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

(Item 14 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 | <i>Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute</i> |
| 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 | Mémoire 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 (REDDES)
- 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 49^{ème} Session du CIBT qui s'est tenue à Libreville (Gabon), du 25 au 30 novembre 2013.

Au titre des Programmes thématiques, 74 projets ont été approuvés pour financement, soit 29 dans le cadre du TFLET, 31 dans le cadre du REDDES, cinq dans le cadre du CFME et neuf dans le cadre du TMT. Les tableaux 4 et 5 offrent une vue synthétique des projets financés dans le cadre de chacun de ces programmes. Trente (30) projets ont été achevés, 33 projets sont en cours et huit (8) projets sont en attente de leur convention d'exécution et trois (3) 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 I fournit un aperçu de l'état des différents projets.

2. Financement des programmes thématiques

Au cours de la période visée par le présent rapport, le Programme OIBT-UE/CITES a apporté une contribution de US\$ 324 288 58 au TMT, somme qui sera affectée à des projets dont l'objectif est pertinent aux deux programmes (TMT et CITES). Aucune annonce de financement n'a été reçue pour les programmes TFLET, REDDES, CFME ou IDE. Le tableau 1 montre l'état des financements par programme. Le tableau 2 présente une vue d'ensemble 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).

Tableau 1. Etat de financement des PT par programme

| PT | a) Annoncés | b) Engagés | c) Disponibles à l'affectation (a - b) |
|--------|-------------|-------------|--|
| TFLET | \$9 079 307 | \$8 655 493 | \$423 814 |
| REDDES | \$9 532 742 | \$9 361 604 | \$171 138 |
| CFME | \$1 100 000 | \$1 054 720 | \$ 45 280 |
| TMT | \$2 251 400 | \$1 639 933 | \$611 467 |
| IDE | s.o. | s.o. | s.o. |

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. De même, le Programme thématique de « Gestion et entreprises des forêts des collectivités (CFME) » n'a bénéficié d'aucun engagement financier

depuis le 46ème CIBT en décembre 2010 et un seul appel à propositions a pu être émis, en 2010, pour ce programme. 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 2 : Engagements financiers en faveur des programmes thématiques

| Engagement financier pour les Programmes thématique - 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 partiel | 18 839 932 | 6 887 209 | 9 232 742 | 1 100 000 | 1 619 981 | |
| TP pledges SAP 2013-2018 | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1 942 098 | 1 942 098 | | | | |
| EU/CITES | 631 419 | | | | 631 419 | |
| Switzerland | 300 000 | | 300 000 | | | |
| Japan | 200 000 | 200 000 | | | | |
| USA | 50 000 | 50 000 | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 3 123 517 | 2 192 098 | 300 000 | | 631 419 | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Total | 21 963 449 | 9 079 307 | 9 532 742 | 1 100 000 | 2 251 400 | |

3. Propositions de programmes thématiques approuvées en 2014

En février 2014 huit propositions ont été approuvées pour financement, soit sept dans le cadre du 6^e Cycle TFLET et l'autre dans le cadre du 4^e cycle TMT (voir tableau 3). Les propositions approuvées sont celles de l'Australie (en étroite collaboration avec l'Indonésie), du Guatemala, du Guyana, de l'Indonésie, du Mali, du Panama et de PNG. Les résumés des propositions nouvellement approuvées sont inscrites à l'annexe I du présent rapport.

Les capacités limitées de financement de projets dans le cadre des programmes thématiques n'ont pas permis d'émettre de nouveaux appels à propositions en 2014.

Tableau 3 : Projets dont le financement a été approuvé dans le cadre du 6^{ème} cycle TFLET et du 4^{ème} cycle TMT

| Approbations dans le cadre du 6e TFLET | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Pays | ID # | Intitulé | Financement OIBT (\$ E-U) |
| Australie | TFL-PD 037/13 Rev.2(M) | Mise en œuvre d'un système de traçabilité du bois par l'ADN en Indonésie | \$ 518 833 |
| Guatemala | TFL-PPD 045/13 Rev.2(M) | Amélioration du suivi et de la rentabilité des produits forestiers grâce à l'élaboration d'un programme destiné à améliorer les performances de la filière de transformation des produits forestiers primaires | \$ 66 942 |
| Indonésie | TFL-PD 032/13 Rev.2(M) | Renforcement des capacités des institutions locales à gérer sur un mode durable la foresterie communautaire à Sanggau en vue d'améliorer les moyens d'existence | \$ 456 680 |
| Indonésie | TFL-PD 033/13 Rev.2(M) | Renforcement de la gouvernance des forêts communautaires grâce à une amélioration de la capacité à administrer le secteur du bois à Java dans la région de Nusa Tenggara en Indonésie | \$ 495 880 |
| Mali | TFL-SPD 038/13 Rev.3(M) | Renforcement des capacités en matière de législation forestière et de gouvernance locale dans le domaine de l'exploitation et de la commercialisation du bois dans la région de Ségou au Mali | \$ 149 707 |
| Panama | TFL-PD 044/13 Rev.2(M) | Renforcement de la capacité de gestion de l'ANAM devant lui permettre de faire reculer l'exploitation forestière clandestine et le trafic de bois dans l'Est du Panama (Bayano et Darien) grâce à des mécanismes de suivi et de contrôle | \$ 412 556 |
| PNG | TFL-SPD 043/13 Rev.1(M) | Vérification de la traçabilité pour les industriels du bois en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée | \$ 147 280 |
| Approbations dans le cadre du 4^{ème} cycle TMT | | | |
| Guyana | TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev.1 (M) | Pérennisation de la gestion et de l'exploitation commerciale de l'essence <i>Cedrela Odorata</i> (cèdre rouge) inscrite sur les listes de la CITES au Guyana | \$ 136 640 |

4. Réalisations, impacts et enseignements dégagés

Les principales réalisations des projets achevés au cours de la période considérée, et celles projets sur le point de se conclure, sont résumées ci-dessous, pour plus de détails on est prié de se référer à l'annexe I. Des informations détaillées sur tous les projets, dont leur « document de projet », leur rapport d'achèvement, leurs rapports techniques, leur rapport d'évaluation à posteriori et tous autres documents produits par un projet, à savoir dépliants, affiches et brochures sont également disponibles par l'outil de recherche de projets OIBT http://www.itto.int/project_search/. et ceux-ci sont mis en ligne dès qu'ils seront disponibles dans la langue originale.

