government of Brazil	
Implementing agency:	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Agency (ACTO)	
Duration:	48 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

The project will address constraints that are limiting the use of the Indicator of the Forest Cover by implementing national monitoring systems as a key element so as to increase the governance in the Amazon. In order to facilitate countries interaction and integrated action in boundary zones the project will strengthen the dialogue and coordination platforms linked to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO). The project is divided in three components:

- Coordination of participatory processes for the development of Forest Cover National Monitoring Systems;
- Implementation of Forest Cover National Monitoring Systems; and
- Strengthening of the existing platforms for regional dialogue and coordination on forest management, with focus on forest cover monitoring with the possibility to include other criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management.

The systems will make use of the technology platform developed by the Government of Brazil and the methodology already adopted in this country will be considered for the implementation of the National Systems. Furthermore, the project will contribute to the improvement of knowledge in the sector, to share new technologies, to prioritize lines of action for the regional cooperation and to share experiences on the enforcement of forest laws.

### Progress:

The installation of the Observation Rooms in each country has been completed and ORs are operational. The preparation of a Regional Deforestation Map 2000 -2010 is ongoing, but experiencing some delays (and therefore the map could not be presented at the 10<sup>th</sup> UNFF. The project held a side event "Advances in the Amazon Cooperation: Deforestation Monitoring" instead during the meeting. Progress made on the coordination among countries was explained and joint efforts among countries at the regional level to prevent deforestation were presented.

### Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

In May 2013, the Board of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), through the Amazon Fund approved an amount of Brazilian Reais R\$ 23 million or approximately US\$ 11.8 million to ACTO to ensure the continuation and expansion of the activities initialized under RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F). Over a five year period, the new ACTO project on 'Monitoring of forest cover in the Amazon Region' will continue the structuring and implementation of the established observation rooms, provide access to forest cover monitoring technology, support the development of national monitoring plans, and foster the improvement, harmonization and standardization of institutional capacities to assess land use changes in the participating countries. Continuing the efforts under RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F) and utilizing the infrastructure established under the ITTO project, it will support regional cooperation to combat illegal logging and

As of 11.11.2013

exchange of experiences related to public policy instruments to reduce deforestation. The expected project results also directly contribute to the objectives of the UN-REDD programme through improved control of deforestation and forest degradation, and through the strengthening of monitoring systems and provision of data from all participating countries.

## Rehabilitation and restoration of residual forests and arid savannah lands in the Akpé and Akama valleys

Project number:	RED-PD 031/11 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Togo	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 773,349
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 478,894
	Government of Togo	US\$ 294,455
Submitted by:	Government of Togo	
Implementing agency:	Office de Développement et d'Exploitation des Forêts	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	REDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

The project is the result of pre-project PPD 7/98 Rev. 2 (F) and simultaneously aims to implement the rehabilitation and restoration of residual forests and the conversion of arid savannah lands in the Akposso-Akébou landscape for timber production with the involvement of local communities in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of local communities.

It provides for the enrichment planting of natural forests (200 ha), agro-forestry lots (50 ha), gallery forests (50 ha) and the establishment of 300-ha new forest plantations. To secure the sustainability of this rehabilitation: i) a co-ordination mechanism will be established between stakeholders; ii) local communities will be effectively trained in participatory management; iii) and most of all, a management plan will be established and implemented by a management unit to be created.

### Progress:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of this project was duly signed on 12 January 2012. An Inception Report and related first Yearly Plan of Operation were submitted on 26 January 2012 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 01 February 2012. The first Project Steering Committee was held on 02 April 2012 with the aim to provide guidance the way to smoothly implement this project under the requirements of the REDDES Thematic Programme as well as those related to the rules and procedures applying to ITTO projects.

The progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

- Sensitization campaigns had been conducted to explain the project objective in order to ensure the involvement of relevant stakeholders (local authorities, local traditional chiefs, local communities, local NGOs and associations, etc.) in the implementation of some project activities in the Akpe and Akpama valleys;
- Purchasing of equipment and materials for the project implementation (one vehicle, two motorbikes, two desktop computers, one laptop computer and one photocopier);
- Training on participatory management of forest resources in Alaoussou and Bato Counties for key leaders of selected local communities; and
- Establishment of forest nurseries in Alaoussou and Bato Counties for the production of forest seedlings for rehabilitation/restoration activities in Alaoussou and Bato Counties, on degraded forest lands demarcated through a participatory approach.

### Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

## Value adding to environmental services from managed forests belonging to seven communities in the Ucayali region

Project number:	RED-PD 033/11 Rev.3 (F)	
Project country:	Peru	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 654,965
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 415,384
	Government of Peru	US\$ 239,581
Submitted by:	Government of Peru	
Implementing agency:	Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral – AIDER	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

The project is to be implemented in the territories of 7 native communities of the Ucayali Region. It is aimed at strengthening the management of community forests and enhancing the capacities of indigenous communities to incorporate the marketing of carbon and other environmental services into integrated forest management practices in order to penetrate carbon markets. This will allow the communities to generate additional income, providing them with the resources required for the adequate administration of their territories and management of their forests. The project will develop community skills for the planning and conclusion of agreements among all members regarding the use of forest goods and services, thus establishing the basis for the development of a project to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) and for the adjustment of forest production processes to the PES (payment for environmental services) scheme. The proposal is based on the premise that clearly defined use and marketing rights are an essential pre-requisite to access these markets. These objectives will be achieved with the support of the Peruvian government, which will ensure the progress of the communities towards sustainable development

### Progress:

#### Administrative Progress:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 28 February 2012. The Project Inception Report and the Detailed Work Programme have been received and approved by the ITTO Secretariat and the first disbursement of funds was transferred to the Executing Agency on 3 April 2012 and project activities commenced shortly after that. The project's Steering Committee met for the first time at the end of August 2012 in Lima to review and guide the project in its start-up activities. To date two additional disbursements of funds were transferred to AIDER after verifying the executing agency's compliance with the conditions established for each of these, and the Project's Steering committee is slated to meet for a second time in Pucallpa in October 2013.

#### Technical Progress:

Since the most recent progress report on the ITTO REDDES Thematic Programme presented in November 2011, and in accordance with the most recent progress reports submitted via ITTO's Online Monitoring System, progress in project implementation to July 2013 can be summarized by major outputs as follows:

Output 1: Native communities have acquired the technical capacity to improve their efficiency in forest management, complying with the conditions required by REDD.

- A diagnostic study was carried out in each of the seven communities via participatory workshops, in order to establish their training needs in forest management for timber, non-timber forest products and environmental services;
- Based on the results of the aforementioned diagnostic studies, a training plan was developed based

- on their knowledge needs; and
- Based on the training plan, several specific training modules have been designed, developed and to date continue being implemented at the 7 native communities, with a current emphasis on the strengthening of community organizational capacities.

Output 2: REDD forms part of the forest management planning in the 7 communities.

- A participatory rural diagnostic was carried out and a plan was further developed for the communal awareness campaign;
- REDD training workshops have been carried out in five of the seven communities: Buenos Aires, Curiaca, Flor de Ucayali, Pueblo Nuevo and Roya;
- A study to stratify the forest and other areas in the project's area of influence has been completed;
- A study on the carbon stocks has been completed for the project's area of influence;
- A study on the historic quantification of the accumulated deforestation in the project's area of influence is also been finalized; and
- A modeling study on future deforestation is being carried out and is well advanced.

