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**DEVELOPMENTS IN UNFCCC/IPCC DISCUSSIONS REGARDING  
FORESTS AND THEIR POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR TROPICAL FORESTS AND THE  
WORLD TROPICAL TIMBER ECONOMY**

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The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of ITTO or its country members. The authors of this report would like to express their gratitude to ITTO Secretariat for their collaboration and support, especially Hwan Ok Ma, Gerhard Breulmann and Eduardo Mansur for their input regarding the activities undertaken by the ITTO Secretariat.

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## **DEVELOPMENTS IN UNFCCC/IPCC DISCUSSIONS REGARDING FORESTS AND THEIR POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR TROPICAL FORESTS AND THE WORLD TROPICAL TIMBER ECONOMY**

### **1 Introduction**

Since 2003 the ITTO Secretariat has been regularly updating the Council on the progress in discussions on forestry related issues under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and their potential impacts on the management of tropical forests.

Since the year 2000 a number of important milestones have been achieved in the UNFCCC negotiations regarding the use of mitigation options in the forest sector. In 2001 reforestation and afforestation activities were included in the Clean Development Mechanism (A/R CDM) and by the end of 2003 the modalities and procedures for CDM activities in the forest sector were agreed. In the year 2005 the first methodology for A/R CDM was approved and in the same year the discussion on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing countries began during the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 9) in Montreal. Two years later, during the COP 11 in Bali, there was an agreement for designing a mechanism for *“Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”* known as REDD+.

Since the Bali Conference considerable progress has been achieved in the UNFCCC negotiations as well as in the creation of various multilateral and bilateral funds and programs aimed at addressing the potential as well as challenges in operationalizing REDD+. The creation of multilateral funds like the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank, the UN-REDD and the establishment of international platforms like the REDD+ Partnership or the initiation of bilateral activities like the Amazon Fund express not only the potential but also the deep international interest in REDD+.

The IPCC presented the Fourth Assessment Report in 2007 which highlighted the potential of forestry activities for mitigating climate and the increasing vulnerability of forests and forest dependant people due to increasing climate change. The widespread recognition of the importance of incorporating all forest mitigation options in the UNFCCC agreements is, to a great extent, a consequence of the findings of this report.

The previous reports of the ITTO Secretariat (2004, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010) explain the evolution in both in the implementation of the A/R CDM and in the negotiation and early experiences with REDD+. These reports include the presentation and analysis of all relevant UNFCCC decisions for A/R CDM and REDD+ including the ones resulting from the last COP 16 that took place in Cancun at the end of 2010. Additionally the reports inform on the activities in the ITTO portfolio that are related to CDM and REDD+. The present report should be read as a continuation of the previous reports. It focuses on the progress achieved during 2011. As this report has been written before the COP 17, which will take place in Durban in December 2011, no new decisions can be included. The report thus limits itself to the progress in the pre-negotiations towards the COP 17. Specifically, it summarizes the discussions in the meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperation Agreements (AWG-LCA) during the year 2011. Further, the report includes sections presenting the progress made by multilateral funds and bilateral initiatives dealing with REDD+ as well as the activities undertaken by the ITTO Secretariat in the period January – September 2011.

### **2 Status of the negotiations for a post-2012 commitments and targets**

The next Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC negotiations will take place in Durban from November 28<sup>th</sup> to December 9<sup>th</sup> 2011. This 17<sup>th</sup> COP is decisive for the future of the Convention, especially for climate change mitigation since 2012 is the last year of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol - the legally binding agreement on mitigation to climate change. The Conference of the Parties initiated a process in 2005 to consider further commitments by Parties included in Annex I of the Protocol (developed countries) for a period beyond 2012. This process was established as an open-ended *ad hoc working group on further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol* (AWG-KP). This negotiation space includes only those countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol. The AWG-KP is expected to clarify the role of forest mitigation options in the next commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol beyond 2012. It includes the topics of

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) for Annex I countries (industrialized countries) and the use of afforestation and reforestation activities in the Clean Development Mechanism (A/R CDM) in developing countries many of which are Producer Country Members of the ITTO.

REDD+ is not included in the Kyoto Protocol. It belongs to the topics included in the discussions towards a *comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012* that started in 2007 during the COP 13 in Bali.(Dec 1. CP13). The COP decided that the process shall be conducted under a subsidiary body under the Convention, *the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention* (AWG-LCA). Initially the work of the AWG-LCA was meant to be completed by 2009 (ibid). However due to the complexity of the topics and the lack of political commitment final agreement couldn't be reached in 2009 during the COP 15 in Copenhagen. The discussions in the AWG-LCA have thus been extended and the REDD+ is apparently the most important part of debate under this mechanism.

Status of the negotiations since the last COP in Cancun:

On 11<sup>th</sup> December 2010, the COP16 concluded with the Cancun Agreements, a set of decisions that were aimed at moving international action on climate change forward. The Agreements include decisions on the outcomes of the AWG-LCA (Dec 1/CP.16) and the AWG-KP (Dec. 1/CMP.6) and contain provisions on adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, finance and REDD+<sup>1</sup>. Although the decisions do not provide a legally binding agreement for a post-2012 period (nor the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol), they provided important building blocks for such an agreement and increase momentum for an agreement during the next COP 17 to be held in December 2011 in Durban, South Africa.

With regard to **REDD+** the decision of the COP 16 in Cancun recognizes the importance of REDD+ and clarifies the scope of activities, including (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation; (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation; (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks; (d) Sustainable management of forest; (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks. However, the UNFCCC decision doesn't provide the corresponding definitions of forest, deforestation, forest degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forest or enhancement of carbon. For REDD+ these terms remain a matter of interpretation and currently many countries are using the definitions approved for A/R CDM. .

The COP 16 decision requires developing country parties to undertake the following activities:

- (a) Design a national strategy or action plan;
- (b) Establish a national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, sub-national forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels,
- (c) Design a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of activities
- (d) Design a system for providing information on how the agreed social and environmental safeguards are being addressed and respected

The decision further recognizes the importance of the phased approach for REDD+ as presented in the Addendum to ITTC item ITTC 46/10<sup>2</sup>. It recognizes the need to consider the national circumstances of developing countries when undertaking the three phases of REDD+ and it highlights the need to address, inter alia, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the environmental and social safeguards included in the annex of the decision.

The COP 16 decision mentions in its annex the following safeguards: (a) *Consistency with the national objectives for the sector and relevant international agreements*; (b) *Transparent and effective national forest governance structures*, (c) *Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities*, (d) *Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders*, (e) *Consistency with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity*. The funding, implementation and monitoring of these safeguards has been carefully discussed during the inter-sessional meetings in 2011.

<sup>1</sup> Information on Cancun Agreements: [http://unfccc.int/meetings/COP\\_16/cancun\\_agreements/items/6005.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/COP_16/cancun_agreements/items/6005.php)

<sup>2</sup> The three phases of REDD+ are: Phase I „Readiness“; Phase II „Investments“ and Phase III „Performance-based payments“:

Finally the COP 16 requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA) to start a work program on REDD+. The decision also expresses the need for further negotiation on long-term financing options for result based REDD+ activities.

Although significant progress on REDD+ was made at Cancun there are still several shortcomings that have to be resolved in the lead up to the COP 17 in Durban at the end of 2011. These shortcomings include methodological issues, issues related to financing and governance. The inter-sessional meetings held in April in Bangkok, in Bonn during June and in October in Panama meeting have all dealt with these issues. The progress achieved in 2011 in REDD+ has been presented in the section below.

COPThe Durban Conference is expected to ensure that the decisions and agreements under AWG-KP and AWG-LCA should converge into political agreement COPthat guides action on addressing climate change in both developed and developing country Parties in the long term. Even if the processes remain separated at least a minimum level of coherence should be achieved in Durban between the decisions suggested by these two Working Groups.