TFLET :

TFL-SPD 028/12 Rev.1 (M), Ghana - Habilitier 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 (En cours)

Une formation de deux jours a été organisée pour 30 participants sélectionnés, dont la majorité émanent d'organismes collectifs et ou sont des personnes privées actives dans des forums forestiers dans l'ensemble du pays. La formation a été axée sur la présentation aux participants de certaines notions théoriques qui

concernent la légalité dans les affaires forestières du Ghana et leur articulation avec l'accord de partenariat volontaire FLEGT de l'UE et d'autres instruments qui régissent et réglementent le marché international. Une communauté de pratique en ligne, le « Forum pour la gouvernance forestière Ghana » (FFGG) a été créé sur Yammer, un réseau social, afin de faciliter le flux d'informations et l'apprentissage continu sur le projet et sur les problématiques connexes. La plateforme permet aux membres d'échanger des idées et de discuter des problématiques du secteur forestier. A été organisée, une formation de deux jours à l'utilisation d'outils modernes intéressant les autorités forestières et les aménagistes forestières en mettant en œuvre des matériaux avancés conçus à cette fin. Encore une fois, les niveaux de connaissances des participants d'OSC et des acteurs non étatiques sur les outils d'engagement ont été déterminés par l'administration de questionnaires durant la première journée de la formation. L'analyse des questionnaires administrés avant et après la formation a révélé que les connaissances des participants avaient en moyenne progressé de 138% dans leurs notes d'auto-évaluation. Cela suggère une plus grande satisfaction de leur niveau acquis de connaissances et de compétence, qui est passé de généralement passable ou moyen à un niveau élevé ou très élevé ce qui traduit un regain de confiance chez ces participants. Les rapports techniques sur la formation menée sont disponibles à partir de l'outil OIBT de recherche de projets à l'adresse http://www.itto.int/project_search/

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 (En cours)

Le projet est sur le point de se conclure. À son stade actuel, ses réalisations comprennent un manuel de traçabilité du bois dans la filière, mis à jour et diffusé ; vingt et un (21) opérateurs de 7 collectivités et de la ville de Pucallpa formés aux techniques appropriées de sciage et de séchage du bois ; un manuel de procédures administratives et comptables élaboré et appliqué ; 70 membres de la collectivité formés à la mise en œuvre d'outils de gestion d'entreprise ; un plan d'entreprise mis au point ; la participation à une manifestation mondiale sur le commerce équitable des produits forestiers (« Forest Fairtrade ») ; la société CITEINDIGENA SRL, représentant sept (7) collectivités et en exploitation à l'enseigne d'une Association communale de producteurs de bois certifié (PROMACER) a conclu une alliance stratégique pour accéder au marché du commerce équitable pour les produits ligneux certifiés ; le plan des opérations de CITEINDIGENA SRL a été adapté aux normes du commerce équitable et CITEINDIGENA SRL a demandé la certification Fairtrade. La pérennité des acquis du projet est assurée par l'accord entre les communautés et CITEINDIGENA SRL, qui est mutuellement bénéfique. La contribution de AIDER (l'agence d'exécution du projet) est principalement destinée à fournir un soutien aux membres de la communauté et à renforcer leurs capacités afin de les rendre en mesure d'exécuter les plans d'aménagement forestier requis et de s'engager dans le commerce équitable, et à faire en sorte qu'ils maintiennent leur engagement sur les marchés du commerce équitable pour les produits forestiers certifiés après l'achèvement du 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 autochtone à Atalaya (Ucayali) au Pérou (En cours)

Le projet est sur le point de se conclure. Dans son cadre a été organisée la l'Observatoire de la foresterie communautaire à Atalaya dans la CORPIAA et a élaboré ses règles. La CORPIAA a élaboré le texte de la Charte VFC qui touche tous les partenaires CORPIAA qui ont accepté de former le VFC, et qui ont tous signé la Charte. La Charte VFC a été enregistrée comme « acte d'intérêt public ». La définition de la structure de la VFC a été préparée et approuvée lors d'une assemblée de la CORPIAA. La pérennité des résultats du projet est assurée par l'inclusion de la Charte VFC comme acte d'intérêt public au Pérou, ce qui garantit la reconnaissance par l'État de l'autorité des collectivités/communautés sur les zones forestières concernées. La forte participation et l'engagement des communautés locales par le biais de la CORPIAA continueront après l'achèvement du projet, de même que les apports et l'assistance de l'agence d'exécution (Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation). Un certain nombre de rapports techniques et manuels sont disponibles à partir de l'outil de recherche de projets OIBT à http://www.itto.int/project_search/

REDDES

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 (Achevé)

Grâce aux réalisations principales du projet des enseignements importants ont pu être dégagés pour la restauration des forêts de tourbière dégradées dans le sud de Sumatra, qui pourraient servir dans d'autres régions de Sumatra. En particulier, le projet a compilé et perfectionné des techniques de restauration de forêts de tourbière dégradées dans le sud de Sumatra avec la création d'une parcelle de démonstration d'environ 70 ha. Le projet a élargi la connaissance qu'ont les principales parties prenantes des possibilités qu'offre la gestion durable de ces forêts et les défis qu'elle comporte, à travers une série de réunions et de concertation d'experts. Le projet a pris acte de l'importance d'un renforcement du soutien des partenaires dans la mise en place d'essais de plantation et de restauration ayant pour objectif de réduire les émissions, d'amplifier la séquestration du carbone et d'engendrer des revenus pour les communautés locales tributaires de la forêt.

Les principaux enseignements tirés de l'expérience et des défis de la mise en œuvre de ce projet sont les suivants : l'incapacité de mettre en œuvre un dispositif de pérennisation des forêts de tourbière dans le cadre des compétences et attributions des organismes concernés dans le sud de Sumatra a suscité l'opportunité de concevoir un nouveau mécanisme de concertation et a contribué à l'élaboration de meilleures politiques de restauration des forêts de tourbière dégradées et de leur mise en gestion durable ; la production de revenu figure en tête de l'ordre du jour de ces collectivités, qui ont grandement besoin que leur soit proposé des systèmes agro-forestiers ; la gestion des risques impose que tous les risques possibles soient identifiés. Les modalités du projet doivent être précisées afin de minimiser les idées fausses et de répondre à des attentes insatisfaites ; et la création de partenariats entre les principales parties prenantes est un outil important pour les réalisations effectives des objectifs de développement à travers le partage de résultats concrets et réels. Le partenariat augmente le niveau des ressources, et corrige également les capacités défaillantes.

