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**RAPPORT D'ACTIVITÉ SUR L'EXÉCUTION DES
PROGRAMMES THÉMATIQUES DE L'OIBT**

(Item 12 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire)

Sigles et abréviations

ATIBT	Association technique internationale des bois tropicaux
CBD	Convention sur la Biodiversité
CDP	Comité directeur de projet
CFME	Foresterie villageoise et entreprises de gestion communautaire de la forêt
CFPI	<i>Chinese Forest Products Index Mechanism</i>
CIBT	Conseil international des bois tropicaux
CIRAD	Centre international de la recherche agronomique pour le développement
CORPIAA	Conseil régional de coordination des peuples autochtones
CTFT	Centre technique de foresterie tropicale
CTP	Comité technique de projet
DDD	Direction du développement durable
DIAF	Direction de l'inventaire forestier et la gestion
FFPRI	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute
FLEGT	Application des lois forestières, gouvernance et commerce
IDE	Développement et la rentabilité de la filière bois
INAB	Institut national des forêts du Guatemala
IUFRO	Union internationale des organismes de recherche forestière (IUFRO)
IWCS	<i>Internal Wood Control System</i>
JICA	Agence japonaise de coopération internationale
MECNT	Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Conservation de la Nature et du Tourisme
MoU	Mémorandum d'accord
MP	Protocole de suivi
NOL	Lettre de non-objection
OIBT	Organisation internationale des bois tropicaux
OLMS	Système de surveillance en ligne
PAO	Plan annuel des opérations
PFNL	Produits forestiers non ligneux
PT	Programmes thématiques de l'OIBT
PTB	Programme de travail biennal de l'OIBT
REDD	Réduction des émissions résultant du déboisement et la dégradation forestière (REDD)
REDDES	Réduction du déboisement, de la dégradation des forêts et valorisation des services environnementaux
REFACOF	Réseau des femmes africaines pour la gestion des forêts communautaires
TFLET	Application des lois forestières, gouvernance et commerce
TLAS	Système indonésien d'assurance de la légalité du bois
TMT	Transparence du commerce et des marchés
TPAC	Comité consultatif du programme thématique
TPD	Document de programme thématique
TPP	Profil de programme thématique
TWNA	The Wood News Agency
UNFCCC	Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur le Changement Climatique
UNFF	Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts

1. Introduction

Le présent document a été préparé en application des décisions 8 (XLIV) sur la création d'un compte des programmes thématiques (TP) subsidiaire au Compte spécial, 9 (XLIV) sur les procédures opérationnelles et les lignes directrices des programmes thématiques à titre pilote et 10 (XLIV) sur les profils de programme thématique (TPP), qui prie le Directeur exécutif de préparer des rapports annuels d'activité sur l'exécution des programmes thématiques de l'OIBT devant être soumis à l'examen du Conseil.

Les Programmes thématiques approuvés par le Conseil sont les suivants:

- Application des lois forestières, gouvernance et commerce (TFLET)
- Réduction du déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts et la valorisation des services environnementaux des forêts tropicales (REDDÉS)
- Gestion et entreprises des forêts des collectivités (CFME)
- Transparence du commerce et des marchés (TMT)
- Développement et rentabilité de la filière (IDE)

Se conformant aux décisions susdites, le présent document rend compte de la situation actuelle des programmes thématiques et de leurs réalisations depuis la 48^{ème} Session du CIBT qui s'est tenue à Yokohama (Japon), du 5 au 10 novembre 2012.

À l'issue de la conclusion de la phase pilote des Programmes thématiques de l'OIBT et de l'entrée en vigueur de l'Accord de 2006 sur les bois tropicaux (AIBT de 2006), les PT font désormais partie intégrante des opérations de l'OIBT, ce qui se trouve transcrit également dans le Plan d'action stratégique de l'OIBT pour les années 2013-2018. Le projet de rapport d'évaluation de l'efficacité de la phase pilote des Programmes thématiques de l'OIBT produit en 2012 a été présenté au 48^{ème} CIBT et adopté en même temps que la Décision 4 (XLVIII) relative au « Renforcement des programmes thématiques de l'OIBT ». Le Rapport final est disponible en français en fichier électronique à l'adresse suivante :

http://www.ito.int/direct/topics/topics_pdf_download/topics_id=3038&no=1&lang=fr

Dans le cadre des Programmes thématiques, 66 projets ont été approuvés et financés, soit 22 dans le cadre du TFLET (dont huit dans le programme précurseur du TFLET), 31 dans le REDDES, 5 dans le programme CFME et 8 dans le TMT. Les tableaux 4 et 5 offrent une vue synthétique des projets financés dans le cadre de chacun de ces programmes. Vingt et un (21) projets ont été achevés, 37 projets sont en cours et six (6) projets sont en phase de lancement, cependant que deux (2) projets ont été déclarés caducs. Le chapitre 4 du présent rapport met en exergue un certain nombre de réalisations et de retombées de ces projets pour la période considérée. L'annexe III fournit un aperçu de l'état des différents projets.

2. Financement des programmes thématiques

Au cours du 48^{ème} CIBT, de nouveaux engagements à hauteur de US\$ 550 000 ont été reçus, y compris US\$ 300 000 pour le REDDES de la part de la Suisse et US\$ 250 000 pour le TFLET, soit US\$ 200 000 du Japon et US\$ 50 000 des États-Unis. En décembre 2012 l'Australie s'est engagé à hauteur de US\$ 1 942 098 pour le TFLET au titre de son programme "Coupes forestières clandestines : partenariat régional de développement des capacités".

Le Programme OIBT –UE/CITES a apporté une contribution de US\$ 307 130 au TMT, somme qui sera affectée à des projets dont l'objectif est pertinent aux deux programmes (TMT et CITES). Le montant total des engagements reçus s'établit à US\$ 2 799 228. Le tableau 1 dresse l'état des financements des Programmes thématiques par programme et bailleur de fonds, en distinguant les engagements reçus durant la phase pilote des TP (2009-2012) et ceux qui l'ont été dans le cadre du Plan d'action stratégique 2013-2018 (période ayant été inaugurée par le 48^{ème} CIBT).

Le tableau 2 dresse l'état des engagements de financement reçus, des sommes affectées aux projets (comprenant également les 3% réservés à l'élaboration des propositions) et les fonds disponibles pour affectation aux projets de la part des différents programmes.

Le programme thématique relatif au développement et à la rentabilité de la filière (IDE) n'a reçu aucunes promesses de financement de la part des bailleurs de fonds. Le Programme thématique « Gestion et entreprises des forêts des collectivités (CFME) » n'a bénéficié d'aucun engagement financier depuis le 46^{ème} CIBT en décembre 2010. Rappelant la Décision 4(XLVIII) relative au renforcement des Programmes

thématiques, la clause 4 du dispositif par laquelle les Membres sont « instamment priés d'abonder au compte subsidiaire des Programmes thématiques en vue de réaliser pleinement les Programmes thématiques en cours dès que possible », le Conseil pourra de nouveau souligner la nécessité urgente d'octroyer des financements supplémentaires à l'exécution de tous les programmes thématiques.

Tableau 1 Engagements financiers en faveur des programmes thématiques

Engagements financiers pour les PT en phase pilote						
Bailleur de fonds	Total	TFLET	REDDES	CFME	TMT	IDE
Norvège	8 228 960	15 000	8 173 960	40 000		
Pays-Bas	3 000 000	3 000 000				
Japon	2 275 953	991 235	483 782	635 000	165 936	
Australie	280 608	280 608				
Suisse	1 883 040	683 040	400 000	100 000	700 000	
États-Unis	1 532 456	757 456	175 000	300 000	300 000	
Royaume-Uni	949 380	949 380				
UE/CITES	356 356				356 356	
Finlande	132 888	35 199			97 689	
Allemagne	77 761	77 761				
JLIA	50 000	50 000				
Nouvelle-Zélande	37 530	37 530				
Suède	25 000			25 000		
Corée	10 000	10 000				
Total	18 839 932	6 887 209	9 232 742	1 100 000	1 619 981	
Engagement financier pour les PT dans le cadre du Plan d'action stratégique 2013-2018						
Australie	1 942 098	1 942 098				
UE/CITES	307 130				307 130	
Suisse	300 000		300 000			
Japon	200 000	200 000				
États-Unis	50 000	50 000				
Total	2 799 228	2 192 098	300 000		307 130	
Total						
	21 639 160	9 079 307	9 532 742	1 100 000	1 927 111	

Tableau 2: Etat de financement des PT (approbations des 6ème cycle TFLET cycle et 4th cycle TMT devant être déduites)

TP	a) Engagement	b) Affectés	c) Disponibles à l'affectation (a – b)
TFLET	\$ 9 079 307	\$ 6 407 615	\$ 2 671 692*
REDDES	\$ 9 532 742	\$ 9 474 977	\$ 57 765
CFME	\$ 1 100 000	\$ 969 420	\$ 130 580
TMT	\$ 1 927 111	\$ 1 467 621	\$ 459 490*
IDE	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.

* approbations des 6ème cycle TFLET cycle et 4th cycle TMT devant être déduites

3. Cycles des propositions de PT en 2013

En 2013, trois cycles de propositions ont été lancés, dont le 5^{ème} et le 6^{ème} cycle du programme TFLET et le 4^{ème} cycle du programme TMT. Le tableau 3 montre le nombre des propositions reçues par pays et cycle de propositions. Au titre du 5^{ème} TFLET, dix propositions ont été reçues de huit pays membres, au titre du 6^{ème} TFLET, seize propositions ont été reçues de onze pays membres (dont 9 révisions du 5^{ème} cycle) et au titre du 4^{ème} cycle TMT, trois propositions ont été reçues de trois pays membres.

Tableau 3: Propositions PT de 2013 par pays et cycle de propositions

Pays	5e TFLET	6e TFLET	4 ^e TMT
Producteurs			
Bénin	1	1	
Cameroun			1
Ghana	1	4	
Guatemala	1	1	
Guatemala/Honduras		1	
Guyana	1	1	1
Indonésie	2	2	1
Mali	1	1	
Pérou	2	2	
Panama		1	
PNG		1	
Consommateurs			
Australie	1	1	
Total	10	16	3

Le financement mis à disposition au titre du 4^e cycle TMT provient majoritairement d'une aide de l'union européenne (par la Commission européenne) entrant dans le cadre du programme OIBT-CITES, qui prévoit qu'une partie des fonds (20%) doit être affectée à des activités relevant du programme OIBT-CITES et du programme thématique TMT de l'OIBT. L'appel a donc été restreint aux propositions répondant aux objectifs des deux programmes. De plus, en raison du montant limité du financement disponible, seuls les avant-projets (d'une durée maximale de 9 mois) et les petits projets (d'une durée maximale de 18 mois) et au budget plafonné à US\$ 150 000 étaient permis dans ce cycle de projets.

Toutes les propositions ont été soumises aux modalités communes d'examen en trois étapes, appliquées aux PT, à savoir:

- Tri préalable des propositions au regard de leur conformité aux exigences fondamentales;
- Examen technique par le personnel du Secrétariat de l'OIBT;
- Examen technique de la part des membres des Comités consultatifs des programmes thématiques concernés (TPAC)

Sur la foi des examens menés par le Secrétariat et les TPAC, le Directeur exécutif de l'OIBT a émis son accord conditionnel à une proposition préalable entrant dans le cadre du 5^e cycle TFLET, soit la proposition d'avant-projet TFL-PPD 040/13 Rev.2 (M) du Guatemala (voir ci-dessous). Les pays membres ont été avisés de cette présélection avant son que n'y soit donné l'aval des membres du TPAC. L'adoption de cet avant-projet a été rendue définitive avec l'aval du TPAC et après qu'il a été donné effet aux commentaires des examinateurs dans sa version révisée.

Approbations dans le cadre du 5e TFLET				
Pays	Réf.	Title	Financement OIBT (\$ E-U)	Financement homologue
Guatemala	TFL-PPD 040/13 Rev.2 (M)	Elaboration d'un programme de renforcement de la traçabilité des produits forestiers de source licite au Guatemala	\$74 586	19 764

Les propositions reçues dans le cadre du 6e TFLET et du 4e TMT sont aujourd'hui en examen dans les différents comités consultatifs des programmes thématiques. Leur examen doit s'achever le 28 octobre 2013 et la présélection du Directeur exécutif doit être effective début novembre 2013.

4. Réalisations, répercussions et enseignements dégagés

Les principales réalisations effectuées pendant la période visée par le présent rapport sont résumées ci-dessous (pour plus de détail se reporter à l'annexe III) :

TFLET:

PP– A/43-194, ITTO : Promotion du commerce des bois tropicaux et produits dérivés provenant de sources de production en gestion durable et où les récoltes sont pratiquées dans la légalité (en cours)

Le système d'information webmatique a été élaboré et est prêt à être lancé. L'Agence Nouvelles Wood (TWNA) est un système webmatique d'accompagnement du développement durable du commerce des bois tropicaux. Le système a été mis au point par TFT et a suscité un grand intérêt parmi les entreprises et la profession. Cependant le lancement de ce système est suspendu en raison du fait que la poursuite de l'activité 25 du Programme de travail biennal (PTB) 2013-2014 de l'OIBT demeure en attente de financement, si bien que l'impact attendu sur la promotion du commerce durable du bois tropical reste en suspens. Un financement est recherché de toute urgence afin de permettre le lancement du système au titre de l'activité 25 du PTB 2013-2014 de l'OIBT. En dépit de retards importants dans sa mise en œuvre le dispositif de traçabilité du DTL / Guyana est en en bonne voie est devrait être prêt fin 2013.

PD 449/07 Rev.2 (M,I), PNG : Faire appliquer les lois forestières en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée (dernier audit en instance)

Un dispositif pilote de suivi et de vérification de traçabilité du bois dans la filière conçu et mis en place pour répondre aux besoins de la PNGFA. Des essais ont été menés sur le terrain afin de tester le dispositif. Une base de données devant permettre la saisie et la sauvegarde des informations sur les mouvements de grumes et de produits dérivés du bois a été mise au point et testée. Un dispositif intégré a été élaboré qui comprend une base de données pour stocker les informations sur les produits ligneux. La base de données a été développée et testée en tant que composante du système mis au point. Une norme de légalité fondée sur les lignes directrices et principes FLEGT / OIBT définissant des pratiques optimales et une charte de la profession ont été mises au point en vue de leur application en PNG avec la collaboration des acteurs essentiels. Ce produit sera pleinement réalisé lorsque les versions finales auront été approuvées par le Conseil national des forêts vers la fin de 2013. Un module de formation destiné à améliorer les compétences et l'expertise des intervenants essentiels, en particulier la PNGFA et les participants de la filière forêt-bois au suivi des activités forestières devant prévenir et détecter les pratiques illégales, a été élaboré et mis en œuvre.

TFL-SPD 007/09 Rev.1 (M), Ghana : Augmenter les stocks de carbone forestier en réduisant les émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation grâce à des initiatives de gestion forestière durable en Indonésie (achevé)

Malgré les retards occasionnés, la mise en œuvre du projet s'est achevée par l'obtention satisfaisante de ses résultats prévus et de leurs impacts. La gestion efficace des informations sur les mouvements de bois adoptée par les parties prenantes comportait la réalisation d'une étude de suivi, l'élaboration de modèles d'enregistrement des mouvements de matériaux, la mise à l'essai des modèles et la formation à la collecte des données à l'aide des modèles. Les ressources humaines nécessaires à la mise en œuvre de l'IWCS ont été améliorées, en adoptant des outils TIC. Cela a pu se faire grâce à une campagne de sensibilisation avec l'organisation d'ateliers, l'enseignement de formations à des PMEUF à l'exploitation des TIC dans l'IWCS, la formation de PMEUF aux modalités de mise en œuvre de l'IWCS et le développement du logiciel IWCS *KWC Tim Tracker (TT)*. Des guides et brochures normatives de mise en œuvre de l'IWCS dans les PMEUF ont été élaborés. En outre un manuel de procédures sur la traçabilité du bois pour les PMEUF, brochures et guides d'application à la traçabilité du bois et brochures sur les dispositifs de suivi de la chaîne des fournisseurs ont été produits, diffusés et utilisés dans les formations qui ont été dispensées. La capacité de la KWC à assurer la traçabilité du bois, à reconstituer les chaînes des fournisseurs et à utiliser les TIC a été sensiblement renforcée, notamment par les formations enseignées aux membres du personnel du KWC et à l'amélioration du site web du KWC. La capacité des PMEUF à poursuivre le WTS et la certification de la chaîne des fournisseurs a été améliorée. Ceci a pu être fait grâce au projet ainsi qu'aux projets parallèles mis en œuvre par le KWC. Deux de ses membres se sont vus décerner des certificats de bois contrôlé et un certificat de filière des fournisseurs par Smartwood. Ensemble, ces résultats et les impacts ont contribué directement à la réalisation de l'objectif principal de renforcement de la capacité des PMEUF du Ghana à produire et à commercialiser du bois légal en améliorant la connaissance par les parties prenantes des exigences IWCS,

en élaborant des guides pratiques et brochures IWCS normatifs, en mettant au point un logiciel de suivi du bois informatisé pour les PME, en renforçant les capacités KWC à apporter un plus ample accompagnement aux PME dans l'IWCS et la certification de la filière des fournisseurs et dans leur obtention de certificats WTS et de traçabilité. Cela, à son tour, contribue à la réalisation des objectifs énoncés dans le programme TFLET, notamment ses objectifs spécifiques (b) et (c). Pour assurer la pérennité du projet au-delà de son achèvement, un certain nombre de mesures ont été prises par le KWC dont l'identification de neuf (9) entreprises devant être équipées du Tim Tracker, le réseautage des acteurs de la filière, qui doit les accompagner dans leurs rôles de sensibilisation et de suivi dans le cadre du TLAS du Ghana, l'amélioration de son site Web comme plate-forme d'échange d'informations entre les PME, en visant au renforcement des capacités des PME en matière de certification, et en continuant d'assurer l'accompagnement et l'encadrement des PME et l'échange de connaissances et des enseignements dégagés du projet avec le TVD et le GFC à l'appui de l'action nationale sur la mise en œuvre de l'APV avec l'UE.

