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

(Point 11 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire)

Liste des acronymes

ACTO	Organisation du Traité de coopération amazonienne
ATIBT	Association technique internationale des bois tropicaux
CCNUCC	Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques
CDP	Comité directeur de projet
CFME	Gestion et entreprises des forêts de collectivités
CIBT	Conseil international des bois tropicaux
CIRAD	Centre international de la recherche agronomique pour le développement
CITES	Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction
CTFT	Centre technique de foresterie tropicale
FFPRI	Institut de recherche sur la foresterie et les produits forestiers (<i>Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute</i>)
FLEGT	(Plan d'action de l'Union européenne relatif) à l'application des lois forestières, à la gouvernance et aux échanges commerciaux
IDE	Développement et efficacité de l'industrie (Programme thématique)
INAB	Institut national des forêts du Guatemala
INPE	Institut national de recherche spatiale du Brésil
JLIA	Association japonaise des importateurs de bois
MoU	protocole d'accord
MP	protocole de suivi
NOL	lettre de non-objection
OIBT	Organisation internationale des bois tropicaux
OLMS	système de surveillance en ligne
OTCA	Organisation du traité de coopération amazonienne
PAO	Plan annuel des opérations
PFNL	produits forestiers non ligneux
PT	Programme thématique
PTB	Programme de travail biennal
REDD	Réduction des émissions résultant de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts
REDDES	Réduction du déboisement, de la dégradation des forêts et valorisation des services environnementaux (Programme thématique)
TFLET	Application des lois forestières, gouvernance et commerce (Programme thématique)
TLAS	Système indonésien d'assurance de la légalité du bois
TMT	Transparence du commerce et des marchés (Programme thématique)
TPP	Profil de programme thématique
UE	Union européenne

1. Introduction

Le présent document a été préparé en application de la Décision 8 (XLIV) portant sur la création d'un compte des programmes thématiques subsidiaire au Compte spécial, de la Décision 9 (XLIV) sur les procédures opérationnelles et les lignes directrices des programmes thématiques à titre pilote et de la Décision 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 (PT) de l'OIBT devant être soumis à l'examen du Conseil.

Les programmes thématiques adoptés par le Conseil sont les suivants:

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

Conformément aux Décisions ci-dessus, le présent rapport rend compte de l'état d'exécution des PT et de leur avancement depuis la 53^e session du Conseil qui s'est tenue à Lima (Pérou) du 27 novembre au 2 décembre 2017.

Au titre des PT, 79 projets ont été approuvés pour financement, soit 29 au titre du TFLET; 31 au titre du REDDES; cinq (5) au titre du CFME et 14 au titre du TMT. En date d'octobre 2018, 67 projets avaient été achevés dont deux projets au cours de l'année 2018, cinq projets étaient en cours, quatre étaient frappés de la clause de caducité et trois avaient été mis à terme conformément à la disposition de la Décision 6(LII). Le chapitre 4 du présent document présente une sélection des réalisations des projets achevés durant la période couverte par le présent rapport. L'annexe I couvre plus en détail l'état d'exécution des projets qui sont en cours, ou qui ont été achevés durant la période couverte par le présent rapport.

2. Financement des programmes thématiques

Aucune nouvelle annonce de financement n'a été reçue concernant les PT durant la période couverte par le présent rapport. Conformément aux dispositions de la Décision 6(LII), le reliquat des fonds du Compte commun des PT a été utilisé pour résorber le déficit financier qui a découlé de la dépréciation de fonds de l'OIBT. En conséquence, le Compte commun des programmes thématiques est aujourd'hui épuisé.

Depuis leur création en 2009, les Programmes thématiques ont reçu des financements pour un montant total de 21 922 662 \$EU (voir le tableau 1) dont la majeure partie (18,8 millions \$EU) ont été annoncés au cours de leur phase pilote de 2009 à 2012. Les donateurs sont la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, le Japon, la Suisse, les États-Unis d'Amérique (E.-U), le Royaume-Uni (R.-U.), l'Union européenne (UE) (dans le cadre du Programme OIBT-CITES), l'Australie, la Finlande, l'Allemagne, l'Association japonaise des importateurs de bois (JLIA), la Nouvelle-Zélande, la Suède et la Corée. Les engagements financiers reçus après l'approbation du Plan d'action stratégique pour 2013-2018 lors de la 48^e session du CIBT s'élèvent à 3 082 730 \$EU, émanant notamment de l'Australie, de l'UE/CITES, de la Suisse, du Japon et des États-Unis d'Amérique. La plus grande part (85 pour cent) du financement des PT a été annoncée en faveur des programmes REDDES et TFLET, le reliquat (15 pour cent) pour les programmes TMT et CFME. Le programme IDE n'a reçu aucun engagement financier de la part de donateurs. Les derniers engagements financiers destinés aux Programmes thématiques ont été annoncés lors de la 50^e session du CIBT, en 2014. Le tableau 2 donne une synthèse des projets mis en œuvre au titre des programmes thématiques par pays et région.

Tableau 1: Engagements financiers en faveur des Programmes thématiques

Engagements financiers en faveur des PT pour la période 2009-2012 (Phase pilote)						
	\$EU	TFLET	REDDES	CFME	TMT	IDE
Sous-total de la phase pilote*	18 839 932	6 887 209	9 232 742	1 100 000	1 619 981	ZÉRO
Engagements financiers en faveur des PT après l'adoption du Plan d'action stratégique (PAS) 2013-2018						
Australie	1 942 098	1 942 098				
UE/CITES	490 632				490 632	
Suisse	300 000		300 000			
Japon	200 000	200 000				
États-Unis	150 000	50 000			100 000	
Sous-total pour le PAS 2013-2018	3 082 730	2 192 098	300 000		590 632	ZÉRO
Total général	21 922 662	9 079 307	9 532 742	1 100 000	2 210 613	ZÉRO

*Donateurs: Norvège, Pays-Bas, Japon, Suisse, États-Unis, Royaume-Uni, Union européenne/CITES, Australie, Finlande, Allemagne, JLIA.

3. Appels à propositions au titre des Programmes thématiques

Compte tenu de l'absence de nouvelles annonces de fonds, aucun appel à propositions n'a été lancé au cours de la période couverte par le présent rapport. Le dernier appel à propositions lancé concernait le Programme thématique TMT, en novembre 2014.

4. Réalisations, impacts et enseignements dégagés

Les principales réalisations des projets achevés au cours de la période considérée sont résumées ci-après. Deux projets ont été achevés au cours de la période couverte par le présent rapport. Quatre autres projets sont sur le point d'être achevés et leur rapport d'achèvement est en préparation. Pour plus de détails, on se reportera au résumé du projet concerné en annexe I.

Les projets déclarés achevés lors de sessions antérieures du Conseil, frappés de caducité ou mis à terme en application de la Décision 6(LII) ne figurent pas à l'annexe I. On trouvera une liste de ces projets en annexe II.

Des renseignements détaillés sur tous les projets relevant des PT, dont les documents de projet, les rapports d'achèvement, les rapports techniques, les rapports d'évaluation a posteriori et d'autres matériaux (par ex. des vidéos, affiches et brochures), sont accessibles via le moteur de recherche en ligne sur les projets, à la page web www.itto.int/project_search/. Les documents (dans la langue de leur rédaction originale) sont mis en ligne au fur et à mesure de leur édition.