The clarification of the role of some developing countries that are increasing their GHG emissions rapidly is a key element in the discussions for a long term agreement. Countries like China, India, Mexico or Brazil are increasing GHG emissions as a consequence of their development process. For some countries in the negotiations these increments should lead to a kind of mitigation commitment. At the time of writing this report the following options are under discussion for Durban: (a) a larger agreement with commitments from the developing countries with increasing GHG emissions; (b) a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, without yet a long-term agreement; (c) an agreement with various degrees of legal commitment (e.g. an “implementing agreement”?) and (d) a transitional agreement

### **3 REDD+ negotiations – agreements and outstanding issues**

The main topics under negotiation for REDD+ presently are methodological issues, issues related to financing and governance and the link to other negotiation issues.

With regard to methodological issues the discussion focuses on safeguards, reference levels and MRV (monitoring reporting and verification) including forest monitoring. This discussion takes place in the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). With regard to safeguards, the Secretariat of the UNFCCC organized an expert meeting in October in Panama aimed at getting a better understanding on safeguards implementation and monitoring. The main lessons as summarized by the co-chairs of the meeting are the following<sup>3</sup>;

- *Information systems are useful because they inform stakeholders, are potential tools to improve governance, are helpful for identifying opportunities and avoiding negative impacts and could build confidence that the safeguards are addressed*
- *There is a diversity of national and international safeguard systems*
- *In most cases there is no need to develop new systems and indicators. It is more a matter of combining existing systems and instruments and of policy coherence*
- *Addressing the safeguards and providing information on them is a learning process with continuous improvement*
- *Guidance for information systems needs to be realistic in terms of national capacities*
- *It is useful to integrate safeguards in national planning from the beginning*
- *Early stakeholder participation leads to increased confidence and creates long-term benefits*
- *Implementing safeguard systems is costly and capacities are not always in place; that's one of the reasons why existing safeguard systems are not always implemented*
- *Countries could provide information at the national level with a different frequency than at the international level*
- *Countries could provide information through National Communications and biennial reports, and also potentially through additional channels such as a web platform*
- *It could be useful to make a distinction between : “addressing” and “respecting” the safeguards*

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<sup>3</sup> Text taken from the Co-chair's summary of the Expert Meeting on Guidance on systems for providing information on how the safeguards for REDD+ activities are addressed and respected.

The technical complications of measuring forest carbon became more apparent during the meeting in Bonn, where Bolivia raised the need to prioritize reducing deforestation and degradation, pointing out that time should not be lost in developing complicated methodologies to measure carbon, which are a distraction from addressing the causes of deforestation. On the other side the EU raised the issue of avoiding excessive costs related to MRV, while China pointed out that the required levels of data capacity in forested nations is lacking. Brazil, Norway and Panama among others called for simpler metrics to measure carbon. Panama, supported by the Philippines and Bangladesh, called for identifying forest area as a first step, while Bolivia suggested a forest hectare based approach to reference levels. For continuing the discussion on methodological issues the SBSTA asked Parties to submit their views by mid September 2011. These submissions will serve a basis for the negotiations in Durban. The UNFCCC Secretariat has created a web platform that facilitates exchanges of experiences and tools for REDD+ methodological issues ([http://unfccc.int/methods\\_science/redd/items/4531.php](http://unfccc.int/methods_science/redd/items/4531.php)).

Financing sources for the different phases of REDD+ has been discussed in the AWG-LCA during the inter-sessional meetings. There is a certain level of agreement that REDD+ needs to get financing from different sources including public funds, specialized REDD+ funds (potentially also a window for REDD+ in the Green Carbon Fund), existing multilateral and bilateral channels and market based mechanisms. In Panama a “non-paper” was prepared as “placeholder” for preparing a decision for Durban.

Other important negotiations issues that are linked to REDD+ but are discussed in another contact groups are (i) Mitigation efforts: Pledges and NAMAs; (ii) Progress on general MRV; (iii) Land uses in developing countries that have not yet been included in the negotiations, especially agriculture; and (iv) Liaison with other international negotiations as UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) or the UN Convention on Combating Desertification (CCD).

What can we expect from Durban? There is still the hope that Parties come together in Durban in an agreement on the four elements outlined in the SBSTA work programme (safeguards, reference levels, MRV and forest monitoring).

#### 4 Financing sources for REDD+

Long-term financing of REDD+ is an important element for achieving the goal of slowing, halting and reversing forest cover and carbon loss.

The report of the Informal Working Group on Interim Finance for REDD+ (IWG-IFR) (2009)<sup>4</sup> estimated that approximately USD 20 billion would be required by 2015 towards a 25 per cent reduction in deforestation and an additional USD 4 billion for reduction of emissions from forest degradation<sup>5</sup>. This statement was based on the analysis of opportunity costs resulting in a global average interim incentive payment of USD 5.40/tCO<sub>2</sub>-e, which is in line with many global studies. These estimates include opportunity costs only. The difficulty with this approach is that it doesn't include implementation costs, transaction costs or monitoring, reporting and verification costs.

A key player with regard to REDD+ funding is the REDD+ Partnership. The REDD+ Partnership was launched during the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference in May 2010, where representatives from 50 countries agreed on a framework for the rapid implementation of measures for reducing deforestation. Around USD 4.0 billion were pledged for REDD+ for the period 2010–2012.

The Partnership is considered as interim as it is expected to be replaced by, or folded into, a UNFCCC mechanism including REDD+ once established and agreed upon by the Parties. As of September 2011, seventy-one countries have joined the Partnership, including 28 of the 33 producer members of the ITTO (*all ITO Producer Members except Liberia, Myanmar, Bolivia, Trinidad & Tobago and Venezuela*).

<sup>4</sup> See the report under:

[http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/Vedlegg/Klima/klima\\_skogprosjektet/iwg/Report%20of%20the%20Informal%20Working%20Group%20on%20Interim%20Finance%20for%20REDD+%20IWG%20IFR\\_Final.pdf](http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/Vedlegg/Klima/klima_skogprosjektet/iwg/Report%20of%20the%20Informal%20Working%20Group%20on%20Interim%20Finance%20for%20REDD+%20IWG%20IFR_Final.pdf)

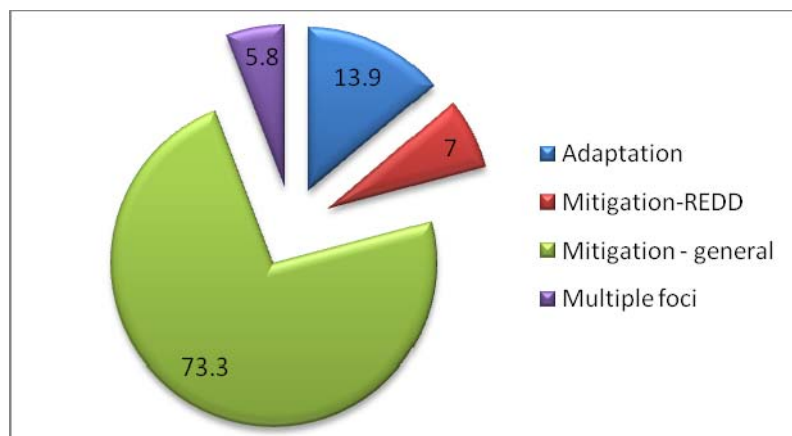
<sup>5</sup> Original estimates in euro, the exchange rate used here is EUR 1 = USD 1.35

In December 2010, the partnership launched an Analysis of REDD+ Financing Gaps and Overlaps<sup>6</sup>. Main conclusions of this analysis are:

- The average country-level needs for financing of the REDD+ Phase 1 (readiness) vary from USD 4.3 million to 39.6 million depending on the country conditions and methods of estimation.
- The tentative financing needs for broad-based implementation of REDD+ (Phases 2 and 3) to reduce the current deforestation by 25% by 2015 are in the range of USD 20 billion and an additional USD 4 billion may be needed for addressing forest degradation<sup>7</sup>. Several factors suggest that the longer term costs will be higher.
- Based on the pledges made the Fast-Start financing for REDD+ (2010-2012) is about USD 4.3 billion. The total available funding for REDD+ from 2008 onwards is estimated at USD 7.3 billion divided into USD 4.8 billion through bilateral programmes and projects, USD 2.3 billion through multilateral, international and regional mechanisms, and USD 150 million through voluntary carbon markets. However, information is lacking from many bilateral and other sources and therefore the actual figures can be higher.
- The current multilateral programs, especially FCPF and UN-REDD, are essential for financing of REDD+ readiness, often accounting for more than up to 80% of the total needs in a given country. Domestic financing generally plays a minor role (about 20% on average) but there are exceptions regarding countries like Brazil, China, Costa Rica and Mexico that have invested substantially even before REDD+ efforts were started off.