Output 3: Native communities have acquired management capacity for the production and marketing of timber, NTFPs and forest carbon.

- Workshops on community self-evaluation and reflection were carried out and each community established a consultative group conformed by 6 community members. Moreover, these groups actively participate in the community's forest management activities and in the elaboration and execution of the communal REDD strategies of the project;
- A training plan for enterprise management is being elaborated with a view towards improving the marketing of the goods and services provided by the communal forests;
- Timber and non-timber forest product business plans are also being developed; and
- A Project Consultative committee, comprised of 6 public and private institutions has been established and has already met once to discuss project implementation.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

So far only partial achievements have been achieved.

## Reducing forest degradation and emissions through sustainable forest management (SFM) in peninsular Malaysia

Project number:	RED-PD 037/11 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Malaysia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 864,622
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 590,922,
	Government of Malaysia	US\$ 273,700
Submitted by:	Government of Malaysia	
Implementing agency:	Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	REDD+ 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

Forest management in Malaysia is based on the Selective Management System (SMS) which involves the selection of a management regime to optimize not only the objectives of efficient and economic harvesting and sustained yield but, more importantly, to ensure that forest development is ecologically and environmentally sustainable. However, forest degradation in terms of carbon stocks is occurring in production forests as a result of logging operations. Logging operations in Malaysia in the past have also been reported to be damaging, but significant improvements have been made. The extent of current forest degradation in terms of carbon stocks needs to be further studied as it is still not well understood in Malaysia. Reports have indicated that improved forest management could reduce degradation and reduce carbon emission. However, all these studies are confined to specific areas and with limited information for scaling up activities. Consequently, this project is implemented to assess enhancement of climate change mitigation through reduced emissions from forest degradation in Malaysia. Specifically, the project will determine emissions from forest degradation in logged forests and assess the value of enhancing forest management practices to reduce emissions from forest degradation. Financial evaluations of the improved management practices will be undertaken to provide avenues for assessing payment for ecosystem services.

### Progress:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 18 January 2012. The Project Inception Report and the Detailed Work Programme have been received and approved by the ITTO Secretariat and the first disbursement of funds was transferred to the Executing Agency on 20 December 2012 and project activities commenced from the beginning of February 2013.

In order to maximize the value of the ITTO project, FRIM has requested support from the five year USAID-funded LEAF (Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests) program for institutional strengthening and capacity building in relation to REDD+ and PES. A training needs assessment was carried out in April 2013. Based on the assessment, a few recommendations were made to ensure that capacity building interventions are effective and sustainable in nature. These include self-initiative of FRIM team to update knowledge through current media links and grey literature on REDD+; farming REDD+ research questions around stakeholder needs; and site based tailor made technical trainings.

A first stakeholders consultation workshop was held on 23 April 2013 in collaboration with the Forest Department of Pahang. It was attended by various Federal and Pahang government agencies as well as NGOs. The workshop identified relevant agencies/institutes with the arrangement of leaders, national consultants and counterparts for the efficient and successful implementation of each of the four project outputs. The workshop also recognized the REDD+'s contribution to permanent forest management, forest resources maintenance and improvement of ecosystem quality; climate change management by enhancing carbon stocks and regulating micro climate as well as protecting water resource; and FD Pahang as a model state to the rest of the other states because they have experienced in conducting various pilot projects and they have established a good database of forest resources including the extent of degraded forests.

As of 11.11.2013

Other relevant government and non-government agencies such as the Wildlife Department and Department of Environment indicated their willingness to assist and play a role in the project in terms of sharing relevant information and data as well as synchronizing with related bodies. The involvement of Universities will be in the participation in seminars/courses as well as helping in related-research activities. On the other hand, NGOs such as WWF–Malaysia are willing to support the implementation of REDDES at the national and sub-national level in the areas of Payments for Environmental Services (PES) and awareness programs.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report



**Capacity building for developing REDD+ activities in the context of sustainable forest management**

Project number:	RED-PD 038/11 Rev.3 (F)	
Project country:	Myanmar	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 645,692
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 571,890
	Government of Myanmar	US\$ 73,802
Submitted by:	Government of Myanmar	
Implementing agency:	Forest Department/Forest Research Institute. Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF), Myanmar.	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	REDD+ 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

Forests in Myanmar have contributed to the provision of abundant benefits to local, regional and global communities especially in reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks and environmental services. The Toungoo District in the Bago Yoma region of Myanmar is approximately 1,064,939 ha and it will be used as project site. Implementation on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and Enhancing Forest Carbon Stocks (REDD-plus) through sustainable forest management requires understanding and participation by all stakeholders. As the concept and methodologies of REDD-plus are new to Myanmar, capacity building and awareness raising for all levels of stakeholders are of crucial importance, and urgently needed. Accordingly, the development objective of this project is to contribute to sustainable forest management in the Bago Yoma region to improve the provision of environmental services and reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation and enhancement of carbon stocks. The specific objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Forestry in REDD-plus initiatives. The expected outputs are: (i) REDD-plus national strategies prepared, (ii) Institutional setting for capacity building on REDD-plus strengthened and (iii) Capacity built to conduct MRV of the carbon stock

**Progress:**

The Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 8 November 2012. After conclusion of administrative arrangements, the project has begun its activity from December 2012.

- The Project organized the first Project Steering Committee as well as a National Workshop on Formulation of REDD+ National Strategy in December 2012. In order to develop the capacity of staff of MOECAF, the Project also organized a Technical Training on REDD+ from 18 to 22 February 2013 at the Forest Research Institute, Yezin.
- In parallel with capacity building trainings, the Project has also been working together with UN-REDD Programme for formulation of REDD+ Roadmap and National Strategy through the engagement of relevant stakeholders from Government Ministries, non-governmental organizations, civil societies, private sectors and academic institutions. Three technical working groups (TWG) have been formed in order to focus the development of REDD+ Roadmap and National Strategy.
- So far, two technical working group meetings have been organized to ensure the effective coordination of key stakeholders. REDD+ Roadmap and National Strategy formulation process is expected to accomplish in the second half of 2013. The outcomes of the project will play an important role in the REDD+ Readiness Phase, strengthening the institutional capacity and building capacity of MOECAF and relevant stakeholders.
- Preparation for the REDD+ Readiness Phase has been enhanced as follows:
  - Forming a core unit under the Forest Department for REDD+
  - Establishing coordination mechanisms among stakeholders including concerned Ministries of NGOs, Academic Institutions, Local authorities
  - Awareness raising about REDD+ and capacity building through workshops and trainings
  - Participating international REDD+ meetings forum, training and workshops.