En 2015 a été préparé un rapport d'évaluation de l'avancement de la mise en œuvre des Programmes thématiques REDDES et TFLET, qui sont les deux programmes ayant reçu les financements les plus importants. Ce rapport dresse une synthèse des réalisations des avant-projets et projets achevés dans leur globalité ainsi que les enseignements qui en ont été dégagés. Le rapport est disponible sur le site de l'OIBT à: https://www.itto.int/thematic_programme_general/.

TFLET

Un (1) projet a été achevé au titre du programme TFLET au cours de la période visée par le présent rapport.

- 1) Indonésie. «Renforcement de la capacité des institutions locales à gérer la foresterie communautaire de manière pérenne dans la région de Sanggau afin d'améliorer les moyens d'existence», TFL-PD 032/13 Rev.2 (M)

À l'issue du projet, les communautés locales avaient bénéficié de la gestion planifiée ayant pour but d'obtenir les permis de gestion forestière. Les communautés ont également bénéficié, entre autres, de la création d'une entité de production d'engrais biologique, du développement de l'écotourisme dans les forêts protégées, de la mise en place de marchés de l'artisanat et produits alimentaires locaux, ainsi que d'un appui financier dans le cadre des programmes liés à la responsabilité sociale d'entreprise (RSE) exécutés par des organismes privés. Avec le concours des autorités locales, une centrale hydroélectrique a été installée. Le projet a été en mesure de coordonner les différents organismes chargés de multiples secteurs qui travaillent sur le développement des communautés locales dans les régions isolées.

En termes de produits tangibles, le projet a contribué à élargir la superficie forestière qui est gérée par les communautés locales, avec 3 850 ha supplémentaires de forêts domaniales qui ont été attribuées par le Ministère de l'environnement et de la foresterie à cinq groupes de communautés locales. Suite à cet ajout, ce sont au total dix groupes de communautés locales qui détiennent un permis de gestion forestière sur une superficie de 8 850 ha au total.

En termes de politiques/programmes sectoriels, le projet a contribué à améliorer les infrastructures locales qui ont été construites par les autorités locales afin de compléter les incitations offertes par le programme de foresterie communautaire. Au village de Mobui, les pouvoirs locaux ont construit un système d'irrigation, alimenté le village en eau potable et amélioré les routes. Ceci est considéré comme un modèle pour les partenariats à tous les niveaux, local-régional-national mais aussi au sein de divers organismes gouvernementaux afin de doper les incitations à la foresterie communautaire. La gestion des paysages s'est avérée être une approche adaptée pour traiter les aspects écologiques, sociaux et économiques associés au programme de foresterie communautaire.

En égard à l'environnement physique, le projet a contribué à la protection des vergers forestiers mixtes de Tembawang suivant les règles traditionnelles Adat qui sont des sources d'eau, de nourriture et de bois. La forêt est désormais gérée dans l'optique de l'écotourisme communautaire à la cascade de Riam Jito dans le village Mobui. Le fleuve Aret produit aujourd'hui de l'hydroélectricité qui alimente le village de Sungai Dangin. En outre, une entité de production d'engrais biologique a été aménagée pour soutenir l'agriculture biologique et améliorer la fertilité des sols.

Le projet a amplement bénéficié de l'expérience du personnel des autorités locales de Sanggau, des chefs Adat et de l'assistance de l'ONG locale, YPSBK, en sus des vastes connaissances de partenaires comme le FKMM et du FGLG. Les enseignements dégagés de la mise en œuvre du projet ont été reconnus par les décideurs, à l'échelon provincial et national. Aujourd'hui, les groupes de foresterie communautaire de Sanggau sont pris comme exemple pour faire avancer les approches multisectorielles destinées à améliorer le bien-être des communautés locales et l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles. Le Ministère tire toute une série de leçons de ce projet pour faire avancer et accélérer la mise en œuvre de la Politique forestière sociale, qui est devenue un programme prioritaire en Indonésie.

Le projet ci-dessus a contribué à l'objectif spécifique du Programme thématique REDDES essentiellement comme suit:

- Améliorer la capacité des communautés et des petites et moyennes entreprises communautaires à mettre en œuvre et démontrer que les bois produits et commercialisés proviennent de sources licites qui contribuent à des moyens d'existence pérennes.

REDDDES

Un (1) projet a été achevé au titre du programme REDDES au cours de la période visée par le présent rapport.

- 1) Libéria. «Améliorer l'efficacité des politiques et activités forestières au Libéria dans le cadre de projets de démonstration de la REDD+», RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F)

Ce projet a contribué à mettre en place au Libéria un groupe pivot de particuliers et d'institutions susceptible de prendre une part active au développement de la REDD+ au niveau national, en valorisant et en pérennisant les acquis de l'OIBT et en élargissant potentiellement leur impact dans le cadre de l'apprentissage de pair à pair. Le renforcement des capacités des membres des communautés sur deux sites pilotes, Wonegizi (comté de Lofa) et Wakolor (comté de Grand Cape Mount), notamment celles du Comité de gestion forestière communautaire, a permis d'enrichir les connaissances des communautés forestières, et a donc contribué à la gestion durable de leurs propres forêts. Ces parties prenantes ont suivi une formation sur divers sujets comme la législation sur les droits des communautés, la foresterie communautaire, la gestion durable des forêts ou les principes de la REDD+, qui sont tous des aspects cruciaux d'une bonne gestion des forêts.

Dans l'ensemble le projet a contribué à créer un élan autour de la REDD+ au niveau national au Libéria, en mettant en place un site de démonstration pilote validé et opérationnel, et en sensibilisant et en renforçant les capacités. Ce projet pilote a également permis d'ouvrir le dialogue sur des questions essentielles entourant la mise en œuvre proprement dite d'un projet REDD+, ce qui aide à faire progresser la stratégie nationale REDD+. Au nombre des principaux enseignements dégagés figurent:

- La pauvreté est un facteur qui contribue aux activités de déforestation et de dégradation de la forêt chez les communautés locales, les activités qu'elles pratiquent au titre de leurs moyens de subsistance ayant des impacts délétères sur la forêt. Par conséquent, la réussite de la mise en œuvre de la REDD dépend fortement de la mise sur pied d'un solide train de mesures en faveur des moyens d'existence durables, y compris en offrant des sources de revenus autres, qui rendront les communautés moins tributaires de la forêt.
- Si la REDD+ n'offre pas d'avantages tangibles à court terme aux communautés, elle continuera d'être concurrencée par d'autres options d'initiatives de développement telles que l'exploitation forestière et les plantations de palmier à huile. Les membres des communautés locales sont les plus pauvres d'entre les pauvres et cherchent des moyens de subvenir à leurs besoins.
- Renforcer le pouvoir d'action des organisations populaires (à savoir des organisations ancrées dans la communauté et des groupes de la société civile locale) concernant leurs droits peut être un moyen très efficace d'encourager des processus décisionnels plus favorables à l'environnement, s'agissant notamment de l'exploitation de forêts par des entreprises externes. Cela peut également signifier que les communautés sont prêtes à expérimenter la REDD+ comme utilisation alternative de leur forêt.
- Les communautés où des structures traditionnelles demeurent en place sont plus susceptibles d'adopter une approche consensuelle de la prise de décisions sur la plupart des questions, y compris celles relevant de la REDD+. En revanche, celles où les structures culturelles sont faibles ont éprouvé des difficultés à prendre des décisions consensuelles.
- Collaborer avec l'Autorité de développement forestier (FDA) présente des avantages, mais aussi des inconvénients. Si travailler avec du personnel du FDA sur le terrain peut être une clé de la pérennisation, les communautés ont parfois du mal à discerner les différentes motivations des deux organisations, et elles ont interprété la REDD comme s'agissant d'un outil destiné à créer un autre parc national dépourvu de peu d'avantages pour elles.