La pérennisation du projet bénéficiera de l'engagement à long terme des principaux partenaires à contribuer à l'amélioration de la gestion durable des forêts de tourbière et à l'amélioration des moyens d'existence des communautés riveraines de ces forêts. Les engagements pris par les principaux partenaires sont les suivants :

- L'Office des forêts du district d'Oki a mis à disposition 20 ha pour l'essai de plantation à Kedaton dans l'Oki avec un budget d'accompagnement destiné à assurer sa conduite. Ce site devrait être une vitrine pour les activités de réhabilitation utilisant des espèces indigènes locales. L'office a tenté d'utiliser d'une forêt de production mise en défens de 10 000 ha avec la possibilité de créer une station de recherche et développement ou stations sites de démonstration de la gestion durable des forêts avec la participation active des communautés locales.
- Sinarmas Forestry (Entreprise d'aménagement et d'exploitation de plantations forestières industrielles) qui détient une vaste superficie forestière promise à la réhabilitation, continuera d'entretenir l'initiative portant sur la restauration d'environ 25 ha dans le cadre de ce projet avant de passer à 150 ha en 2013 et au-delà par la suite. Il est prévu une plus ample coopération en matière de restauration de ces forêts avec cette entreprise. La société PT Andira Agro (société d'exploitation du palmier oléagineux en plantation) a engagé la coopération en vue de planter ou de restaurer environ 20 hectares sur les berges des rivières dans le but d'assurer l'entretien de cet espace dans l'intérêt de la conservation. D'autres travaux de restauration utilisant des espèces indigènes ont été encouragés en collaboration avec le Centre régional de recherche forestière du Sud Sumatra.
- Dans le cadre de la facilitation du projet, les groupes communautaires de Kedaton dans le district d'Oki du sud de Sumatra ont mis au point un système agro-forestier de 15 hectares associant le *jelutung* (*Dyera costulata*) et le palmier oléagineux. Ce schéma arboricole vise à accroître la séquestration du carbone et à générer des revenus à partir de produits forestiers non ligneux (latex de *jelutung*) pour les populations riveraines. Cette réussite a été diffusée dans le sud de Sumatra en vue de promouvoir de ces dispositifs agroforestiers.

Les résultats et conclusions du projet sont disponibles sous forme de directives techniques simples, et d'affiches et courts métrages vidéos proposés aux intéressées dans le sud de Sumatra. Le Centre régional de recherche forestière du sud de Sumatra a joué un rôle très important dans la mise en œuvre de ce projet et la mobilisation de diverses ressources locales.

Plusieurs produits REDDES issus de ce projet ont été bénéfiques aux aspects environnementaux, sociaux et économiques des forêts de tourbière. Il s'agit notamment de a) l'expansion des superficies restaurées et réhabilitées ; b) une moindre déforestation dans les périmètres du projet ; c) des collectivités et communautés formées et bénéficiaires d'une assistance dans la mise au point et l'application de techniques de réhabilitation et de restauration ; d) un meilleur réseautage entre les différents acteurs dans les zones cibles ; e) un potentiel d'activités productrice d'un revenu réalisé à partir de la plantation d'essences locales ; f) une meilleure connaissance des rôles et compétences attribués aux acteurs essentiels de la gestion des forêts de tourbière dans le Sud de Sumatra.

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 (Achevé)

Les premières phases de l'avant-projet ont été orientées vers la collecte d'informations sur les lacunes et les contraintes des parties prenantes relatives à la gouvernance forestière. Les ateliers, les réunions et les communications avec les intervenants clés au Honduras et au Guatemala ont permis la compilation des données quantitatives et qualitatives sur les éléments devant être inclus dans un programme de travail propre à renforcer les capacités et la participation. Les contraintes des capacités principales qui ont été circonscrites dans les deux pays consistaient en un grave défaut de connaissances à tous les niveaux sur les questions de gouvernance des forêts et les mécanismes tels que la REDD +. L'identification de ces contraintes a été l'une des priorités essentielles du projet. Les intervenants ont également mis en exergue un manque de ressources et un défaut de volonté de faire respecter les règlements existants de gouvernance forestière et leurs mécanismes. Des lacunes ont été relevées au niveau institutionnel, notamment un manque de coordination entre les institutions gouvernementales. Avec des cadres juridiques accusant des faiblesses, ces contraintes se sont traduites par un défaut de mécanismes participatifs qui permettraient la participation pleine et effective à la prise de décision. Les besoins dégagés par les intervenants comprennent des activités de renforcement des capacités (y compris des ateliers et du matériel d'apprentissage sur mesure), et la diffusion d'informations à tous les niveaux, du local au national, qui doivent faciliter l'intelligence de la situation chez toutes les parties prenantes et permettre leur participation. L'avant-projet a en outre prévu un espace pour les acteurs nationaux dans lequel seront abordées les problématiques de gouvernance des forêts connexes à la REDD + et au FLEGT. Au Honduras, l'avant-projet a fourni un espace pour le gouvernement et les acteurs autochtones au sein duquel a pu être renoué le dialogue, ce qui s'est traduit par des progrès dans les discussions et un accord dans les négociations nationales R-PP et FLEGT. Au Guatemala, l'avant-projet a également alimenté dans la réflexion collective sur la REDD + en réunissant des intervenants autour d'une table et en guidant le travail du Comité national de garanties sociales et environnementales (CNSA). La réalisation de cet avant-projet ayant une portée décisive à long terme est la mise en œuvre de la proposition de projet à part entière qui reste encore à être approuvé, soit PD 748/14 (F) intitulé « Renforcement des capacités et participation importante des parties prenantes à la gouvernance des forêts et à la REDD + au Honduras et au Guatemala », qui comporte un programme de renforcement des capacités et prévoit la participation significative des acteurs à la gouvernance des forêts et à la REDD + au Honduras et au Guatemala. Plus important encore, les bénéficiaires cibles du projet n'ont cessé, tout au long de l'avant-projet, d'être associé à l'élaboration du plan de travail et à la proposition définitive de projet complet.

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 (Achevé)

Une proposition de projet, portant sur la mise en œuvre de mécanismes REDD en renforçant la participation des principaux acteurs concernés dans la gestion durable des forêts au Cameroun, a été soumise à l'OIBT dans son cycle régulier du projets et évalué par la 46e réunion du Panel d'experts. Le principal acquis de l'avant-projet et son impact majeur ont été la plus grande sensibilisation des principales acteurs à l'importance de la mise en œuvre du processus REDD + dans le Sud-Cameroun.

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 (Achevé)

Les études des questions socio-économiques, écologiques et institutionnelles de chaque site pilote REDDES ont été menées dans quatre pays d'Afrique (Cameroun, Ghana, Libéria et Nigéria) avec le groupe d'experts créé dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de cette activité. Ces études ont fourni l'occasion d'une concertation des acteurs, dans le but de recueillir leurs points de vue sur les principaux problèmes rencontrés par les populations riveraines et les pratiques optimales à appliquer dans les démarches REDDES au regard des réalités dominantes dans ces pays. Ont été associées à ces concertations des acteurs locaux (à savoir principalement des agriculteurs, des propriétaires fonciers, les leaders d'opinion des collectivités concernées, des cueilleurs de produits forestiers non ligneux (PFNL), des travailleurs de plantations agro-forestières taungya, les populations autochtones et les migrants, etc.).