TFL-PD 010/09 Rev.1 (M), Indonésie : Renforcer les capacités des parties prenantes à Java à mettre en œuvre les nouveaux systèmes indonésiens d'assurance de la légalité du bois (TLAS) (achevé)

La réalisation des résultats du projet a contribué à l'amélioration de la capacité des acteurs concernés à mettre en œuvre les TLAS indonésiens s'agissant plus particulièrement forêts communautaires et des plantations forestières communautaires, ce qui constitue une contribution directe aux objectifs déclarés du programme TFLET, notamment ses objectifs spécifiques (a) et (c) relatifs au renforcement de l'application des lois forestières et de la gouvernance par le renforcement des politiques et cadres juridiques nationaux, le renforcement des fonctions de police et celui des institutions qui en sont chargées, au renforcement des partenariats et à une meilleure coopération entre les acteurs concernés ainsi qu'à une capacité améliorée des entreprises des petites collectivités et PME à mettre en œuvre et à faire la démonstration du fait que le bois produit et commercialisé provient de sources licites et que cette provenance favorise la stabilité de moyens d'existence des populations sur place. Pour assurer la pérennité du projet au-delà de son achèvement, a été dressée par l'agence d'exécution une liste des activités essentielles à mettre en œuvre après l'achèvement du projet, des institutions qui en seront chargées et des ressources nécessaires.

TFL-PD 017/09 Rev.2 (M), Chine – Dotation en moyens des petites et moyennes entreprises forestières en Chine devant leur permettre de s'approvisionner en bois tropicaux de provenance légale et de forêts en gestion durable (en cours)

Le projet prévoit une «plateforme» de base (FPI) et des voies d'accès à l'information des PME chinoise, en particulier celles de la filière de fabrication de parquets implantées dans le delta du fleuve Yangtsé, devant leur permettre de mieux connaître les règlements relatifs au commerce international du bois. Le projet a également permis d'identifier les points faibles de ces PME et a contribué à améliorer les voies de communication des pouvoirs publics ainsi que la circulation de l'information sur le marché. Un nombre croissant de PME reçoit ces informations par un bulletin périodique qui leur transmet des informations sur le marché ainsi que des informations continues sur les politiques commerciales et d'encadrement du commerce du bois dans l'Union européenne et aux États-Unis ainsi que sur la situation générale de ce commerce à l'échelle mondiale. Cette « plateforme » offre également une voie de communication entre les acteurs de cette filière. Certaines associations professionnelles, reliées à ce projet grâce à la plateforme FPI, ont aidé l'agence d'exécution à entrer en contact avec les PME et autres entreprises concernées de la filière bois. Deux rapports techniques relatifs pour l'un aux « PME forestières chinoises de transformation de bois tropicaux et leurs créneaux d'approvisionnement de bois d'extraction légale issus de forêts en gestion pérenne », pour l'autre aux « suggestions d'orientations en faveur de l'achat de bois d'extraction légale issus de forêts en gestion pérenne de la part des petites et moyennes entreprises de la filière forêt-bois », sont prêts et seront mis en ligne sur le site de l'OIBT une fois édités et traduits en anglais.

REDDES

RED-SPD 020/09 Rev.1 (F), Chine : Élaboration et mise en œuvre pilote d'un dispositif de rémunération des services environnementaux (PSE) obtenus de forêts tropicales de production dégradées et secondarisées en Chine (achevé)

Les impacts du projet sont l'amélioration de la capacité d'élaborer des politiques et mesures de soutien à la conception et à la mise en œuvre effective de dispositifs PSE dans la province de Haïnan en Chine méridionale. Avec la mise en place d'un tel cadre d'accompagnement des PSE, la conversion des forêts nationales de production en plantations devrait se voir freinée et cette perspective est à mettre en contraste

avec une pratique courante chez les propriétaires forestiers (organisations collectives ou villageois) qui s'étant vu octroyer des droits fonciers sur les forêts à la suite de la réforme du système de propriété collective des forêts en Chine, mirent à profit leurs nouveaux droits pour aménager sur ces terrains des plantations après une coupe à blanc.

Enseignements dégagés et pérennisation des acquis :

Ce projet jouit d'un large crédit à Haïnan, province insulaire de Chine méridionale, en ayant contribué à l'élaboration d'un cadre qui permet l'instauration de dispositifs PSE. Un certain nombre d'enseignements ont été dégagés de la mise en œuvre de ce projet, à savoir :

Les paiements des services environnementaux (PSE) pourraient constituer un incitatif économique efficace pour encourager les propriétaires forestiers à conserver et à pérenniser la gestion de leurs forêts en Chine méridionale. Concevoir et mettre en œuvre un mécanisme de paiement efficace pour les services environnementaux fournis par les forêts naturelles de production en Chine méridionale n'en constituera pas moins un défi s'agissant la comptabilité de ces services.

Pour un plus ample développement des dispositifs PSE à Haïnan, il est nécessaire que l'office des forêts de Haïnan poursuive son effort de renforcement du dispositif par un développement des capacités et des formations. Il est également important de continuer à travailler avec les collectivités locales pour créer des avantages mutuels entre populations et apport de services environnementaux.

Dans l'intérêt d'un bon fonctionnement de toutes activités de projet dans l'avenir, il est indispensable d'assurer une meilleure compréhension et une coopération accrue entre les principales parties prenantes, en particulier dans les communautés ethniques minoritaires. Des réunions de concertation avec les populations riveraines, en particulier avec les dirigeants communautaires motivés, dans lesquelles étaient tenue compte des coutumes et de la culture locales, ont contribué à faire émerger une vision commune de la conservation et de la gestion durable des forêts naturelles de production de la station de démonstration.

Il était indispensable que les rôles et attributions des institutions associées à la mise en œuvre du projet soient précisément définis et fixés par contrats de sous-traitance dès le début du projet, et respectés pendant toute la durée de son exécution.

Un système de gestion distinct doit être mis en place pour la sauvegarde des dossiers et documents du projet. Documents et informations utiles sur le projet dans ses différentes étapes doivent être ajoutés et présentés dans le système. Des mécanismes de suivi et d'évaluation doivent faire l'objet d'une mise en œuvre effective dans le cadre des projets.

La pérennisation du projet a été assurée par la création d'un organisme de gestion spécialisé et celle d'un mécanisme connexe prenant en charge la protection et la gestion de la station de démonstration par la collectivité territoriale (Office des forêts de Wuzhishan). La collectivité territoriale a ainsi pour compétence de poursuivre et d'étendre les travaux du projet.

RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F), Brésil : « Surveillance de la déforestation, de l'exploitation forestière et des changements d'utilisation des terres dans la forêt panamazonienne – PANAMAZON II

En mai 2013, le Conseil de la Banque nationale de développement économique et social (BNDES), à travers le Fonds pour l'Amazonie a approuvé une subvention d'un montant de 23 000 000 reals brésiliens équivalent à 11,8 millions de dollars des États-Unis à l'ACTO pour assurer la poursuite et l'expansion des activités entamées dans le cadre de RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F). Sur une durée de cinq ans, le nouveau projet ACTO portant sur la « Surveillance du couvert forestier en région amazonienne » va poursuivre la structuration et le fonctionnement des salles d'observation aménagées, procurer l'accès aux techniques de surveillance du couvert forestier, soutenir l'élaboration de plans nationaux de surveillance et favoriser l'amélioration, l'harmonisation et la normalisation des capacités institutionnelles à évaluer les changements d'utilisation des terres dans les pays participants. Il soutiendra la coopération régionale dans la lutte contre l'exploitation forestière clandestine et l'échange d'expériences en matière d'instruments de politiques publiques contre la déforestation. Le projet devrait également contribuer directement aux objectifs du programme ONU-REDD grâce à une lutte plus efficace contre la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts, et par le renforcement des dispositifs de surveillance et la fourniture de données émanant de tous les pays participants.

CFME

CFM-SPD 007/10 Rev.1 (F), Ghana : Enrichissement de jeunes plantations forestières avec des PFNL destinés à améliorer les moyens d'existence et à accompagner les populations riveraines des forêts dans le district Atwima Mponua du Ghana en vue de garantir et de protéger les ressources grâce à une gestion forestière pérenne

Cent cinquante (150) agriculteurs MTS ont été convaincus de retourner dans leurs plantations forestières et commencer exploiter leurs entreprises PFNL sur le lieu de leurs plantations. Les agriculteurs ont intégré les 3 principaux produits forestiers non ligneux (graine de paradis, poivre noir et miel) dans leurs plantations forestières (même si, à l'achèvement du projet, ils n'ont pas encore atteint le stade d'en tirer des revenus). La Commission ghanéenne des forêts et le Centre d'Appui à la Gestion des ressources ont exprimé leur souhait de voir ce projet être repris dans d'autres secteurs géographiques, sous la direction des agriculteurs MTS. Cent (100) ruches, de gants et des enfumoirs ont été fournis à 50 apiculteurs comme équipement de base devant leur permettre de lancer leur production de miel. Une pépinière centrale a été créée à Kramokrom devant produire 12 500 plants de céréales de paradis devant être distribués à soixante (60) agriculteurs MTS pour être implantés dans les quatre (4) villages de Akwaboraso, Kramokrom / Sreso, Kwadwo Tire et Akentansu. Des négociations ont été entamées sur les mécanismes financiers devant soutenir les plantations forestières ayant une forte composante produits forestiers non ligneux (graine de paradis, de poivre noir et de miel).

Les principaux enseignements dégagés et recommandations émises pour de futurs projets similaires dans le domaine que constitue la Gestion et les entreprises des forêts des collectivités (CFME), peuvent se résumer comme suit:

L'intégration des PFNL a motivé les agriculteurs MTS et a contribué à les ramener dans les plantations forestières ;

D'autres agriculteurs MTS en dehors des zones cibles du projet, ainsi que membres des collectivités avoisinantes ont fait connaître leur souhait de reproduire l'initiative d'exploitation des PFNL, s'étant heurté au problème de la sécurisation des titres fonciers et des droits de propriété des ressources forestières ;

Les agriculteurs MTS se sont engagés à s'abstenir de pratiques dommageables pour l'environnement dont les feux de brousse, l'empiétement et l'abattage d'arbres sur leur plantation après s'être rendu compte qu'ils pouvaient continuer de bénéficier des ressources de leurs plantations forestières, après leur obtention des titres fonciers et de droits aux ressources forestières;

Comme recommandation principale, l'agence d'exécution du projet doit poursuivre les démarches administratives de sécurisation des titres fonciers.

Et des droits de propriété sur les ressources forestières pour les agriculteurs MTS jusqu'à la signature par la Commission forestières ghanéenne, de l'accord de partage des avantages, au profit des agriculteurs MTS associés à la mise en œuvre de ce projet. Tous les actuels bénéficiaires directs du projet et les intervenants partagent une vision commune de la nécessité d'une 2^{ème} phase de ce projet pilote.

L'Agence d'exécution (RUDEYA) en collaboration avec GFC/RMSC a pris des mesures concrètes pour sécuriser la propriété foncière et les droits aux ressources des 600 agriculteurs MTS Taungya par la signature à venir d'accords de partage des avantages. Les agriculteurs ont été assurés par GFC / RMSC de la volonté de ratifier cet accord. Cela pourrait contribuer à l'amélioration de la gouvernance des forêts et à la gestion durable des forêts communautaires au Ghana.

TMT

TMT-PD 006/11 Rev.3 (M) : Renforcement des systèmes d'information sur le marché en vue d'augmenter les informations relatives au négoce et aux marchés dans le secteur forestier du Guyana

Un cadre d'application ainsi qu'une méthodologie pour renforcer les efforts de collecte de données ont été élaborés et mis au point. Cette démarche s'appuie sur le système existant qui est disponible et améliore les domaines où il y avait des lacunes et des insuffisances évidentes dans le traitement des données et leur temps de gestion.

Ont été produits les trois principaux rapports sur les lacunes en matière de données critiques, l'examen du cadre du marché pour le développement du commerce en Guyane, et l'évaluation des facteurs affectant les marchés et les mesures ayant une incidence sur l'exploitation des bois tropicaux. Le document de stratégie de marketing et le rapport sur la compétitivité sont en préparation. Ces documents d'importance déterminante contribueront à la réalisation de l'objectif et à la réussite de l'exécution de ce projet.

5. Travaux au titre de la Décision 4 (XLVIII), Renforcement des programmes thématiques de l'OIBT

En réponse à la décision 4 (XLVIII), « Renforcement des programmes thématiques de l'OIBT », un certain nombre de mesures ont été prises par le Secrétariat.

En réponse à la demande d'identifier les raisons du défaut d'intérêt des bailleurs de fonds pour le programme thématique de l'OIBT relatif au développement et à la rentabilité de la filière (IDE), le Secrétariat a consulté les points focaux nationaux l'OIBT, le TAG et le GCSC. Le rapport sur cette concertation, y compris les cas de figure envisagés pour sortir de cette impasse, est joint en annexe I au présent.

Les pays membres ont été invités à désigner ou confirmer les membres des comités consultatifs des programmes thématiques de l'OIBT (TPAC) et de nouveaux TPAC ont été mis sur pied pour les programmes en fonctionnement, à savoir TFLET, REDDES, CFME et TMT.

Avec le lancement d'un cycle de proposition, il est désormais systématiquement rappelé aux points focaux OIBT les recommandations faites pour améliorer la formulation des projets et l'évaluation de leurs propositions [Document ITTC (XXXVI)/5], s'agissant en particulier du conseil de mettre en place un « Centre national d'information et d'échange » mécanisme par lequel les propositions doivent être pré-examinées à l'aune des priorités nationales et de leur pertinence aux objectifs OIBT avant d'être présentées.

Un système de pondération a été mis au point et instauré pour l'examen des propositions PT. Ce système s'inspire du système de pondération appliqué par le Groupe d'experts, mais adapté aux besoins spécifiques des programmes thématiques. Le système a été appliqué aux cycles PT de 2013.

Les enjeux d'une meilleure connaissance des enseignements tirés des PT et l'amélioration de l'information adressée aux membres entre les sessions sont traités dans le cadre de l'Activité 22 du PTB et dans la stratégie et les lignes directrices pour un système de gestion des connaissances OIBT et la restructuration en cours du site web de l'OIBT. Les travaux sur ces deux axes sont actuellement en cours. Les enseignements et les bonnes pratiques dégagés par la méta-évaluation OIBT au service de la gestion durable des forêts tropicales ont été traduits et publiés sur le site de l'OIBT pour aider les parties prenantes à mettre en œuvre la gestion durable des forêts tropicales et de soutenir les auteurs et exécutants de projets à concevoir et à exécuter des projets de l'OIBT. Le Secrétariat élabore également des « fiches » pour chaque projet résumant les principales informations y afférentes et devant permettre de s'y référer instantanément. Un projet de fiche est représenté en annexe II au présent.