A Voluntary REDD+ Database has recently been established by the Partnership<sup>8</sup>. As of October 2011, 37 countries provided information on REDD+ financing. The database is aimed at improving effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and coordination of REDD+ initiatives; and at supporting efforts to identify and analyze gaps and overlaps in REDD+ financing. The Database relies solely on information voluntarily submitted by countries and institutions. They report on individual arrangements: agreements to undertake REDD+ related actions, involving funders and recipients.

It needs to be recognized that financing for REDD+ is increasing although there is no binding agreement yet on REDD+ and that there are still many open questions (see graphic 1). This clearly indicates the interest of donor countries in supporting the implementation of REDD+.



**Graphic 1: Distribution of climate change funding by topic.**

Source Climate Funds Update by October 12th 2011

However, only a very limited fraction of the funding pledged funds have actually been disbursed (see Table 1). The table includes the main sources currently financing REDD+ progress. Out of more than USD 2,500 million

<sup>6</sup> Simula, M. "Analysis of REDD+ Financing gaps and overlaps. Report prepared for the REDD+ Partnership (<http://reddpluspartnership.org/25159-09eb378a8444ec149e8ab32e2f5671b11.pdf>)

<sup>7</sup> These estimates do not include transaction costs associated with performance-based incentive payment schemes. They can be significant, particularly in weak governance situations, in small countries/schemes and in project-level funding.

<sup>8</sup> For the REDD+ Database see : <http://reddplusdatabase.org/>



that pledged, only approximately USD 174 million have been disbursed<sup>9</sup>. Norway, Australia and Germany are three major donors to REDD+.

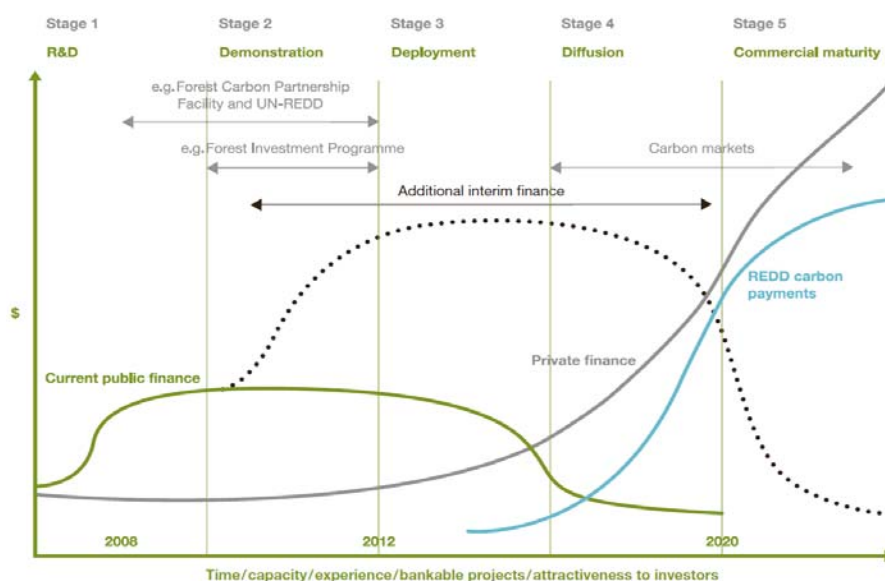
(unit: USD million)

Amazon Fund (Fundo Amazônia)	\$1'027.93	\$53.20	\$127.05	\$32.73
Congo Basin Forest Fund	\$165	\$165	\$18.51	\$13.88
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	\$392.37	\$320.57	\$11.92	\$10.34
Forest Investment Program	\$577.67	\$262	\$84.55	\$6.70
International Forest Carbon Initiative	\$216.27	\$67.06	\$47.60	\$47.60
UN-REDD Programme	\$150.84	\$98.25	\$79.95	\$62.72
Grand Total:	\$2'530.08	\$966.08	\$369.58	\$173.97

**Table 1: Pledged vs. disbursed funding for REDD+.**

Source Climate Funds Update by October 12<sup>th</sup> 2011

Even under recognition that public funds are somehow on their way, the pledged amounts certainly will not be enough for ensuring a success in using the mitigation potential of REDD+. The analysis of REDD+ Financing Gaps and Overlaps conducted by the REDD+ partnership in 2010 reveals that even counting all pledges committed for REDD+ from 2008 onwards from multilateral REDD+ programs, international and regional programs and projects and bilateral country programs and projects "without private sector investment REDD+ financing will not deliver its potential for climate change mitigation and its co-benefits for poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development at large on a global scale. Furthermore, the past experience demonstrates that project-based financing as the main modality cannot deliver the targeted benefits on a required scale and therefore other approaches need to be introduced."



**Graphic 2: Phased approach to REDD+ funding**

Source: Forum for the Future (2009), Forest Investment review

Public funds seem to have leveraged a lot of momentum for the first phase of REDD+, the readiness phase. But towards full implementation, the active participation of the private sector is imperative. The analysis done in the Forest investment Review<sup>10</sup> shows that a flexible financing mechanism or a set of mechanisms is needed to address the requirements and possibilities of different actors in the different phases of REDD+ (see graphic 2). According to their analysis a combination of funds and market mechanism(s) is needed when considering REDD+ financing.

<sup>9</sup> Source: <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/>

<sup>10</sup> Forum for the Future, 2009. Forest Investment Review: Protecting the world's forest is crucial for the fight against climate change. Available at: <http://www.forumforthefuture.org/sites/default/files/project/downloads/forest-investment-review-executive-summary.pdf>, last accessed on September 22, 2011.

Creating an appropriate architecture in the REDD+ mechanism to mobilize public and private investments remains one of the major challenges for the forthcoming COP in Durban.

#### **4.1 REDD+ phases and early ongoing activities – Short review of experiences in ITTO Producer Countries**

In the previous report of the ITTO Secretariat on the progress in the UNFCCC negotiations (Robledo and Gardi 2010) we presented an analysis of the available financing sources for REDD. In this report we focus on the experience achieved by ITTO Producer Countries with REDD+ funding institutions. The report does not assess these experiences, it simply lists them for information purposes to the ITTC.

According to the Cancún Agreements (Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 73), REDD+ activities undertaken by parties should be implemented in three phases:

- Phase I „Readiness“: development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building,
- Phase II „Investments“: implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities
- Phase III „Performance-based payments“: results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified;

The COP 16 decision also recognizes that the *„choice of a starting phase depends on the specific national circumstances, capacities and capabilities of each developing country Party and the level of support received“*. As a consequence, the readiness, investment and performance-based payment phases are not purely sequential but will instead overlap to a large extent.

The following sections present the progress of these phases in ITTO Producer member countries.

Funding for REDD+ expected by ITTO producer countries is listed in Annex I. The annex has been prepared using publicly available data. Although the list is incomplete, it becomes evident that there are significant differences in the support received and own investments planned for REDD+ between the different countries.

##### **4.1.1 Phase I: Readiness**

In the last years, many developing countries initiated national *Readiness Processes*, including the following elements ( according to the FCPF R-PP components): Organize and Consult; Preparation of REDD+ Strategy; Development of a Reference Scenario; Design of a Monitoring System; Schedule and Budget and continuous monitoring of the process.

Besides unilateral and bilateral activities, the following two multilateral initiatives have been established to support countries in preparing for REDD+:

- FCPF Readiness Fund (World Bank): Assisting FCPF REDD country participants in the preparation of their REDD+ strategy, the establishment of reference scenario and monitoring system. As of July 2011: \$232 million committed or pledged by 14 public donors, 37 REDD country participants
- UN-REDD programme (UNEP, UNDP and FAO): Assisting developing countries to prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms. As of May 2011: \$150.84 million pledged by 5 public donors, 13 country programs and 23 observer countries.

Since 2008, significant cooperation has been achieved between the FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme, the Forest Investment Program and the Global Environment Facility when supporting developing countries in the Readiness Phase of REDD+. In addition, a common approach to environmental and social safeguards has been developed. An institutional agreement has made it possible that the FCPF Readiness Fund operates through the so called Multiple Delivery Partners, including some regional development banks and UN agencies.