L'OIBT et le Forum africain des forêts ont organisé une rencontre de la Journée des politiques forestières sur le thème « L'interface entre politiques et sciences pour la gestion durable des forêts d'Afrique » le 28 juin 2012. Cette manifestation a été suivie par 134 participants représentant des gouvernements, des organisations et des institutions de 33 pays sur cinq continents. La tenue du premier Congrès régional de l'IUFRO pour l'Afrique, qui a eu lieu du 25 au 29 juin 2012, à Nairobi (Kenya), a été l'occasion d'augmenter la visibilité des réalisations de l'OIBT dans les domaines de la gestion durable des forêts tropicales chez ses pays membres à l'échelle mondiale.

Les principaux résultats et conclusions de RED-PA 056/11 Rev.1 (F) ont été réunis et analysés par quatre scientifiques dans quatre pays : M. Louis Bernard CHETEU pour le Cameroun, M. Ernest FOLI pour le Ghana, M. Blamah S. GOLL pour le Libéria et M. Olajide ADEJOBÀ pour le Nigeria, sous la supervision de M. Michael KLEIN. Les principaux résultats de l'évaluation des sites REDDES sélectionnés seront présentés lors du 24^e Congrès mondial de l'IUFRO (pendant les séances techniques correspondantes et lors la rencontre collatérale organisé par l'OIBT et IUFRO). Un certain nombre de documents techniques, parmi lesquels des fiches d'information, sont accessibles en utilisant l'outil de recherche de projets de l'OIBT à la page de son site http://www.ito.int/project_search/

ED-PA 069/11 Rev.1 (F), OIBT – Quantification des avantages carbone des projets OIBT (Achevé)

Les principaux résultats de l'activité ont été les suivants : (i) les résultats de la quantification des avantages carbone produits par trois projets de l'OIBT (Colombie : *Modes de financement nouveaux de la gestion durable des forêts de la région de San Nicolas* ; Ghana : *Les femmes et le programme d'aménagement des forêts tropicales* (Phase 1), et la Malaisie : *Développement de la réserve naturelle de Lanjak Entimau en aire de protection intégrale* ; et des directives techniques pour la quantification des avantages carbone dans la conception et la mise en œuvre des projets de l'OIBT. En outre, cette activité a introduit le concept d'élaboration d'un outil d'estimation rapide (sScreen) permettant l'estimer la contribution des activités forestières à l'atténuation du changement climatique, y compris la fixation (« séquestration ») du carbone, l'augmentation des stocks de carbone forestier, la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre issues du déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts et la quantification du bois et des produits ligneux. Le directeur de l'étude, M. Carmenza Robledo a produit un exposé à la 49^{ème} session du CIBT sur le projet de « Guide technique à la quantification des avantages carbone dans la conception et la mise en œuvre des projets OIBT », présenté sous la cote de document JC(XLVII)/3. Les délégations de la Malaisie, de la Suisse, du Brésil, de l'UE, du Congo et de l'Indonésie ont reconnu la valeur et l'utilité de cet encadrement de notions techniques. Compte tenu des observations formulées par les pays membres de l'OIBT (Colombie, Mexique, Nouvelle-Zélande, Philippines et Inde), il a été procédé à un réexamen du texte de lignes directrices techniques. Elles ont fait l'objet d'une réactualisation intégrant de nouveaux développements de la REDD+ (par exemple, « le Cadre de Varsovie pour la REDD+ » adopté lors de la CdP 19) et des normes et méthodes mises au point par le programme *Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)* destinée à quantifier le carbone avec précision, ce qui renforcera l'efficacité d'utilisation des lignes directrices techniques dans les pays membres de l'OIBT. Un rapport technique intitulé « Guide technique pour la quantification des avantages carbone dans la conception et la mise en œuvre des projets OIBT » est en préparation en vue de sa publication comme numéro de série technique en vue d'assurer une mesure du carbone forestier efficace et le suivi des projets de l'OIBT. Le rapport sera mise en ligne sur le site Web de l'OIBT et rendu accessible par l'outil OIBT de recherche de base de données. La mise en œuvre de cette activité a révélé l'importance de l'amélioration constante du renforcement des capacités de la mesure, de la notification et de la vérification des avantages carbone des projets de l'OIBT. La capacité disponible au niveau des UFA est limitée et donc

le renforcement des capacités au niveau local doit être accru avec l'aide de guides techniques d'évaluation effective des avantages carbone dans le cadre de la GDF.

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 (Achevé)

La réalisation principale de cet avant-projet et son impact a consisté à sensibiliser les acteurs principaux à l'importance et au rôle des groupes femmes responsable des actions relevant de la lutte contre la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts. Les parties prenantes ont été sensibilisées à l'incidence qu'exercent les groupes de femmes sur le bien-être des communautés tributaires des forêts et d'autres écosystèmes en Afrique centrale et de l'Ouest, quand elles sont impliquées dans la mise en œuvre des activités et des actions contribuant à lutter contre la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts. Une proposition de projet, portant sur l'intégration des femmes dans le développement d'actions de lutte contre la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts, en vue d'améliorer le bien-être des communautés qui dépendent des forêts et d'autres écosystèmes en Afrique centrale et occidentale, a été élaborée et validée par les parties prenantes. La proposition intitulée « 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 » sera soumise à l'OIBT dans le cadre du prochain cycle REDDES ou dans celui du cycle régulier des projets.

CFME

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 (Achevé)

Les premiers bénéficiaires de ce projet sont les offices des forêts provinciaux et de district, le ministère indonésien des forêts à travers la Direction de plantations forestières et l'Agence de recherche-développement forestier (FORDA), les Universités et les ONG locales associées à la mise en œuvre du projet. Des modules de formation à la création et à la conduite de plantations forestières communautaires ont été approuvés par le gouvernement indonésien à travers deux décrets signés à cet effet. Des plans de gestion simples et les plans de d'exploitation de plantations forestières communautaires ont été mis au point et approuvés par les districts forestiers pour les collectivités associées à la mise en œuvre du projet, leur permettant de pouvoir emprunter auprès du Centre de la fonction publique (BLU). Les dossiers de financement ont été constitués pour les trois collectivités (une dans chacun des trois districts associés à l'exécution du projet) avec leurs plans de gestion simple et plan d'exploitation de plantations forestières communautaires, sous l'encadrement technique de l'agence d'exécution du projet, s'agissant du financement sollicités du Centre de la fonction publique (BLU). S'agissant de la contribution au protocole de suivi du programme thématique « Gestion et entreprise des forêts communautaires » (CFME), le projet a contribué à construire un consensus, à améliorer les systèmes de gestion et les pratiques des organisations communautaires ; les processus participatifs créés afin de promouvoir une foresterie communautaire qui réponde aux besoins de tenure et d'usufruit des ressources forestières ont été précisés et facilités ; le renforcement de la capacité des collectivités à assurer la gestion forestière durable et la valorisation des ressources forestières ; et le renforcement de la capacité du pays celui des conditions propices au développement de la gestion forestière communautaire et des entreprises forestières communautaires.