Tableau 4: Projets PT approuvés

Projets approuvés du TFLET précurseur				
Référence du projet	Soumis par	Intitulé	Financement OIBT (\$ E-U)	Total projet
PP-A/43-193	Au titre du PTB 2008/2009	Renforcer la capacité des petites et moyennes entreprises à produire et à commercialiser du bois issu de sources légales et pérennes	\$ 300 000 <i>achevé</i>	\$ 300 000
PP-A/43-194	Au titre du PTB 2008/2009	Promotion du commerce des bois tropicaux et produits dérivés provenant de sources de production en gestion durable et où les récoltes sont pratiquées dans la légalité	\$ 600 000	\$ 600 000
PP-A/43-200	Au titre du PTB 2008/2009	Dispenser une assistance technique à certains groupes locaux et autochtones touchés par la pauvreté leur permettant de formuler des projets d'aménagement de leurs forêts et de pérennisation de leur production de bois destinés à être soumis à l'OIBT	\$ 100 000 <i>achevé</i>	\$ 100 000
PP-A/43-202	Au titre du PTB 2008/2009	Évaluation mondiale de l'état des régimes forestiers dans le monde tropical en dégagant les tendances et implications pour l'investissement et l'aménagement, et organisation d'un atelier d'experts sur les régimes forestiers dans le monde tropical et les modèles d'entreprise en vue d'aider des organismes de la société civile à mettre en place et à exploiter des dispositifs de télédétection visant les abattages forestiers clandestins dans des zones connues pour être le théâtre de ce type d'activité	\$ 200 000 <i>achevé</i>	\$ 200 000
PD 124/01 Rev.2 (M) Phase II – Etape 2	Afrique	Promotion de l'aménagement durable des forêts Africaines (OIBT/OAB)	\$ 544 070 <i>achevé</i>	\$ 591 070
PPD 138/07 Rev.1 (M)	Pérou	Vérification de la légalité des produits forestiers ligneux au Pérou	\$ 79 844 <i>achevé</i>	\$ 79 844
PD 449/07 Rev.2 (M,I)	PNG	Faire appliquer les lois forestières en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	\$ 473 040	\$ 473 040
PD 493/07 Rev.1 (F)	Cambodge	Renforcement des capacités à faire appliquer les législations forestières et la gouvernance (Cambodge)	\$ 561 195 <i>achevé</i>	\$ 561 195
Projets TFLET approuvés, Cycle du printemps 2009				
TFL-PPD 005/09 Rev.1 (F)	Thaïlande	Renforcement des capacités des populations locales de la province thaïlandaise de Chaiyaphum à gérer les forêts des collectivités	\$ 56 970 <i>caduc</i>	78 678
Projets TFLET approuvés, Cycle d'automne 2009				
TFL-PPD 001/09 Rev.2 (M)	Colombie	Mise en œuvre et promotion d'une gestion durable des forêts grâce à la formulation d'un plan d'action pour une meilleure application des réglementations forestières et la gouvernance en Colombie	\$ 91 498 <i>achevé</i>	122 598
TFL-PD 003/09 Rev.2 (M)	Cameroun	Améliorer la gouvernance et la transparence des récoltes et du commerce du bois au Cameroun	\$ 365 526	418 626
TFL-SPD 007/09 Rev.1 (M)	Ghana	Augmenter les stocks de carbone forestier en réduisant les émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation grâce à des initiatives de gestion forestière durable en Indonésie	\$ 163 039 <i>achevé</i>	180 704
TFL-PD 010/09 Rev.1 (M)	Indonésie	Renforcement de la capacité des acteurs de Java à mettre en œuvre la nouvelle TLAS indonésienne	\$ 200 000 <i>achevé</i>	555 163
TFL-PD 014/09 Rev.1 (M)	Cameroun	Réduction de l'exploitation forestière illégale par une meilleure gouvernance des forêts communautaires dans la division de Djerem et Lom, région de l'Est Cameroun	\$ 302 562	355 562
Projets TFLET approuvés, Cycle du printemps 2010				
TFL-PD 017/09 Rev.2 (M)	Chine	Dotation de moyens aux petites et moyennes entreprises forestières en Chine devant leur permettre de s'approvisionner en bois tropicaux de provenance légale et de forêts en gestion durable	\$ 322 056	\$ 505 036
TFL-PD 019/10 Rev.2 (M)	Indonésie	Développement de la gestion en collaboration dans la réserve de la biosphère de Cibodas dans l'Ouest javanais (Indonésie)	\$ 496 670	\$ 591 278
TFL-PPD 023/10 Rev.1 (F)	Allemagne	Développement et mise en œuvre d'un système d'identification d'essences et de traçabilité du bois en Afrique avec « empreintes ADN » et isotopes stables	\$ 200 000 <i>achevé</i>	\$ 178 022
TFL-PD 024/10 Rev.2 (M)	Guatemala	Amélioration de l'application des lois forestière au niveau national dans l'intérêt de la gouvernance forestière au Guatemala	\$ 563 339	\$ 804 419
Projets TFLET approuvés Cycle du printemps 2012				
TFL-SPD 028/12 Rev.1 (M)	Ghana	Habiller les organismes de la société civile et d'autres acteurs non étatiques à contribuer de manière effective à faire respecter les lois forestières au Ghana	\$ 147 701	\$ 188 456
TFL-SPD 029/12 Rev.1 (M)	Pérou	Commercialisation du bois provenant de sources licites et pérennes par des communautés autochtones d'Ucayali au Pérou, pour le marché du commerce équitable	\$ 137 941	\$ 230 291

Projets TFLET approuvés Cycle du printemps 2012 (suite)				
Référence du projet	Soumis par	Intitulé	Financement OIBT (\$ E-U)	Total projet
TFL-SPD 030/12 Rev.1 (M)	Pérou	Amélioration de la gouvernance et mise en œuvre de mécanismes de négociation transparents pour la foresterie communautaire indigène à Atalaya (Ucayali) au Pérou	\$ 131 236	\$ 191 263
Projets TFLET approuvés, 5th Cycle (2013)				
TFL-SPD 040/13 Rev.2 (M)	Guatemala	Élaboration d'un programme de renforcement de la traçabilité des produits forestiers d'origine légale au Guatemala	\$ 74 586	94 350
Projets REDDES approuvés, Cycle du printemps 2009				
RED-A 004/09 Rev.1 (F)	OIBT	Création d'un régime de commercialisation du carbone volontaire pour promouvoir la gestion durable des forêts	\$ 97 180 achevé	\$ 97 180
Projets REDDES approuvés, Cycle d'automne 2009				
RED-PD 005/09 Rev.2 (F)	Guyana	Renforcement de la capacité du Guyana à gérer les ressources forestières et les services environnementaux au moyen de l'évaluation des ressources et du suivi de l'évolution de la déforestation et de la dégradation	\$ 400 680 achevé	\$ 540 880
RED-PPD 006/09 Rev.2 (F)	Guatemala	Programme REDDES local de développement et de lutte contre le changement climatique au Guatemala : construire un processus social pour la pérennisation	\$ 82 080 achevé	\$ 177 660
RED-PD 007/09 Rev.2 (F)	Indonésie	Augmenter les stocks de carbone forestier en réduisant les émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation grâce à des initiatives de gestion forestière durable en Indonésie	\$ 447 071 achevé	\$ 539 617
RED-SPD 009/09 Rev.2 (F)	Indonésie	Promouvoir la création de partenariats devant réduire les émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts des tourbières tropicales dans le sud de Sumatra par le renforcement des activités de conservation et de restauration	\$ 149 493	\$ 181 287
RED-PD 018/09 Rev.1 (F)	Pérou	Gestion durable des forêts et exploitation des services des écosystèmes des forêts gérées par la collectivité autochtone Ese'Eja à Infierno (Pérou)	\$ 356 519	\$ 523 319
RED-SPD 020/09 Rev.1 (F)	Chine	Élaboration et mise en œuvre pilote d'un dispositif de rémunération des services environnementaux obtenus de forêts tropicales de production dégradées et secondarisées en Chine.	\$ 149 040 achevé	\$ 203 040
RED-A 023/09 Rev.1 (F)	RÉP. DÉM. DU CONGO	Appui technique à l'élaboration d'un inventaire forestier national en République démocratique du Congo destiné à évaluer les stocks de carbone et leur évolution sur les terres forestières	\$ 476 820 achevé	\$ 510 220
RED-PD 026/09 Rev.1 (F)	Ghana	Réduction des émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts grâce à une gestion concertée avec les collectivités locales	\$ 658 716	\$ 760 408
RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F)	Brésil	Surveillance de la déforestation, de l'exploitation forestière et des changements d'utilisation des terres dans la forêt panamazonienne - PANAMAZON II	\$ 1 124 784	\$ 6 262 784
Projets REDDES approuvés, 1er cycle 2011				
RED-PD 031/11 Rev.1 (F)	Togo	Réhabilitation et restauration des reliques forestières et des savanes incultes des vallées d'Akpé et d'Akama	\$ 478 894	\$ 773 349
RED-PD 033/11 Rev.2 (F)	Pérou	Valorisation des services environnementaux des forêts aménagées appartenant à sept communautés de la région d'Ucayali	\$ 415 384	\$ 654 965
RED-PD 037/11 Rev.2 (F)	Malaisie	Réduction de la dégradation des forêts et des émissions de GES grâce à la gestion durable des forêts (GDF) en Malaisie péninsulaire	\$ 590 922	\$ 864 622
RED-PD 038/11 Rev.3 (F)	Myanmar	Développement des capacités à élaborer des activités REDD+ dans le cadre de la gestion durable des forêts	\$ 571 890	\$ 645 692
RED-SPD 039/11 Rev.1 (F)	Thaïlande	Amélioration de la qualité et de la couverture des estimations des stocks de carbone des forêts de Thaïlande et des arbres hors forêts : Phase I	\$ 113 373	\$ 158 279
RED-PPD 041/11 Rev.2 (F)	Honduras/ Guatemala	Conception d'un Programme de renforcement des capacités et d'une participation significative des acteurs à la gouvernance forestière et à la REDD+ au Honduras et au Guatemala	\$ 144 650	\$ 170 320
RED-PD 045/11 Rev.2 (M)	Mexique	Évaluation environnementale et valorisation économique des services écosystémiques dispensés par les forêts côtières (mangroves, forêts inondées, forêts ombrophiles et brousses sur les dunes) et les systèmes agricoles qui tendent à s'y substituer dans la plaine littorale de Veracruz (Mexique)	\$ 470 682	\$ 871 825
RED-PPD 050/11 Rev.1 (F)	Cameroun	Développement participatif, conservation et restauration des massifs forestiers dégradés de la région des Monts Bamboutos (Ouest-Cameroun)	\$ 73 613	\$ 93 713

Projets REDDES approuvés, 1er cycle 2011 (suite)				
Référence du projet	Soumis par	Intitulé	Financement OIBT (\$ E-U)	Total projet
RED-PPD 051/11 Rev.1 (F)	Cameroun	Contribution à la mise en place des mécanismes REDD à travers le renforcement de la participation des acteurs à la gestion durable des massifs forestiers du Cameroun	\$ 79 844 achevé	\$ 100 864
RED-SPD 055/11 Rev.1 (F)	Équateur	Intégration des moyens d'existences durables, d'hypothèques environnementales et d'un reboisement scientifiquement conçu en vue d'introduire des changements concrets dans la conservation des forêts du Choco équatorien	\$ 149 922	\$ 207 744
RED-PA 056/11 Rev.1 (F)	OIBT	Renforcement des capacités des pays producteurs de l'OIBT en Afrique à produire et à diffuser des informations scientifiques sur la diminution du déboisement, le ralentissement de la dégradation des forêts et la valorisation des services environnementaux dispensés par les forêts	\$ 253 120	\$ 348 120
RED-SPD 058/11 Rev.2 (F)	Brésil	Développement de la REDD+ES dans les massifs forestiers ombrophiles de la région atlantique du Brésil	\$ 142 110	\$ 146 610
RED-PD 064/11 Rev.2 (F)	Indonésie	Promotion de l'initiative communautaire locale portant sur la réhabilitation de l'écosystème de la mangrove avec des activités modèles dans l'île de Bintan en vue de freiner le déboisement et la dégradation des forêts	\$ 504 317	\$ 555 887
RED-PA 069/11 Rev.1 (F)	OIBT	Quantification des effets des projets OIBT sur la REDD+	\$ 143 510	\$ 143 510
Projets REDDES approuvés, Cycle du printemps 2012				
RED-PPD 074/12 Rev.1 (F)	Cameroun	Identification d'un projet sur la prise en compte du Genre dans le développement des actions de lutte contre le déboisement et la dégradation des forêts, ainsi que l'amélioration du bien-être des communautés tributaires des forêts et des autres écosystèmes en Afrique du Centre et de l'Ouest	\$ 101 117	\$ 126 739
RED-SPD 075/12 Rev.1 (F)	Chine	Étude et évaluation pilote des ressources de forêts se prêtant à l'écotourisme en province chinoise de Haïnan	\$ 145 800	\$ 199 000
RED-SPD 077/12 Rev.1 (F)	Ghana	Réhabilitation des forêts dégradées en vue d'une production pérenne de bois-énergie et de l'atténuation du changement climatique dans la zone de transition forêt-savane au Ghana	\$ 121 662	\$ 169 360
RED-SPD 079/12 Rev.1 (F)	Guatemala	Renforcement de la gouvernance et de la gestion durable des écosystèmes de la mangrove au Guatemala comme mesure d'adaptation au changement climatique	\$ 146 751	\$ 215 223
RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F)	Liberia	Amélioration de l'efficacité des politiques forestières et activités au Libéria par le biais de projets REDD+ pilotes	\$ 149 922	\$ 308 718
RED-SPD 092/12 Rev.1 (F)	Togo	Réduction de la déforestation et dégradation des forêts communautaires de NATCHAMBONGA et de DJIYEGA (Région des Savanes au Togo) par la promotion de la gestion participative	\$ 149 904	\$ 290 377
RED-PD 093/12 Rev.3 (F)	Ghana	Faire avancer la REDD+ au Ghana : préparation de dispositifs REDD+ pilotes dans les forêts hors réserves et les agro-forêts	\$ 297 205	\$ 69 749
Projets CFME approuvés, Cycle du printemps 2010				
CFM-PD 001/10 Rev.1 (F)	Indonésie	Renforcement de la capacité des acteurs à l'aménagement de plantations forestières communautaires sur 3 sites sélectionnés en Indonésie	\$ 465 151	\$ 553 711
CFM-PPD 005/10 Rev.1 (M)	Thaïlande	Meilleur accès aux marchés et aux capitaux pour les petits planteurs de teck en Thaïlande	\$ 31 104 caduc	\$ 53 904
CFM-PPD 006/10 Rev.1 (F)	PNG	Permettre aux propriétaires fonciers coutumiers de participer de manière effective à la gestion des forêts communautaires et aux systèmes de la REDD dans quatre zones pilotes de PNG	\$ 122 040	\$ 156 040
CFM-SPD 007/10 Rev.1 (F)	Ghana	Enrichissement de jeunes plantations forestières avec des PFNL destinés à améliorer les moyens d'existence et à accompagner les populations riveraines des forêts dans le district Atwima Mponua du Ghana en vue de garantir et de protéger les ressources grâce à une gestion forestière pérenne	\$ 200 000 achevé	\$ 290 079
CFM-PA 009/10 Rev.2 (F)	OIBT	Conférence internationale sur la tenure et la gouvernance forestières et les petites et moyennes entreprises forestières en région Asie-Pacifique	\$ 200 000 achevé	\$ 200 000

Projets TMT approuvés, Cycle du printemps 2010				
Référence du projet	Soumis par	Intitulé	Financement OIBT (\$ E-U)	Total projet
TMT-SPD 002/10 Rev.1 (M)	OIBT	Améliorer la résilience du secteur des bois tropicaux aux impacts des crises économiques et financières à l'échelon mondial et régional	\$ 150 000 achevé	\$ 150 000
Projets TMT approuvés, 1er Cycle 2011				
TMT-PD 004/11 Rev.2 (M)	Guatemala	Renforcement du système guatémaltèque d'information sur le marché en vue d'accroître la transparence des marchés et du négoce et de faciliter les décisions dans le secteur forestier.	\$ 359 716	\$ 656 562
TMT-PD 006/11 Rev.3 (M)	Guyana	Renforcement des systèmes d'information sur le marché en vue d'augmenter les informations relatives au négoce et aux marchés dans le secteur forestier du Guyana	\$ 320 920	\$ 420 820
TMT-PA 007/11 Rev.1 (I)	OIBT	Élaboration méthodologique de l'analyse du cycle de vie des produits ligneux tropicaux en vue d'accroître leur compétitivité sur les marchés internationaux	\$ 60 116 achevé	\$ 60 116
Projets TMT approuvés, Cycle du printemps 2012				
TMT-SPD 010/12 Rev.1 (M)	France	Edition de l'ouvrage : «Atlas des bois tropicaux – 1ère édition : caractéristiques technologiques et utilisations de 273 essences tropicales (et 17 tempérées)	\$ 138 033	\$ 273 789
TMT-SPD 011/12 Rev.2 (M)	Gabon	Adaptation et application à l'échelle nationale du module TraceBois-Gabon pour la collecte et le traitement des statistiques sur la forêt et le bois au GABON	\$ 138 996	\$ 411 996
TMT-SPD 012/12 Rev.1 (M)	Ghana	Amélioration du commerce intra-Africain et de la transparence du marché du bois et des produits dérivés	\$ 111 931	\$ 149 996
TMT-SPD 013/12 Rev.1 (M)	OIBT	Analyse de l'impact économique qu'exerce l'encadrement des marchés des bois tropicaux	\$ 150 000	\$ 150 000

Tableau 5: Projets PT par pays, régions et hauteurs de financements

Pays/Région	TFLET	REDDDES	CFME	TMT	Projets financés	Financement US\$
Cameroun	2	3			5	924 682
RDC		1			1	476 820
Gabon				1	1	138 996
Ghana	2	3	1	1	7	1 649 483
Liberia		1			1	149 922
Togo		2			2	628 798
Total Afrique	4	10	1	2	17	3 968 701
Chine	1	2			3	616 896
Indonésie	2	3	1		6	2 536 865
Malaisie		1			1	590 922
Myanmar		1			1	571 890
PNG			1		1	122 040
Thaïlande	(1)	1	(1)		1	113 373
Total Asie-Pacifique	3 (1)	8	2 (1)		13	4 551 986
Brésil		2			2	1 266 894
Colombie	1				1	91 498
Équateur		1			1	149 922
Guatemala	2	2		1	5	1 226 472
Guyana		1		1	2	721 600
Honduras/Guatemala		1			1	144 650
Mexique		1			1	470 682
Pérou	2	2			4	1 041 080
Total Amérique latine	5	10		2	17	5 112 798
<i>TFLET précurseur</i>	8				8	2 792 998
France				1	1	138 033
Allemagne	1				1	155 522
Secrétariat de l'OIBT		3	1	3	7	1 053 926
Total Autres	9	3	1	4	17	4 139 479
	21 (1)	31	4 (1)	8	64 (2)	17 772 964

(1) Indique les projets frappés de la clause de caducité, non comptabilisés dans les totaux.

Les rapports techniques actuellement disponibles sur le site web de l'OIBT sont les suivants: rapports supplémentaires et produits seront mis en ligne sitôt que sera achevé le remaniement du site web.

PP-A/43-202: « Analyse de la tenure forestière dans le monde tropical »

RED-A 004/09/ Rev.1 (F): « Création d'un régime de commercialisation du carbone volontaire pour promouvoir la gestion durable des forêts »

RED-PD 005/09 Rev.2 (F) « Renforcement de la capacité du Guyana à gérer les ressources forestières et les services environnementaux au moyen de l'évaluation des ressources et du suivi de l'évolution de la déforestation et de la dégradation ».