- Myanmar becomes a Partner Country of UN-REDD Programme and project staff participated in National Consultation on REDD+ Readiness Road map through a multi – stakeholder consultation process.
- National consultation workshops on REDD+ roadmap have been drawn up better understating of REDD+ and elements for REDD+ roadmap development. The workshops have been organized as follows:
  - Bago Region at Bago on 30 May 2013 attended by 63 participants and an opening address was delivered by Regional Minister of Mining and Forestry
  - Shan State at Taungyi on 5 June 2013 attended by 71 participants and on opening address was delivered by Chief Minister of Shan State
  - Ayeyarwardy Region at Boglay on 11 June 2013 attended by 65 participants and an opening address was delivered by Regional Minister of Mining and Forestry
  - Sagaing Region at Kather on 18 June 2013 attended by 71 participants and an opening address was delivered by Regional Minister of Mining and Forestry.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report

## Improving the quality and coverage of the estimates of carbon stocks in Thailand's forests and trees outside forest: Phase I

Project number:	RED-SPD 039/11 rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Thailand	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 158,279
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 113,373
	Government of Thailand	US\$ 44,906
Submitted by:	Government of Thailand	
Implementing agency:	Kasetsart University, Faculty of Forestry	
Duration:	18 months	
Financed at:	REDD 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Inception phase	

### Summary:

The small project aims to develop and pilot-test methodology to construct new equations to estimate carbon stocks in Thailand's natural forests and tree resources outside forest (TROF). The existing tree carbon equations are inaccurate, the national reporting of carbon stocks is incomplete especially in TROF areas, and there is limited knowledge of the methods and benefits of carbon stock assessment among the potential stakeholders. This project shall contribute to well-informed policy decision-making and balanced public debate on climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration by trees. The project strategy is to construct tree carbon estimation equations for selected major tree species groups in a pilot project area (Ngao Demonstration Forest, Lampang province), and to promote carbon stock assessment methods and benefits through a national workshop. The Phase I project outputs are 1) methodology for constructing new tree carbon equations, and 2) an action plan to develop and promote new national equations for the major tree species groups in Thailand. The project main target beneficiaries are the various national agencies reporting on carbon stocks and a number of universities interested in the information for research and education.

### Progress:

The small project has been approved under the REDD 1st Cycle 2011. The project is currently in the inception phase.

### Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

## Designing a Programme for Capacity Building and Meaningful Stakeholder Participation in Forest Governance and REDD+ in Honduras and Guatemala

Project number:	RED-PPD 041/11 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Guatemala, Honduras	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 170,320
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 144,650
	Client Earth	US\$ 25,670
Submitted by:	Government of Guatemala; Government of Honduras	
Implementing agency:	Client Earth	
Duration:	9 months	
Financed at:	REDD+ 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

The pre-project is to specifically assist in the formulation of a comprehensive and appropriate programme of work that will build the capacity of stakeholders to effectively participate in forest governance and the successful implementation of REDD+ in Honduras and Guatemala. It will lay the groundwork for the intended project by assessing and reporting on existing stakeholder capacity and the need for further capacity building, as well as the desired processes and means necessary for effective multi-stakeholder processes for REDD+. The major outputs include: (1) Information on stakeholders' capacity constraints and needs to be gathered and assessed, and comprehensive understanding of the processes and means necessary for effective stakeholder participation in forest governance to be established and documented; (2) The specific context and dynamics related to capacity building and participation in Honduras and Guatemala to be analyzed and reported on; and (3) A full project proposal for work on capacity building and participation of stakeholders in REDD+ in Honduras and Guatemala has been produced and is fully supported by all stakeholders.

### Progress:

#### Administrative Progress:

The Pre-project Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 13 June 2012. The Project Inception Report and the Detailed Work Programme were further received and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The first disbursement of funds was transferred to the Executing Agency on September 18th, 2012, after project staff and consultants were put in place and the Secretariat was notified that the project was ready to commence its activities. Moreover, the second and last disbursement of funds for the implementation of the pre-project was made on April 22nd, 2013, after the Executing Agency submitted the required documentation and the ITTO Secretariat evaluated and approved them. The project's first and only Technical Committee met on May 21st, 2013. At this meeting, the Committee assessed the current situation in the implementation of activities and its problems, and further provided recommendations to complete the pre-project's activities by November 2013. It further appraised all technical documents and other products finalized to date, and discussed with the EA the critical pending issues, such as the project proposal which is the main output, prior to reporting the pre-project as completed before the end of this year. Last but not least, it took note that the current executing Agency, ClientEarth, would not be able to act as the Executing Agency in the implementation of the project proposal, if approved and financed, as it did not receive expected collateral funds to continue its REDD Latin America Programme.

#### Technical Progress:

In accordance with the most recent progress reports submitted via ITTO's Online Monitoring System, progress in project implementation to June 2013, it can be mentioned that both all outputs have been achieved with the exception of the final Project Proposal and its submission to ITTO. The EA is currently finalizing the project proposal and in negotiations with the Rainforest Alliance for it to take over as the potential EA for the new proposal.

Overall, Information on stakeholders' capacity constraints and needs has been gathered and assessed, and

comprehensive understanding of the processes and means necessary for effective stakeholder participation in forest governance has been established and documented. Furthermore, the specific context and dynamics related to capacity building and participatory mechanisms for forest governance in Honduras and Guatemala have been analyzed and reported on. Moreover, the latter two outputs are covered in detail in two technical reports submitted to ITTO. These documents will also be uploaded onto the ITTO website for further dissemination to all our member countries and other interested parties shortly.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

The first phases of the pre-project were orientated towards gathering information on the gaps and constraints of stakeholders on forest governance. The workshops, meetings and communications with key stakeholders in Honduras and Guatemala allowed for the compilation of quantitative and qualitative data on the necessary elements to include in a work programme to build capacities and strengthen participation. The key capacity constraints identified in both countries were a strong lack of knowledge at all levels about forest governance issues and mechanisms such as REDD+. The identification of these constraints was one of the key project priorities. Stakeholders also highlighted a lack of resources and will to enforce existing forest governance regulations and mechanisms. Gaps were identified at institutional level, notably a lack of coordination between government institutions. Along with weak legal frameworks, these constraints have translated into a lack of participatory mechanisms for full and effective participation in decision-making. The needs identified by stakeholders include capacity building activities (including workshops and tailored learning materials), and the dissemination of information at all levels, from local to national, in order to facilitate the understanding and participation of all stakeholders.

The pre-project further provided a space for national stakeholders to discuss forest governance issues surrounding REDD+ and FLEGT. In Honduras it provided a space for government and indigenous actors to renew dialogue, leading to advances in discussions and agreement over the national R-PP and FLEGT negotiations. In Guatemala, the pre-project also fed into REDD+ discussions, bringing key stakeholders to the table and guiding the work of the National Social and Environmental Safeguards Committee (CNSA).

The crucial longer-term achievement of the pre-project is the implementation of the yet-to-be-finalized full project proposal, which consists of the programme to build capacities and meaningful stakeholder participation in forest governance and REDD+ in Honduras and Guatemala. Perhaps most importantly, the target beneficiaries of the project have been consistently involved throughout the pre-project in building the work plan and the full final proposal. From the creation of the pre-project, the governments of Honduras and Guatemala had to approve and support the project.