TMT

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 (En cours)

Ce projet qui a atteint son stade final est sur le point de se conclure. Un cadre et une méthodologie destinés à renforcer le travail de collecte de données ont été 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. Sont à présent achevés les trois rapports principaux sur les lacunes les plus importantes dont souffrent les données, le réexamen du cadre commercial du développement de la profession au Guyana, et l'évaluation des facteurs affectant les marchés et celle des mesures ayant un impact sur l'exploitation des bois tropicaux. Le document sur la stratégie marketing et le rapport sur la compétitivité sont prêts. Le secteur forestier de la Guyane dispose

désormais d'un système d'information sur le marché intégré qui a été mis en place avec de plus importantes capacités de produire des rapports détaillés sur les prix, la demande du marché, l'évolution des exportations, et les exigences de qualité émanant des différentes régions du monde, soit un moyen d'améliorer les projections des niveaux des prix et de la demande ; et fournir un reporting plus intégré sur la filière des produits du bois. On constate à présent une meilleure planification et une amélioration des affectations des ressources forestières de l'État, de plus amples efforts stratégiques dans la commercialisation, tournés vers l'expansion des grands marchés de produits à valeur ajoutée, des avantages macro-économiques grâce à de meilleures planification et décision stratégiques en matière d'emploi, et une progression des recettes d'exportation. Plusieurs domaines stratégiques du secteur -- la commercialisation, la gestion et la planification des forêts, et l'affectation des ressources, ont bénéficié des retombées positives créées par les activités de ce projet.

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

Le Secrétariat a ajouté d'autres mesures à celles qui avaient été prises en réponse à la Décision 4(XLVIII), « Renforcer les programmes thématiques de l'OIBT ». La page Web du Programme thématique a été remaniée et est désormais directement liée à l'outil OIBT de recherche de projets en ligne dont l'adresse est http://www.itto.int/project_search/

Cette fonction permet de rechercher des informations sur tous les projets de l'OIBT achevés, en cours d'exécution ou en attente de financement, d'en présenter un résumé succinct et de télécharger les documents intéressant le projet dont le descriptif de projet lui-même (« document de projet »), le rapport d'achèvement du projet, ses rapports techniques, son rapport d'évaluation à posteriori et d'autres documents produits par le projet, à savoir dépliants, affiches ou brochures. Les documents sont mis en ligne dès qu'ils seront disponibles dans leur langue originale. Les options de recherche, qui sont combinables, comprennent les mots clé, le pays, les bailleurs de fonds, l'état d'exécution, le domaine de travail (soit la division OIBT compétente), le nom du programme thématique. Cette fonction a été inaugurée en septembre 2014.

Au titre de l'Activité 22 du Plan de travail biennal 2013-2014 « Élaborer une stratégie OIBT de gestion des connaissances et les lignes directrices y afférentes », le Secrétariat a effectué une étude de synthèse des réalisations globales des projets achevés dans le cadre des programmes thématiques de l'OIBT ayant trait a) la réduction de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts et l'amélioration des services environnementaux (REDDES) et b) l'application des lois forestières, gouvernance et commerce (TFLET) au service leurs objectifs programmatiques respectifs. L'étude doit évaluer la couverture programmatique et la qualité du travail effectué jusqu'à présent par rapport aux documents de programme REDDES et TFLET et à leurs protocoles de surveillance, en y identifiant toutes lacunes potentielles ; synthétiser les résultats agrégés des projets réalisés dans le cadre des programmes thématiques de l'OIBT sur la REDDES et le TFLET au service des réalisations auxquelles visent les différents programmes ; évaluer la complémentarité des programmes REDDES et TFLET avec d'autres initiatives connexes à l'échelle internationale et déterminée la valeur ajoutée de ces programmes thématiques ; et enfin évaluer les enseignements qui en ont été dégagés et l'effectivité du partage des connaissances (dont la reproductibilité, l'innovation, la communication, etc.). L'étude fournira également des conclusions et recommandations essentielles sur le renforcement de la démarche programmatique et le cas échéant des suggestions d'ajustements aux stratégies des programmes. Le rapport de synthèse du consultant est prévu pour décembre 2014.

Tableau 4 : Projets approuvés dans le cadre des programmes thématiques (par pays et par ordre alphabétique)

| Projets TFLET approuvés | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Soumis par | N° du projet | Intitulé | Financement OIBT (\$ E-U) | État |
| PTB 2008/2009 | PP-A/43-193 | Renforcer la capacité des petites et moyennes entreprises à produire et à commercialiser du bois issu de sources légales et pérennes | \$ 300 000 | Achevé |
| PTB 2008/2009 | PP-A/43-194 | 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 | Achevé |
| PTB 2008/2009 | PP-A/43-200 | 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 | Achevé |
| PTB 2008/2009 | PP-A/43-202 | 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 | Achevé |
| Afrique | PD 124/01 Rev.2 (M) Phase II – Etape 2 | Promotion de l'aménagement durable des forêts Africaines (OIBT/OAB) | \$ 544 070 | Achevé |
| Allemagne | TFL-PPD 023/10 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | \$ 155 522 | Achevé |
| Australie | TFL-PD 037/13 Rev. 2 (M) | Mise en oeuvre d'un système de traçabilité du bois par l'ADN en Indonésie | \$ 518 833 | Convention d'exécution en instance |
| Cambodge | PD 493/07 Rev.1 (F) | Renforcement des capacités à faire appliquer les législations forestières et la gouvernance (Cambodge) | \$ 561 195 | Achevé |
| Cameroun | TFL-PD 003/09 Rev.2 (M) | Améliorer la gouvernance et la transparence des récoltes et du commerce du bois au Cameroun | \$ 365 526 | En cours |
| Cameroun | TFL-PD 014/09 Rev.1 (M) | 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 | En cours |
| Chine | TFL-PD 017/09 Rev.2 (M) | 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 | En cours |
| Colombie | TFL-PPD 001/09 Rev.2 (M) | 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 | Achevé |
| Ghana | TFL-SPD 007/09 Rev.1 (M) | 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 | Achevé |
| Ghana | TFL-SPD 028/12 Rev.1 (M) | Habiliter 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 | En cours |
| Guatemala | TFL-PD 024/10 Rev.2 (M) | Amélioration de l'application des lois forestière au niveau national dans l'intérêt de la gouvernance forestière au Guatemala | \$ 563 339 | En cours |
| Guatemala | TFL-SPD 040/13 Rev.2 (M) | Élaboration d'un programme de renforcement de la traçabilité des produits forestiers de source licite au Guatemala | \$ 74 586 | En cours |
| Guatemala | TFL-PPD 045/13 Rev. 2 (M) | Amélioration du suivi et de la rentabilité des produits forestiers grâce à l'élaboration d'un programme destiné à améliorer les performances de la filière de transformation des produits forestiers primaires | \$ 66 942 | Convention d'exécution en instance |
| Indonésie | TFL-PD 010/09 Rev.1 (M) | Renforcer les capacités des parties prenantes à Java à mettre en œuvre les nouveaux systèmes indonésiens d'assurance de la légalité du bois (TLAS) | \$ 474 163 | Achevé |