Of 33 producer member countries of the ITTO, 21 are in the Readiness Fund of the FCPF, 8 in the UN-REDD country programmes and 11 are UN-REDD observer countries.<sup>11</sup> Eight ITTO Producer Countries do not

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<sup>11</sup> FCPF Readiness Fund has totally 37 member countries, UN-REDD totally 13 country programmes and 23 observer countries.

participate in any of these multilateral initiatives namely *Brazil, Trinidad & Tobago and Venezuela; Togo, Fiji, India, Malaysia and Myanmar*.

Although there are different reasons for a country not to participate in one or the other of these multilateral initiatives (i.e. non-participation does not indicate that a country does not prepare REDD+ strategies), progress of these multilateral initiatives for Readiness preparation is a good indicator for getting a glance on the status of REDD+ preparation and progress made in ITTO producer member countries (see Annex I).

Out of 21 of ITTO producer member countries participating in the FCPF process, 13 countries (62%) either have a final R-PP or a draft R-PP that is under review:

- 6 countries have submitted their final R-PP, i.e. have a consolidated REDD+ strategy. These countries are now in the process of preparing for the implementation of those strategies:  
*Congo, DRC and Ghana; Guyana and Panama; and Indonesia*
- 4 countries have submitted their R-PP for assessment by the FCPF technical panel and the participant committee. These countries are now in the process of revising and finalizing their national REDD+ strategy:  
*Liberia; Mexico and Peru; and Cambodia*
- 3 countries have prepared a draft R-PP and presented it informally to the FCPF technical panel and Participant Committee. These countries are now in process of revising their R-PP for assessment:  
*Central African Republic; Colombia and Suriname*

The remaining 8 countries that signed the FCPF participation agreement are in initial phase of REDD+ preparation:

- 3 countries have received a grant of \$200K for R-PP formulation from the FCPF, but the process of R-PP preparation has been canceled or is delayed  
*Cameroon and Gabon; and Vanuatu*
- 5 countries either requested an R-PP formulation grant or started R-PP development without financial support from the FCPF.  
*Bolivia, Guatemala and Honduras; PNG and Thailand*

6 ITTO producer countries participate in both, FCPF Readiness Fund and UN-REDD country programs (*DRC; Cambodia, Indonesia and PNG; Bolivia and Panama*). Thereby, coordination of multiple initiatives for REDD+ preparation is a key challenge in many ITTO Producer Countries.

#### **4.1.2 Phase II: Investments**

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) operational since July 2009 is a program within the Strategic Climate Fund (a multi-donor Trust Fund within the Climate Investment Funds). The FIP's overall objective is to mobilize significantly increased funds to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to promote sustainable forest management, leading to emission reductions and the protection of carbon terrestrial sinks.

Its main purpose is to support developing countries' REDD-efforts, providing up-front bridge financing for readiness reforms and investments identified through national REDD readiness strategy building efforts.

As of May 2011, FIP has received total pledges of USD 578 million, and USD 262 million have been deposited. (<http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/forest-investment-program>)

6 of 21 ITTO producer countries have been selected to participate in the FIP: *DRC and Ghana; Indonesia; Brazil, Mexico and Peru*.

DRC presented their REDD+ investment plan in June 2011. The other countries are expected to develop and present their investment plans in the next two years.

#### **4.1.3 Phase III: Performance-based payments**

There is currently no central database with REDD+ projects. In a web-survey from various sources, REDD+ projects in ITTO countries have been identified (see annex II). The list presented in annex II is based on publicly available data. Although it is not an comprehensive list of all ongoing activities it gives an overview of quantity and distribution of REDD+ projects.

Looking at the list it becomes obvious, that the REDD+ projects are very unevenly distributed among ITTO producer member countries. REDD+ projects (active or planned) have been found for only 13 of the 33 producer member countries of the ITTO.

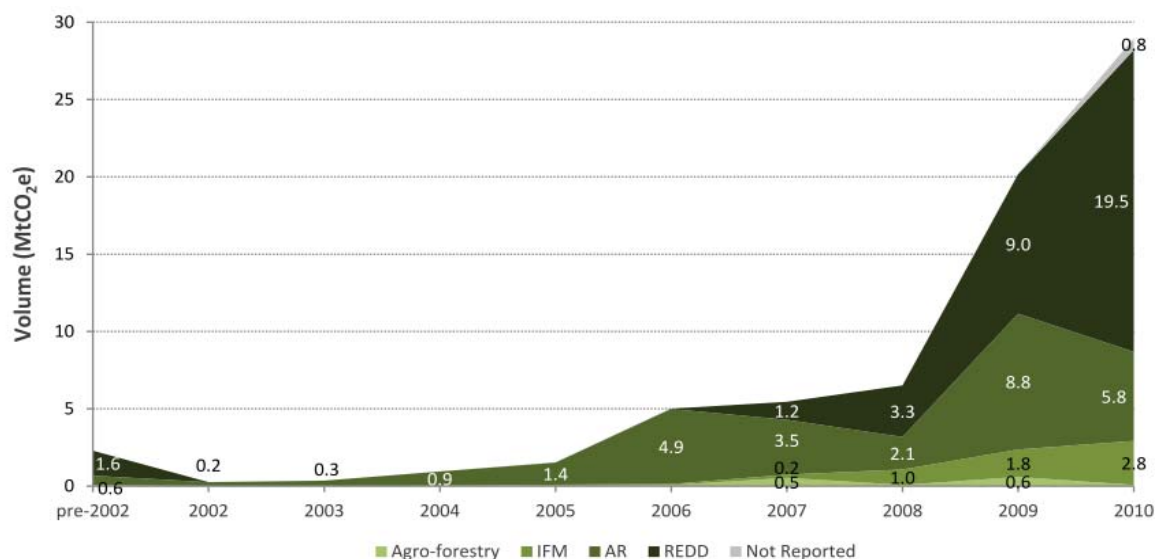
It has to be said, that not only REDD+ projects labeled as such can have an impact on reducing GHG emissions or enhancing carbon stocks. Many projects and initiatives aimed at reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable management of forests can deliver important lessons for the implementation of REDD+. Thus some attention could be dedicated to former activities in SFM and conservation in order to learn about potential costs and mitigation effects of these activities.

#### 4.1.4 Voluntary Carbon Markets

Although, long-term financing has not yet been resolved, voluntary markets for REDD+ projects and projects under development are seen as valuable learning-fields for REDD+ implementation and are, due to their need to determine reference level and implementation of a carbon monitoring system, a good indicator for the status of preparedness for the development of result-based actions.

According to the «State of the Forest Carbon Markets 2009», 24% (3.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>) of forest carbon credits traded up to the year 2009 were from 11 REDD+ projects with a total value of USD \$41.6 million (at \$13.33 / tCO<sub>2</sub>). The projects covered an area of 1,122,940 hectares. Out of 11, 5 projects are located in Latin America.

These projects have achieved important progress in addressing methodological issues for REDD+. In 2010, the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) approved its first methodology for REDD+ projects. Together with the prospect of emerging protocols (Cancun Agreements) this prompted voluntary buyers to inject investments valued at \$76 million into REDD projects through forward sales. As a result, the market's interest in REDD+ projects dramatically increased. The «State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets 2011» report states that in 2010 REDD projects generated 29% (17.8MtCO<sub>2</sub>) of the credits traded in the voluntary market, 81% thereof from projects in Latin America. Most of these credits are futures and price is with about \$5 / tCO<sub>2</sub> rather limited.



Note: This graph shows volumes contracted by each project type in the primary market. Data labels are omitted in years where volume <0.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e.  
Source: Ecosystem Marketplace

**Graphic 3: Historical volumes by project activity type (primary market only)**

Source: State of the Forest Carbon Markets 2011<sup>12</sup>

According to the most recent information on REDD+ carbon markets provided by the report «State of the Forest Carbon Markets 2011» published in September 2011, the 44 REDD+ projects that entered the market so far even supplied 19.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2010 (71% from traded forest carbon credits), more than doubling the credits supplied in the previous year. Total market value of REDD+ credits reported for 2010 was \$85 million (see graphic 3).