**Environmental assessment and economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by coastal forests (mangrove forests, flood forests, rain forests and scrub forests on dunes) and their agricultural replacement systems on the central coastal plain of Veracruz, Mexico**

Project number:	RED-PD 045/11 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	Mexico	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 871,825
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 470,682
	Institute of Ecology (INECOL), Mexico	US\$ 401,143
Submitted by:	Government of Mexico	
Implementing agency:	Institute of Ecology (INECOL)	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	REDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

The project aims at a quantitative assessment of the goods and services provided by the various types of tropical forests and coastal forests (mangrove forests, tropical flood forests, rain forests and scrub forests on dunes), on the coastal plains of Veracruz in the Gulf of Mexico. Services to be evaluated will include flood containment, carbon sequestration, improved water quality, and accelerated regeneration). These services will also be assessed from the economic point of view, and criteria will be developed jointly with local communities for monitoring and valuing these benefits, thus encouraging sustainable use of these ecosystems. A comparison will be drawn between technical data and local community perceptions of potential benefits and products from these tropical forests, and the evaluation of services gained for paddocks and agricultural fields created by cutting down these ecosystems. Material will be developed to publicize valuation and assessment of environmental services outcomes among the population, and workshops will be organised with government sectors to transfer information and seek their inclusion in payment for environmental services schemes. The project will contribute to sustainable forest management and to the valuation of coastal forests with similar conditions throughout the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican Pacific Region.

**Progress:**

**Output 1:** "Environmental and socio-economic diagnosis of resources derived from forests and coastal forests on the central coastal plains of Veracruz, Mexico"

Results on "perceptions on local communities":

- The survey has been completed (171 surveys within 5 types of questionnaires) and the analysis of collected data is being carried out.
- The book on "Perceptions on the uses of trees and ecosystems from coastal forest" is being drafted, along with some supportive material such as a poster and flyers.

Preliminary results on "restoration techniques":

- The study is on-going with the purpose of designing simple and economical system for forest restoration that can be used by the local communities.

Preliminary results on "economic valuation of Payment of Environmental Services (PES) of the selected ecosystems":

- Estimates of the value of carbon sequestration VS the price of sugar cane (major crop in the region) are now available.
- This study was also used for a thesis of a Masters programme.

**Output 2** "Aerial technical evaluation of plant productivity, in coastal forests and their replacement agricultural systems and organic carbon content in these ecosystems":

- The traps for monitoring leaf litter have been installed in 98% of the selected sites, and monitoring and measuring activities have been carried out.
- Samples of soil profile have been collected from 60% of the selected sites and laboratory analysis is being conducted. Preliminary results show a bigger sequestration of carbon in wetlands VS mangroves ecosystems.
- Activities for monitoring water level fluctuations have been carried out in all the selected sites for a

period of 2 months (as of 30 June 2013). Preliminary results show that wetlands retain water 3 times its weight (for 1 gr of soil there are 3 gr of water), meaning that wetlands have greater capacity to retain water and act as a buffer against flooding than in comparison with mangrove and agricultural systems.

**Output 3** "Evaluation of the role of the soil in the containment of floods and in hydrological flows and water quality in mangroves and flood forests":

- The surveys on the use of trees in good management practices have been completed. The data collected is being analyzed with a progress of 98%
- Work has been started on connectivity elements of five plots, and some data from the field has been collected so far.
- Activities have been also carried out for monitoring the flora and fauna under tree canopy. Preliminary results are showing the role of trees as of post for migratory birds for distribution of germplasm.
- The first workshop with local communities on *Good forest management practices* was carried in the municipality of Jamapa, Veracruz,

**Output 4**, "Evaluation of the role of native trees in these ecosystems in various agricultural-silvicultural-livestock benefits":

- The study of the economic value of environmental services is being carried out, preliminary results taking as a base the prices for carbon in the voluntary market show that carbon sequestration of the ecosystems studied under the project is relatively more profitable than livestock, but cannot compete against sugar cane crops.

**Output 5** "Economic valuation of environmental services, included in an economic value that can be incorporated into government policies and instruments": Activities are on-going, but yet nothing to report. During project monitoring it was possible to verify the involvement of the following communities in the project, (i) Cienegas del Fuerte, (ii) Ejido Guadalupe and (iii) Ejido La Victoria. So far the Executing Agency has assisted the communities with 3 project proposals for PES, which at the time of reporting are being evaluating by donors.

**Output 6** "Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the results obtained in the pilot restoration sites, and reproduction of plants for forest restoration":

- Work has started for pilot restoration projects, in particular in the community of *Cansaburros and Vega Alatorre*.
- Material started to be collected for the production of dissemination pieces.
- Work has started for strengthen existing nursery production groups.

**Output 7** "An agreed proposal and operational strategies for its implementation by local users, relevant government authorities and NGOs with experience in the payment of the environmental services evaluated":

- The Executing Agency has already participated in a workshop for PES on Carbon, where contacts have been established with governments, NGOs and other relevant stakeholder.

The EA presented one technical document prepared under the project: the Thesis mentioned under output 1, entitled "Diagnosis and perspectives for the sustainable management of the wetlands in the lake system of Alvarado, Veracruz, Mexico". Due to the seasonality, field monitoring activities may be schedule for completion by November 2014 and this may require an extension of 4 months without additional funds. This issue will be reviewed again at a later stage. In terms of project sustainability, the EA foresees a proposal on PES mechanism for carbon sequestration, and valuable information to influence the policy and decision making of PES in Mexico for the selected ecosystems. In general, implementation of activities vs the work plan is within the budget and planned schedule, so far. Total disbursements as of 30 June 2013 stand at US\$156,434.37 for ITTO funds, with counterpart contribution standing at US\$297,305.00

#### **Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

The study on "economic valuation of Payment of Environmental Services (PES) of selected ecosystems" has produced estimates of the value of carbon sequestration vs the price of sugar cane (major crop in the region) and was subject of a master thesis prepared. The Mexican Government, through the National Forestry Agency, has expressed its expectations in order to use the outputs of the project for improvement of the national programmes for payment of environmental services.

**Participatory development, conservation and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in the Bamboutos Mountain chain, West Cameroon**

Project number:	RED-PPD 050/11 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Cameroon	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 93,713
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 73,613
	Government of Cameroon	US\$ 20,100
Submitted by:	Government of Cameroon	
Implementing agency:	MINFOF	
Duration:	8 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

The degradation of the mountain ecosystem in the Bamboutos Range – the ‘water tower’ of the West Cameroon region, an area with high cultural tourism potentials which acts as a climate-control system – has reached a critical threshold during past twenty years. The cause of this degradation process has been ascribed to a combination of three main factors, which are: climate variability, the fragility of this particular ecosystem and population pressure. The pre-project aims to provide for the development of a strategic framework for sustainable management of the regional forests on the basis of a consensus that takes into account the interests of all stakeholders in generating an integrated management plan that includes a priority action plan. Such action plan will contribute to improving the welfare of communities, mitigate the degradation of the ecosystem and implement the restoration process. The implementation of this pre- project will also remove the constraints hindering the process of classification as Integral Reserve, currently under way in the region

**Progress:**

The Agreement regulating the implementation of this pre-project was duly signed on 17 April 2012. An Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan were submitted in April 2013 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The starting of the pre-project implementation had been delayed due to the problem of bank transfer of the first installment of REDDES Thematic Programme funds to the bank designated by the Executing Agency. It was advised to the Executing Agency to change the bank, after three unsuccessful bank transfers made by the ITTO Secretariat.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report.