| Projets TFLET approuvés | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|
| Indonésie | TFL-PD 019/10 Rev.2 (M) | Développement de la gestion en collaboration dans la réserve de la biosphère de Cibodas dans l'Ouest javanais (Indonésie) | \$ 496 670 | Achevé |
| Indonésie | TFL-PD 032/13 Rev. 2 (M) | Renforcement des capacités des institutions locales à gérer sur un mode durable la foresterie communautaire à Sanggau en vue d'améliorer les moyens d'existence | \$ 456 680 | Convention d'exécution en instance |
| Indonésie | TFL-PD 033/13 Rev. 2 (M) | Renforcement de la gouvernance des forêts communautaires grâce à une amélioration de la capacité à administrer le secteur du bois à Java dans la région de Nusa Tenggara en Indonésie | \$ 495 880 | Convention d'exécution en instance |
| Mali | TFL-SPD 038/13 Rev.3 (M) | Renforcement des capacités en matière de législation forestière et de gouvernance locale dans le domaine de l'exploitation et de la commercialisation du bois dans la région de Ségou au Mali | \$ 149 707 | En cours |
| Panama | TFL-PD 044/13 Rev.2 (M) | Renforcement de la capacité de gestion de l'ANAM devant lui permettre de faire reculer l'exploitation forestière clandestine et le trafic de bois dans l'Est du Panama (Bayano et Darien) grâce à des mécanismes de suivi et de contrôle | \$ 412 556 | Convention d'exécution en instance |
| Pérou | PPD 138/07 Rev.1 (M) | Vérification de la légalité des produits forestiers ligneux au Pérou | \$ 79 844 | Achevé |
| Pérou | TFL-SPD 029/12 Rev.1 (M) | 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 | En cours |
| Pérou | TFL-SPD 030/12 Rev.1 (M) | Amélioration de la gouvernance et mise en oeuvre de mécanismes de négociation transparents pour la foresterie communautaire indigène à Atalaya (Ucayali) au Pérou | \$ 131 236 | En cours |
| PNG | PD 449/07 Rev.2 (M,I) | Faire appliquer les lois forestières en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée | \$ 473 040 | En cours |
| PNG | TFL-SPD 043/13 Rev. 1 (M) | Vérification de la traçabilité pour les industriels du bois en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée | \$ 147 280 | Convention d'exécution en instance |
| Thaïlande | TFL-PPD 005/09 Rev.1 (F) | Renforcement des capacités des populations locales de la province thaïlandaise de Chaïyaphum à gérer les forêts des collectivités | \$ 56 970 | Caduc |

| Projets REDDES approuvés | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Soumis par | N° du projet | Intitulé | Financement OIBT (\$ E-U) | État |
| Brésil | RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F) | Surveillance de la déforestation, de l'exploitation forestière et des changements d'utilisation des terres dans la forêt panamazonienne - PANAMAZON II | \$ 1 124 784 | En cours |
| Brésil | RED-SPD 058/11 Rev.2 (F) | Développement de la REDD+ES dans les massifs forestiers ombrophiles de la région atlantique du Brésil | \$ 142 110 | Convention d'exécution en instance |
| Cameroun | RED-PPD 050/11 Rev.1 (F) | Développement participatif, conservation et restauration des massifs forestiers dégradés de la région des Monts Bamboutos (Ouest- Cameroun) | \$ 73 613 | En cours |
| Cameroun | RED-PPD 051/11 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | \$ 81 864 | Achevé |
| Cameroun | RED-PPD 074/12 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | Achevé |
| Chine | RED-SPD 020/09 Rev.1 (F) | 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 |
| Chine | RED-SPD 075/12 Rev.1 (F) | Etude et évaluation pilote des ressources de forêts se prêtant à l'écotourisme en province chinoise de Haïnan | \$ 145 800 | En cours |
| Rép. Dém. du Congo | RED-A 023/09 Rev.1 (F) | 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 |

| Projets REDDES approuvés | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------|----------|
| Équateur | RED-SPD 055/11 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | En cours |
| Ghana | RED-PD 026/09 Rev.1 (F) | Réduction des émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts grâce à une gestion concertée avec les collectivités locales | \$ 658 716 | En cours |
| Ghana | RED-SPD 077/12 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | En cours |
| Ghana | RED-PD 093/12 Rev.3 (F) | Faire avancer la REDD+ au Ghana : préparation de dispositifs REDD+ pilotes dans les forêts hors réserves et les agro-forêts | \$ 297 205 | En cours |
| Guatemala | RED-PPD 006/09 Rev.2 (F) | Programme REDDES local de développement et de lutte contre le changement climatique au Guatemala : construire un processus social pour la pérennisation | \$ 82 080 | Achévé |
| Guatemala | RED-SPD 079/12 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | En cours |
| Guyana | 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 | \$ 400 680 | Achévé |
| Honduras/ Guatemala | RED-PPD 041/11 Rev.2 (F) | 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 | Achévé |
| Indonésie | 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 | \$ 447 071 | Achévé |
| Indonésie | RED-SPD 009/09 Rev.2 (F) | 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 | Achévé |
| Indonésie | RED-PD 064/11 Rev.2 (F) | 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 | En cours |
| OIBT | RED-A 004/09 Rev.1 (F) | Création d'un régime de commercialisation du carbone volontaire pour promouvoir la gestion durable des forêts | \$ 97 180 | Achévé |
| OIBT | RED-PA 056/11 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | Achévé |
| OIBT | RED-PA 069/11 Rev.1 (F) | Quantification des effets des projets OIBT sur la REDD+ | \$ 143 510 | Achévé |
| Liberia | RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F) | Improving efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia through REDD+ demonstration projects | \$ 149 922 | En cours |
| Malaisie | RED-PD 037/11 Rev.2 (F) | Réduction de la dégradation des forêts et des émissions de GES grâce à la gestion durable des forêts (GDF) en Malaisie péninsulaire | \$ 590 922 | En cours |
| Mexique | RED-PD 045/11 Rev.2 (M) | 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 IOIBTrale de Veracruz (Mexique) | \$ 470 682 | En cours |
| Myanmar | RED-PD 038/11 Rev.3 (F) | Développement des capacités à élaborer des activités REDD+ dans le cadre de la gestion durable des forêts | \$ 571 890 | En cours |
| Pérou | RED-PD 018/09 Rev.1 (F) | Gestion durable des forêts et exploitation des services des écosystèmes des forêts gérées par la collectivité autochtone Ese'Eja à Infierno (Pérou) | \$ 356 519 | En cours |
| Pérou | RED-PD 033/11 Rev.2 (F) | Valorisation des services environnementaux des forêts aménagées appartenant à sept communautés de la région | \$ 415 384 | En cours |