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc\\_2963.pdf](http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_2963.pdf)

In the coming years, the role of REDD+ in voluntary markets will further increase. In the same report it is estimated that REDD+ projects will provide 60 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year between 2011 and 2015, more than 90% of the forest carbon credits provided to voluntary markets.

#### **4.1.5 Carbon Funds**

##### **4.1.5.1 Congo Basin Forest Fund**

The Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) was launched in June 2008 with a grant of \$165 million from the governments of the UK and Norway to take early action to protect the forests in the Congo Basin region.

The CBFF aims to complement existing activities; and to support transformative and innovative proposals which will develop the capacity of the people and institutions of the Congo Basin to enable them to manage their forests; help local communities find livelihoods that are consistent with the conservation of forests; and reduce the rate of deforestation.

The fund accepts proposals from NGOs and governments for innovative and transformative projects that change the way people live in and earn a living from the Congo Basin forests and the way that governments protect and preserve them, thereby contributing to fighting climate change.

As of September 2011, 35 projects were approved to receive funding, adding up to a total of EUR 65.16 million (fifteen projects from the first call, June 2008 with 15.07 million and twenty projects from second call, November 2010 with 50.10 million). A third call for proposals is planned but has not yet been launched.

Of 35 CBFF projects, 15 have activities in Cameroon, 5 in Central African Republic, 7 in Republic of Congo, 16 in DRC and 5 in Gabon. Detailed information is provided in Annex II.

##### **4.1.5.2 Fundo Amazônia**

The Amazon Fund is operational since March 2009. It is managed by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES). The fund's objective is to raise donations for investments in efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon Biome.

The Fund supports activities in the following areas: Management of public forests and protected areas; Environmental control, monitoring and inspection; Sustainable forest management; Economic activities created with sustainable use of forests; Ecological and economic zoning, territorial arrangement and agricultural regulation; Preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and Recovery of deforested areas.

As of August 2011, \$1,027.93 million have been pledged (Norway and Germany) and \$53.21 million have been deposited to the Amazon Fund. The fund's portfolio comprises 14 contracted projects with a total support of \$112.5 million and 5 approved projects with a total support of \$19.2 million, which are in contracting phase.

##### **4.1.5.3 FCPF Carbon Fund**

In May 2011, the FCPF Carbon Fund of the World Bank has become fully operational. As of July 2011, \$215 million are committed or pledged to the fund by ten public and private contributors. The Carbon Fund will provide performance-based payments to about five FCPF REDD country participants that have made significant progress in their REDD+ readiness endeavors.

Programs submitted to the Carbon Fund will have to meet the following criteria:

- Focus on results, namely high-quality and sustainable emissions reductions including social and environmental benefits;
- Sufficient scale of implementation, e.g., at the level of an administrative jurisdiction within a country or at the national level;
- Consistency with emerging compliance standards under the UNFCCC and other regimes;
- Diversity, so as to generate learning value for the FCPF and other Participants;
- Clear mechanisms so that the incentives for REDD+ reach those who need them; and
- Transparent stakeholder consultations.

In addition, programs implemented at the sub-national scale will need to be consistent with the emerging national strategies, reference emission levels and MRV systems, and be accompanied by measures to assess and minimize the risk of leakage.

## **5 ITTO Experiences**

The ITTO has been at the forefront of the ongoing efforts to enhance the capacity of developing countries, and their forest and rural communities that have a stake in the conservation and sustainable management of tropical forest resources as well as sustainable utilization and trade in tropical timber and timber products. One of the major activities that the ITTO has initiated recently in this direction is the Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services in Tropical Forests (REDDES) Thematic Programme. In the years 2010-2011 ITTO has also participated in selected tropical forest related climate change meetings and facilitated the implementation of REDD+ feasibility studies under the initiative of the government of Japan.

### **5.1 Progress in the REDDES Thematic Programm**

The REDDES Thematic Programme aims at improving the income enhancing and employment opportunities of forest dependent and other rural communities by reducing deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing environmental services through sustainable management of tropical forests, forest restoration and extending and enriching forest cover. The Programme focuses on assessment of the state of forests, threats to forest resources, review of policy, legal and institutional frameworks in ITTO member countries; creating enabling conditions through prompting appropriate changes in forest policies and legislations and capacity-building through training and demonstration activities followed by scaling up of successful projects and sharing information and lessons learned.

Under the REDDES 2011 First Cycle fourteen projects amounting to US\$4.13 million have been approved for their immediate implementation. More information on the progress of the REDDES Thematic Programme will be available in a progress report of the Programme prepared by the Secretariat for the 47<sup>th</sup> session of ITTC.

Most of the approved projects under the REDDES 2011 First Cycle are designed for capacity building of REDD+ design and implementation in support of sustainable forest management. In addition, there has been an increasing need to integrate forest carbon benefits into ITTO projects. In this regard, the project activity on “Quantifying the REDD+ effect of ITTO projects” (RED-PA 069/11 Rev.1 (F)) will be examining the carbon effects of ITTO projects to establish the extent to which the operational work of ITTO has already been contributing to the reduction of emission from deforestation and forest degradation, and to devise more effective and cost efficient methodologies for assessing carbon stock baselines and climate mitigation services of operational activities as also other co-benefits of forestry activities.

Implementation of projects under the REDDES Thematic Programme will contribute to the promotion of forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation in the context of sustainable forest management. Systematic assessment of the costs and benefits of forest management activities and their effect on changes in carbon stocks and on other co-benefits in a range of selected projects will help in understanding the challenges and opportunities the changing climate has placed before tropical forestry. The new knowledge that is expected to emerge from the implementation of the REDDES Thematic Programme will not only be valuable for parties in preparing high quality project proposals but will also demonstrate the role of ITTO as a key partner in operationalizing REDD strategies in ITTO member countries.

### **5.2 Participation of the ITTO Secretariat in meetings related to the UNFCCC and REDD+**

In accordance with ITTC Decision 7(XXX) on “The Role of ITTO in International and Regional Organizations and Fora” which requested the Executive Director to monitor the developments in UNFCCC/IPCC discussions regarding forests, the ITTC has continued its deliberations on the “Developments in UNFCCC/IPCC Discussions regarding Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries and Implications for Tropical Forests and Tropical Timber Producers”

In the COP 16 of the UNFCCC (Cancun, December 2010), ITTO organized a side event in partnership with JICA on the role of private sector in REDD+ which underlined the importance of full participation of the private sector in the national REDD+ processes from the beginning. Unlocking the full potential of private sector participation in REDD+ requires clarity and predictability about the REDD+ mechanism and enabling investment environment. Similarly, for exploring and strengthening synergies between biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management and reducing deforestation and degradation ITTO also jointly organized a sub-plenary event at Forest Day 4 on Biodiversity Conservation and REDD+ in collaboration with CBD and UNFF and has supported the CPF working group on advancing a common message on SFM, addressing issues raised during the global climate change debates regarding sustainable forest management.

ITTO REDDES Thematic Programme and its climate related projects have been presented at several meetings across the world including the REDD+ workshop organized by FFPRI of Japan in Tokyo (February 2011); Latin America-Caribbean Regional Consultation and Capacity-building Workshop on REDD-Plus, including on relevant Biodiversity Safeguards (Quito, Ecuador, 5-8 July 2011) and African Regional Consultation and Capacity-building Workshop on REDD-Plus, including on relevant Biodiversity Safeguards (Cape Town, South Africa, 20-23 September 2011) organized by CBD; and International Symposium on Costs and Benefits of REDD-plus (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 19-20 September 2011).

Now ITTO is planning for participation in CPF's Forest Day 5 and in the COP 17 of the UNFCCC (Durban, December 2011). ITTO is in the process of organizing a side event in partnership with The Forest Dialogue (TFD) and JICA on REDD+ and SFM, as well as an event on private sector involvement in the development of a REDD+ mechanism in partnership with IUCN and UNFF during Forest Day 5.

### **5.3 ITTO Facilitation to the implementation of REDD+ Feasibility Studies**

For speedy development of REDD+ projects in ITTO member countries which requires analyzing carbon benefits as well as an array of social and economic issues, ITTO has facilitated the implementation of REDD+ feasibility studies in Indonesia and Brazil which are being carried out by the Marubeni Corporation under the bilateral offset crediting mechanism of Japan (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry/Ministry of Environment). The main objective of these feasibility studies is to assess the opportunities and challenges of developing a REDD+ project.