Le projet ci-dessus a contribué aux objectifs spécifiques du Programme thématique REDDES essentiellement comme suit:

- Réduire la dégradation des forêts
- Maintenir et améliorer l'atténuation des effets du changement climatique et autres services environnementaux des forêts tropicales
- Contribuer à la pérennité sociale et économique des populations tributaires des forêts ainsi qu'à leur bien-être en accroissant les valeurs forestières par la restauration et la réhabilitation des forêts, ainsi que les paiements en contrepartie des services environnementaux procurés par les forêts

Tableau 2: Projets exécutés par pays/région et Programme thématique

Pays/Région	TFLET	REDDES	CFME	TMT	Projets financés	Financement (en \$EU)
Cameroun	2	3		1	6	1 038 082
Congo				1	1	130 000
RDC		1			1	476 820
<i>Gabon</i>				(1)*	(1)*	(138 996)*
Ghana	2	3	1	2	8	1 799 480
Libéria		1			1	149 922
Mali	1				1	149 707
Togo		2			2	628 798
Total Afrique	5	10	1	4(1)	20(1)	4 372 809
Australie	1				1	518 833
Chine	1	2		1	4	766 896
Indonésie	4	3	1		8	3 489 425
Malaisie		1			1	590 922
Myanmar		1			1	571 890
PNG	1		1		2	269 320
<i>Thaïlande</i>	(1)*	(1)*	(1)*		(3)*	(201 447)*
Total Asie-Pacifique	7(1)	7(1)	2(1)	1	17(3)	6 207 286
Brésil		2			2	1 266 894
Colombie	1				1	91 498
Équateur		1			1	149 922
Guatemala	3	2		1	6	1 293 414
Guyana		1		2	3	858 240
Honduras/Guatemala		1			1	144 650
Mexique		1			1	470 682
Panama	1				1	412 556
Pérou	2	2			4	1 041 080
Total Amérique latine	7	10		3	20	5 728 936
TFLET (phase pilote)	8				8	2 792 998
France				1	1	138 033
Allemagne	1				1	155 522
Mondial				1	1	200 000
Secrétariat de l'OIBT		3	1	3	7	1 053 926
Total autres	9	3	1	5	18	4 340 479
	28(1)	30(1)	4(1)	13(1)	75(4)	20 649 510

* Il s'agit de projets frappés de la clause de caducité (non décomptés dans les totaux).

ANNEX I

STATUS OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES, PRE-PROJECTS, SMALL PROJECTS AND PROJECTS

(Projects reported completed to earlier sessions of the ITTC and projects lapsed under ITTO's 'sunset' clause due to not commencing implementation within 26 months of approval/funding are not included)

List of projects included in Annex I (ongoing or completed during the report period)

Submitted by	Project ID	TFLET PROJECTS	ITTO Funding	Status (reported at)
Australia	TFL-PD 037/13 Rev. 2 (M)	Implementing a DNA timber tracking system in Indonesia	\$518,833	Ongoing*
Indonesia	TFL-PD 032/13 Rev. 2 (M)	Strengthening the Capacity of Local Institutions to Sustainably Manage community Forestry in Sanggau for Improving Livelihood	\$456,680	Completed 54 th ITTC
Panama	TFL-PD 044/13 Rev.2 (M)	Strengthening of ANAM's management capacity to reduce illegal logging and trade in the eastern region of Panama (Bayano and Darien) through monitoring and control mechanisms	\$412,556	Ongoing*

Submitted by	Project ID	REDDES PROJECTS	ITTO Funding	Status (reported at)
Brazil	RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F)	Monitoring deforestation, logging and land use change in the Pan Amazonian Forest - PANAMAZON II	\$1,124,784	Ongoing*
Ghana	RED-PD 093/12 Rev.3 (F)	Advancing REDD+ in Ghana: preparation of REDD+ pilot schemes in off-reserve forests and agro-forests	\$297,205	Ongoing
Guatemala	RED-SPD 079/12 Rev.1 (F)	Strengthening of governance and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems in Guatemala as a climate change adaptation measure	\$146,751	Ongoing*
Liberia	RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F)	Improving efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia through REDD+ demonstration projects	\$149,922	Completed 54 th ITTC

*Completion pending receipt and approval of final reporting (technical, financial, audit)

TFLET

Implementing a DNA timber tracking system in Indonesia

Project number:	TFL-PD 037/13 Rev. 2 (M)	
Project country:	Australia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 549,763
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 518,833
	UoA	US\$ 30,793
Submitted by:	Government of Australia	
Executing Agency:	University of Adelaide, UoA, Australia	
Original Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	6 th TFLET Cycle (2013)	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

Illegal logging and associated trade are the cause of many economic and ecological problems both in timber producer and timber consumer countries. The key problem to be addressed by this project is the weak capacity in forest law enforcement. DNA marker methods use characters inherent in the timber (i.e. impossible to falsify) and guarantee a method, which is cost effective and statistically robust, for controlling the origin of wood and wood products. The project will develop a species identification and timber tracking system using DNA methods for important Indonesian timber tree species, the red meranti group; and light red Meranti. For two of these species leaf, cambium and wood samples will be collected from across their distribution area and gene markers will be developed that differentiate genetically between trees of different locations and also work for processed timber. The samples will be screened for DNA markers and provide a genetic reference data base to control the region of origin. Using DNA-fingerprints a tree by tree approach to control the chain of custody will also be applied for light red meranti in cooperation with timber companies in Indonesia. As measures of capacity building and technology transfer, staff from the Indonesian partners will be trained to apply DNA-techniques to perform simple DNA tests to check origin. The University of Adelaide in Australia is the executive agency and will work closely with CFBTI in FORDA and other institutes from Indonesia, Germany and USA.

Progress:

All field work has been completed and novel barcoding markers have been developed through a double digest Restriction-site Associated DNA (ddRAD) approach. 70+ Dipterocarpaceae species were included in the development process. The genome of *Shorea laevis*, sequenced as part of the project, has been used as a reference genome for analysis of the results. The results show a complex structure revealed from the nuclear genetic loci with clear separation of numerous genera within the Dipterocarpaceae.

Training of scientists has occurred both in Indonesia and Australia. A national workshop was held in March 2016 in Yogyakarta, Java which was well attended by industry and government representatives. In March 2017 the project team presented at the 4-day INTERPOL and US Department of Justice's National Enforcement Training on Illegal Logging, Land Encroachment and Related Financial Crimes held in Balikpapan, Kalimantan and again at a second training held in Medan, North Sumatra in November 2017. Both trainings were well attended by law enforcement and judicial personnel from Indonesia, and each were presented with an overview of the project and training on the capabilities of DNA timber identification. A communication strategy is under development to maximize the impact of the final project report. Existing log tracking systems have been evaluated in partnership with Double Helix Tracking Technologies and that work will continue beyond this project.

The analysis of the ddRAD data for *Shorea laevis* identified >500 loci appropriate for screening of the reference populations and initial data processing of the individual trees used for development, indicates some population structure that may be useful for geographic origin assessment on the full dataset. Various meetings have been attended around the world by project staff in which the project has been promoted,

including with enforcement agencies, scientists, policy makers and members of industry.