| Projets REDDES approuvés | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------|----------|
| | | d'Ucayali | | |
| Thaïlande | RED-SPD 039/11 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | Sunset |
| Togo | RED-PD 031/11 Rev.1 (F) | Réhabilitation et restauration des reliques forestières et des savanes incultes des vallées d'Akpé et d'Akama | \$ 478 894 | En cours |
| Togo | RED-SPD 092/12 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | En cours |

| Projets CFME approuvés | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------|
| Soumis par | N° du projet | Intitulé | Financement OIBT (\$ E-U) | État |
| Ghana | CFM-SPD 007/10 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | \$ 149 229 | Achevé |
| Indonésie | CFM-PD 001/10 Rev.1 (F) | Renforcement de la capacité des acteurs à l'aménagement de plantations forestières communautaires sur 3 sites sélectionnés en Indonésie | \$ 465 151 | Achevé |
| OIBT | CFM-PA 009/10 Rev.2 (F) | Conférence internationale sur la tenure et la gouvernance forestières et les petites et moyennes entreprises forestières en région Asie-Pacifique | \$ 200 000 | Achevé |
| PNG | CFM-PPD 006/10 Rev.1 (F) | 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 | En cours |
| Thaïlande | CFM-PPD 005/10 Rev.1 (M) | Meilleur accès aux marchés et aux capitaux pour les petits planteurs de teck en Thaïlande | \$ 31 104 | Sunset |

| Projets TMT approuvés | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | N° du projet | Intitulé | Financement OIBT (\$ E-U) | État |
| France | TMT-SPD 010/12 Rev.1 (M) | Edition de l'ouvrage : «Atlas des bois tropicaux – 1ère édition : caractéristiques technologiques et utilisations de 273 essences tropicales (et 17 tempérées)» | \$ 138 033 | En cours |
| Gabon | TMT-SPD 011/12 Rev.2 (M) | 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 | Convention d'exécution en instance |
| Ghana | TMT-SPD 012/12 Rev.1 (M) | Amélioration du commerce intra-Africain et de la transparence du marché du bois et des produits dérivés | \$ 111 931 | En cours |
| Guatemala | TMT-PD 004/11 Rev.2 (M) | 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 | En cours |
| Guyana | 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 | \$ 320 920 | En cours |
| Guyana | TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev.1 (M) | Pérennisation de la gestion et de l'exploitation commerciale de l'essence Cedrela Odorata (cèdre rouge) inscrite sur les listes de la CITES au Guyana | \$ 136 640 | En cours |
| OIBT | TMT-SPD 002/10 Rev.1 (M) | Améliorer la résilience du secteur des bois tropicaux aux impacts des crises économiques et financières à l'échelon mondial et régional | \$ 150 000 | Achevé |
| OIBT | 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 | \$ 60 116 | Achevé |
| OIBT | TMT-SPD 013/12 Rev.1 (M) | Analyse de l'impact économique qu'exerce l'encadrement des marchés des bois tropicaux | \$ 150 000 | Achevé |

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

| Pays/Région | TFLET | REDDES | CFME | TMT | Projets financés | Financement US\$ |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cameroun | 2 | 3 | | | 5 | 924 682 |
| Rép. Dém. du Congo | | 1 | | | 1 | 476 820 |
| Gabon | | | | 1 | 1 | 138 996 |
| Ghana | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 649 483 |
| Libéria | | 1 | | | 1 | 149 922 |
| Mali | 1 | | | | 1 | 149 707 |
| Togo | | 2 | | | 2 | 628 798 |
| Total Afrique | 5 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 4 118 408 |
| Australie | 1 | | | | 1 | 518 833 |
| Chine | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 616 896 |
| Indonesie | 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> | <i>(1)*</i> | <i>(1)*</i> | <i>(1)*</i> | | <i>(3)*</i> | <i>(201 447)*</i> |
| Total Asie-Pacifique | 7(1) | 7(1) | 2(1) | | 16(3) | 6 057 286 |
| Bésil | | 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 précurseur | 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 | 4 140 479 |
| | 28(1) | 30(1) | 4(1) | 9 | 71(3) | 20 045 109 |

** projets frappés de la clause de caducité (non compris dans les totaux)*

ANNEX I:

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: | Completed | |

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. The objectives of the activity were 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 enabled ITTO to support six proposals, two for each of the three producing regions.

Steps undertaken in the implementation of the activity included:

- (a) Web-based information system
 1. Conceptualization, determination of feasibility and cost-effectiveness of options to be finalized for implementation in 2009.
 2. Invitations to relevant NGOs to submit proposals for consideration by the ITTO Secretariat.
 3. Selection of proposal by the Executive Director
 4. Monitoring implementation of the web-based information by selected NGO.

- (b) Development of timber tracking systems
 1. Reviewing 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.
 2. 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 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 and workplan.
 3. Disseminating similar invitations 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).
 4. Assessing eleven (11) proposals received as of 31 December 2010 by the ITTO Secretariat.
 5. ITTO approval and financing given to 6 (six) selected proposals:
 - Green Gold Forestry Ltd. (GGF)(Peru)
 - P.T. Seng Fong Moulding Perkasa (PTSFMP)(Indonesia)
 - Industries Forestiere de Batalimo (IFB)(Central African Republic)
 - Furniture Exports (PNG) Ltd. (FEL)(Papua New Guinea)
 - John Bitar & Co. Ltd. (JBCL)(Ghana)
 - Demerara Timbers Limited (DTL)(Guyana)
 6. Monitoring the implementation of the six approved and funded proposals.