**Contribution to the implementation of REDD mechanisms by enhancing the participation of stakeholders in sustainable forest management in Cameroon**

Project number:	RED-PPD 051/11 Rev.1	
Project country:	Cameroon	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 100,864
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 81,864
	Government of Cameroon	US\$ 9,000
	IUCN	US\$ 10,000
Submitted by:	Government of Cameroon	
Implementing agency:	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	
Duration:	6 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Completed	

**Summary:**

Since the early 90s, Cameroon has embarked on a series of initiatives aimed at placing its forest resources under sustainable management. Despite a substantial body of legal and institutional framework, it has been noted that deforestation and ecosystem degradation continue abated together with persistent poverty. This situation could be explained partly by the lack of involvement of all stakeholders, including the local communities, in efforts to achieve the sustainable management of forest resources, which could be caused by the inadequate dissemination of relevant information in the sector, the low conspicuity of the beneficial impacts the sustainable management of these resources can achieve and the lack of adequate stakeholders' capacity. The pre-project will develop a project proposal for strengthening the participation of all stakeholders in the sustainable management of forest ecosystems in Cameroon. It will contribute to poverty reduction through minimizing the effects of deforestation and forest degradation through the enhanced participation and involvement of communities and all other stakeholders.

**Progress:**

The pre-project agreement regulating the implementation of this pre-project was duly signed on 17 April 2012. An Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan were submitted on 16 July 2012 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The pre-project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of the REDDES Thematic Programme funds on 7 August 2012. In accordance with the pre-project document, technical reports and completion report, all pre-project activities were carried out and contributed to the following main outputs:

- The consultant reports had been finalized for the collection of data and information on environmental, social and economic aspects required for the formulation of a project proposal which could contribute to the implementation of REDD mechanisms leading to poverty reduction through minimizing the effects of deforestation and forest degradation and also through the enhanced participation and involvement of communities and all other relevant stakeholders;
- The project proposal, dealing with the implementation of REDD mechanisms by enhancing the participation of key relevant stakeholders in sustainable forest management in Cameroon, was submitted to ITTO for its regular project cycle and assessed by the 46<sup>th</sup> expert panel meeting.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

The main pre-project achievement and impact was dealing with the awareness of key stakeholders on the importance of implementing the REDD+ process in the southern party of Cameroon.

## Integrating sustainable livelihoods, environmental mortgages, and science-based reforestation for tangible forest conservation change in the Ecuadorian Chocó

Project number:	RED-SPD 055/11 Rev.1 (F)		
Project country:	Ecuador		
Budget:	Total:		US\$ 207,744
	ITTO Contribution:		US\$ 149,922
	Government of Ecuador		US\$ 25,222
	Others		US\$ 32,600
Submitted by:	Government of Ecuador		
Implementing agency:	Pinchot Institute for Conservation		
Duration:	24 months		
Financed at:	REDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011		
Status:	Ongoing		

### Summary:

In one of Ecuador's two remaining Chocó forest expanses, a new economic incentives program will be pilot tested, aimed at permanently reversing deforestation by facilitating livelihood improvements that are intrinsically linked to environmental stewardship. Toward creating a viable economic alternative for the reserve's 50-some rural communities, the current cacao market system will be revamped. Required funding for achieving this aim will be run through the new "environmental mortgages" microfinance model, in which lines of credit are calculated against the conservation value of a community's surrounding *de facto* environmental assets. The rural poor typically have no access to globally perceived existence values (e.g. carbon offsets, biodiversity) of these assets, which are often their most valuable. Tying the capital in a lending trust to that value creates incentives for sustainability, while providing the financial resources needed to climb out of poverty. The two year initiative will focus on developing and implementing the environmental mortgages framework in three reserve communities. Year one will focus on necessary due diligence (socio-political analyses, asset monitoring/evaluation protocols, microfinance details, market development) and community organization. Year two we will pilot the program.

### Progress:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of the small project was duly signed on 22 August 2012. The Project Inception Report and the Detailed Work Programme have been received and approved by the ITTO Secretariat and the first disbursement of funds was transferred to the Executing Agency on 24 August 24, 2012, after project staff and consultants were put in place and the Secretariat was notified that the project was ready to commence its activities.

During the first year of project implementation, the EA realized that three specific modifications would be required in order to achieve the pilot's primary objective during the two-year time frame, and within budgetary constraints. These changes were presented, thoroughly discussed, and adequately justified in the PSC meeting, and are as follows: 1) reduce pilot communities from three to two in order to address logistical reality of a highly ambitious program with too many components simultaneously under development, 2) remove the lending component from the project's financial design in favor of a direct livelihood improvement service – forest conservation exchange, to guarantee the efficacy of socioeconomic improvements and streamline the pilot's implementation phase, and 3) postpone the incorporation of reforested lands as a calibrated 'environmental asset' until post-pilot phases, again due to time and funding limitations. While the PSC committee was in favor of the proposed modifications, it was stipulated that the EA should formalize these changes with the ITTO Secretariat, which is ongoing.

### Technical Progress:

The work completed during the second semester of the project focused on two main themes: 1) the design and adaptation of an incentive mechanism suitable for the reality of pilot communities, relative to income dynamics and forest holdings and 2) detailed preparation for the implementation phase, i.e. planning the

specifics of prioritized steps toward revamping the local cacao market.

The following specific advances were achieved, organized by principal components of the Detailed Work Plan:

**Participatory meetings with candidate communities:** A total of ten communities were visited on multiple occasions as potential candidates for the pilot. This process resulted in the selection of two communities which fit well within four key criteria: the possession of an extensive area of forest, a pronounced livelihood focus on cacao, notable 'social capital' in community dynamics, and physical location within Mache-Chindul Reserve boundaries.

**Defining the program's financial structure:** While the environmental mortgage was originally envisioned as a new microfinance model, with the mechanism's performance-based incentives grounded in loan terms and available credit, it was determined that for the pilot the incorporation of a lending scheme would actually detract from the project's aim.

**Iterative analysis of prioritized steps for revamping the cacao market:** based on the relationship between harvesting periods relative to project start and end dates, the current state of community agricultural practices, and the logistics of time required to achieve specific improvements, a mandatory sequence was identified for livelihood improvement services: a) the construction of mini drying and fermenting centers in conjunction with direct connection to international markets, b) acquisition of third-party certifications required by buyers, and c) capacity building in production techniques.

**Comprehensive planning for the first livelihood benefit – forest conservation exchanges**

**Structuring the incentive mechanism:** 'exchange rates' of forest area versus livelihood benefit and the relationship of fixed and dynamic program incentive components to community income requirements are under intensive investigation via income surveys and comprehensive mapping efforts. Maximum environmental asset enrollment levels, current cacao production levels, and future cacao production potential are also under analyses via GIS and ground trusting, with an eye toward incorporating long-term financial sustainability. In particular, a candidate mechanism that would simultaneously incentivize greater cacao volume and further forest enrollment is being investigated. Potential long-term sources for program operating costs (both EA and community) are also being scoped.