The final PSC meeting of the project was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on 28 August 2018, followed by a final stakeholder workshop on 29 August 2018, attended by about 30 participants. A summary of the workshop will be included in the project completion report. The official completion date of the project is 31 October 2018 and the final technical, financial and audit reports are in preparation in accordance with respective ITTO rules and procedures.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Despite of the impact through the impairment of ITTO funds, the project has exceeded expectations and delivered more species and samples than originally planned. The results of the barcoding, combined with several well characterized chloroplastic barcoding loci form the basis of the DNA barcoding marker set for >50 Dipterocarpaceae species, suitable for analysis in timber. Members of the project team presented at a 4-day INTERPOL and US Department of Justice's National Enforcement Training on Illegal Logging, Land Encroachment and Related Financial Crimes held in Balikpapan, Kalimantan in March 2017 and again at a second training held in Medan, North Sumatra in November 2017. Both trainings were well attended by law enforcement and judicial personnel from Indonesia, and each were presented with an overview of the project and training on the capabilities of DNA timber identification. At the final PSC meeting held at CFBTI in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on 28 August 2018, it was recommend that a concept note be developed to seek additional funding to progress sample screening and industry applications (which was not possible under the reduced scope of the project).

Strengthening the Capacity of Local Institutions to Sustainably Manage Community Forestry in Sanggau for Improving Livelihood

Project number:	TFL-PD 032/13 Rev. 2 (M)	
Project country:	Indonesia	
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 511,730
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 456,680
	Government of Indonesia	US\$ 55,050
Submitted by:	Government of Indonesia	
Executing Agency:	Center for Climate Change and Policy Research, Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)	
Original Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	6 th TFLET Cycle (2013)	
Status:	Completed	

Summary:

The project supports policy on social forestry that opens up legal access for local community to manage state forest areas, including by applying the scheme of community forestry. It helps the policy to meet its target set in year 2019 to have forest-based community management up to 12.7 million hectares. It selected District Sanggau of West Kalimantan Province as a site of the project due to availability of the permits granted by local government in year 2012/2013 that cover up to 5100 hectares. Through series of trainings, group discussions, business meetings and analytical works, the project strengthens capacity of local institutions to sustainably manage forests and to improve livelihoods of local community. It applies participatory method to support economical development in the region among others by establishing eco-tourism destination at protected forests, producing organic fertilizer to promote organic farming and to improve productivity of soil at production forest, and supporting the development of market for non-timber forest products. The project expects to contribute to attaining better mechanism of benefits sharing, better governance in managing forests and enforcing the laws by gaining deeper understanding on key factors that influence successful implementation of policy on social forestry to meet the target.

Progress:

Building on the program of community forestry, the project intended to speed up the implementation of community-based forest management and community forestry in order to sustain forests and to improve the well-being of local communities inside the forests. The project has been able to accelerate the development of the community forestry program in Indonesia by strengthening the capacity of local community to manage sustainably the community forests in Sanggau, West Kalimantan. The project considered the fact that local institutions had weak capacity in actually implementing the community forestry program. Despite the existence of strong institutions of traditional Adat Dayak communities for regulating forest and land use practices in the area, their understanding of formal regulations was considered weak or even absent. Permits on forest management were considered as legalization of their traditional practices, but opportunities given by the permits were neither explored nor incorporated into development programs of local government. The project strategy also considered the fact that community forestry in Sanggau has particularities that need to be taken into consideration. The strategy therefore considered identified elements of local institutions, in addition to accessibility of market information that needed to be explored and developed. Throughout the project timeframe, over 1000 forest communities, government employees, civil society organizations and entrepreneurs learned about forests, local communities and about forests managed by local community at Sanggau District of West Kalimantan. They also learned about opportunities and benefits provided by the program on community forestry in order to stimulate the sustainable management of forests so that they can be used to improve livelihoods of local community. After completion of all planned activities, the project has fully achieved its specific objective to strengthen capacity of local community to sustainably manage community forests at Sanggau, West Kalimantan. The development of local institutions in community forestry enriched the understanding on rules and regulations concerning community forestry and the understanding that being a member come with rights and obligations attached as the permit holders named IUPHKm. Capacities in entrepreneurship and marketing of forest products were improved, as well as the capacity of

developing forest and land use management plans. As required by regulation, each of the five community forestry groups has developed a management plan for the mid-term (five years). Several methods and approaches were applied in achieving the project objectives, depending on the message to be conveyed and the respective target group. In total, the project organized 12 training sessions, 19 meetings and two exhibitions to facilitate the development of local institutions in community forestry. Members of local communities participated in a study tour outside the island of Kalimantan three times. Information materials were made available to local communities in form of booklets, brochures and other printed materials. In addition, web-based materials were developed to reach wider audiences. In total, the number of activities organized by the project far exceeded the original plan.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

In pursuit of the project's objective, the project undertook analytical work, trainings, field data collections and business meetings involving local communities as well as other stakeholders from field level up to national level. Activities of the project made important revelations. First, implementation of the scheme of community forestry depends on many factors, of which the extent or presence of assistance for communities has played an important role given most community forestry is located at remote region. Constraints and opportunities provided by the scheme shall be communicated to the communities and they shall be consolidated with available resources at each location. Second, many factors and diverse interests of actors need to be taken into account in strengthening institutions of community forestry. Multi-stakeholder approach provides opportunities to collaborate and consolidate those interests into sustaining forest resources. Third, changes of regulatory regimes at national level influence interpretation on how the scheme of community forestry can be implemented and local institutions can be strengthened. Consistent policies are needed and should be supported with harmonious programs from other sectors or ministries. Fourth, implementation of community forestry encompasses farming system practices, so clarity of governance on overall land-use and access to agricultural markets are equally important as clear and fair governance in forestry.

Upon completion of the project, local communities benefitted from management planned to secure the permits on forest management. The communities also benefitted, among others, from the establishment of a production house for organic fertilizer, the development of eco-tourism at protected forests, establishment of markets for handicrafts and local foods and some financial support through CSR programs of private agencies. Supported by the local government, a hydropower facility was installed. The project has been able to harmonize across different agencies from multiple sectors concerned about the development of local communities in remote region.

The project largely benefitted from the experience of local government staff in Sanggau, Adat leaders and assistance from local NGO's of YPSBK, in addition to the rich knowledge of the partners from FKKM and FGLG. Lessons learned from the implementation of the project were recognized by policy makers at the district, provincial and the national level. At present, the forestry community groups in Sanggau serve as an example to advance multi-sectoral approaches for improving the well-being of local communities and for the sustainable use of natural resources. The Ministry Environment and Forestry benefitted from the expansion of community forestry in Sanggau into 8465 ha under the management of local people. The Ministry can draw multiple lessons from this project to advance and accelerate the implementation of the Social Forestry Policy, which has become a priority program for Indonesia.