- [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](#)

RED-PD 007/09 Rev.2(F) « Augmenter les stocks de carbone forestier en réduisant les émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation grâce à des initiatives de gestion forestière durable en Indonésie »

- [REPORTS on the International Meeting on Forest Based Climate Change Policies and Action Plans in Indonesia](#)

RED-PD 18/09 Rev.1 (F) « Gestion durable des forêts et exploitation des services des écosystèmes des les forêts gérées par la collectivité autochtone Ese'Eja à Infierno » (Pérou)

- [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](#)

Note: les rapports ci-dessus ne sont disponibles qu'en espagnol

TMT-SPD 002/010 Rev.1 (M) « Améliorer la résilience du secteur des bois tropicaux aux impacts des crises économiques et financières à l'échelon mondial et régional »

TMT-PA 007/11 Rev.1 (I) « Élaboration méthodologique de l'analyse du cycle de vie des produits ligneux tropicaux en vue d'accroître leur compétitivité sur les marchés internationaux »

- [Comptabilisation des produits ligneux et projets d'atténuation des effets du changement climatique impliquant des bois tropicaux](#)
- [Plan de travail relatif à la comptabilisation des produits ligneux et projets d'atténuation des effets du changement climatique impliquant des bois tropicaux](#)

ANNEX I: DRAFT REPORT IDE CONSULTATIONS

ITTC Decision 4 (XLVIII) 'Strengthening ITTO Thematic Programmes'

Operative Paragraph 8(c)

Request the Executive Director to identify reasons for lack of donor interest in the Thematic Programme on Industry Development and Efficiency (IDE) and, consider ways to address these issues and to report on options for moving forward at the Fortv-ninth Session of the Council.

Responses to Operative Paragraph 8(c)

Note: Respondents= Member countries + TAG + CSAG; Responses received: 10 (9 countries + TAG);

Summary

TPP status and identified reasons:

- 1) Mismatch between its current formulation and donor's priorities;
- 2) Does not provide sufficient indication of poverty reduction and/or environmental impacts;
- 3) TP IDE is rather broad, reflects little understanding for the private sector;
- 4) Does not clearly identify key challenges for the industry to be addresses by the TP and thus does not identify entry points for the TO;
- 5) Scope and shape are not yet fully clear;
- 6) Overlapping 'objectives', 'outcomes' and 'strategy' with other TPs (objective: poverty alleviation; outcomes: improvements of market opportunities for legally harvested logs and NTFPs; strategy: enhancing small-medium forest enterprises);
- 7) From the general objective, it is not clear who should be supported and through with channel (country? Industry?);
- 8) The profile does not spell out how the IDE TP will organize engagement with industry/private sector, government, ITTO and other stakeholders;
- 9) In principle investment in profit-making companies running timber processing facilities is seen as an area where loans are more suitable than grants.
- 10) Conflicts and sensitivities in relation to domestic industries;
- 11) It became clear over the years that forest industry and trade lost importance in ITTO work. ITTO was more interested in forest management and conservation.

Ways to address the issues:

- 1) Initiate a process of revision/reformulation, in close consultations with ITTO members, with the objective of making the TP more 'investment attractive'.
- 2) Develop a Programme Document based on the revised profile (note: PD will be developed upon receiving pledging notification from donors);
- 3) Should there not be an agreement on a significant reformulation of the programme, and no concrete signs of interest from potential donors, the option of discontinuing the IDE TP.
- 4) Explore an innovative means of distributing/channeling funds from other TPs to IDE;
- 5) Emphasis the important of IDE TP to the SFM.

Option for moving forward:

- 1) A thorough analysis should also be carried out with regard to possible partnership with relevant multilateral agencies with a strong mandate in the sector in questions (UNIDO, International Financial Institutions, etc.);
- 2) Explore 'public-private partnership' implementation modalities for projects under IDE TP;
- 3) Seek closer collaboration with representatives of the industry in the design and the implementation of the TP.

Scope/contents of the revised profile:

- 1) Concentrate on areas where the development impacts are more obvious and funding more easily justified in terms of potential poverty reduction objectives (e.g. forest micro-enterprises, informal

- sector);
- 2) Contribute to the green economy/taking into account the relevant outcomes of Rio+20/South-South cooperation;
 - 3) Ensure that the activities have an impact beyond the direct beneficiary and that support does not distort competition in the producer country;
 - 4) The issue of 'lesser known species' has been around for decades. More topical issues will attract more attention by donors;
 - 5) The 'industry development' used in the IDE TP's name may not be attractive to donors. The TP should be changed to: 'Research and capacity buildings for effective production, processing and utilization of forest products'. The activities of the TP should be focused on capacity building of industry-related personals including the workers;
 - 6) Incorporate environmental considerations related to energy efficiency, waste reduction, resource conservation and carbon storage in wood products, among others. However, it should be balanced with economic benefits that could generate such industries.



International Tropical Timber Organization ITTO

Development and Implementation of a Species Identification and Timber Tracking System in Africa with DNA Fingerprints and Stable Isotopes

Project ID: PD 620/11 Rev.1 (M) **Budget:** US\$ 1,825,342
Duration: 36 months (1 Feb 2012 – 31 Jan 2015) **Status:** ongoing
Participating Countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Germany*
 *submitting country

Although many legal instruments (EU timber trade regulation, US Lacey Act etc.) have been established to combat illegal logging and trade of illegally sourced timber, practical control mechanisms to identify the tree species and geographic origin of wood and wood products are still lacking. DNA fingerprints and stable isotopes techniques use characteristics inherent to the timber and impossible to falsify. The combination of both methods guarantees a high spatial resolution and a strong statistical power at higher cost efficiency for the control of origin of wood and wood products.

Objectives

- Development of gene markers for Iroko (*Milicia excelsa*, *M. regia*), Sapelli (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*) and Ayou (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*)
- Development of a DNA and chemical reference database for target species to control country of origin
- Technology transfer to three reference labs in Kumasi, Ghana; Libreville, Gabon and Nairobi, Kenya
- Capacity building and training on application of DNA techniques and wood anatomy in regional and western laboratories

Results & achievements

- Sampling completed
- Gene markers developed for XX and YY
- Reference laboratories upgraded and operational
- Two trainings workshops held in Nairobi, Kenya and Ahrensburg, Germany
- 3 persons trained on application of DNA techniques

Executing Agency: Thünen Institute (TI), Institute of Forest Genetics, Germany
Project Coordinator(s): Prof. Dr. Bernd DEGEN bernd.degen@ti.bund.de
 Dr. Henri Bouda henri.bouda@ti.bund.de

Project website: <http://www.ti.bund.de/de/startseite/institute/ti/content-rechts-3/itto-project-pd-62011-rev1.html>
 (English & Français)

Reports, publications

1. XX
2. YY
3. ZZ

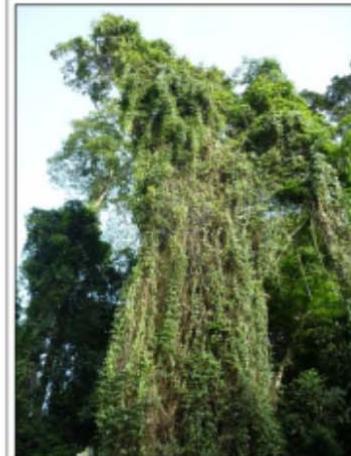
Partners



Donors:



Caption 1



Caption 2



Caption 3

Updated 31.08.2013

ANNEX III: STATUS OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES, PRE-PROJECTS, SMALL PROJECTS AND PROJECTS

TFLET

Enhance capacity of small and medium size enterprises to produce and trade timber from legally and sustainable source

Project number:	Activity PP-A/43-193	
Project country:	Global	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 300,000
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 300,000
Submitted by:	Included in ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2008-2009: Activity ref. 12	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET pre-cursor	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

Assist countries in developing initiatives that will enhance capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises to produce and trade timber from legal and sustainable sources with the aim of promoting progress towards sustainable forest management, verifiable legality and certification.

Progress:

The Activity has been reported as completed in the TP report to the 48th ITTC

Promote trade in tropical timber and tropical timber products from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources

Project number:	Activity PP-A/43-194	
Project country:	Global	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 600,000
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 600,000
Submitted by:	Included in ITTO Biennial Work Programme for 2008-2009, Activity ref. 13	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET pre-cursor	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

This activity is divided into two components namely (a) establishment and operation of a web-based information system and (b) development of timber tracking systems. It is included in the ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2008-2009 in a reverse sequence of the two components and a planned commencement of implementation during the second half of 2008. The objectives of the activity are to be achieved principally through the establishment and maintenance of a website containing relevant information on legally and sustainably produced timber and providing ITTO funding of approved proposals from private sector forest companies operating in ITTO producer and developing consumer member countries to develop innovative (paperless) timber tracking systems using commercially available hardware and software, building upon the experience gained from previous work on ITTO pilot schemes on the feasibility of adopting timber tracking systems under the ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2006-2007. The approved funding of US\$300,000.00 for component (b) of the activity at the Forty-third Session of the ITTC in November 2007 will enable ITTO to support six proposals, two for each of the three producing regions at a maximum amount of US\$44,247.00 for each approved proposal.

Progress:

Component (a)

- Conceptualization, determination of feasibility and cost-effectiveness of options to be finalized for implementation in 2009.
- Invitations sent out in March 2009 to relevant NGOs to submit proposals for consideration by the ITTO Secretariat.
- Selection of the proposal from The Forest Trust (TFT) by the Executive Director in May 2009.

Component (b)

- Review and updating of procedures, guidelines and criteria for selecting proposals previously applied under the ITTO pilot schemes on the feasibility of adopting timber tracking systems.
- Posting an invitation for the submission of proposals on innovative timber tracking systems to private sector forest companies operating in ITTO producer and developing consumer member countries on ITTO website on 23 October 2008. The invitation indicates a maximum amount of ITTO funding of US\$44,247.00 for each approved proposal and requests proposals not exceeding five pages containing the purpose and goals, methodology, intended outputs and impacts, key activities to be carried out, duration, budget by activity and sources including counterpart funding if it exceeds US\$44,247.00 and workplan
- Similar invitations have been disseminated to the ITTO official contact points in member countries on 27 October 2008 and through the Tropical Timber Market Report, the Tropical Forest Update, the ITTO Trade Advisory Group (TAG) and the ITTO Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG)
- Eleven (11) proposals were received and assessed by the ITTO Secretariat and six were eventually

selected for funding

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The web-based information system has been designed and is ready to be launched. The 'Wood News Agency' (TWNA) is a web-based system to support sustainable tropical timber trade. The system has been developed by TFT and has generated great interest among companies and the trade. However, the launch of the system is unfortunately on hold as the follow-up under activity 25 of the ITTO Biennial Work Programme (BWP) 2013-2014 is still pending financing. Therefore the expected impact on the promotion of sustainable tropical timber trade remains unrealized. Funding is urgently sought for the immediate launch of the system under activity 25 of ITTO BWP 2013-2014.

Five of the six selected companies have completed the implementation of their innovative timber tracking system while another is at an advanced stage of developing its system. Two companies, PTSFM/Indonesia and JBCL/Ghana, have successfully implemented their proposals and submitted all deliverables to the ITTO Secretariat. One company, FEL/PNG has yet to submit a few deliverables to the ITTO Secretariat. The third and final installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$4,247.00 each has been withheld in respect of GGF/Peru and IFB/CAR pending submission of outstanding deliverables to the ITTO Secretariat. Following long delays, the implementation of the tracking system for DTL/Guyana is on track to be satisfactorily completed by the end of 2013.

Provide technical assistance for selected poor local/indigenous communities to formulate project proposals for submission to ITTO for management of forests and sustainable timber production

Project number:	PP-A/43-200	
Project country:	Global	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 100,000
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 100,000
Submitted by:	Included in ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2008-2009: Activity ref. 15 (a)	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	TFLET pre-cursor	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

This activity is included in the ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2008-2009 with a planned commencement of implementation during the first half of 2008.

The activity will provide a maximum of US\$20,000.00 to up to five communities to prepare, in collaboration with relevant national agencies, project proposals to improve forest management and the marketing of forest goods for submission to ITTO or other relevant funding bodies. As part of this activity, project proposals will be submitted to ITTO and other funding agencies by forest-dependent communities.

Consultants have been engaged in early 2009, in order to assist the forest-based communities to develop up to five project proposals.

Progress:

A consultant was engaged in the preparation of a pre-project proposal in Thailand, a small project proposal in Guatemala and a project proposal in Cameroon. The pre-project proposal from Thailand proposal TFL-PPD 005/09 Rev.1 (F) was submitted to the ITTO Secretariat and subsequently approved by the Executive Director for funding and implementation under the ITTO TFLET Thematic Programme. The small project proposal from Guatemala was submitted to the ITTO Secretariat and had been returned to the submitter for revision. The project proposal in Cameroon has not been submitted to the ITTO Secretariat for approval and funding under the ITTO TFLET Thematic Programme.

The Secretariat has yet to receive the submission of the revised small project proposal from Guatemala as well as the project proposal from Cameroon.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Three proposals were developed and submitted to ITTO, with one approved for funding and two to be revised.

Global assessment of the status of tropical forest tenure with identification of trends and implications for investment and management, and for convening an expert workshop on Tropical Forest Tenure and Business Models, including formulation of a project to assist Civil Society Organization(s) to set up and operate on a pilot basis a remote sensing system to detect illegal logging activities in areas known to be critically affected by such activities

Project number:	PP-A/43-202	
Project country:	Global	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 200,000
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 200,000
Submitted by:	Included in ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2008-2009: Activity 15c	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	Activity under the 2008/2009 BWP	
Financed at:	TFLET pre-cursor	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The task refers to Activity 15c of ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2008-2009 '*Global assessment of the status of tropical forest tenure with identification of trends and implications for investment and management, and for convening an expert workshop on Tropical Forest Tenure and Business Models, including formulation of a project to assist Civil Society Organization(s) to set up and operate on a pilot basis a remote sensing system to detect illegal logging activities in areas known to be critically affected by such activities*'

The main activity was an international conference on forest tenure, governance and enterprises held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, on 25-29 May 2009 co-organized with various partners including the Government of Cameroon, Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), FAO, IUCN, CIFOR, InterCooperation, the Global Alliance for Community Forestry and ICRAF.

Progress:

The Activity has been reported as completed in the TP report to the 48th ITTC

Promotion of Sustainable Management of African Forests (ITTO/ATO)

Project number:	PD 124/01 Rev.2 (M) Phase II Stage 2	
Project country:	Africa	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 544,070
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 544,070
	ATO	US\$ 47,000
Submitted by:	ITTO/ATO	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET pre-cursor	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

This project is designed to assist ten ITTO African member countries (all of which are also members of the African Timber Organization - ATO) to implement the harmonized ITTO/ATO Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCI) for the Sustainable Management of African Tropical Forests. The specific objectives of the Project are to establish key elements of adequate capacity to implement ATO/ITTO PCI at national level in the African member countries of ITTO and for effective regional-level cooperation through ATO to support individual Member countries to implement the ATO/ITTO PCI. It involves extensive capacity building in ten member countries and within ATO itself. The project has been divided into three phases, with the first and second phases split again into two stages each to facilitate funding.

Progress:

The project was reported as completed to the Committee on Economic Information and Market Intelligence (Document CEM-CFI(XLIV)/2).

Funding (US\$500,000) for Stage 1 of Phase III was approved at the Forty-sixth ITTC Session. The revised workplan and budget for Phase III Stage 1 incorporating the above aspects are available on request from the Secretariat (French only).

Verifying the Legality of Timber Forest Products in Peru

Project number:	PPD 138/07 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Peru	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 79,844
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 79,844
Submitted by:	Government of Peru	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	9 months (planned)	
Financed at:	TFLET pre-cursor	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

This pre-project was approved and financed by the ITTC at its Forty-fourth Session in November 2008. The development objective of the pre-project is to contribute to the consolidation of the system of forest concessions for timber production purposes in Peru by establishing favourable conditions to ensure that the Peruvian products that reach the international market can demonstrate their legal origin from sustainably managed forests. The specific objective of the pre-project is to design and test a pilot system for the traceability of Peruvian export timber, while assessing the status of the export chain and identifying the requirements for the implementation of the traceability system as well as institutional and budgetary requirements for the voluntary implementation of the system by national companies, to be reflected in a project proposal.

Progress:

The pre-project was reported as completed in the TP report to the 48th ITTC. The full proposal developed (PD 621/11 Rev.2 (M)) has been rated Category 1 by the 44th Expert Panel.

Relevant reports and presentations concerning the pre-project can be accessed from the pre-project website www.trazabilidadforestal.com

Enhancing Forest Law Enforcement in Papua New Guinea

Project number:	PD 449/07 Rev.2 (M,I)	
Project country:	Papua New Guinea	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 473,040
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 473,040
Submitted by:	PNG	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET pre-cursor	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

This project was approved and financed by the Council at its Forty-third Session in November 2007. The development objective of this project is to further improve PNG's sustainable forest management regime by enhancing forest law enforcement and governance in the forestry sector. The specific objective is to enhance a forest law enforcement regime including products tracking and chain of custody verification systems, complemented by enhanced training and monitoring, to further support sustainable forest management in PNG's forestry sector.

Progress:

Following the signature of the project agreement on 19.05.2008 and the disbursement of the first installment of funds, the project experienced some delay due to the need to replace some project staff and consultants. After necessary adjustments/revisions to the work plan and YPO, the implantation of on the ground activities commenced on 1 August 2010.