In Indonesia, after the completion of a pre-feasibility study in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, a full feasibility study is now under way to develop a complete REDD+ MRV methodology for the bilateral offset scheme on Katingan Peat Restoration and Conservation Project, Central Kalimantan. This is focusing on scientific carbon measurement and monitoring of peat, water level and forest biomass through improvement in presently available VCS methodologies in collaboration with private businesses.

In addition to the MRV methodology development, the feasibility studies in Indonesia also aim at: developing safeguards to ensure that environmental and social issues are evaluated appropriately in decision making in REDD+ implementation to assess and reduce the risks; establishing a benefit sharing mechanism in line with the government's guidelines; and providing a mechanism for consultation and disclosure of information. In this case, the full feasibility study will ensure that the REDD+ implementation will adhere to the guidance and safeguards for REDD+ stipulated in the Annex I in the Cancun Agreements as well as the emerging principles and criteria on safeguards developed within the UN REDD and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) initiatives.

The pre-feasibility study to assess the initial opportunities for REDD+ projects in the state of Acre, Brazil is being conducted by the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade-FUNBIO) in collaboration with relevant institutions of the Government of Acre, Brazil. This pre-feasibility study has been approved by the Ministry of Environment of Japan and the Marubeni Corporation is implementing this study with the support of ITTO's advisory services. The study seeks to explore and support the creation of a REDD+ project, allowing measurable, verifiable and reportable carbon credits for market purpose. Specifically, the pre-feasibility study is aimed at clarifying legal and institutional framework existing in the Acre state for the development of REDD+ projects; and identifying one area with greater feasibility to develop future REDD plus projects for carbon credit generation purposes. The activities of the study include a field survey of the aboveground carbon potential and an analysis based on remote sensing technology in a selected area; an eligibility study that assesses additionality, permanence, and leakage issues for the selected area; and an analysis on financial mechanism for project implementation and benefit sharing.

## **6 Conclusions**

This report has attempted to summarize the discussions relating to tropical forest issues in the meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperation Agreements (AWG-LCA) during the year 2011 after the conclusion of the COP 16 in Cancun in December 2011. Furthermore, the report presents the progress made by selected multilateral funds and bilateral initiatives dealing with REDD+ as well as the activities undertaken by the ITTO Secretariat.

REDD+ is an emergent area for international activity and support of REDD+ demonstration projects in ITTO producer member countries from various bilateral and multilateral programmes is commendable. The key points that can be summarized from this report are as follows:

- There has been a certain progress with regard to the discussions on REDD+ in the UNFCCC. Relevant aspects considered in these discussions are:
  - o How to implement and monitor safeguards, including existing experience on assessing social and environmental issues relevant to REDD+
  - o Importance of designing a REDD+ mechanism that leverage investments from the public and private sector
- However, as the operationalization of the REDD+ mechanism depends on a wider agreement in the AWG-LCA, it is difficult to make a prognosis regarding the outcomes of the next COP 17 in Durban for the REDD+ mechanism.
- Up to now, REDD projects in the voluntary carbon markets have contracted for a greater volume of forest credits and a larger prospective value than any compliance market.
- ITTO producer countries are getting very relevant experience in REDD+ with various donors and using different modalities (own fund, collaboration with multilateral agencies, direct investments from the private sector or bilateral agreements).
- The ITTO provides a very good space for exchanging experiences and lessons learnt and the experiences gained by the ITTO Secretariat in the past few years have enhanced its capacity for identifying opportunities, methods and barriers for future implementation of REDD+ mechanism in ITTO producer member countries.

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# Annex I: Participation of ITTO Producer Member Countries in the Multilateral REDD+ Initiatives and Expected Fast Start Funds

(Countries participating in the REDD+ Partnership are marked with ‘\*’)

	FCPF R-PP	UN-REDD	FIP	Expected Fast Start Funds incl. own contributions
<b>Africa</b>				
<b>Cameroon*</b>	R-PP tentatively expected for late 2011. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/62">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/62</a> )			<b>\$27.2M</b> <i>own: \$27.2M</i>
<b>Central African Republic*</b>	The R-PP underwent informal review in March 2011 at PC8 in Vietnam ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/167">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/167</a> )	Observer country		<b>\$0.2M</b> <i>own: unspecified</i> France: \$0.2M
<b>Congo*</b>	R-PP was submitted for review at PC6. The PC decided to allocate grant funding for continued work on preparation for Readiness. Formulation grant is signed and disbursing. ( <a href="http://forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/81">http://forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/81</a> )	Observer country		<b>\$11.8M</b> <i>own: unspecified</i> FCPF: \$3.6M GEF: \$8.2M
<b>Côte d'Ivoire*</b>		Observer country (new since June 2011)		
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo*</b>	R-PP was assessed in March 2010. Preparation Grant was signed in March 2011. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/65">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/65</a> )	Program country ( <a href="http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/DemocraticRepublicofCongo/tabid/1027/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/DemocraticRepublicofCongo/tabid/1027/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> )	Second Joint Mission in May 2011. Preparation grant approved and Investment plan prepared (June 2011). ( <a href="http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/democratic-republic-congo">http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/democratic-republic-congo</a> )	<b>\$27.4M</b> <i>own: unspecified</i> UN-REDD: \$7.4M CBFF \$20.0M
<b>Gabon*</b>	R-PP formulation grant signed and cancelled due to lack of disbursement. A new grant is in process. R-PP is expected later in 2011. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/67">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/67</a> )	Observer country		<b>\$15.1M</b> <i>own: \$1.0M</i> FCPF: \$3.5M CBFF: \$3.0M Japan: \$7.0M M&P Foundation: \$0.6M

	FCPF R-PP	UN-REDD	FIP	Expected Fast Start Funds incl. own contributions
<b>Ghana*</b>	R-PP assessed in March 2010. Preparation grant is expected to be signed in FY11. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/68">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/68</a> )		First Joint Mission in May/June 2011. Preparation grant approved. Investment plan expected for November 2011. ( <a href="http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/ghana">http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/ghana</a> )	<b>\$3.6M</b> <i>own: unspecified</i> FCPF: \$3.6M
<b>Liberia</b>	R-PP formulation grant signed and nearly fully disbursed. Draft was reviewed in March 2011. The R-PP will be formally assessed in June 2011 at PC9 in Oslo. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/72">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/72</a> )			
<b>Nigeria*</b>		Observer country		<b>\$3.0M</b> <i>own: \$3.0M</i>
<b>Togo*</b>				
<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b>				
<b>Cambodia*</b>	Cambodia has requested support from the UNDP as a delivery partner and had its R-PP assessed in March 2011. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/166">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/166</a> )	Program country ( <a href="http://www.un-redd.org/AboutUNREDDProgramme/NationalProgrammes/Cambodia/tabid/6896/Default.aspx">http://www.un-redd.org/AboutUNREDDProgramme/NationalProgrammes/Cambodia/tabid/6896/Default.aspx</a> )		
<b>Fiji*</b>				
<b>India*</b>				
<b>Indonesia*</b>	R-PP was assessed in June 2009. FCPF R-PP Assessment Note is complete. A preparation grant was signed in June 2011. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/218">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/218</a> )	Program country ( <a href="http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/Indonesia/tabid/987/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/Indonesia/tabid/987/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> )	First Joint Mission July 2011. Preparation grant approved. Investment plan expected for November 2011. ( <a href="http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/indonesia">http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/indonesia</a> )	<b>\$163.2M</b> <i>own: \$5.6M</i> FCPF: \$3.6M FIP: \$80M Australia: \$64.4M Germany: unspecified UN-REDD: \$5.6M TNC: \$4.0M