Strengthening of ANAM's management capacity to reduce illegal logging and trade in the eastern region of Panama (Bayano and Darien) through monitoring and control mechanisms

Project number:	TFL-PD 044/13 Rev.2 (M)		
Project country:	Panama		
Budget:	Total:	US\$ 730,309	
	ITTO Contribution:	US\$ 412,556	
	WWF Panama	US\$ 132,403	
	ANAM	US\$ 185,350	
Submitted by:	Government of Panama		
Executing Agency:	WWF Panama		
Original Duration:	24 months		
Financed at:	6 th TFLET Cycle (2013)		
Status:	Ongoing		

Summary:

The aim of this project is to follow up on one of the outputs of the ITTO-financed project PD 405/06 Rev.3 (F): "Extending the area under sustainable forest management in the forest lands of the Emberá-Wounaan Comarca, Darien, Panama", which conducted an analysis and described the institutional, administrative and socio-economic factors leading to illegal logging in the Eastern Region of Panama (Bayano and Darien) and produced a framework document on guidelines and strategies which require immediate institutional action to arrest incremental forest degradation caused by illegal logging practices and other unsustainable activities. Therefore, the main purpose of this project is to contribute to the prevention and control of illegal logging and trade in the Eastern Region of Panama (Bayano and Darien) by strengthening ANAM's capacity to ensure efficient and effective forest sector management and increased community awareness on forest degradation as a result of illegal logging and related illegal trade in forest products. The project is also complementary to ITTO project 'Tropical Forest Governance in the Region of Darien, Panama' PD 602/11 Rev.3 (F), which was approved at the 49th ITTC, commenced in 2014.

Progress:

The project was approved under the 6th TFLET Cycle (2013). Following its financing, the project experienced a significant delay in signing the project agreement due to the revision and finalization of the project document and a change of the responsible ministry in Panama. The project agreement regulating the implementation of the project was finally signed in January 2016 and after the approval of the inception report, the first instalment of funds was sent in April 2016 which marked the official start of the implementation of this project.

Since its inception, the project has achieved significant results in capacity assessment and development of a strategic plan for the Directorate of Forests (DIFOR) created in the Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente), in the design of the Traceability System and Forest Control, and continuity of the communications strategy initiated by the project PD 602/11 R3 (F) "Forest governance in tropical forests of the Darien region, Panama".

The first instalment of funds sent in April 2016 was US\$113,354. The other three planned instalments of funds total US\$220,000 according to the project agreement. The suspension of ITTO funding caused delays in releasing the second instalment and therefore in the implementation of project activities. The Executing Agency had to prioritize the use of funds to cover the contract for the design and Forestry Traceability System Control. However, after some adjustments to the work plan, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, the EA managed to get support from WWF and the FAO FLEGT Programme to continue the implementation of the planned activities through the first half of 2017. In mid-2017 an agreement was reached to reduce the remaining project budget by 10% and a revised work plan submitted so that the ITTO funding could be normalized and reactivated. The second installment was disbursed in September 2017 and the third in June 2018. The project is now making good progress and is expected to be successfully completed by the end of 2018 or early 2019 (the project duration has been extended until December 2018

with no impact on the ITTO budget). A project steering committee meeting and monitoring visit by ITTO occurred in late 2017; the second PSC is scheduled for late 2018 prior to project completion.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Despite the delay of inception, the implementation of this project, particularly the positive progress in the design and implementation of Traceability System and Forest Control (STCF), further attracted the interest of MiAmbiente and other sectors and players.

The communications strategy that is being developed is contributing to a positive debate on the needs of the sector, stressing the need for incentives to promote forest management and responsible procurement. The role of civil society and consumers, as a powerful market force which begets change, can be enhanced through this communication strategy. The rapprochement between the members of the Forest Dialogue Table and the Legal Timber Network has been promoted; both groups participated in the development and validation process of the STCF. The Executing Agency submitted a complete progress report (Spanish only) in June 2018 which is available from the Secretariat. The final disbursement of project funds is expected to be released soon and the project is expected to achieve all foreseen outputs and objectives under the revised budget and work plan.

REDDES

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 (ACTO member countries)	
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	
Executing Agency:	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Agency (ACTO)	
Original Duration:	48 months	
Financed at:	REDDES 2 nd 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 (ORs) in each country has been completed and the ORs are operational. The preparation and validation of national plans to monitor forest cover is in progress. The capacity building components (training courses) have been completed, while the technical assistance provided to system users is a permanent activity. The monitoring of regional activities and promotion of information exchange is a permanent activity initialized and supported by the project. The production of regional deforestation maps is ongoing with input from the participating countries, depending on availability of images. At the national level countries are evaluating the causes of deforestation and forest degradation. With the approval of the additional resources from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), for the continuation of the project activities initialized under this project, the operation of the established national observation rooms has become a permanent activity. That funding also provides for adequate regional forums for technical discussions among technical staff of the ORs and regular 'Regional Encounters' are held. The Project Regional Coordination Unit, together with the national coordination agencies is permanently coordinating and supporting regional discussions. The project was affected by the impairment of ITTO funds. A new budget and timeline has been agreed with the Executing Agency during a PSC meeting held at PS/ACTO in Brasilia in June 2017. The revised project completion date was 30 September 2018 and a final PSC meeting was held at PS/ACTO on 21 September 2018. Though the project has taken longer than originally envisaged, all objectives and outcomes have been fully achieved. The ownership of the office infrastructure and equipment purchased under the project has been transferred to the Executing Agency PS/ACTO, which has agreed to transfer that ownership to the individual ORs in each country over the coming months, to ensure continuation of the OR operation.

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 are a direct contribution 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.

The ORs established under the project are fully operational, basic equipment has been provided and/or upgraded and continued training has been provided with the help of INPE, Brazil. At present, regional maps have been produced for 2000-2010, 2010-2013 and 2014, which can be accessed through the ACTO website at <http://www.otca-oficial.info/projects/details/19>. The map for 2014-2015 is in preparation.

Among the main results of the project are those related to the sustainability of the actions and activities of the project aimed to develop and implement participatory systems for monitoring of forest cover in the Amazon; as well as to strengthen existing platforms for forest management and regional coordination. The project has contributed to a collaborative and collective work of national entities regarding the production of information on the Amazon forests on deforestation and has improved significantly the decision-making in forest management, in respect to:

- Interaction between the Amazon countries allowing joint actions within the framework of dialogue and coordination platforms linked to ACTO.
- Capacity building at country level to monitor deforestation, land tenure, changes in land use in the Amazon region, as an essential tool for forest governance in the Amazon.
- Disseminate knowledge and experiences in the region according to local particularities of remote sensing technologies for monitoring deforestation and changes in land use in all ACTO member countries.
- Incorporate the various instruments of public policies aimed at sustainable development of the Amazon region.
- Design specific instruments to address the challenges of the region such as the preparation of regional maps of the Amazon deforestation and soon the land use maps.
- Knowledge sharing between technical staff from the Observation Rooms and governments in regional meetings.

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 Ghana:	US\$ 69,749
Submitted by:	Government of Ghana	
Executing Agency:	Ghanaian National REDD+ Secretariat	
Original Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	REDD+ 4 th 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:

Despite of several reminders from the ITTO Secretariat, the completion report has not been received as of the end of September 2018 from the Executing Agency (Ghanaian National REDD+ Secretariat) and Collaborating Agency (Forestry Research Institute of Ghana /FORIG).

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The ITTO Secretariat has sent a final reminder (deadline 30 November 2018) requesting the submission of the completion report from the Executing Agency (Ghanaian National REDD+ Secretariat) and Collaborating Agency (Forestry Research Institute of Ghana /FORIG). In case the completion report is not received by the end of November 2018, this project could be subject to initiation of the ITTO termination procedures.

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	
Executing Agency:	INAB	
Original Duration:	24 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES 4 th Cycle (2012)	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

The lack of 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 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:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 10 March 2013. The Project Inception Report and the YPO were 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 second installment was disbursed in early February 2014, the third installment in October 2014 and the fourth in July 2015. All disbursements were based on the prior submission and approval of the corresponding required 6-monthly progress report, annual audits and updated OLMS reporting. The project was not impacted by ITTO's financial impairment since all funds were disbursed prior to that problem. However there have been several delays in completing the project due to changes in Guatemala's forest administration and governance. The project was granted an extension until the end of December 2018 in order to allow for the successful completion of all activities, particularly as regards the adoption of the draft mangrove forest regulation developed by the project.