The implementation of this project has experienced a substantial delay due to the replacement of project personnel and the preparation for the Project Completion Report and the Technical Reports. The Implementing Agency has finalized and submitted the Project Completion Report and the Technical Reports on 27 August 2013 but is still working on the Final Financial Audit Report.

According to the Completion Report outputs were achieved as follows:

- A pilot log and timber tracking and chain of custody verification system was designed and built to meet the needs of the PNGFA. Field testing was carried out to trial the system and test implementation of the system;
- A database to capture and store log and timber products flow information developed and tested for implementation. An integrated system was prepared which included a database to store timber product information. The database was developed and tested as a component of the system developed;
- A legality standard based on FLEGT/ITTO Best Practices guidelines and principles, and industry code of conduct has been developed for implementation in PNG in collaboration with key stakeholders. This output will be fully realized when the final versions have been approved by the National Forest Board towards the end of 2013;
- A training module for enhancing the skills and expertise of key stakeholders particularly the PNGFA and forestry industry participants in the monitoring of forestry activities to deter and detect illegal practices has been developed and implemented. This output will be fully realised when the final versions have been approved by the National Forest Board towards the end of 2013.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The Project has given Papua New Guinea (PNG) the opportunity to further enhance its forest law enforcement. The project has provided the PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA) with a sound basis for implementing a Legality Assurance System that responds to timber procurement policies and stakeholder objectives.

Identification and implementation of the project was adequate and timely for the PNG Forest Industry sector to realign and enhance its operating mechanisms to meet market demands. A timber tracking and chain of custody system including a timber products database has been developed and pilot-tested in PNG proving that this can be achieved.

The system developed shows the manner in which a system can be implemented in PNG when a suitable source of implementation funding has been developed and has to run in parallel to the existing system to be successful.

A legality standard based on FLEGT guidelines and principles, together with an industry code of conduct “template”, has been prepared for future implementation in PNG. A set of monitoring tools incorporating the existing PNGFA Logging Code of Practice as reference points in the monitoring forms to enable independent verification. This has also been developed and pilot-tested for assessing forest industry participant compliance with PNG’s Timber Legality Standard.

Strengthening Capacity of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (Cambodia)

Project number:	PD 493/07 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Cambodia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 561,195
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 561,195
Submitted by:	Cambodia	
Implementing agency:	ITTO	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	TFLET pre-cursor	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

This project proposal is the output of PPD 128/06 Rev.1 (F) "Strengthening Capacity of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Cambodia" that has been completed in December 2007. In order to control illegal logging, forest clearing and encroachment in Cambodia, the pre-project recommended that appropriate facilities and equipment should be in place with well qualified trained staff in all Forestry Administration offices.

The project aims to facilitate the implementation of the Government's policy platform in combating illegal logging, forest clearing and land encroachment through the improvement of capacity of human resources and the upgrading of operational means/equipment to ensure effective Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) in Cambodia. In addition to staff members of the Forestry Administration, selected local communities will be trained in how an effective FLEG operation can benefit the community by protecting their interests, promote legal forest activities and ensure their legal access to timber and non-timber forest products and services.

The expected outputs of the project are: improved facilities and staff capabilities, effective monitoring and documentation of illegal forest activities, effective judicial processing, and effective extension of measures to all stakeholders. These outputs contribute directly to the on-going capacity building program of the Forestry Administration of Cambodia as a high priority topic.

Progress:

The project has been reported as completed in the TP report to the 48th ITTC.

Strengthening the capacity of local communities of the Chaiyaphum Province (Thailand) to manage community forests

Project number:	TFL-PPD 005/09 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Thailand	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 78,678
	ITTO Contributions:	US\$ 56,970
	Government of Thailand:	US\$ 21,708
Submitted by:	Government of Thailand	
Implementing agency:	Bureau of Community Forest Management of the Royal Forest Department, Thailand	
Duration:	6 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2009	
Status:	Sunset	

Summary:

The pre-project will develop a project proposal aimed at enhancing forest law enforcement and governance and strengthening communities' capacities to use their forests for poverty alleviation in the Chaiyaphum Province. To ensure an adequate project design, the pre-project will collect necessary baseline information on community forestry and define clear strategies on how to solve problems inhibiting sound community forestry development. The development objective of the pre-project is to contribute to the sustainable development of rural communities of the Chaiyaphum Province through the promotion of law enforcement, good governance and sustainable management and use of community forests. The specific objective is to develop a comprehensive project proposal aimed at strengthening the capacity of communities of Chaiyaphum Province to sustainably manage their forests.

Progress:

Council Decision on Sunset which specifies that approved projects for which funds have been committed, but for which implementation has not yet begun, shall be valid for a period of 26 months [Decision 2(X), Annex 2]. In accordance with that decision and after granting an additional no-cost extension of 3 months requested by the Director General, Royal Forest Department of Thailand, the implementation of the pre-project has been withdrawn on 1 July 2012 since the validity period has expired and the Thai Government internal procedure for the signature of the pre-project agreement had not been completed. ITTO has withdrawn its financial commitment under the pre-project and the funding will be re-allocated under the future TFLET proposal cycles.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Project sunset

Implementing and promoting sustainable forest management through formulation of an action plan for improved forest law enforcement and governance in Colombia

Project number:	TFL-PPD 001/09 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	Colombia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 122,598
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 91,498
	Government of Colombia:	US\$ 31,100
Submitted by:	Government of Colombia	
Implementing agency	Asociación de Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales y de Desarrollo Sostenible (ASOCARS) [Association of Regional Autonomous Corporations and Sustainable Development]	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The pre-project will develop a full project proposal to specify and integrate the problems related to illegal logging as well as the weaknesses of the forest legislation and the forest management capacity of the relevant institutions, so as to facilitate the future formulation of a strategic action plan for the improvement of forest law enforcement and governance in Colombia.

The pre-project is specifically aimed at analyzing and evaluating policies, programs, management capacity and the national forest legislation and their compatibility with the policies and sectoral programs and standards of the agricultural and mining sectors, through a participatory process with relevant stakeholders. The output of the pre-project will be a sound project proposal developed in cooperation with forest sector stakeholders.

Progress:

The project has been reported as completed in the TP report to the 48th ITTC.

A full project proposal was developed and submitted to ITTO under the title "Implementing and Promoting Sustainable Forest Management through Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Colombia" [PD 640/12 (F)], which received category 2 from the 43rd Expert Panel for Technical Appraisal of ITTO Project Proposals. A revised proposal submitted in June 2012 to the 44th Expert Panel was again ranked Category 2 and further refinement will be required.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

With the input from the workshops and the interviews an analysis of the current forest legislation has been done. The analysis includes the revision of 36 national laws; 53 regional laws; 5 national policies, and 12 international treaties. The analysis points out the gaps that need to be filled for the enforcement of the current forest laws, and highlights the critical points of illegal activities in terms of harvesting, transportation and surveillance. After completion of the pre-project, Colombia counts on reliable information of its reality in the forestry sector, as well as with a database of relevant stakeholders directly involved in forest law enforcement and governance.

As a result of the workshops held, most of the primary stakeholders expressed their commitment to improve their harvesting operation and comply with the forest legislation. Main recommendations provided by the primary stakeholders are the creation of dissemination materials which should be easy to understand, as well as closer interaction with the authorities enforcing the forest legislation.

Improving governance and transparency of timber harvests and trade in Cameroon

Project number:	TFL-PD 003/09 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	Cameroon	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 418,626
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 365,526
	Traffic International:	US\$ 53,100
Submitted by:	Government of Cameroon	
Implementing agency:	Traffic International	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

The project is designed to contribute to the improvement of governance and transparency of timber harvest and traded in Cameroon and internationally by strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon in order to contribute to transparency of timber trade in Cameroon with a view to address the problems of unsustainable timber harvesting, weak forest law enforcement and illegal trade of the country's timber.

Progress:

The project has experienced a substantial delay during the inception phase. Although the project agreement has been signed on 22 March 2010, the project implementation only commenced on 12 October 2011, when the Executing Agency confirmed receipt of the first financial installment. The delay was due to the need for revisions to the work plan and the inception report, and arrangements between the Executing Agency and the collaborating counterparts at MINFOF, Cameroon.

Activities carried out over the reporting period include:

- Participation in two meetings of COMIFAC on In-Transit Timber in Central Africa.
- Drafting of the first workshop 'communiqué final' related to the organization of the first workshop held from 27-28 November 2012 in Douala (General).
- Drafting of ToRs of upcoming workshops and studies related to outputs 2&3; On one hand ToRs for the organization of the two upcoming workshops were finalized with the entire support of TRAFFIC colleagues and the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) nominated Focal Point and on the other hand, ToRs related to the studies to be implemented.
- Continuously following up on the implementation of the timber trade routes study and carrying out the review process of the draft report submitted by the consultant.
- Regarding the production of the two maps to support this study, drafts submitted by the consultant were shared with TRAFFIC Central Africa (TCAF) colleagues for comments and edits, and with MINFOF, notably the Focal Point (FP) and the National Forest Control Brigade (NFCB).
- Participation in several meetings with various partners : MINFOF, IUCN, WWF, IO, etc.
- Working on communication materials and on fundraising front with partners

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

According to activities conducted so far, there is a positive step forward towards achievement of the project outputs in general. Major activities related to capacity building are to be completed with the holding of the two upcoming workshops and positive feedback have been registered from beneficiaries and some partners for the relevance of actions towards fighting against illegal logging and corruption.

The 'communiqué final' that was drafted was related to the two-day's workshop in Douala (November 27-28,

2012) and where more than a hundred participants coming from different Cameroon administration (MINFOF, Finance (Custom and Taxes), Justice, Police and Gendarmerie); the civil society, the private sector and Magistrates from other Central African countries (Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon and Democratic Republic of Congo) with synergy with the Central Africa Regional Programme for Environment (CARPE). This 'communiqué final' was shared among all participants and posted online in the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) website.

Regarding the celebration of the International Forest Day (21 March) which has been declared by United Nations, TRAFFIC submitted to ITTO two shorts stories (Story 1 'towards fighting illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon' and story 2 'The technical committee of the project "strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon" is operational'). The stories were related to the Official launching of the TRAFFIC/MINFOF/ITTO project.

TRAFFIC wrote an article for RIFFEAC's scientific review in June 2013 that will be published soon entitled: "Gouvernance forestière: renforcement des capacités des administrations camerounaises impliquées dans le contrôle forestier". This article highlights aspects of the illegal logging and associated trade throughout the supply chain of the timber trade in Cameroon and therefore presents the capacity building activities under the TRAFFIC/MINFOF/ITTO project.

Strengthening the capacity of small-medium enterprises in Ghana to produce and trade in timber products from legal and sustainable sources

Project number:	TFL-SPD 007/09 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Ghana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 180,704
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 163,039
	Government of Ghana:	US\$ 17,665
Submitted by:	Government of Ghana	
Implementing agency:	Kumasi Wood Cluster Association (KWC)	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The project will address the weak capacity of Small Medium Forest Enterprises in forest law enforcement and governance in Ghana. The main objective is to strengthen the capacity of SMFEs to produce and trade in legal timber through the development and implementation of internal wood control system (IWCS) consistent with legal and sustainable timber trade requirements. At the completion of the project, SMFEs will demonstrate understanding of the various standards covering Chain of Custody and wood tracking by documenting and implementing procedures to comply with and monitor compliance with legal timber trade requirements enabling an appreciable number of them to begin efforts towards CoC certification. Activities and approaches include training selected SMFEs on proper record capturing and storage practices, information management, how to use and implement IWCS; assisting SMFEs to set up their own IWCS and liaising with stakeholder institutions to audit SMFEs interested in certification. In order to ensure the sustainability of the project, SMFEs will be encouraged to join the Kumasi Wood Cluster Association (KWC) or form similar network(s) or association(s) to encourage and promote trade in legal and sustainable timber.

Progress:

The implementation of the project commenced in July 2010 and was completed satisfactorily in June 2013, involving an extension of its duration by twelve months without additional ITTO funding. The extended duration of project implementation was principally due to the delay by the Timber Validation Department of the Ghanaian Forestry Commission (GFC) in completing its pilot work on the Ghanaian Wood Tracking System (WTS) being developed in the context of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) which Ghana signed with the European Union under its Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan. As a result of this externality, more time was required to ensure that the key project outputs would be based on the specifications of the national WTS. As the development and finalization of the national protocols took longer than planned, delay was encountered in the development and application of the project's software for tracking flows. It took further time for the software to be readied for training and application by the SMFES.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Despite the delays encountered, the implementation of the project has been completed with the satisfactory attainment of its planned outputs and corresponding impacts:

- Efficient management of wood flow information adopted by stakeholders. This involved the conduct of a tracking study, development of templates for recording flow of materials, testing of the templates and training on data collection using the templates.
- Improved human capacity to implement IWCS, adopting ICT tools. This covered awareness creation through the conduct of workshops, trainings of SMFEs on the use of ICT in IWCS, training of SMFEs on how to implement IWCS and development of IWCS software: The KWC Tim Tracker (TT).
- Standard guides and brochures for implementing IWCS in SMFEs developed. Wood Tracking Manual of Procedure for SMFEs, brochures and implementation guides for wood tracking, and brochures on

- chain of custody schemes and wood tracking systems were produced, disseminated and utilized in the trainings conducted.
- KWC capacity in WTS, CoC and ICT strengthened. This included training of KWC staff members and improvement to the KWC website.
 - Capacity of SMFEs to pursue WTS and CoC certificate improved. This was undertaken through the project as well as parallel projects implemented by KWC. Two of its members were awarded with controlled wood certificate and CoC certificate by Smartwood.

Collectively these outputs and impacts have contributed directly to the realization of the project's main objective of strengthening the capacity of SMFEs in Ghana to produce and trade in legal timber by improving the understanding of stakeholders of IWCS requirements, developing standard guides and brochures for implementing IWCS, developing computerized wood tracking software for SMFEs, building capacity of KWC to further support SMFEs in IWCS and CoC and supporting SMFEs to obtain WTS/CoC certificates. This, in turn, contributes towards the achievement of the stated objectives of TFLET, particularly specific objectives (b) and (c).

In ensuring the sustainability of the project beyond its completion, a number of steps are being undertaken by KWC including identifying 9 enterprises to be equipped with the Tim Tracker, networking with stakeholders to provide support to their sensitization and monitoring roles under the Ghana TLAS, enhancing its website as platform for information sharing among SMFEs, continuing building capacity of SMFEs in certification, continuing providing support and coaching to SMFEs and sharing of knowledge and lessons learned for the project with TVD and GFC in support of national action on the implementation of VPA with the EU.

Strengthening the capacity of related stakeholders in Java on implementing new Indonesian Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)

Project number:	TFL-PD 010/09 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Indonesia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 555,163
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 474,163
	Government of Indonesia:	US\$ 81,000
Submitted by:	Government of Indonesia	
Implementing agency:	Secretariat Directorate General of Forest Production	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The Timber Legality and Verification System (*Sistim Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu - SVLK*) was developed to provide legal assurance on timber products from Indonesia. In June 2009 the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry issued a ministerial decree on sustainable forest management and timber legality verification through the Minister of Forestry decree No. P.38/Menhut-II/2009 concerning Standard and Guidelines on Assessment and Performance of Sustainable Production Forest Management and Verification of Timber Legality which applies to state and private forests. Additionally, with regard to the standard, an assessment guideline is stipulated under a decree of the Director General of Production Forest Management No. P.6/VI-Set/2009. The effective implementation of the regulation requires capacity building of relevant stakeholders and organizations, in particular for the owners of community forests. The project will focus on the dissemination of information on the new TLAS standard to communities and relevant stakeholders through workshops. It will support the establishment of institutions for independent monitoring of TLAS for timber resources from community forests and community plantation forests, conduct a series of training events to introduce and implement the standard to license holders of community forests and community plantation forest as well as local government officers and representatives of small/medium wood processing industries.

Progress:

The implementation of the project commenced in July 2010 and was completed satisfactorily in September 2012, involving and extension of its duration by three months without additional ITTO funding, to enable the implementing agency to conclude the implementation of a few project activities.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The implementing agency was able to implement all planned project activities with few approved modifications and two additional activities aimed at strengthening the project outcome, resulting in the realization of its three planned outputs:

- Information on TLAS for community and relevant stakeholders disseminated. This was undertaken through the conduct of stakeholder meetings, intensive consultation with forest community groups and the convening of two national workshops on the application of TLAS to community forests.
- Institutions for monitoring the implementation of TLAS for community forests and plantations assessed. Independent institutions assessed during consultative meetings held and guidelines for monitoring have been developed.
- Training on standard for assessment of performance of sustainable forest management and verification of legality for community forests conducted. A series of training for relevant stakeholders on TLAS application to community forests were conducted in several districts and provinces involving some 200 trainees.

The realization of the project outputs has contributed to the achievement of the project specific objective of

improving the capacity of relevant stakeholders in implementing the Indonesian TLAS specifically in respect of community forests and community plantations forests. In turn, this achievement constitutes a direct contribution to the stated objectives of TFLET particularly specific objectives (a) and (c) on strengthening forest law compliance and governance through improved national policy and legal frameworks, strengthened enforcement and institutions, improved data and knowledge, strengthened enforcement and institutions, improved data and knowledge, strengthened partnerships and improved cooperation among relevant stakeholders as well as improved capacity of community and small and medium-sized enterprises to implement and demonstrate that timber produced and trade comes from legal sources, contributing to sustainable livelihoods.

To ensure the sustainability of the project beyond its completion, a list of critical activities to be implemented following project completion, institutions to be responsible for implementing these activities and the resources required have been drawn up by the implementing agency.