	FCPF R-PP	UN-REDD	FIP	Expected Fast Start Funds incl. own contributions
Malaysia*				
Myanmar				
Papua New Guinea*	In June 2011, PNG expressed interest in accessing the 200K in formulation grant funding. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/78">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/78</a> )	Program country ( <a href="http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/PapuaNewGuinea/tabid/1026/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/PapuaNewGuinea/tabid/1026/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> )		<b>\$22.7M</b> own: \$22.7M
Philippines*		Program country ( <a href="http://www.un-redd.org/AboutUNREDDProgramme/NationalProgrammes/Philippines/tabid/6897/Default.aspx">http://www.un-redd.org/AboutUNREDDProgramme/NationalProgrammes/Philippines/tabid/6897/Default.aspx</a> )		
Thailand*	Requesting the 200K formulation grant. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/177">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/177</a> )			
Vanuatu*	Formulation grant is signed but not disbursing. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/83">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/83</a> )			
<b>Latin America</b>				
Bolivia	Work on the R-PP, tentatively expected for late 2011, has begun. The country has not yet requested an R-PP formulation grant. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/61">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/61</a> )	Program country ( <a href="http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/Bolivia/tabid/976/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/Bolivia/tabid/976/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> )		
Brazil*			First Joint Mission in May/June 2011. Investment plan expected for November 2012. ( <a href="http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/brazil">http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/brazil</a> )	<b>\$1,400.8M</b> own: \$1,000.0M Norway: \$400.8M
Colombia*	Extensive consultations with key stakeholders in REDD+ priority areas close to consolidation. The formulation grant was signed in October 2010 and was 50%	Observer country		

	FCPF R-PP	UN-REDD	FIP	Expected Fast Start Funds incl. own contributions
	disbursed as of February, 2011. The R-PP will be informally reviewed in June 2011. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/63">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/63</a> )			
<b>Ecuador*</b>		Program country ( <a href="http://www.un-redd.org/AboutUNREDDProgramme/NationalProgrammes/Ecuador/tabid/7073/Default.aspx">http://www.un-redd.org/AboutUNREDDProgramme/NationalProgrammes/Ecuador/tabid/7073/Default.aspx</a> )		<b>\$69.5M</b> <i>own: \$29.0M</i> Germany: \$36.5M UN-REDD: \$4.0M
<b>Guatemala*</b>	Guatemala formally requested the formulation grant in February, 2011. A recent FCPF identification mission for meetings with sector authorities and CSOs on the preparation of the R-PP took place Feb 8-12, 2011. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/171">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/171</a> )	Observer country		
<b>Guyana*</b>	R-PP assessed in June 2009. Formulation was signed but cancelled on 1/18/11. Requested to access the grant through the IDB as a delivery partner to the FCPF on 11/17/10. Due diligence is underway in view of preparation grant. The FMT awaits the final R-PP submission. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/69">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/69</a> )	Observer country		<b>\$76.5M</b> <i>own: unspecified</i> Norway: \$70.0M FCPF: \$5.8M CI: \$0.7M
<b>Honduras*</b>	Honduras requested formulation grant in late 2010. A WB mission in February 2011 in the early stage of R-PP formulation prepared an Aide Memoire on the way forward. R-PP draft expected in late 2011. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/172">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/172</a> )	Observer country (new since June 2011)		<b>\$245.6M /</b> <i>own: \$245.0M</i> Germany: \$0.6M
<b>Mexico*</b>	R-PP was assessed in March 2010. Due diligence is underway in view of preparation grant. The FMT awaits the final R-PP to conduct completeness check. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/74">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/74</a> )	Observer country	First Joint Mission August/September 2011. Investment plan expected for September/October 2011. ( <a href="http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/mexico">http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/mexico</a> )	<b>\$1,383.6M</b> <i>own: \$1,380.0M</i> FCPF: \$3.6M

	FCPF R-PP	UN-REDD	FIP	Expected Fast Start Funds incl. own contributions
<b>Panama*</b>	R-PP was assessed in June 2009. UN-REDD Joint Program Document was signed by GOP in October of 2010. Panama requested support from UNDP as a delivery partner. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/77">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/77</a> )	Program country ( <a href="http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountyActions/panama/tabid/1030/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountyActions/panama/tabid/1030/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a> )		
<b>Peru*</b>	R-PP submitted for informal review in March 2010. Revised draft R-PP presented in November 2010. Formal submission of R-PP was March 2011. Peru has requested support from IDB as a delivery partner. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/80">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/node/80</a> )	Observer country (new since June 2011)	First Joint Mission September 2011. Preparation grant approved. Investment plan expected for November 2011. ( <a href="http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/peru">http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/peru</a> )	
<b>Suriname*</b>	Draft R-PP was reviewed in March 2010. Considering requesting support from a delivery partner. ( <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/175">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/Node/175</a> )			
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>				
<b>Venezuela</b>				

## Annex II: List of REDD+ Projects in ITTO Producer Member Countries

(planned projects are marked with '[ ]')

Africa	
Cameroon	<p><b><u>Congo Basin Forest Fund (<a href="http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio">http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving Conservation and Improving Livelihoods through the Sustainable Management of Community-Based Forest Operations in Cameroon</li> <li>• Alternatives to Mangrove Destruction for Women's Livelihoods in Central Africa</li> <li>• Building Foundations for Success: Community Participation is Central to RED (part)</li> <li>• Partnership for the Development of Community Forests</li> <li>• Promoting Community Land Tenure Rights in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Reforestation of Degraded Areas and Promoting Value-Addition for Non-Timber Forest Products in the Sanaga Maritime Region of Cameroon</li> <li>• Stabilizing Carbon Emissions in the Sangha Tri-National Forest Complex through Sustainable Financing and Improved Livelihoods (part)</li> <li>• Reconciling the Needs of the Logging Industry with those of Forest Dependent People (part)</li> <li>• Involving Bagyéli Indigenous Peoples in the Sustainable Management of Campo Ma'an National Park</li> <li>• Support to the wider program of training in forest resource management in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management Project in the Biological Interest Zone of Tcheboa</li> <li>• Catalyzing rural development by economic and commercial integration of community forests.</li> <li>• Reforestation project of CODEMA II</li> <li>• Enhancement forestry waste in Central Africa and reforestation of degraded systems in Central Africa (part)</li> <li>• Sustainable Management of high value socio-economic ecosystems in the Natural Reserve of Río Campo (part)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>The REDD Desk (<a href="http://www.theredddesk.org">http://www.theredddesk.org</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">REDD Pilot Project</a> (COMIFAC)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Pro-poor REDD Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">TRIDOM</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Sangha Tri-national (TNS) Landscape project]</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">REDD pilot project Takamanda National Park</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Mount Cameroon National Park REDD Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[REDD+ Project for the support zones of Korup National Park]</a></li> </ul>
Central African Republic	<p><b><u>Congo Basin Forest Fund (<a href="http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio">http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting Community Land Tenure Rights in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Stabilizing Carbon Emissions in the Sangha Tri-National Forest Complex through Sustainable Financing and Improved Livelihoods (part)</li> <li>• Promoting Community Forests in the Central African Republic (CAR)</li> <li>• Support to the wider program of training in forest resource management in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Participative Management and Restoration of degraded forestry landscapes in the</li> </ul>

	<p>Biosphere Reserve-Basse Lobaye (RBBL)</p> <p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">[REDDAF]</a></li> </ul>
<b>Congo</b>	<p><b><u>Congo Basin Forest Fund (<a href="http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio">http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building Foundations for Success: Community Participation is Central to RED (part)</li> <li>• Promoting Community Land Tenure Rights in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Quantifying Carbon Stocks and Emissions in the Forests of the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Stabilizing Carbon Emissions in the Sangha Tri-National Forest Complex through Sustainable Financing and Improved Livelihoods (part)</li> <li>• Multi resource forest inventory with the aim of elaborating a land allocation plan in Congo</li> <li>• Support to the wider program of training in forest resource management in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Enhancement forestry waste in Central Africa and reforestation of degraded systems in Central Africa (part)</li> </ul>
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<p><b><u>Congo Basin Forest Fund (<a href="http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio">http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and Innovative Sustainable Exploitation of Forest Resources</li> <li>• Phasing out Slash-and-Burn farming with Bio-char</li> <li>• Promoting Community Land Tenure Rights in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Quantifying Carbon Stocks and Emissions in the Forests of the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Sankuru Community “Fair Trade” Carbon Initiative: Innovative Management of Community-controlled Protected Areas</li> <li>• Reconciling the Needs of the Logging Industry with those of Forest Dependent People (part)</li> <li>• Bonobo Conservation Concession in Equateur Province in Democratic Republic of Congo</li> <li>• Working with Communities to Reduce Deforestation and Alleviate Poverty</li> <li>• Geographically integrated REDD Pilote project " EcoMakala + "</li> <li>• Civil Society and Government Capacity Building within the REDD Framework</li> <li>• Integrated REDD Pilot Project in Isangi</li> <li>• Agroforestry REDD Pilot Project South Kwamouth</li> <li>• REDD integrated Pilot Project in the Luki Biosphere Reserve in the Mayombe forest</li> <li>• Project of support for the community implementation of forests in DRC</li> <li>• Support to the wider program of training in forest resource management in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Project of community agroforestry in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)</li> </ul>
<b>Gabon</b>	<p><b><u>Congo Basin Forest Fund (<a href="http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio">http://www.cbf-fund.org/node/229/Current-Portfolio</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building Foundations for Success: Community Participation is Central to RED (part)</li> <li>• Promoting Community Land Tenure Rights in the Congo Basin (part)</li> <li>• Reconciling the Needs of the Logging Industry with those of Forest Dependent People (part)</li> <li>• Support for the sustainable of forest resource management in Gabon</li> <li>• Support to the wider program of training in forest resource management in the Congo Basin (part)</li> </ul>