The project has completed all technical activities as follows:

Output 1: Mangrove Ecosystem Management and Conservation Program for the local communities with a focus on climate change adaptation.

- 4 pilot areas involving 13 communities were selected for the development and implementation of community forest management plans centering on mangrove forest conservation and management, these being: Blanca Cecilia, Manchon Guamuchal, Cayo Quemado and Mangales. All four sites now have operational management plans focusing on mangrove forest rehabilitation, conservation, protection and production;
- The training modules on mangrove management and all related materials have been developed;

- Training workshops to raise awareness of the local communities on the use and conservation of mangrove areas have been completed; and
- Other events continue were carried out at the community level aimed at highlighting the significance of practices focused on improving local capacities for climate change adaptation.

Output 2: Conservation and management strategy for Guatemala's mangrove ecosystem with the effective participation of key stakeholders.

- A methodology was designed with the effective participation of both local and national stakeholder groups for the establishment of a National Strategy for Mangrove Ecosystem Conservation, Management and Restoration, and the strategy itself has been developed;
- 9, rather than the original 3, local roundtables have been established with the participation of key local stakeholders to develop local actions focused on mangrove conservation, management and restoration within the framework of the national strategy and also to review the draft mangrove forest regulation; and
- The new mangrove forest regulation has been approved.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The following achievements can be mentioned:

- 4 pilot areas over an area of 532.27 ha with operational community forest management plans centering on mangrove conservation and management, these being: Blanca Cecilia (22.50 ha), Manchon Guamuchal (486.77 ha), Cayo Quemado (2.00 ha) and Mangales (21.00);
- Training modules and materials for the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves have been developed and disseminated among the stakeholder communities, and are readily available for further dissemination elsewhere;
- A National Strategy for Mangrove Ecosystem Conservation, Management and Restoration has been developed in a participatory manner and has been approved by the competent government authorities (INAB and CONAP); and
- 9 local roundtables established with the participation of key local stakeholders are currently active in the development of local actions focused on mangrove conservation, management and restoration within the framework of the draft national strategy.

The Project has also to date produced several outputs and products, among them several technical documents describing the achievements, impacts and lessons learnt of the project. All project reports/outputs are available in Spanish through the project search function of the ITTO website (www.itto.int/project_search/). There has been a delay in having the National Strategy developed by the project translated into a new government regulation as originally anticipated; CONAP (National Commission for Protected Areas) has submitted this to the office of the President but political developments in the country have led to lengthy delays in the formulation and approval of the relevant regulation. The Executing Agency has therefore requested (and ITTO has approved) a budget neutral extension of the project to the end of 2018 to allow successful completion of this aspect of the project. The completion report will be made available through the ITTO website's project search function once approved.

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	
Executing Agency:	Forest Development Authority and Flora & Fauna International (FFI)	
Original Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	REDDDES 4 th Cycle (2012)	
Status:	Completed	

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 activities significantly increased the awareness of the local communities at the REDD+ pilot site, through regular and focused outreach campaign. This increase in knowledge and understanding was achieved through the implementation of a sustained communication engagement and outreach campaign, which focused on providing information to the members of the community in their local language and at pilot sites. Information and communication materials were designed to present the issues in a simple manner, and the establishment of the community forest management communities provided the ideal platform where information could be source in a community friendly manner.

The project conducted trainings involving the local communities at the project pilot sites on both carbon assessment and biodiversity survey (including camera trapping). Additionally, the outreach activities clearly outlined to the communities activities that can have a negative impact on biodiversity, including those that can cause deforestation.

The project resulted in the development of two REDD+ demonstration sites, of which one (Wonegizi) has a full Project Design Document (PDD) which has been validated pending finalization of the report, and the other (Wakolor) has a feasibility study complete. A full PDD was developed for the pilot at Wonegizi using the *plan vivo standard* guidelines. The pre-validation report has been positive, but the process was faulted due to the halting of the project implementation because of the outbreak of the epidemic Ebola virus.

Additionally, on a general level, the project has contributed toward making REDD+ a policy issue of national importance, including building the capacity and facilitating the involvement of both local NGOs and members of the local communities (i.e. from rural Liberia) in these discussions.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The project contributed to create a core group of individuals and institutions in Liberia who can be able to actively contribute to this development of national REDD+, adding to the value and sustainability of the ITTO outcomes, and potentially expanding this impact further through peer-to-peer learning.

Capacity building of local community members in two pilot sites, at Wonegizi (Lofa County) and Wakolor (Grand Cape Mount County), especially those of the Community Forest Management Committee, has provided greater knowledge within forested communities, and therefore contributed towards the sustainable management of their own forests. These stakeholders received training on such issues as the community rights law, community forestry, sustainable forest management and the principles of REDD+ that are all critical for good forest management.

Overall the project has contributed to building the momentum around the implementation of REDD+ nationally in Liberia, through the provision of a working, validated pilot (demonstration site), awareness raising and capacity building. The pilot project has also opened the dialogue around critical questions surrounding the actual implementation of a REDD+ project, which is helping to drive forward the national REDD+ strategy.

REDD+ piloting requires time, and it was tested in a challenging landscape where many factors, including the outbreak of epidemic Ebola virus, could contribute to the failure of this project. The following are important lessons to be highlighted to make the development, piloting and subsequent functioning of the REDD+ initiative work in Liberia:

- Poverty is a contributing factor to deforestation and degradation activities in the communities, with the livelihood activities of local communities have a negative impact on the forest. Hence, the success of REDD implementation hinge strongly on the provision of a good package on sustainable livelihood, including through the provision of alternatives earnings, that will make the communities less dependent on the forest.
- Unless REDD+ offers perceivable, shorter term benefits to communities it will continue to be challenged by other options such as logging and oil palm plantation development initiatives. The local community members are the poorest of the poor, and are looking for ways to support themselves.
- Empowering grassroots organizations (i.e. community based organization and local civil society groups) on their rights can be very effective in encouraging more socially and environmentally friendly decision making especially as it relates to forest exploitation by external companies. This can also mean that the communities can be willing to experiment with REDD+ as an alternative use of their forest.
- Communities where the traditional structures are still in place are more likely to take a consensus approach to decision making on most issues, including those relating to REDD+. On the other hand, those with weak cultural structures had difficulty in reaching consensual decisions.
- Working with the Forestry Development Authority has advantages and disadvantages - While working with FDA staff in the field may a key to sustainability, communities have sometimes struggled to discern the different motivations of the two organisations, and have interpreted REDD as a tool to establish another national park with little benefit to communities.

While this small project has contributed positively to the evolution of REDD+ in Liberia, more work is still needed to be done to further understand various issues that could not be finalized due to the practicality of implementing REDD+ in Liberia. These include issues around a fully functioning Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM), Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) Systems, Carbon Rights, Land Tenure, among other issues. The implementation of this small project revealed a lot of issues, such as: there is still much that needs to be understood and tested if REDD+ must become a viable policy option to save the highly valuable forest of Liberia. There is therefore the need for more work to continue to build on the experience gained over the lifetime of this project, in order to increase the knowledge and understanding required if REDD+ is indeed a viable solution to the conservation of the largest remaining part of the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem of Liberia with its unique biodiversity.