#### **Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

With respect to the design of incentive mechanisms, the EA accomplished the following:

- Identified appropriate financial structure for value transfer (i.e. direct trades), following extensive investigation of potential financial institution partners.
- Identified and collected data required for the incentive mechanism structure (e.g., accurate quantification of maximum forest holdings, current cacao production, future cacao potential, and current cacao + logging investment requirements and earnings).
- Completed a working draft of incentive mechanism design, which consists of 1) a fixed incentive to secure initial forest conservation commitments, 2) a dynamic incentive to ensure continued enrolment of forest above initial level and provide incentives at the individual level based on environmental performance. The latter will likely be scaled using some simplistic scheme based on accessibility of enrolled areas for logging.

With respect to forest conservation, the EA has achieved the following:

- Both pilot communities have confirmed that they are willing to set aside fully one quarter of their land holdings as conserved, untouchable forest in exchange for the first livelihood improvement benefit. This represents approximately 200 and 1000 hectares of primary Chocó rainforest, respectively, and will be achieved for a program operating cost investment of approximately US\$ 3500 in each.

**Strengthening the capacity of ITTO producer countries in Africa in generating and disseminating scientific information on Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services from Forests**

Project number:	RED-PA 056/11 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 348,120
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 253,120
	International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)	US\$ 95,000
Submitted by:	ITTO (Secretariat)	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

The project will support ITTO producer countries in Africa in dealing with the challenges of reducing deforestation and enhancing the rehabilitation of degraded tropical forests. The project will generate scientific information on specific REDDES pilot areas in Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria, and disseminate the information to policy makers and forest practitioners at the national and regional level through science-policy interactions in close cooperation with the African Forest Forum (AFF). Regional networking and capacity building is further strengthened by jointly organizing a regional forest congress for forest scientists, policy makers and other forest stakeholders. The congress will mainstream project results, foster regional cooperation and strengthen the role of ITTO in the region and in networks such as FORNESSA and AFF.

**Progress:**

The letter of agreement regulating the implementation of this activity was duly signed on 26 January 2012. The activity implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of funds on 22 February 2012, and in accordance with the activity's reports, progress in its implementation can be summarized as follows:

- FORNESSA information managers in four countries (Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria) have shared information with forest policy makers and forest stakeholders at the ITTO/AFF Forest Policy Day during the IUFRO/FORNESSA Regional Congress, held from 25 to 29 June 2012, Nairobi (Kenya). The theme of the ITTO/AFF Forest Policy Day was *"The Policy/Science interface for sustainable forest management in Africa"*. The IUFRO/FORNESSA Regional Congress, which was co-sponsored by ITTO through the implementation of this activity, gathered African forest scientists with the aim of reinforcing their networking capacity.
- Draft reports on REDDES pilot sites selected in Cameroon, Ghana and Nigeria, had been prepared and circulated to the country team of experts, for comments. The circulation of the draft report for the REDDES pilot site selected in Liberia was delayed due to some difficulties experienced by the country team of experts to collect data and information in the field.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

- The congress, including the ITTO/AFF Forest Policy Day, provided an excellent opportunity for African forest scientists to share experiences among themselves and with scientists from other continents. The ITTO/AFF Forest Policy Day was attended by 134 participants from governments, organizations and institutions based in 33 countries of all five continents.
- The preparation for the holding of a regional workshop gathering experts from Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria has been initiated by the Executing Agency, in order to share the findings and results on REDDES pilot sites selected in these four countries.

**Developing REDD+ES in the Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest**

Project number:	RED-SPD 058/11 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Brazil	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 164,610
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 142,110
	Instituto BioAtlantica (IBio)	US\$ 3,750
	Fibria, Brazil	US\$ 18,750
Submitted by:	Government of Brazil	
Implementing agency:	Instituto Bio Atlantica (IBio)	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	REDD+ES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Inception phase	

**Summary:**

Due to its exceptional biological diversity, the Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest is among the five top priority conservation areas in the world. The biome hosts 80% of the Brazilian GNP and is home to more than 110 million people (or 60% of the Brazilian population), who depend on key environmental services produced by forests, such as fresh water, clean air, and climate stability. Due to deforestation activities, only 7% of the Atlantic Forest original vegetation is left. To further protect and recover the forest, additional incentives and financial resources, including sales of carbon credits, must be identified and channeled to landowners and local communities. REDD+ is a promising mechanism with the potential to assist the conservation and recovery of forests, however requirements for the development of on-the-ground projects are very technical and complex. This proposal aims to identify the potential of using the REDD+ mechanism to help restore and preserve the Atlantic Forest.

**Progress:**

The project has been approved under the REDD+ES 1<sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011. The project is facing difficulties as the key collaborating agency has unexpectedly declined to participate in the project. The Executing Agency is currently considering possible alternative collaborators.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report

**Promoting local community initiatives on the rehabilitation of mangrove ecosystems with demonstration activities in Bintan Island to reduce further deforestation and forest degradation.**

Project number:	RED-PD 064/11 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Indonesia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 555,887
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 504,317
	Government of Indonesia	US\$ 51,570
Submitted by:	Government of Indonesia	
Implementing agency:	Directorate General of Watershed Development and Social Forestry, Indonesia	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDDES 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

This project aims at the improvement of mangrove ecosystem quality in Indonesia through local community participation, using a demonstration area on Bintan Island. The specific objective is to control, through local communities, the further exploitation of mangrove areas in order to reduce further forest degradation. The expected outputs of the project are: (1) A Draft Policy Legislation on Mangrove Forest Management formulated; (2) Improved capacity of communities to rehabilitate degraded mangrove forest area. It is expected that after project completion, Bintan's strategy on mangrove forest management will be institutionalized and adopted at various levels for an action program to improve mangrove ecosystems by local communities and thus also promote the reduction of deforestation and degradation. The successful implementation of the project will generate awareness among local people and stakeholders to participate in managing mangrove forest in a sustainable way. Local governments, communities and private sector will get incentives from the ongoing effort in implementing conservation and forest management in reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

**Progress:**

The project was approved under the REDDES 1<sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011. The project commenced implementation in March 2013 and the first project steering committee meeting is scheduled for December 2013.

The first project progress report was received on schedule in August 2013 and is available on request from the Secretariat. The government of Indonesia introduced new forest legislation relevant to mangroves in 2012 prior to the start of project implementation, so activities and relevant budget lines were adjusted with the approval of ITTO to take this into account. Relevant project staff and experts have been recruited and work has recently begun on activities to establish baseline data on the extent/condition of Bintan's mangroves, including studies on carbon emissions and sequestration potential. A study on the social and economic condition of Bintan communities living in or near mangroves has been carried out and existing mangrove-related policies and regulations in Bintan have been reviewed. Activities to facilitate stakeholder coordination in development of Bintan's mangrove policies/regulations will commence once activities to establish baseline data have been completed. The project has made good progress in its first six months of implementation and is on track to successfully achieve planned outputs and objectives within the planned 24 month duration.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

- Draft Report received from consultants on the socio-economic condition of Bintan mangrove communities
- Draft Report received from consultants on Bintan's existing mangrove regulations/policies

**Quantifying the carbon benefits of ITTO projects**

Project number:	RED-PA 069/11 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Global	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 143,510
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 143,510
Submitted by:	ITTO (Secretariat)	
Implementing agency:	ITTO Secretariat in collaboration with Intercooperation	
Duration:	14 months	
Financed at:	REDD 1 <sup>st</sup> Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