<b>Ghana</b>	
<b>Liberia</b>	
<b>Nigeria</b>	
<b>Togo</b>	
<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	
<b>Cambodia</b>	<p><b><u>International Forest Carbon Initiative (<a href="http://www.climatechange.gov.au">www. climatechange.gov.au</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership with the Clinton Climate Initiative on carbon monitoring (part)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">[REDD+ Southern Cardamoms Mountain]</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u><a href="http://redd-database.iges.or.jp">redd-database.iges.or.jp</a></u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Oddar Meanchey Community Forestry REDD Project</a></li> </ul>
<b>Fiji</b>	
<b>India</b>	<p><b><u><a href="http://redd-database.iges.or.jp">redd-database.iges.or.jp</a></u></b></p> <p><a href="#">Umiam Sub-watershed REDD+ Project</a></p>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<p><b><u>International Forest Carbon Initiative (<a href="http://www.climatechange.gov.au">www. climatechange.gov.au</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership</li> <li>Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership</li> <li>Bilateral package of support to Indonesia on forests and climate</li> <li>Roadmap for Access to International Carbon Markets</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Rimba Raya (Infinite Forest) Reserve</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u><a href="http://redd-database.iges.or.jp">redd-database.iges.or.jp</a></u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership</a></li> <li><a href="#">Mawas Peatlands Conservation Area Project</a></li> <li><a href="#">Berau Forest Carbon Program</a></li> <li><a href="#">North Sulawesi in the Poigar Forest</a></li> <li><a href="#">Ulu Masen Ecosystem, Aceh</a></li> <li><a href="#">Meru Betiri National Park</a></li> <li><a href="#">The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve REDD Project</a></li> <li><a href="#">Merang REDD Pilot Project</a></li> <li><a href="#">The Leuser Ecosystem REDD Project</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>CCBA (<a href="http://www.climate-standards.org">www.climate-standards.org</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve REDD project</li> <li>Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation in the Ulu Masen Ecosystem</li> </ul>
<b>Malaysia</b>	
<b>Myanmar</b>	
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<p><b><u>International Forest Carbon Initiative (<a href="http://www.climatechange.gov.au">www. climatechange.gov.au</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Papua New Guinea-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership</li> </ul>



	<p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">[April Salumei Sustainable Forest Management Project]</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>redd-database.iges.or.jp</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The April Salumei Sustainable Forest Management Project</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>CCBA (<a href="http://www.climate-standards.org">www.climate-standards.org</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kamula Doso Improved Forest Management Carbon Project</li> <li>• April Salumei Sustainable Forest Management Project</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	
<b>Thailand</b>	
<b>Vanuatu</b>	
<b>Latin America</b>	
<b>Bolivia</b>	<p><b><u>redd-database.iges.or.jp</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Noel Kempff Mercado Climate Action Project</a></li> </ul>
<b>Brazil</b>	<p><b><u>Amazon Fund (<a href="http://www.amazonfund.gov.br">www.amazonfund.gov.br</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Preservar Porto dos Gaúchos</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Fundo Dema</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Recupera Marcelândia</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Nova Cartografia Social da Amazônia</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Disseminação das Técnicas de Manejo Florestal Sustentável</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Olhos d'Água da Amazônia</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SDS Amazonas</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Valorização do Ativo Ambiental Florestal</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SEMA Pará</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">IMAZON</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Áreas Protegidas da Amazônia (Arpa)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">TNC Brasil</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bolsa Floresta</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Sementes do Portal</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Conhecer para Conservar</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Fundo Kayapó de Conservação em Terras Indígenas</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">S.O.S Cumaru do Norte</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Nascentes do Buriti</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Incubadora de Políticas Públicas da Amazônia</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>The REDD Desk (<a href="http://www.theredddesk.org">http://www.theredddesk.org</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bolsa Floresta Programme</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Program for Incentives of Environmental Services</a> (Acre)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Juma Reserve Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Avoided Deforestation on Small Rural Properties in the Region of the Transamazon Highway</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Genesis Forest Project: Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and</a></li> </ul>

	<p><a href="#">Degradation in the State of Tocantins, Brazil</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Action against Global Warming in Guaraqueçaba, Paraná</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">REDD+ Pilot Project in Cotriguaçu</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Suruí REDD+ Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Juma Reserve REDD Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ecomapuá Amazon REDD Project</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Action Project against Global Warming in Guaraqueçaba</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Juma Sustainable Development Reserve</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Genesis Forest Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Atlantic Rainforest Conservation Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Emas-Taquari Biodiversity Corridor Carbon Project]</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Ecomapuá Amazon REDD Project]</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Acre State Carbon Project - Payment for Environmental Services]</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Avoided Deforestation on Small Rural Properties in the region of the Transamazon Highway]</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>redd-database.iges.or.jp</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Juma Sustainable Development Reserve Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Halitinã RED project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Genesis Forest Project: REDD in the State of Tocantins</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>CCBA (<a href="http://www.climate-standards.org">www.climate-standards.org</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genesis Forest Project: Reforestation of Brazilian Savannah Native Species in the State of Tocantins, Brazil</li> <li>• The Juma Sustainable Development Reserve Project: Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation in the State of Amazonas, Brazil</li> </ul>
Colombia	<p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">San Nicolas Carbon Sequestration Project</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>CCBA (<a href="http://www.climate-standards.org">www.climate-standards.org</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chocó-Darién Conservation Corridor Project</li> </ul>
Ecuador	<p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Carbon Balanced Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Proyecto REDD Nangaritza]</a></li> </ul>
Guatemala	<p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Laguna</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Forests of the Maya Biosphere Reserve]</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Avoided Deforestation in the Sierra del Lacandón National Park]</a></li> </ul>
Guyana	<p><b><u>Guyana's REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF)</u></b></p> <p><b><u>International Forest Carbon Initiative (<a href="http://www.climatechange.gov.au">www.climatechange.gov.au</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership with the Clinton Climate Initiative on carbon monitoring (part)</li> </ul>
Honduras	<p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Pico Bonito REDD</a></li> </ul>
<b>Mexico</b>	
<b>Panama</b>	
<b>Peru</b>	<p><b><u>Ecosystem Marketplace (<a href="http://www.forestcarbonportal.com">http://www.forestcarbonportal.com</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Alto Mayo REDD+ Initiative</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Alto Peru Huayabamba</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Cool Earth Ashaninka Project</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Protection of the Cordillera Azul National Park]</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Avoided Deforestation in the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja Sonene National Park - Madre de Dios]</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">[Yurilamas REDD Project]</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>redd-database.iges.or.jp</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>CCBA (<a href="http://www.climate-standards.org">www.climate-standards.org</a>)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducción de la deforestación y degradación en la Reserva Nacional Tambopata y en el Parque Nacional Bahuaja-Sonene del ámbito de la región Madre de Dios – Perú</li> <li>• Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project</li> </ul>
<b>Suriname</b>	
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	
<b>Venezuela</b>	