Annex II

LIST OF PROJECTS REPORTED COMPLETED TO EARLIER SESSIONS OF THE ITTC, PROJECTS LAPSED UNDER ITTO'S 'SUNSET' CLAUSE DUE TO NOT COMMENCING IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN 26 MONTHS OF APPROVAL/FUNDING AND PROJECTS TERMINATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DECISION 6(LII)

TFLET				
Submitted by	Project ID	Title	ITTO Funding	Status (reported at)
BWP 2008/2009	PP-A/43-193	Enhance capacity of small and medium size enterprises to produce and trade timber from legally and sustainable source	\$ 300,000	Completed (48 th ITTC)
BWP 2008/2009	PP-A/43-194	Promote trade in tropical timber and tropical timber products from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources	\$ 600,000	Completed (50 th ITTC)
BWP 2008/2009	PP-A/43-200	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	\$ 100,000	Completed (48 th ITTC)
BWP 2008/2009	PP-A/43-202	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	\$ 200,000	Completed (48 th ITTC)
Africa	PD 124/01 Rev. 2 (M) Phase II – Stage 2	Promotion of Sustainable Management of African Forests (ITTO/ATO)	\$ 544,070	Completed (46 th ITTC)
Cambodia	PD 493/07 Rev.1 (F)	Strengthening Capacity of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (Cambodia)	\$561,195	Completed (48 th ITTC)
Cameroon	TFL-PD 003/09 Rev.2 (M)	Improving governance and transparency of timber harvests and trade in Cameroon	\$365,526	Completed (52 nd ITTC)
Cameroon	TFL-PD 014/09 Rev.1 (M)	Reduction of illegal logging through better governance of community forests in the Lom et Djerem Division, East region, Cameroon	\$302,562	Terminated Decision 6(LII)
China	TFL-PD 017/09 Rev.2 (M)	Equipping small and medium sized forestry enterprises in China for procurement of tropical timber from legal and sustainably managed forests	\$322,056	Completed (51 st ITTC)
Colombia	TFL-PPD 001/09 Rev.2 (M)	Implementing and promoting sustainable forest management through formulation of an action plan for improved forest law enforcement and governance in Colombia	\$91,498	Completed (48 th ITTC)
Germany	TFL-PPD 023/10 Rev.1 (F)	Development and implementation of a species identification and timber tracking system in Africa with DNA fingerprints and stable isotopes	\$155,522	Completed (47 th ITTC)
Ghana	TFL-SPD 007/09 Rev.1 (M)	Strengthening the capacity of small-medium enterprises in Ghana to produce and trade in timber products from legal and sustainable sources	\$163,039	Completed (49 th ITTC)
Ghana	TFL-SPD 028/12 Rev.1 (M)	Empowering civil society organizations and other non-state actors to effectively contribute to forest law compliance in Ghana	\$147,701	Completed (51 st ITTC)
Guatemala	TFL-PD 024/10 Rev.2 (M)	Improvement of forest law enforcement at the national level to promote forest governance in Guatemala	\$563,339	Completed (52 nd ITTC)
Guatemala	TFL-PPD 040/13 Rev.2 (M)	Development of a program to strengthen the traceability of legally sourced forest products in Guatemala	\$74,586	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Guatemala	TFL-PPD 045/13 Rev. 2 (M)	Improving forest product monitoring and efficiency through the development of a program to enhance the performance of the primary forest processing industry	\$66,942	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Indonesia	TFL-PD 010/09 Rev.1 (M)	Strengthening the capacity of related stakeholders in Java on implementing new Indonesian TLAS	\$474,163	Completed (50 th ITTC)
Indonesia	TFL-PD 019/10 Rev.2 (M)	Developing collaborative management in the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve, West Java Indonesia	\$496,670	Completed (50 th ITTC)
Indonesia	TFL-PD 033/13 Rev. 2 (M)	Strengthening the governance of community forest through improved capacity to adequately perform timber administration in Java and Nusa Tenggara region in Indonesia	\$495,880	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Mali	TFL-SPD 038/13 Rev.3 (M)	Capacity-building programme to foster law enforcement and local governance over timber use and marketing activities in the Segou region, Mali	\$149,707	Completed (51 st ITTC)

TFLET

TFLET				
Peru	PPD 138/07 Rev.1 (M)	Verifying the Legality of Timber Forest Products in Peru	\$79,844	Completed (48 th ITTC)
Peru	TFL-SPD 029/12 Rev.1 (M)	Marketing of timber from legal and sustainable sources by indigenous communities in Ucayali, Peru for the fair trade market	\$137,941	Completed (51 st ITTC)
Peru	TFL-SPD 030/12 Rev.1 (M)	Improved governance and implementation of transparent negotiation mechanisms for indigenous community forestry in Atalaya (Ucayali), Peru	\$131,236	Completed (51 st ITTC)
PNG	PD 449/07 Rev.2 (M,I)	Enhancing Forest Law Enforcement in Papua New Guinea	\$ 473,040	Completed (51 st ITTC)
PNG	TFL-SPD 043/13 Rev. 1 (M)	Chain of Custody Verification for Timber Processors in Papua New Guinea	\$147,280	Terminated Decision 6(LII)
Thailand	TFL-PPD 005/09 Rev.1 (F)	Strengthening the capacity of local communities of Chaiyapum Province (Thailand) to manage community forest	\$56,970	Sunset (2013)

REDD

REDD				
Submitted by	Project ID	Title	ITTO Funding	Status (reported at)
Brazil	RED-SPD 058/11 Rev.2 (F)	Developing REDD+ES in the Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest	\$142,110	Terminated Decision 6(LII)
Cameroon	RED-PPD 050/11 Rev.1 (F)	Participatory development, conservation and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in the Bamboutos Mountain chain, West Cameroon	\$73,613	Completed (51 st ITTC)
Cameroon	RED-PPD 051/11 Rev.1 (F)	Contribution to the implementation of REDD mechanisms by enhancing the participation of stakeholders in sustainable forest management in Cameroon	\$81,864	Completed (49 th ITTC)
Cameroon	RED-PPD 074/12 Rev.1 (F)	Identification of a project on gender mainstreaming in the development of actions to control deforestation and forest degradation, to improve the well-being of communities dependent on forests and other ecosystems in Central and West Africa	\$101,117	Completed (50 th ITTC)
China	RED-SPD 020/09 Rev.1 (F)	Development and demonstration on scheme of payment for environmental services (PES) derived from degraded and secondary tropical production forests in China.	\$149,040	Completed (48 th ITTC)
China	RED-SPD 075/12 Rev.1 (F)	Demonstration on investigation and assessment of typical forest ecotourism resources in Hainan province, China	\$145,800	Completed (51 st ITTC)
DRC	RED-A 023/09 Rev.1 (F)	Technical Support for the Development of a National Forest Inventory in the Democratic Republic of Congo to assess carbon stocks and changes in carbon stocks of forest land	\$476,820	Completed (48 th ITTC)
Ecuador	RED-SPD 055/11 Rev.1 (F)	Integrating sustainable livelihoods, environmental mortgages, and science-based reforestation for tangible forest conservation change in the Ecuadorian Chocó	\$149,922	Completed (51 st ITTC)
Ghana	RED-PD 026/09 Rev.1 (F)	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through collaborative management with local communities	\$658,716	Completed (52 nd ITTC)
Ghana	RED-SPD 077/12 Rev.1 (F)	Rehabilitation of degraded forests for sustainable wood fuel production and climate change mitigation in the forest-savanna transition zone of Ghana	\$121,662	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Guatemala	RED-PPD 006/09 Rev.2 (F)	Local REDDES programme for development and addressing climate change in Guatemala: Building social processes for sustainability	\$82,080	Completed (49 th ITTC)
Guyana	RED-PD 005/09 Rev.2 (F)	Strengthening Guyana's capacity to manage forest resources and environmental services through resources assessment and monitoring changes in deforestation and degradation	\$400,680	Completed (48 th ITTC)
Honduras/ Guatemala	RED-PPD 041/11 Rev.2 (F)	Designing a Programme for Capacity Building and Meaningful Stakeholder Participation in Forest Governance and REDD+ in Honduras and Guatemala	\$144,650	Completed (50 th ITTC)
Indonesia	RED-PD 007/09 Rev.2 (F)	Enhancing forest carbon stock to reduce emission from deforestation and degradation through sustainable forest management (SFM) initiatives in Indonesia	\$447,071	Completed (48 th ITTC)
Indonesia	RED-SPD 009/09 Rev.2 (F)	Promoting the partnership efforts to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation of tropical peatland in south Sumatra through the enhancement of conservation and restoration activities	\$149,493	Completed (50 th ITTC)