Taking into account the large ITTO operational experience forest management at the project level – which covers a wide range of activities such as sustainable forest management, restoration of secondary forest, conservation efforts and the management of plantations and newer experiences gained through the REDDES Thematic Programme, the proposed review will be an important input helping bridge the remaining gap between policies and implementation about how REDD+ can be implemented at the operational level. The purpose of this study looking into the carbon effects of ITTO projects is to show the extent to which the operational work of ITTO has already been contributing to the reduction of emission from deforestation and forest degradation, to come up with methods how to estimate carbon stock baselines and climate mitigation services of operational activities, and how to screen for co-benefits of forestry activities. Systematically assessing the costs and benefits of forest management activities and the relation to changes in carbon stocks in a number of selected projects will help to understand the challenges and opportunities, and will show the co-benefits of different alternatives. The study will allow developing concrete guidance how future ITTO projects can best be developed to achieve maximum effects. The new knowledge is not only valuable for parties interested in submitting a project proposal, but for demonstrating the value of the ITTO as a key partner for institutions and countries interested in operationalizing REDD strategies.

**Progress:**

The activity has been approved under the REDDES 1st Cycle 2011. The implementation of this activity was subcontracted to HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation in April 2012.

A comprehensive review has been completed for existing methodological approaches for carbon assessment. These include the Good Practice guidelines of the IPCC for the Forest sector (GPG-LULUCF, 2003) and carbon standards such as the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCBS) vis-à-vis their use in existing and future ITTO projects. Draft methods for Quantification of Carbon Benefits in ITTO projects have been tested for selected projects in restoration, conservation and forest management.

A draft "Technical Guidance for the Quantification of Carbon Benefits in the Design and Implementation of ITTO projects" has been prepared and circulated for comments. It is designed to combine knowledge from practice, policy-making and science. It intends to present a taxonomy of the major mitigation frameworks (UNFCCC, USA regulated markets and voluntary markets) and provide a step-wise approach at Forest Management Unit level for making choices from the design of a project to monitoring. This draft Technical Guidance will be presented under Item 4 - Technical Guidance for the Quantification of Carbon Benefits in ITTO projects of the Agenda of the Joint Session of the Committees at their Forty-seventh session in November 2013.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report

**Identification of a project on gender mainstreaming in the development of actions to control deforestation and forest degradation, to improve the well-being of communities dependent on forests and other ecosystems in Central and West Africa**

Project number:	RED-PPD 074/12 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Cameroon	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 126,739
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 101,117
	REFACOF	US\$ 25,622
Submitted by:	Government of Cameroon	
Implementing agency:	Network of African Women for Community Forest Management REFACOF	
Duration:	6 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

In Central and West Africa, women are recognized as being among major players responsible for such causes as deforestation and forest degradation. The pre-project proposal places special emphasis on REFACOF Member Countries which are also ITTO Members given their achievements through their respective activities. Women in these organizations' member countries are also identified at once as agents of some major causes of climate change and victims of the negative impacts climate change is having on their environment. Combating and mitigating these climate change phenomena calls for a new awareness of their causes and consequences and to build the capacities required, especially in technical, managerial and financial aspects, while contributing to socioeconomic development of relevant communities in Central and West Africa. The implementation of such an initiative has a number of prerequisites including the implementation of a baseline study, analyzing existing opportunities and establishing a programme relating thereto. This is the purpose of this pre-project aimed at the implementation of studies to develop a project enhancing the inclusion of gender in the development of actions against deforestation and forest degradation, and the improved well-being of forest-dependent communities who also depend on other ecosystems in Central and West Africa.

**Progress:**

The Agreement regulating the implementation of this pre-project was duly signed on 23 April 2013. An Inception Report and related first Detailed Work Plan were submitted in July 2013 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of the REDDES Thematic Programme funds in August 2013.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report.



**Demonstration on investigation and assessment of typical forest ecotourism resources in Hainan province, China**

Project number:	RED-SPD 075/12 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	China	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 199,000
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 145,800
	Government of China:	US\$ 53,200
Submitted by:	Government of China	
Implementing agency:	Chinese Academy of Forestry, Division of Forest Resource Information Techniques	
Duration:	18 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

Forest ecotourism is an important part of the construction of the Hainan International Tourism Island. Forest ecotourism is an important and effective way to enhance environmental services and local livelihoods in the province and investigation and assessment of tropical forest ecotourism resources is the most important step for implementing and promoting ecotourism. Six typical tropical forest ecotourism resources at the forest landscape and/or forest community level will be selected as demonstration objects to assess the potential of developing tropical forest ecotourism. A sound methodology for investigating and assessing tropical forest ecotourism resources in the Hainan Province will be developed through reviewing relevant knowledge and best practices and participatory multi-stakeholders consultation process. A comprehensive assessment report on the six typical forest ecotourism resources will be published and circulated to interested parties in China.

**Progress:**

The project has been approved under the TP Spring Cycle 2012 and the Agreement regulating the implementation of this project was duly signed on 28 December 2012. The disbursement of the first installment of funds was made on 19 April 2013. The project implementation began in May 2013.

- A literature review has been carried out for better understanding of methodologies for investigating and assessing tropical forest ecotourism resources based on stakeholders participatory approaches. Relevant international and national literatures and cases on tropical forest ecotourism were collected and analyzed.
- Developed a draft method for investigating and assessing tropical forest ecotourism resources in Hainan Province.
- A field survey of six types of ecosystems is being carried out for the effective identification and management of forest ecotourism resources in Hainan Provinces.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report

**Rehabilitation of degraded forests for sustainable wood fuel production and climate change mitigation in the forest-savanna transition zone of Ghana**

Project number:	RED-SPD 077/12 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Ghana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 169,360
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 121,662
	Government of Ghana:	US\$ 47,698
Submitted by:	Government of Ghana	
Implementing agency:	FORIG	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

The project aims at contributing to reduction in rural poverty and improved income and employment while reducing deforestation and degradation and contributing to carbon sequestration in the forest savanna transition zone of Ghana. This will be achieved through sensitizing and building the capacity of commercial charcoal and firewood producers in the transition zone to plant and/or manage wood fuel plantations sustainably. Participatory approaches will be employed at all stages of the project to ensure that stakeholder needs are adequately incorporated in the choice and design of plantation regimes. Management plans will also be produced to guide communities for efficient utilization of wood fuel resources. The government of Ghana will benefit through improved resource base and sectoral information for policy decisions. Other benefits to be derived include building up of the capacity of resource managers to support forest communities to sustainably utilize and manage wood fuel resources and to reduce pressure on the natural forest estate.

**Progress:**

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of this small project was duly signed on 06 February 2012. An Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan were submitted on 18 March 2013 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 14 May 2013.

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report.