Reduction of illegal logging through better governance of community forests in the Lom et Djerem Division, East region, Cameroon

Project number:	TFL-PD 014/09 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Cameroon	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 355,062
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 302,562
	Government of Cameroon:	US\$ 52,500
Submitted by:	Government of Cameroon	
Implementing agency:	Forestry Department, Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF)	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Autumn Cycle 2009	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

This project seeks to reduce illegal logging and poverty in the Lom and Djerem Division through better governance and development of community forestry. The specific objectives include to sufficiently satisfy the demand of wood in the north and neighboring countries through better organization of timber markets and promotion of the creation and implementation of legal timber titles; and to reduce poverty at the community level through good governance in managing existing community forest and micro-development projects in the Lom and Djerem Division. The expected outputs are:

- to assist 6 communities in obtaining and managing community forests;
- to sensitize the Lom and Djerem councils on the creation of council forests;
- to supply the Northern markets with sawmill residues;
- to better understand and disseminate the timber market chain from Lom and Djerem to the Northern regions;
- to put in place a wood tracking system from the Koundi community forest;
- to reinforce the capacities of members of the Koundi community in increasing and better managing revenues from their forest; and
- to sensitize all actors on legal wood trade; and
- to install and have a functional Coordination Unit in place

Progress:

Following the project implementation in January 2011, the project has experienced a delay in project Year 2 due various factors, including the transfer/re-assignment of several officials (in charge of the project) within the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife and difficulties to comply with reporting requirements. In addition some negative impacts of bad weather particularly at the project site in the Eastern Region.

The following project activities have been carried out:

- Two sensitization meetings held with strong representation and very active participation of the local communities, organized by both MINFOF and Forum in Diang and Belabo respectively.
- The six local communities selected to participate in the project include: Moundi, Mbeth II and Kanda (in the Diang Sub-Division); Ndjangané-Adiah, Belabo -Ekak-Yoa village and Mambaya (in the Belabo Sub-Division).
- Six management entities were created by the selected local communities. These include the TANG BALA CIG in Moundi, the BWOK CIG in Mbeth II, the FOFFA CIG in Kanda, the NA CIG in Ndjangané-Adiah, the BEY CIG in Ekak-Yoa Village (Belabo) and the NYALODJO'O CIG in Mambaya. These groupings have to date, all gained legal recognition under the adopted appellation of 'Community Initiative Group' (CIG).
- The species inventory of the community forest allocated to the FOFFA CIG in Kanda has been

- completed.
- The communes/counties of Lom and Djerem are sensitized for the creation commune's/county's forests;
 - Northern regions are supplied with residues of sawmills;
 - The trade channel of timber products from Lom and Djerem to northern regions is identified and disseminated/publicized;
 - The chain-of-custody system for timber products from the existing community forest of the village of Koundi is established;
 - The capacity of the member of the advisory committee of the village of Koundi is reinforced for the management of revenue from their community forest;
 - All stakeholders are sensitized on legal timber trade
 - A coordination structure is established.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

- The Government of Cameroon by getting required information for the formulation elaboration of the appropriate policy aiming to mitigate the problem of illegal logging in Cameroon in compliance with international regulations.
- Regions and Departments near Lom and Djerem will benefit from the chain-of-custody system established for timber products trade to address similar problems.
- Local communities who will have fair access and rights to forest resources, for poverty reduction Lom and Djerem through good governance and good management of community forests with a significant impact on local development.
- Communities having their capacity to negotiate with timber traders improved.
- Northern regions and neighbouring countries will be supplied with legal timber products.

Equipping small and medium sized forestry enterprises in China for procurement of tropical timber from legal and sustainably managed forests

Project number:	TFL-PD 017/09 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	China	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 505,036
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 322.056
	Government of China:	US\$ 112.820
	Industry Association (China):	US\$ 70.160
Submitted by:	Government of China	
Implementing agency:	Institute of Forestry Policy and Information, Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF)	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

Small and medium sized wood processing enterprises (SMFEs) in China play a vital role in the domestic and international markets for processing wood products as they account for around 90% of the total output value of China's timber enterprises. The project will provide the means for SMFEs to become equipped for procurement of timber from legal and sustainably managed tropical forests. SMFEs in Zhangjiagang in the Jiangsu Province, Huzhou and Jiashan in the Zhejiang province and in Shanghai will be surveyed to assess the status of their procurement management. Training and advice will be delivered to enterprises along with information (via a technical bulletin) on marketing, trade, procurement and corporate social responsibility. Policy suggestions will be made and selected SMFEs will be guided through COC certification. A web-based platform for better communication between SMFEs, government and other stakeholders will be established.

Progress:

The project implementation formally commenced on 1 May 2011 and the project is well on track in accordance with the work plan. The following activities have been carried out:

- The new SMFEs-Government stakeholder Information exchange platform has been set up under the name 'Forest Products Index Mechanism'.
- The periodical information exchange activities between SMFEs and Government officials based on monthly data and policy exchange had been set up.
- Web structure and function designed, and website information updates are in execution.
- Reports on "China's tropical timber processing SMFEs and their opportunities for procurement of timber from legal and sustainable managed forest" and "Policy suggestions for promoting procurement of timber from legal and sustainable managed forest in SMFEs" have been completed and translated.
- Disseminate information on issues related to procurement of tropical timber from legal and sustainably managed forest and technology for China's SMFEs has been carried out through Shanghai Timber Newsletter was released periodically every two month.
- The training course on Policies, Regulations and Technology about procurement of timber from legal and sustainably managed forest seminar was held on 10th July 2013 in Beijing and more than 20 participants including officials from SFA, experts from Universities, NGOs and Associations and enterprises.
- The specific proposal for the International Workshop on "procurement of timber from legal and sustainably managed forest and trade of international tropical forest products: challenges and opportunities for SFMEs" was confirmed. The international representatives from tropical timber producing countries, the domestic representatives and other participants will be invited.
- The monthly policy and information exchange platform between SMFEs and stakeholders-the Chinese Forest Product Index Mechanism(FPI) continued to support the online forum.

- The monthly timber products index “FPI Index”, which was released since April 2012, had issued 17 indexes reports (6 issues in this period) to the public monthly.
- A bulletin on issues related to international market demands and trends on procurement of timber products from legal and sustainably managed forest and US, EU and Japan timber market reports on legal and sustainably managed forest were disseminated to China’s SMFEs every month for 17 issues (6 issues in this period).
- Website information updates are in execution.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

This project has provided the means for a close look at Chinese SMFEs especially in the wood flooring manufacture area in Yangzi River Delta and for finding the gaps in understanding between the EU and US market demand and the capability of Chinese SMFEs to satisfy these demands.

In terms of filling gaps and helping improve Chinese SMFEs understanding of legality issues and in ensuring only legal timber is processed this project has made a valuable contribution in the following aspects:

- The establishment of the Forest Products Index Mechanism (FPI)-the Government-Enterprises forum, which involves government agencies, associations, research institutes and timber product enterprises, is the first timber information exchange mechanism and online forum in China. The FPI was launched in March 2012 and well operated and attracted attentions from across the timber sector and the press.
- The project has received recognition by both the US and Chinese sides through the China-USA Strategic Economic Dialogue held in 2012 and 2013. The project was briefed to the dialogue by introducing the background, objectives, implementation status and impact.
- The project provided a basic ‘platform’ (FPI) and channel for Chinese SMFEs, especially flooring processing SMFEs located in Yangtze River Delta area, to better appreciate international timber regulations. The project also identified SMFEs weaknesses and helped improve Government communication channels as well as the flow of market information. An increasing number of SMFEs is receiving the periodic bulletin information to obtain market information as well as sustainable information and policies of EU and US and global timber trade situation.
- An increasing number of SMFEs is receiving periodic information through website to obtain market information as well as sustainable information and policies of EU and US. An increasing number of SMFEs have made certain communications through the channel bulletin and website to communication with the government. Beside these, the ‘platform’ also provides a channel for stakeholder communication. Some associations have connected to this project through the FPI ‘platform and these associations have helped the EA to connect with SMFEs and timber enterprises.

Developing collaborative management in the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve, West Java Indonesia

Project number:	TFL-PD 019/10 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	Indonesia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 591,278
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 496,670
	Government of Indonesia:	US\$ 94,608
Submitted by:	Government of Indonesia	
Implementing agency:	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango Mountain Gede Pangrango National Park, Directorate General Forest Protection and Natural Conservation, Ministry of Forestry	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

The project will support the implementation of a collaborative management activity as the key tool for the effective management of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve. The specific objective of the project is to strengthen forest law enforcement and governance, conservation, and the sustainable use of biodiversity and environmental services rendered by the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve. The expected outputs of the project are: 1) increased stakeholders commitment to the effective management of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve; 2) Development of an integrated management plan for the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve; and 3) Enhanced community awareness on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and environmental services, and on forest law enforcement and governance.

Progress:

The signing of the project agreement governing the implementation of the project was completed on 25 May 2011 and the Inception Report incorporating YPO1 and appointment of the Project Coordinator was approved on 19 August 2011. The first PSC meeting was held on 24 May 2012 and, in the process of reviewing the first progress report, was informed of delays in the implementation of the project. It was recommended that appropriate action to speed up the implementation of all activities under YPO1 during the final three months of project Year 1. A second progress report and YPO2 for 2012-2013 was submitted on 7 September 2012. The conduct of a series of coordination and consultation meetings amongst key stakeholders was initiated. On 25 June 2012 a workshop on synchronization and synergy in the management of biosphere reserves was convened, in collaboration with Bakorwil. It was presided by the head of Bakorwil I Bogor and was attended by the Head of Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (Mr Agus Wahyudi), Director of MAB Program, farmers community, local government representatives, as well as Bakorwil staff. Three districts had been selected as pilot locations for implementing the development of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve management plan and a series of training workshops for stakeholders to improve the capacity and the understanding regarding the importance of biosphere reserve had been conducted in those districts. Training included subjects such as "The Processing of Plastic Waste and Organic Fertilizer", "Integrated Agricultural Management" or "Utilization of Biogas as Alternative Energy from Waste Cow Dung and Plastic Waste Management".

At the second and final PSC meeting held 18 April 2013, the committee noted that the overall progress in the implementation of the project under YPO 2 had been satisfactory and the project team had been able to make grounds in addressing and overcoming the delays in implementation experienced under YPO 1.

In the fifth and latest progress report submitted on 26 August 2013, the implementation of all activities in relation to Output 1 and Output 2 have been completed. For Output 3, two of the three activities have been completed while the remaining on-going activity is expected to be completed in October 2013. The request by the implementing agency for the duration of the project to be extended to 30 November 2013 without additional ITTO funding has been approved by the Executive Director.

Pre-project to develop a proposal on ‘Development and implementation of a species identification and timber tracking system in Africa with DNA fingerprints and stable isotopes’

Project number:	TFL-PPD 023/10 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Germany, Cameroon, CAR, DRC, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 198,242
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 175,742
	vTI:	US\$ 22,500
Submitted by:	Government of Germany	
Implementing agency:	Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute (vTI), Federal Research Institute for Rural Areas, Forestry and Fisheries	
Duration:	7 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

Based on experiences from pilot-studies in Cameroon and Latin-America the pre-project will develop a full project proposal on “Development and implementation of a species identification and timber tracking system in Africa with DNA fingerprints and stable isotopes” with regional focus on the timber producing countries Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Dem. Rep, Congo Rep. and Gabon, Ghana, and Kenya as an important timber transit country. The pre-project will (a) define the role and contribution of collaborating agencies (b) seek support and agreements with the governments of African countries involved in the project; (c) draw conclusions from former pilot studies and to define the technical work plan, (d) identify the stakeholders and define their roles in the full project; and (f) seek additional financial support for the full project. Expected outputs of the full project to be developed include (a) a timber tracking system with DNA and stable isotopes working for 5 important timber species in Africa, (b) reference databases on genetic and isotopic spatial patterns ready for control uses, and (c) facilities for DNA-fingerprinting and stable isotopes with trained staff in timber producer and timber consumer countries.

Progress:

The pre-project has been reported as completed to the 47th ITTC.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The full project developed is funded under the regular cycle, PD 620/11 Rev.1 (M) with funding from Germany, USA and Australia.

Improvement of forest law enforcement at the national level to promote forest governance in Guatemala

Project number:	TFL-PD 024/10 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	Guatemala	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 804.419
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 563.339
	Government of Guatemala:	US\$ 200.880
	IUCN:	US\$ 40.200
Submitted by:	Government of Guatemala	
Implementing agency:	National Institute of Forests (INAB)	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

The project will improve the effective implementation of sustainable forest management plans in Guatemala, through strengthening the capacity of forest institutions to enforce the forest management legislation and relevant regulations, as well as through the provision of better services and instruments for the promotion of sustainable forest management. It will strengthen the capacity of INAB to control forest law enforcement through improvement of observation systems and inter-institutional coordination at the national, regional and local levels. The project will increase the involvement of civil society, institutions and local governments in the implementation of activities aimed at strengthening actions to reduce illegal activities and ensure compliance with current forest laws and regulations, among other activities focused on improving forest governance.

Progress:

Project activities have commenced in February 2012, since then progress has been made as follows:

Output 1, "The National Forest Service has been strengthened in the promotion and monitoring of sustainable forest management": During the course of 2012 workshop on regulations for sustainable forest management took place. A technical report which reviews all the relevant norms and regulations for SFM is now available. Workshops are now taking place to homologate governmental procedures for SFM, including harvesting licenses, timber transportation, and timber depots. Training of trainers was carried out in February and March 2013 for staff of the National Forest Authority (INAB) on SFM and forest monitoring.

Output 2, "Community and institutional participation mechanisms generated to promote forest governance": The National Inter-institutional Plan against Illegal Logging (signed by the Vice-president of the Republic) has been presented and is now in force. Institutional presence of INAB has been strengthened in the *inter-institutional tables against illegal logging* in the regions of Chimaltenango, Sacatepequez and Baja Verapaz. Concrete actions have been carried out by INAB against illegal logging as of 30 June 2013, including follow-up to 9 denouncements for illegal land use change, 11 raids to monitor and combat illegal logging, monitoring a total 204 timber industries, and seizures for transport of illegal timber.

Output 3, "Information and experiences on sustainable forest management are available to society": Activities under this output are in the planning phase and the Executing Agency envisages further cooperation with the project TMT-PD 044/11 Rev.2 (M), in particular for the development of information systems.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

As of today there is a document that has fully reviewed the current regulations and norms of Guatemala, regarding SFM. Participation of the forest communities and stakeholders has been crucial for the execution of the project. The Executing Agency is creating synergies with TMT-PD 044/11 Rev.2 (M) particularly in areas of information systems, which will be beneficial for both projects.

Empowering civil society organizations and other non-state actors to effectively contribute to forest law compliance in Ghana

Project number:	TFL-SPD 028/12 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Ghana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 188.456
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 147.701
	Government of Ghana:	US\$ 40.355
	Others:	US\$ 400
Submitted by:	Government of Ghana	
Implementing agency:	WWF West Africa Forest Programme	
Duration:	18 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Inception phase	

Summary:

Ineffective forest law enforcement and the consequent non-compliance undermine the rule of law, reinforce forest level corruption and represent major threats to the forest ecosystems and the associated biodiversity in Ghana. Ineffective forest law enforcement also threatens the livelihoods of local communities and undermines the efforts of both private and public sector organizations to develop sustainable approaches to forest management. It is acknowledged that civil society organizations and other non-state actors can play a critical role in ensuring effective forest law enforcement in Ghana. However, civil society and other non-state actors in the country have insufficient knowledge of the established models of legality and sustainability requirements as well as practical forest operations along the timber supply chain. In addition, civil society organizations' knowledge of modern tools of engagement with forest authorities leaves much to be desired. This makes it nearly impossible for civil society and other non-state actors to play the watchdog role effectively. This intervention is intended to build capacity of civil society organizations and other non-state actors on established models of legality and sustainability requirements, modern tools of engagement and to raise interest of the general public in forest law enforcement so as to widen compliance with and enforcement of forest laws in the country. The intervention which will be implemented in the forest zone of Ghana will emphasize a paradigm shift to a proactive civil society that is ready to defend the rights of the poor and to ensure that responsible forest management is not unduly sacrificed

Progress:

The project has been approved under the 4th TFLET Cycle (2012) and is in the inception phase.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Marketing of timber from legal and sustainable sources by indigenous communities in Ucayali, Peru for the fair trade market

Project number:	TFL-SPD 029/12 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Peru	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 230,291
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 137,941
	AIDER:	US\$ 92.350
Submitted by:	Government of Peru	
Implementing agency:	AIDER	
Duration:	15 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

The local native communities (NCs) currently have FSC certification for the management of their forests, which produce timber at a small scale and in less than optimal conditions to meet market requirements. The FSC market demands the same quantity and quality standards as ordinary markets, a requirement the communities cannot meet as they operate with low production capacity and low environmental impact equipment and machinery. In this context, it is necessary to assist the native communities to penetrate specific markets that pay a fair price for the timber they produce so as to improve their income levels. The fair trade market does not demand high production volumes and pays a higher price for timber of demonstrated legal and sustainable origin. This project, to be implemented in the Department of Ucayali, located in the Peruvian Amazon Region, is aimed at enabling seven Shipibo Conibo indigenous communities to improve their marketing of timber from legal and sustainable sources with a view to penetrating the fair trade market. The forest enterprise management capacity of community members will be improved and an innovative joint production and marketing strategy will be implemented on the basis of strategic partnerships with private companies. Improved CoC procedures will be established and adjusted to fair trade production standards. By the end of the project, there will be a validated community forest enterprise model that will contribute to improved forest governance in the Department of Ucayali. It should be stressed that the innovative approach of this project lies in the enterprise-community partnership to be developed as this type of alliance has so far been successful in the timber sector of Peru. In addition, this would represent the first Fair Trade Market experience in the country's forest sector.