REDD				
Indonesia	RED-PD 064/11 Rev.2 (F)	Promoting Local Community Initiative on the Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystem with Demonstration Activities in Bintan Island to Reduce further Deforestation and Forest Degradation	\$504,317	Completed (51 st ITTC)
ITTO	RED-A 004/09 Rev.1 (F)	Building a voluntary carbon marketing scheme to promote sustainable forest management	\$97,180	Completed (46 th ITTC)
ITTO	RED-PA 056/11 Rev.1 (F)	Strengthening the capacity of ITTO producer countries in Africa in generating and disseminating scientific information on Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services from Forests	\$253,120	Completed (50 th ITTC)
ITTO	RED-PA 069/11 Rev.1 (F)	Quantifying the REDD+ effect of ITTO projects	\$143,510	Completed (50 th ITTC)
Malaysia	RED-PD 037/11 Rev.2 (F)	Reducing forest degradation and emissions through sustainable forest management (SFM) in peninsular Malaysia	\$590,922	Completed (52 nd ITTC)
Mexico	RED-PD 045/11 Rev.2 (M)	Environmental assessment and economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by coastal forests (mangrove forests, flood forests, rain forests and scrub forests on dunes) and their agricultural replacement systems on the central coastal plain of Veracruz, Mexico	\$470,682	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Myanmar	RED-PD 038/11 Rev.3 (F)	Capacity building for developing REDD+ activities in the context of sustainable forest management	\$571,890	Completed (52 nd ITTC)
Peru	RED-PD 018/09 Rev.1 (F)	Sustainable forest management and utilization of ecosystem services in forests managed by the Ese'Eja naïve community in Infierno, Peru	\$356,519	Completed (51 st ITTC)
Peru	RED-PD 033/11 Rev.2 (F)	Value adding to environmental services from managed forests belonging to seven communities in the Ucayali region	\$415,384	Completed (51 st ITTC)
Thailand	RED-SPD 039/11 Rev.1 (F)	Improving the quality and coverage of the estimates of carbon stocks in Thailand's forests and trees outside forest: Phase I	\$113,373	Sunset (2014)
Togo	RED-PD 031/11 Rev.1 (F)	Rehabilitation and restoration of residual forests and arid savannah lands in the Akpé and Akama valleys	\$478,894	Completed (52 nd ITTC)
Togo	RED-SPD 092/12 Rev.1 (F)	Reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the Natchambonga and Djiyega community forests by promoting participatory forest management actions	\$149,904	Completed (52 nd ITTC)

CFME				
Submitted by	Project ID	Title	ITTO Funding	Status (reported at)
Ghana	CFM-SPD 007/10 Rev.1 (F)	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	\$149,229	Completed (49 th ITTC)
Indonesia	CFM-PD 001/10 Rev.1 (F)	Strengthening capacity of stakeholders for the development of community-based plantation forest at 3 selected areas in Indonesia	\$465,151	Completed (50 th ITTC)
ITTO	CFM-PA 009/10 Rev.2 (F)	International Conference on Forest Tenure, Governance and Small and Medium Forest Enterprises with Focus in the Asia Pacific	\$200,000	Completed (47 th ITTC)
PNG	CFM-PPD 006/10 Rev.1 (F)	Enabling customary landowners to participate effectively in CFM and REDD schemes within four pilot areas of PNG	\$122,040	Completed (51 st ITTC)
Thailand	CFM-PPD 005/10 Rev.1 (M)	Increasing access to markets and capital for teak plantation smallholders in Thailand	\$31,104	Sunset (2013)

TMT				
	Project ID	Title	ITTO Funding	Status (reported at)
Cameroon	TMT-SPD 020/15 (M)	Support to ANAFOR for the Optimal Operation of the <i>P. Elata</i> (Assamela) Management Data Base in Cameroon	\$113,400	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
China	TMT-SPD 023/15 Rev.1 (M)	Supporting SMEs and Importers of Tropical Timber for Better Understanding of CITES and the need to Comply with CITES Rules in China	\$150,000	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Congo	TMT-SPD 021/15 (I)	Establishment of a Monitoring Centre for the Industrial use of <i>P. Elata</i> in the Republic of Congo	\$130,000	Completed (53 rd ITTC)

TMT				
France	TMT-SPD 010/12 Rev.1 (M)	Preparation of the publication "Atlas of tropical timber species – 1 st Edition: Technological characteristics and uses of 273 tropical timber species (and 17 temperate species)"	\$138,033	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Gabon	TMT-SPD 011/12 Rev.2 (M)	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	\$138,996	Sunset (2015)
Ghana	TMT-SPD 012/12 Rev.1 (M)	Improving intra-African trade and market transparency in timber and timber products	\$111,931	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Ghana	TMT-SPD 017/15 Rev. 2 (M)	Improving Sustainable <i>Pericopsis elata</i> Conservation and Trade Regulation in Ghana	\$149,997	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Global	TMT-SPD 022/15 (M)	Establishment of a fully documented reference sample collection and identification system for all CITES-listed <i>Dalbergia</i> species and a feasibility study for <i>Diospyros</i> and look-alike species	\$200,000	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Guatemala	TMT-PD 004/11 Rev.2 (M)	Strengthening of the forest information system of Guatemala to improve market and trade transparency and decision-making in the forest sector.	\$359,716	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Guyana	TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev.1 (M)	Enhancing the Sustainable Management and Commercial Utilization of the CITES-listed Species <i>Cedrela odorata</i> (Red Cedar) in Guyana	\$136,640	Completed (53 rd ITTC)
Guyana	TMT-PD 006/11 Rev.3 (M)	Strengthening market information systems to enhance trade and market intelligence in the forest sector of Guyana	\$320,920	Completed (51 st ITTC)
ITTO	TMT-SPD 002/10 Rev.1 (M)	Improving resilience of the tropical timber sector to the impacts of global and regional economic and financial crises	\$150,000	Completed (48 th ITTC)
ITTO	TMT-PA 007/11 Rev.1 (I)	Methodological Development for Life Cycle Analysis of Tropical Wood Products to Improve their Competitiveness in International Markets	\$60,116	Completed (48 th ITTC)
ITTO	TMT-SPD 013/12 Rev.1 (M)	Analysis of the Economic Impact of Governmental Procurement Policies on Tropical Timber Markets	\$150,000	Completed (50 th ITTC)

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