**Strengthening of governance and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems in Guatemala as a climate change adaptation measure**

Project number:	RED-SPD 079/12 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Guatemala	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 215,223
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 146,751
	INAB:	US\$ 58,320
	ARCAS:	US\$ 10.152
Submitted by:	Government of Guatemala	
Implementing agency:	INAB	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

The lack actions aimed at mangrove forest protection and management has led to the loss and degradation of mangrove ecosystems outside of protected areas; weak mangrove forest management and governance; food insecurity; and limited economic opportunities for the local communities. This project on mangrove forest protection, restoration and conservation as a climate change adaptation measure will help address these problems. It will produce increased knowledge about the dynamics and contribution of mangrove forests so as to improve their management and rehabilitation and it will strengthen and consolidate a sustainable community forest management model. At least 15 sites directly linked to the protection and management of mangrove ecosystems in the seven prioritized departments will be actively promoting the restoration, management and special protection of at least 700 hectares of mangrove forests, with the effective participation of local partners. It is expected that the development and systematization of the project experience will help strengthen and consolidate the Mangrove Forest Regulations, which include agreed guidelines for the prioritization of mangrove forests, and the management, restoration and conservation mechanisms to be implemented through the effective participation of local and government stakeholders. Through improvement of mangrove forest management and restoration, the project will create new economic opportunities and improved food security for the local communities, while contributing to the conservation of mangrove ecosystems.

**Progress:**

**Administrative Progress:**

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 10 March 2013. The Project Inception Report and the YPO have been received and approved by the ITTO Secretariat and the first disbursement of funds was transferred to the Executing Agency on 1 August 2013 and project activities commenced shortly after that. The project's Technical Committee is to meet for the first time in mid-November 2013 in Guatemala City to review and guide the project in its start-up activities.

**Technical Progress:**

Project field activities commenced in August 2013

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report

**Improving efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia through REDD+ demonstration projects**

Project number:	RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Liberia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 308,718
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 149,922
	NORAD:	US\$ 158,796
Submitted by:	Government of Liberia	
Implementing agency:	Forest Development Authority and Flora & Fauna International (FFI)	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

**Summary:**

As Liberia emerges from conflict, avoidable threats to its forests remain, including shifting agriculture, illegal and quasi-legal logging, and wide-scale conversion to agro-industrial crops. Underlying these issues are key threats associated with low national capacity coupled with a lack of large scale livelihood development interventions. Faced with these challenges, the Government of Liberia has been actively exploring options for REDD+ development- however, a demonstration site is critically lacking. The project proposes to support the establishment of two on-the-ground demonstration projects for testing pro-poor REDD+ approaches that are replicable and will feed into improving the efficiency, equity and efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia. Adopting a grassroots and participatory approach, the project will support the establishment of tenure arrangements and equitable benefit sharing and ensure good governance, with a key focus on community rights and gender equity. Project activities will support the development of sustainable livelihoods, with a pro-poor approach underpinning all activities.

**Progress:**

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of this small project was duly signed on 27 May 2013. An Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan were submitted in June 2013 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of the REDDES Thematic Programme funds in July 2013 in September 2013 with the aim to provide guidance on the way to smoothly implement this small project under the requirements of the REDDES Thematic Programme as well as those related to the rules and procedures applying to ITTO projects. The monitoring mission was also an opportunity to train key project implementing team members on the utilization of the ITTO project on-line monitoring system (OLMS).

**Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:**

Nothing yet to report.

## Reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the Natchambonga and Djiyega community forests by promoting participatory forest management actions

Project number:	RED-SPD 092/12 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Togo	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 290,377
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 149,904
	Government of Togo:	US\$ 140,473
Submitted by:	Government of Togo	
Implementing agency:	Water and Forest Authority	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

The project aims to contribute to the restoration and rehabilitation of the Natchambonga and Djiyega forests to ensure the value-added development of environmental services and to improve the livelihoods of people in the savannah region of Togo. It will reduce unplanned deforestation and forest degradation for the benefit of local communities. Project activities aim to establish 50 ha of grazing pastures, 100 ha of fuel wood plantations; to redefine transhumance corridors (for seasonal movement) through stakeholders' consensus; to establish 10 reservoirs; to support forest protection; to improve charcoal production technology; to improve agricultural practices; to conduct extension work and raise awareness of regulations; to train stakeholders in SFM/SLM techniques; to train 50 stakeholders in GHG evaluation; and to train and equip local forest management committees.

### Progress:

The Agreement regulating the implementation of this small project was duly signed on 31 January 2013. An Inception Report and related first Detailed Work Plan were submitted on 22 February 2013 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of the REDDES Thematic Programme funds on 10 April 2013. The first monitoring mission and associated Project Technical Committee was held on 02 April 2012 with the aim to provide guidance the way to smoothly implement this project under the requirements of the REDDES Thematic Programme as well as those related to the rules and procedures applying to ITTO projects. The monitoring mission was also an opportunity to train key project implementing team members on the utilization of the ITTO project on-line monitoring system (POLMS) in Lomé (Togo).

In accordance with most recent progress report, the progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

- Sensitization campaigns had been conducted to explain the project objective to the Natchambonga and Djiyega communities in order to ensure their involvement in the implementation of some project activities;
- Purchasing of equipment and materials for the project implementation (computers and accessories); and
- Training workshops on participatory management of forest resources with the involvement of the Natchambonga and Djiyega communities.

### Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report.

## Advancing REDD+ in Ghana: preparation of REDD+ pilot schemes in off-reserve forests and agro-forests

Project number:	RED-PD 093/12 Rev.3 (F)	
Project country:	Ghana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 366,954
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 297,205
	Government of Togo:	US\$ 69,749
Submitted by:	Government of Ghana	
Implementing agency:	Ghanaian National REDD+ Secretariat	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	REDD+ Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

### Summary:

The project is preparing a major support component to Ghana's Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) and aims at strengthening Ghana's capacities to prevent and reduce deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing carbon stocks (REDD+). The specific objective of the REDDES project is to lay out the ground work for the development or enhancement of off-reserve production systems under REDD+ schemes, in line with its efforts to reduce GHG emissions in forests. The project is a preparatory step for an additional support component for the implementation of Ghana's R-PP and is mainly concerned with developing a number of analytical works and the definition of REDD+ pilots in off-reserve areas. It is also aimed at developing a framework to guide the implementation of REDD+ from the national to the local level. This shall allow Ghana to take stock of existing initiatives that have the potential to be considered under REDD+, as well as to concretely analyze promising REDD+ activities, which will be an integral part of the RPP. The information produced through this project shall prepare the further implementation of agricultural and secondary forest production schemes that feature climate smart practices.

### Progress:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of this project was duly signed on 07 January 2013. An Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan were submitted on 23 March 2013 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of the REDDES Thematic Programme funds on 29 March 2013. The first Project Steering Committee was held in April 2013 with the aim to provide guidance the way to smoothly implement this project under the requirements of the REDDES Thematic Programme as well as those related to the rules and procedures applying to ITTO projects. The monitoring mission was also an opportunity to train key project implementing team members on the utilization of the ITTO project on-line monitoring system (POLMS) in Kumasi (Ghana).

In accordance with most recent progress report, the progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

- Demarcation of selected sites in Ghana's off-reserves and agro-forests where to implement REDD+ pilot schemes with the involvement of local communities through the implementation of some project activities;
- Purchasing of equipment and materials for the project implementation (computers and accessories); and
- Field works and surveys had been initiated on existing initiatives that have the potential to be considered under REDD+, as well as to concretely analyze promising REDD+ activities, which could contribute to prevent and reduce deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing carbon stocks (REDD+).

### Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report