Progress:

The conditions for release of funds have been met and the first instalment was transferred in August 2013.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

An association called PROMACER has been formed, currently composed of five native communities.

Improved governance and implementation of transparent negotiation mechanisms for indigenous community forestry in Atalaya (Ucayali)

Project number:	TFL-SPD 030/12 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Peru	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 191,263
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 131,236
	Government of Peru:	US\$ 10,800
	Atalaya Local Government	US\$ 9,000
	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	US\$ 40,227
Submitted by:	Government of Peru	
Implementing agency:	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

The province of Atalaya, in the Department of Ucayali (Peru) covers 3,892,443 ha of tropical forests, including more than a million hectares of forests rich in high commercial value species, which are home to more than 50 indigenous communities. Illegal timber logging and trade represents one of the most serious threats to the indigenous communities' forests and to their socio-economic development expectations, maintaining and exacerbating their situation of poverty and extreme poverty (Veeduría 2011)¹. This situation is perpetuated because the community leaders that negotiate timber logging contracts do not have the tools required to assess the value of the forest resources harvested from their lands and do not have sufficient knowledge about the legislation to establish fair and transparent contracts with third parties. Furthermore, the indigenous organizations of Atalaya do not have the necessary capacity to assist their member communities and do not have a communications system in place to help them be informed. Thus, the project will contribute to improve community forest governance by promoting the implementation of the Community Forest Watch mechanism in the province of Atalaya so as to provide technical assistance to indigenous communities and enable them to negotiate with third parties in a transparent, equitable and legal manner for the harvesting of their forest resources. This will in turn help to curb illegal logging in the territories of the communities. In addition, an integrated communications/outreach program will be implemented in support of forest governance in the Atalaya area. The primary beneficiaries of this project will be 20 indigenous communities and the indigenous organization CORPIAA.

Progress:

The conditions for release of funds have been met and the first installment was transferred in September 2013.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Development of a program to strengthen the traceability of legally sourced forest products in Guatemala

Project number:	TFL-PPD 040/13 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	Guatemala	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 94,350
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 74,586
	INAB	US\$ 19,764
Submitted by:	Government of Guatemala	
Implementing agency:	National Institute of Forests - INAB	
Duration:	11 months	
Financed at:	TFLET Spring Cycle 2013	
Status:	Inception phase	

Summary:

It is estimated that more than 95% of forest product flows in Guatemala, or approximately 28.6 million m³ out of the 30.7 million m³ harvested in 2006, are extracted out of the control of the government (URL, IARNA, 2009. *Integrated Forest Accounting*). The lack of information on the domestic market for forest products is widespread and leads to a lack of transparency. The domestic market for forest products is not very demanding and the general public has a limited knowledge of timber uses, which is reflected in low product quality and a lack of coordination in the secondary processing industry (FAO, 2003. *Forest Sector Trends to 2020*). This pre-project is expected to achieve the following objectives:

- Improve the traceability and legality of forest products from Guatemalan forests;
- Analyze the traceability and legality conditions of forest products in Guatemala and develop a project proposal to establish effective monitoring and control mechanisms.

Progress:

The project has been approved under the TP Spring Cycle 2013 and is in the inception phase.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

REDD

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:	REDD 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 46th 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

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:	REDDES 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 48th ITTC.

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

- Guyana’s Forest Resources and Environmental Services
- Requirements Necessary for Guyana to Access Identified Payments for Ecosystems Services Markets
- 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_reports/

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:	REDDDES 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 48th 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 3rd, 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 46th 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:	REDDES 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 48th 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.

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:	REDDES 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:

- resolving the conflict of interest between authorities in the management of PSF and
- 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 Exciting 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. Jelutong and Melaleuca) and enhancing conservation needs. These are: Jelutong (*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

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 48th 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:	REDDES 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 48th 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 10th 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 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:	REDDDES 1 st 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 st 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:	REDDDES 1 st 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.

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 st 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
 - Ayeyarwady 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:	REDDES 1 st 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 REDDES 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 st 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:	REDDDES 1 st 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) Ciénegas 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 st 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 st 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 46th 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:	REDDDES 1 st 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:	REDDES 1 st 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:	REDDDES 1 st 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 REDDES 1st 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:	REDD 1 st 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 1st 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 st 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:	REDD 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:	REDD+ 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 Djyega 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 Djyega 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 Djyega 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 Djyega 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+ piloted 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

CFME**Strengthening capacity of stakeholders for the development of community-based plantation forest at 3 selected areas in Indonesia**

Project number:	CFM-PD 001/10 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Indonesia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 553,711
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 465,151
	Government of Indonesia:	US\$ 88,560
Submitted by:	Government of Indonesia	
Implementing agency:	Directorate of Plantation Forest Development, Directorate General of Production Forest Development	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	CFME Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Ongoing (Project extension until December 2013)	

Summary:

The government of Indonesia has initiated new policies and legislation allowing local communities to be actively involved in forest management especially in the state production forest. Community-based plantation forest (HTR) is offered as a priority program in Indonesia to achieve SFM mission. HTR was launched in 2007. Constraints to the development of HTR include limited managerial and technical capacity. The project will improve the knowledge and skills of CBPF owners in managing their forest. It will enhance the capacity of communities to plan, utilize, monitor and manage their forest resources, which is critical to reduce illegal logging and associated trade. Expected outputs of the project include: 1) Improved capacity of community group in developing community based production forest (CBPF) management plan and in forest cultivation; 2) Increased number of facilitators and technical persons in the field of forestry at the district level, provincial and central to guide the community in managing their plantation forest; 3) Improved market access for forest products from CBPF and other plantation business.

Progress:

The Agreement regulating the project implementation was duly signed on 15 February 2011. The project inception report and the first YPO were approved on 7 July 2011. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of REDDES Thematic Programme funds on 12 July 2011. The extension of the project implementation was granted until December 2013, without additional ITTO funds, by the ITTO Secretariat, based on an official request including proper justification with appropriate detailed work plan and budget.

In accordance with the most recent progress report and monthly highlight submitted through the ITTO project on-line monitoring system, progress made in the project implementation can be summarized as follows:

- Preparation of training modules, to be used as guidelines for facilitators and technical persons, on how to guide communities regarding the management of forest plantations. The modules were validated and implemented in three selected project sites (West Lampung, Minahasa Utara and North Sulawesi Districts) for the reinforcement of capacity of intermediaries, facilitators and technical persons in the field of community-related forestry at the district level;
- Training workshops were carried out for field facilitators and technical persons operating in the three selected districts which are located in three different provinces;
- Training on land delineation and boundary marking of community-based forest plantations (CBFP) had been conducted in the project target sites, to improve knowledge and technical/managerial skills of communities, smallholders and their organizations to sustainably manage their plantations;
- In West Lampung District, the preparation of simplified and operational management plans of community-based forest plantations (CBFP) had been finalized and approved by the Forestry District

of West Lampung. With the approved simplified and operational management plans, the Executing Agency had been coaching the representatives of Cooperatives established for the management of CBFPs, for the funding process with the Centre of Public Service (BLU), since one of the basic requirements to get a loan from BLU is the approved simplified and operational management plan for a CBFP;

- Additional technical workshops, aimed at providing guidance on technical subjects for the development of community-based forest plantations, had been held in Central Lombok District and attended by 30 participants selected among communities involved in the project implementation, with the technical support of trainers from the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia;
- Three National Consultants had collected data and information in the field regarding market strategies of forest products from community-based forest plantations, for the preparation of the draft report which should provide recommendations on the appropriate market strategies to be disseminated in the project target areas; and
- In Central Lombok and West Lampung Districts, extensions on entrepreneurship for community-based forest plantations and on the establishment and management of cooperatives as community forests enterprises had been conducted for the benefit of selected local communities involved in the project implementation, with the technical support of specialists from the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia. These extensions had been part of the sensitization campaigns which could contribute to motivate local communities to establish and manage community-based forest plantations.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

- Training modules on the establishment and management of community-based forest plantations had been prepared, validated and implemented in all three Districts covered by the implementation of this project, through the holding of technical workshops;
- Simplified and operational management plans of community-based forest plantations (CBFP) had been finalized and approved by the Forestry Districts; and
- Financing process has started with the approved simplified and operational management plans, under the technical guidance/coaching of the Executing Agency, for the funding process (loan) with the Centre of Public Service (BLU).

Increasing access to markets and capital for teak plantation smallholders in Thailand

Project number:	CFM-PPD 005/10 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Thailand	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 53,904
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 31,104
	Government of Thailand:	US\$ 22,800
Submitted by:	Government of Thailand	
Implementing agency:	Forest Resource Management Office 3 (Lampang), Royal Forest Department of Thailand	
Duration:	6 months	
Financed at:	CFME Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Sunset	

Summary:

Smallholder tree plantations are contributing significantly to income generation in rural households. Many countries have developed conclusive policies and regulations to establish such plantations, involving in many cases various forms of government subsidy schemes. However, there are still considerable barriers in government legislation to create a supportive environment for enabling smallholder's easy access to markets. The main objective of this pre-project is development of a full proposal to improve both the quality and quantity of the supply base for high value timber plantations, at the same time increasing income and contributing to poverty reduction through smallholder forestry in rural areas of Thailand.

Progress:

The agreement for the implementation of the pre-project was sent to the submitting government for consideration and signing. After repeated reminders, the submitting government had not responded and returned the agreement duly signed. In accordance with Section VI, para 2 of the ITTO Manual on Standard Operating Procedures for the ITTO project cycle, the submitting government has been informed that the validity of the pre-project has lapsed.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing to report

Enabling customary landowners to participate effectively in CFM and REDD schemes within four pilot areas of PNG

Project number:	CFM-PPD 006/10 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	PNG	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 156,040
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 122,040
	Government of PNG:	US\$ 34,000
Submitted by:	Government of PNG	
Implementing agency:	PNG Forest Authority	
Duration:	9 months	
Financed at:	CFME Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

The Pre-Project Proposal is a direct outcome of the “PNG Forestry and Climate Change Policy Framework for Action”, highlighting the need for engaging customary landowners at the local level and enhancing the capacity of government institutions at the national level. Forest communities in the four pilot areas are dependent upon forest products and services for subsistence and commercial purposes. The Pre-Project will enable the PNG Forest Authority to formulate a Full-Project Proposal to support CFM and REDD schemes in PNG through the establishment of a model platform for collecting and managing data and other information related to customary land ownership and forest quality. The Pre-Project will enable participating communities, the PNG Forest Authority and other stakeholders to systematically gather and consolidate forest and land tenure information using a single platform to jointly address the interrelated challenges of CFM and REDD.

Progress:

The pre-project agreement regulating the implementation of the pre-project was duly signed in April 2011. The first installment was delivered on 1 November 2012. The Executing Agency began the implementation of pre-project activities in January 2013.

OUTPUT 1: Eight demonstration sites selected with customary landowners and local CFM / REDD partners in place.

- Assessed 5 local partners and selected 3 using a partner assessment survey. Six partners have now been selected with a low-medium risk assessment
- Visited selected local partners to (i) collect any additional assessment information needed; and (ii) discuss selected sites and landownership mapping with reference to PRA guidelines and tools.
- Received landownership maps of selected sites from 2 local partners.

OUTPUT 2: Local forest resource assessment and land ownership mapping system is designed for customary landowners and CFEs.

- Completed PRA guidelines and tools for local partners.
- Baseline data received from 2 local partners.

OUTPUT 3: An interactive online platform is designed for managing forest and land tenure data and facilitating collaboration between the PNGFA, forest communities, NGOs and investors.

- Completed literature review with annotated biography of articles on 8 key topics and 127 publications. These were uploaded to the project "drop-box".
- Completed an organizational review with background information on 28 key organizations.
- Updated the CFM-REDD database of information on CFM-REDD partners.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report.

Enrichment of young forest plantations with selected NTFPs for livelihood improvement and support of forest fringe communities in Atwima Mponua District of Ghana, in order to secure and protect the resources on a sustainable forest management basis

Project number:	CFM-SPD 007/10 Rev.1 (F)	
Project country:	Ghana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 290,079
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 149,229
	Government of Ghana:	US\$ 140,850
Submitted by:	Government of Ghana	
Implementing agency:	Rural Development and Youth Association (RUDEYA)	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	CFME Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The development goal of the small project was to establish sustainable Community Forest Management and Enterprises (CFME) in order to reduce rural poverty through improved livelihood options, reduced land degradation, and soil fertility management in young reforestation area in the Atwima Mponua District of Ghana. The project used a participatory approach to initiate and establish pilot forest enterprises for short to long-term management of young forest plantations for 150 farmers using beekeeping, grains of paradise and black pepper. It is noticed that at the end of the project that business management groups were involved in the process of establishing CFMEs while ensuring them to be parties with agreed legal rights to the land and forest resources to be managed by them. This contributed to improve community participation in sustainable forest management, enhance livelihoods, promote community based forest enterprises and reduce poverty among farmers and forest communities using modified taungya system (MTS).

Progress:

The Agreement regulating the small project implementation was duly signed on 5 January 2011. The inception report and first Yearly Plan of Operation were approved on 25 January 2011. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 3 February 2011. The Completion Report was submitted in July 2013. In accordance with the project document, technical reports and completion report, all project activities were carried out and contributed to the following main outputs:

- The project with the support from project legal consultant has captured and compiled in both electronic and hard copy versions data of six hundred (600) MTS farmers using the computerized form that was provided by the Ghana Forestry Commission (GFC) through the Resource Management Support Centre (RMSC). At the project completion, the process has been continuing with the Resource Management Support Centre of Ghana Forestry Commission to make administrative arrangement and add the lease and benefit sharing agreement document for the final signing. This major achievement, to be formalized by the joint signing of an agreement with GFC, has contributed to ensure additional income for MTS farmers when their trees are harvested and sold, while conferring on them, tree and tenure rights;
- One hundred and fifty (150) MTS farmers have been trained and gained skills on how to cultivate non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as Grains of Paradise and Black Pepper.
- The farmers have been trained in simple business management practices and basic financial records/book keeping, to empower them with entrepreneurial skills in order to manage their NTFP enterprises in a profitable and sustainable manner

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The main project achievements and impacts can be summarized as follows:

- One hundred and fifty (150) MTS farmers have returned into their forest plantations and start operating

on their NTFP enterprises in-situ in the plantations. They have been engaging in good forest management practices including weeding in and around of their forest plantations, practicing tree tending and management, creation of fire belts to prevent bush fires and checking against chain saw operations in their plantations and the forest reserves;

- One hundred and fifty (150) MTS farmers have integrated 3 key NTFPs (Grains of Paradise, Black Pepper and honey) into their forest plantations.
- The Ghana Forestry Commission and the Resource Management Support Centre have expressed the interest to upscale this project to other areas under the management of MTS farmers. They have encouraged the EA to do a step by step documentation of the project implementation processes and lessons for up-scaling and replication, as a way to secure land titles and forest resources ownership rights to MTS farmers;
- One hundred (100) bee hives, groves and smokers have been supplied to 50 beekeepers as a start-up logistics for the honey enterprise. These honey producing materials were supplied to the MTS farmers in consultation and under technical services from the Technology Consultancy Centre (TCC) of Kwame Nkrumah University of Sciences and Technology (KNUST);
- A nursery centre had been established at Kramokrom to raise over 12,500 seedlings of grain of paradise for distribution to sixty (60) MTS farmers for planting in four (4) communities of Akwaboraso, Kramokrom/Sreso, Kwadwo Tire and Akentansu.
- Four thousand (4,000) seedlings of black pepper had been distributed to forty (40) MTS farmers (40% were female) from three (3) communities namely: Nyamebekyere, Awadua and Nyinanufu.
- Negotiations have been initialized, but not finalized at the project completion, on financial mechanisms to support forest plantations with strong component dealing with non-timber forest products (Grains of Paradise, Black Pepper and honey).

The most relevant lessons learnt and recommendations for future similar project, on Community Forest Management and Enterprises (CFME), can be summarized as follows:

- Integration of the NTFPs had motivated the MTS farmers and contributed to bring them back into the forest plantations;
- Other MTS farmers outside the project target areas, as well as surrounding community members, had shown interest to replicate the new NTFP-related farming intervention, as they had been concern by the issue of securing land titles and forest resources ownership rights to them;
- MTS farmers had been committed to desist from destructive environmental practices such as bush fire, encroachment and cutting down of trees on their plantation after realizing they could continue to benefit from the resources of their forest plantations, after securing land titles and forest resources ownership rights to them;
- As main recommendation, the project Executing Agency should continue to follow-up the administrative process of securing land titles and forest resources ownership rights to MTS farmers until the signing by the Ghana Forestry Commission of the Benefit Sharing Agreement, for the benefit of MTS farmers involved in the implementation of this project;
- The project Executing Agency should continue the consultation process with GFC/RMSC on the ways and means to provide appropriate supports the MTS farmers facilitating them to have access to medium-term alternative livelihoods, as incentives for the management of MTS forest plantations established by them; and
- The project Executing Agency should respond to the call of local community surrounding the project target areas through the implementation of the second phase of the project to be submitted to ITTO. The farmers consider the NTFPs they have integrated as economic goods which can bring them additional income to improve their well-being and are therefore willing to take practical steps to secure them. Also, there was a will to develop them into viable entrepreneurial models and value chains. The current project performance show that more time is needed to come to such a level. All current direct project beneficiaries and stakeholders share a common view for a 2nd Phase of this pilot project.

The Executing Agency (RUDEYA) in collaboration with GFC/RMSC had taken practical steps to secure land tenure and resource rights for the 600 Taungya MTS farmers via the future signing of Benefit Sharing Agreements. The farmers had been assured by GFC/RMSC about the will to finalize this agreement. This could contribute to forest governance enhancement and sustainable community forest management in Ghana.

International Conference on Forest Tenure, Governance and Small and Medium Forest Enterprises with Focus in the Asia Pacific

Project number:	CFM-PA-009/10 Rev.2 (F)	
Project country:	Asia Pacific	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 200,000
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 200,000
Submitted by:	ITTO Secretariat	
Implementing agency:	ITTO Secretariat	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	CFME Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The Activity focuses on Activities 32 and 47 of the ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011; approved by the 45th Session of the ITTC (Decision 2/XLV), requiring ITTO to organize an International Conference on Forest Tenure, Governance and Small and Medium Forest Enterprises with focus in the Asia-Pacific; as well as to develop a global study on gender in relation to tropical forests, to assess the status of gender equity in forest ownership and forest enterprises in the tropics. The Conference will complete a series of similar conferences organized by ITTO and partners with previous focus in Latin America (Brazil, 2007) and Africa (Cameroon, 2009).

Progress:

The activity was presented as completed to the 47th ITTC.

The International Conference on Forest Tenure, Governance and Enterprise: Experiences and Opportunities for Asia in a Changing Context was held on 11-15 July 2011 in Lombok, Indonesia. The Conference was jointly organized by ITTO, the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) and the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, with the support of 20 other organizations, including the Global Alliance of Forest Communities. The Conference was attended by about 300 participants from Indonesia and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Africa and the Americas. Participants comprised representatives of governments, civil society, local communities, traditional authorities, regional and global organizations, and donors. Conference participants identified key issues, challenges and lessons and made recommendations for governments, donors and international organizations, communities, and civil-society organizations.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The outcomes of the Conference were presented to the Forty-fifth Session of Committee on Reforestation and Forest Management.

TMT

Improving resilience of the tropical timber sector to the impacts of global and regional economic and financial crises

Project number:	TMT-SPD 002/10 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Global	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 150,000
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 150,000
Submitted by:	ITTO Secretariat	
Implementing agency:	ITTO Secretariat	
Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	TMT Spring Cycle 2010	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The proposal is a response towards the lack of resilience of the tropical forestry sector to the impacts of the recent global financial and economic crisis. It will particularly address the concern of ITTO producer member countries that detailed analyses of the impacts of the crisis and policy responses were required to enable them to be better prepared for future economic and financial downturns. In addition, the study will address the concern of ITTO consumer member countries that the analyses will improve the understanding of the underlying factors impacting demand for tropical wood products in consumer markets. The proposal focuses on increasing the resilience of the tropical timber sector to the threats arising from global economic and financial shocks by increasing the capacity of ITTO producer member countries to manage, adapt, recover from and anticipate such crises. The study will develop a knowledge base for informed decision-making at international, regional and national levels on strategies for minimizing the risks to the tropical timber sector from global economic and financial shocks.

Progress:

The project has been reported as completed to the 46th Session of the CEM-CFI.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Ghana's forest industries were exposed to the crisis by the predominance of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and reliance on commodities, with production and exports of most wood products declining over the crisis period. Brazil's large and growing domestic market had buffered the tropical forestry sector from the impacts of the global financial and economic crisis, although export oriented firms were most affected. Remedial measures employed by the private sector and the government initiatives focused on macroeconomic issues but had indirect impacts on the forestry sector. Malaysia had been more exposed to the crisis because of its high proportion of trade in GDP. Exports of primary wood products had fallen sharply during the crisis and had negatively impacted the wood processing sector. The Malaysian Timber Council had played an important role in assisting the industry to remain competitive and well positioned during the crisis.

It was concluded that the forestry sectors in all three case study countries had been impacted by the global downturn, and although their risk profiles were somewhat different, there were some common elements in terms of how tropical timber industries could minimize impacts and become more competitive during severe economic downturns. These included the need to develop market intelligence capabilities in the tropical forestry sector through better cooperation between private sector, government and international organizations; the importance of investing in the development of new products and geographical market opportunities, including domestic and regional markets; the need to continuously make gains in productivity to reduce costs and maintain competitiveness; the need to focus on value-added and innovative products which would be less affected by global economic downturns and the need to strengthen industry and trade associations, including marketing and promotional support organizations, which would be crucial for implementing policies to ensure export competitiveness during downturns.

Strengthening of the forest information system of Guatemala to improve market and trade transparency and decision-making in the forest sector

Project number:	TMT-PD 004/11 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	Guatemala	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 656,562
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 359,716
	Government of Guatemala	US\$ 270,278
	IUCN	US\$ 26,568
Submitted by:	Government of Guatemala	
Implementing agency:	Instituto Nacional de Bosques (INAB)	
Duration:	36 months	
Financed at:	TMT 1 st Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

Guatemala has launched the implementation of a national forest statistics information system available at <http://www.sifgua.org.gt/>. In this second system enhancement phase, the project will strengthen strategic information access and availability with a view to increasing the sustainable management of the country's forest resources. To this end, processing tools need to be developed to link the various systems and to automate technical procedures. The project also aims at fostering a pro-forest and environment culture by developing and implementing a plan to build awareness on the system. Simultaneously, the project will compile and analyse the strategic information required to support forest product monitoring and tracking, thus contributing to the reduction of illegal activities in this sector.

Progress:

Project activities commenced on January 2013, and as of 30 June 2013, progress is reported as follows:

Output 1, "There is a system to analyse and process SIFGUA's forest sector statistical data": Some progress has been made in developing the design of application and tools for the Information System, incorporating information such as statistical databases, and linking the current systems of the National Forest Authority (INAB) and the National Authority for Protected Areas (CONAP). In general the Information system will allow registration, administration and monitoring of forest management plans, issue timber transport bills, and request of issue of CITES certificate.

Output 3, "At least five forest management processes have been automated through SIFGUA": Currently analysis of input and output of information is being carried out; from such analysis the following processes are expected to be automated through the Information system:

- For forest management outside natural protected areas: (i) registry, management and monitoring of licenses for forest harvesting, (ii) forestry incentives, (iii) national forest registry, (iv) bills for timber transport, (v) others.
- For forest management inside natural protected areas: (i) registry, management and monitoring of harvesting licenses, (ii) registry of forestry specialist, (iii) bills for timber transport, (iv) issuance of CITES certificates.
- Module for forest industries: (i) submission of reports of timber inventories, processing and finish product, (ii) bills of transport.

The regulations involved in the above mentioned process are being revised, so automation can be done accordingly.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Strengthening market information systems to enhance trade and market intelligence in the forest sector of Guyana

Project number:	TMT-PD 006/11 Rev.3 (M)	
Project country:	Guyana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 420,820
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 320,920
	Government of Guyana	US\$ 99,900
Submitted by:	Government of Guyana	
Implementing agency:	Guyana Forestry Commission	
Duration:	18 months	
Financed at:	TMT 1 st Cycle 2011	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

The specific project objective is to improve the Guyana market information systems, and the capacity to promote trade and especially to develop an integrated market and trade information system that will benefit the regulatory agency and those directly or indirectly involved in the production, processing or trade of timber. Ultimately, through greater foreign exchange and domestic earnings, the benefits will filter to the wider population of Guyana through increased revenue, employment opportunities and service provision. Additionally, the main advantage of enhancing market information system will be to allow for a more diverse market and trade environment to be developed in Guyana's forest sector which then will allow for a more dynamic and sustainable forest industry. A major change envisaged will be a more thorough and rational approach to tropical timber trade issues and marketing based on greater knowledge and capacity. By involving stakeholders – including local communities – during the development of the activities, target groups will have a sense of ownership of the outcomes. The project will establish the technical capacity (hardware, software and human resource) to sustain the outcomes and GFC will provide the labor and finance to continue the utilization of the technology/systems developed.

Progress:

The project implementation has started in June 2012 and the project is well on track in accordance with the work plan. The following activities have been carried out:

- Execution of Procurement Processes for the following main project positions: International Marketing Specialist, National Systems Specialist, and Trade Specialist
- Plans for commencement of consultancy activities and overall project activity execution have commenced.
- Continuation and finalization of the procurement process for the 3 consultants
- Conducting discussion with stakeholders' group of matters relating to production, markets and trade.
- Conducting a diagnostic study on factors affecting markets and measures impacting tropical timber use, and
- Conducting a technical study and market survey on factors related to competitiveness such as chain of custody, demand and supply, niche markets and other producers.
- Development of Draft Marketing Strategy
- Preparation of diagnostic report/study on critical specific data gaps related to production, markets and trade and data collection methods
- Preparation of draft diagnostic report on factors affecting markets and measures impacting tropical timber use
- Preparation of draft technical study and market survey on factors related to competitiveness such as chain of custody, demand and supply, niche markets and other producers.
- Development of a draft country level marketing strategy for Guyana
- Preparation of the framework for the integrated information system

- Draft report on the review of market framework for trade development in Guyana

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

A framework as well as a methodology for strengthening data collection efforts were developed. This builds on the existing system which is available and improves on areas where there were evident data gaps and inefficiencies in data process and management time.

The completion of three main reports on Critical Data gaps, review of the market framework for trade development in Guyana, and the assessment of factors affecting markets and measures impacting on tropical timber use, were completed. The Marketing Strategy document and the Report on Competitiveness are in draft preparation. These key documents will contribute to the achievement of the objective and the implementation of the project.

Methodological Development for Life Cycle Analysis of Tropical Wood Products to Improve their Competitiveness in International Markets

Project number:	TMT-PA 007/11 Rev.1 (I)	
Project country:	Global	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 60,116
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 60,116
Submitted by:	ITTO Secretariat	
Implementing agency:	ITTO Secretariat	
Duration:	6 months	
Financed at:	TMT 1 st Cycle 2011	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The amount of wood going into the long-term product pool (and therefore carbon sequestered in this pool) is relevant to almost all forest-related activities eligible for the voluntary carbon market including Afforestation/Reforestation (AR), Improved Forest Management (IFM) and Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). Thus, as the voluntary market develops, it is important that the methodologies and emission factors used are based on the most up-to-date understanding and scientific knowledge. Currently, under the voluntary market a single method dominates for wood products accounting and it is therefore in ITTO's and its member countries' best interest to revise and up-date the methodology in order to have accurate estimates of the carbon stocks stored in tropical wood products by species, product type, and end-use. This activity focuses on the development of methodologies for life cycle analysis of tropical wood product and will address apparent problems in the figures used for tropical timber products in the approved voluntary market methodology for improved forest management, reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation and afforestation/reforestation. The outcome will be a methodology to produce more accurate information on the estimation of carbon stocks in the long-term tropical wood products pool, which will improve the products' competitiveness in international markets, especially in the context of a voluntary carbon marketing scheme.

Progress:

The project was reported as completed to the 48th. It has produced two technical reports, namely:

- Wood product accounting and climate change mitigation projects involving tropical timber
- Work plan for accounting methodology development for wood products in climate change mitigation projects involving tropical timber.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

With analyses completed, the final part of the work that remains will be writing up methodological requirements for wood product accountings. Such text will ideally fit with minimal or no changes into existing methodologies to facilitate the process of adoption by the relevant standards.

Preparation of the publication “atlas of tropical timber species – 1st Edition: Technological characteristics and uses of 273 tropical timber species (and 17 temperate species)”

Project number:	TMT-SPD 010/12 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	France	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 273,789
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 138,033
	CIRAD	US\$ 135,756
Submitted by:	France	
Implementing agency:	CIRAD	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TMT Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Inception phase	

Summary:

The project aims to produce, publish and disseminate an *Atlas of tropical timber species* covering the information contained in the latest TROPIX software (version 7 - 2011) distributed by CIRAD; the very first version of this software was developed in the late 1980s by CTFT (CIRAD Forestry Department) with financial support from ITTO. This new Atlas is meant to be a continuation of the three former timber Atlas covering Africa, South America, and Asia respectively, the last of these three books (on timber from South America) have been produced and published in 1988 by CTFT and ATIBT with financial support from ITTO. The three books are still in high demand among operators of the timber sector but they are partly out of print; in addition, most of the information contained is partly obsolete and should be updated and supplemented. The Atlas will be published in French and English (TROPIX is available in these two languages). The new edition will be associated with the release of a new version of TROPIX (version 8) describing species in greater number than the current version 7 (290 total instead of the current 245) and having new technological features requested by operators in the timber sector.

The project is funded under a grant from the EU to the ITTO-CITES program which provides for part of the funds pledged to be used for TMT activities with objectives relevant to both programs.

Progress:

The project has been approved under the TP Spring Cycle 2012 and is in the inception phase.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Adaptation and application at the national scale of the Trace Bois-Gabon (Gabon timber tracking) for the collection and processing of forest and timber statistics in Gabon

Project number:	TMT-SPD 011/12 Rev.2 (M)	
Project country:	Gabon	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 411,996
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 138,996
	Government of Gabon:	US\$ 273,000
Submitted by:	Gabon	
Implementing agency:	Ministry of Water and Forests, Directorate of Information Systems	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TMT Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Inception phase	

Summary:

Despite five phases completed to date, the ITTO support to improve statistics on forest and timber in Gabon has not been fully brought to function. This small project aims to build upon the achievements of previous projects, applying nationwide the computer module *Trace Bois Gabon (Gabon Timber Tracking)* designed for the collection and processing of Gabon's statistics on forests and timber, for the benefit of the Ministry of Water and Forest Resources and that of economic operators in the timber sector. The project includes work on finalizing the software development, and a training program for users. It aims to provide a dashboard of the forest and timber economy in Gabon and the related monitoring structure. Following this project, all statistical data on forests, forest production, timber processing and trade in Gabon will be compiled and computer processed to track the products from the forest to processing plants and final marketing and sale outlets.

Progress:

The project has been approved under the TP Spring Cycle 2012 and is in the inception phase.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Improving intra-African trade and market transparency in timber and timber products

Project number:	TMT-SPD 012/12 Rev.1 (M)	
Project country:	Ghana	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 149,996
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 111,931
	Ghana Timber Millers Organization:	US\$ 38,065
Submitted by:	Ghana	
Implementing agency:	Ghana Timber Millers Organization (GTMO)	
Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	TMT Spring Cycle 2012	
Status:	Inception phase	

Summary:

African timber suppliers accounted for less 10% per year of the total African imports of timber and timber products (ITTO 2010). One major constraint identified was the lack of knowledge among traders in the region. This proposal seeks to increase knowledge of the regional market and promote trade (and thus leading to an increased intra-African market share) within the region through active engagement of traders and information provision. The outputs of the study will be an online timber marketplace, capacity building of enterprises to leverage ICT to enhance their competitiveness, and a geospatial database of market access and logistic information. The online timber marketplace will catalogue timber companies, trade leads and provide a social media tool to facilitate liaison among African traders. At the marketplace, regular surveys will be conducted with trader and market intelligence will be gleaned, prepared and reported on the website for the various users.

The project is funded under a grant from the EU to the ITTO-CITES program which provides for part of the funds pledged to be used for TMT activities with objectives relevant to both programs.

Progress:

The project has been approved under the TP Spring Cycle 2012 and is in the inception phase.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Analysis of the Economic Impact of Governmental Procurement Policies on Tropical Timber Markets

Project number:	TMT-SPD 013/12 Rev.1 (M)		
Project country:	Global		
Budget:	Total:	US\$	150,000
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$	150,000
Submitted by:	ITTO Secretariat		
Implementing agency:	ITTO Secretariat		
Duration:	12 months		
Financed at:	TMT Spring Cycle 2012		
Status:	Ongoing		

Summary:

Legality requirements and timber procurement policies are being introduced in many countries. These requirements and policies are principally aimed at addressing public concerns about the legal and environmental credentials of products. Many purchasers are demanding that products should come from sustainable, or at least legal, sources and that this be verifiable in order to maintain credibility with buyers in the market place. Such requirements and policies have significant implications for tropical timber suppliers. As developments are occurring at a rapid rate, there is an urgent need for tropical wood product exporters to monitor these developments, assess their ability to meet these requirements which are being widely adopted, and explore the market implications and opportunities presented by these developments.

This small project aims to analyze the economic impact of governmental procurement policies on tropical timber markets, update the developments on legality requirements and timber procurement policies and assess market implications and opportunities for ITTO producers and consumers.

Progress:

The small project has been approved under the TP Spring Cycle 2012 and the implementation was commenced from December of 2012. The following activities have been carried out:

- Co-Consultants, R. Michael Martin (USA) and Baharuddin Ghazali (Malaysia) hired.
- The detailed work plan was prepared and approved for the efficient and effective implementation of the project in accordance with the approved project document and the terms of reference of the co-consultants.
- Structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders in the public and private sectors. The co-consultants attended the FAO Global Timber Forum in Rome and visited EU officials in Brussels and met with public agencies and timber sectors in Ghana and Peru.
- Draft report prepared for presentation (by the co-consultants) at the 49th ITTC

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The analysis will be focused on the economic impact of governmental procurement policies on tropical timber markets through the update of the developments of legality requirements and timber procurement policies and the assessment on market implications and opportunities for ITTO producer and consumers. The report to be presented to Council will include:

- Update of the ITTO study "The Pros and Cons of Procurement";
- Comprehensive analysis of impacts of procurement policies on markets;
- Examination on the challenges faced by producer and consumer members;
- Recommendations for further action by ITTO