A synopsis of progress in implementation for each component of the activity is as follows:

(a) Web-based information system

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Jan/Feb 2009 | Conceptualization, determination of feasibility and cost-effectiveness of options finalized. |
| 17.3.2009 | Invitations to relevant international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to submit proposals to the ITTO Secretariat sent out. |
| 21.5.2009 | Proposal submitted by the Tropical Forest Trust (TFT) approved by the Executive Director for funding and implementation. |
| 18.6.2009 | MOU governing the implementation of the proposal signed by ITTO and TFT. |
| 24.6.2009 | First installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$135,000 disbursed by TFT. |
| 19.2.2010 | Mid-term report on the implementation of the proposal submitted by TFT to the ITTO Secretariat |
| 31.5.2010 | Submission of interim financial report and updated workplan for the proposal submitted by TFT to the ITTO Secretariat. |
| 04.6.2010 | Second installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$110,000 disbursed to TFT. |
| 28.09.2011 | Final report on the implementation of the proposal submitted by TFT to the ITTO Secretariat |
| 16.11.2011 | Presentation on the implementation of the proposal made at Forty-fifth Session of the Committee on Economic Information and Market Intelligence (CEM). |
| 05.12.2011 | Final financial report submitted by TFT to the ITTO Secretariat. |

(b) Development of timber tracking systems

Altogether eleven (11) proposals were received and duly assessed by the ITTO Secretariat. Subsequently, six (6) proposals were selected and approved by the Executive Director for funding and implementation as follows:

1. Green Gold Forestry Ltd. (GGF) [Peru]

| | |
|------------|---|
| 14.4.2009 | Proposal approved for funding and implementation by the Executive Director. |
| 11.5.2009 | MOU governing the implementation of the proposal signed by ITTO and company. |
| 20.5.2009 | First installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company. |
| 16.4.2010 | Mid-term Report on the implementation of the proposal submitted to ITTO Secretariat. |
| 22.4.2010 | Second installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company. |
| 16.12.2010 | Presentation on the implementation of the proposal made at the Forty-fourth Session of the Committee on Economic Information and Market Intelligence (CEM). |
| 19.08.2011 | Request for final report and outstanding deliverables sent to the company. |
| 19.12.2011 | Reminder on final report and outstanding deliverables sent to the company |
| 14.03.2012 | Reminder on final report and outstanding deliverables sent to the company. |
| 18.07.2012 | Reminder on final report and outstanding deliverables sent to the company. |
| 06.12.2012 | Submission of final report by the company, indicating the completion of the main activities |
| | Final installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$4,247 was not required for successful completion of the component. |

2. P.T. Seng Fong Moulding Perkasa (PTSFMP)[Indonesia]

| | |
|------------|---|
| 7.7.2009 | Proposal approved for funding and implementation by the Executive Director. |
| 28.8.2009 | MOU governing the implementation of the proposal signed by ITTO and the company. |
| 2.9.2009 | First installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company. |
| 22.12.2009 | Mid-term progress report submitted by the company to the ITTO Secretariat |
| 5.1.2010 | Second installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company. |
| 6.4.2010 | Final Report on the implementation of the proposal submitted to the ITTO Secretariat. |
| 16.12.2010 | Presentation on the implementation of the proposal made at the Forty-fourth Session of the Committee on Economic Information and Market Intelligence (CEM). |
| 22.09.2011 | Third and final installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$4,257 disbursed to the company. |
| 21.12.2011 | Submission of statement of account to the ITTO Secretariat |
| | Component successfully completed |

3. Industries Forestiere de Batalimo (IFB)[Central African Republic (CAR)]

| | |
|------------|--|
| 15.9.2009 | Proposal approved for funding and implementation by the Executive Director |
| 8.3.2010 | MOU signed by ITTO and the company. |
| 11.3.2010 | First installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to company. |
| 20.12.2011 | Mid-term progress report submitted by the company to the ITTO Secretariat |
| 10.02.2012 | Second installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company. |
| 18.12.2012 | Draft final report accepted; civil war in CAR led to IFB suspending operations in CAR. |
| | Final installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$4,247 not required for completion of component. |

4. Furniture Exports (PNG) Ltd. (FEL)[Papua New Guinea (PNG)]

- 30.3.2010 Proposal approved for funding and implementation by the Executive Director.
30.3.2010 MOU governing the implementation of the proposal signed by ITTO and the company.
26.4.2010 First installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company.
23.08.2011 Mid-term progress report submitted by the company to the ITTO Secretariat.
25.08.2011 Second installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company.
21.12.2011 Final report on the implementation of the proposal submitted to the ITTO Secretariat
08.11.2012 Presentation on the implementation of the proposal made at the Forty-sixth Session of the Committee on Economic Information and Market Intelligence (CEM).
15.11.2012 Third and final installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$4,247 disbursed to the company.
07.12.2012 Submission of statement of account to the Secretariat
Implementation of the component has been completed.

5. John Bitar & Co. Ltd. (JBCL)[Ghana]

- 26.4.2010 Proposal approved for funding and implementation by the Executive Director.
26.11.2010 MOU governing the implementation of the proposal signed by ITTO and the company.
6.12.2010 First installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company.
23.07.2011 Final report submitted by the company to the ITTO Secretariat
15.08.2011 Second installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company.
16.11.2011 Presentation on the implementation of the proposal made at the Forty-fifth Session of the Committee on Economic Information and Market Intelligence (CEM).
23.04.2012 Third and final installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$4,247 disbursed to the company.
25.08.2012 Submission of statement of account to the ITTO Secretariat.
Implementation of this component has been successfully completed

6. Demerara Timbers Limited (DTL)[Guyana]

- 26.5.2010 Proposal approved for funding and implementation by the Executive Director.
26.6.2010 MOU governing the implementation of the proposal signed by ITTO and the company.
5.7.2010 First installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company.
6.10.2011 Mid-term progress report submitted by the company to the ITTO Secretariat
12.10.2011 Second installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$20,000 disbursed to the company.
28.11.2013 Final report presented at the 47th session of the Committee on Economics, Statistics and Markets (CEM).

Final installment of ITTO funds amounting to US\$4,247 not required for completion of component.

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 interest among companies and the trade. However, the launch of the system has not occurred as the follow-up activity to fund the launch and operation of the system under activity 25 of the ITTO Biennial Work Programme (BWP) 2013-2014 was not financed. The website (TWNA) remains online and is accessed by users regularly. However the lack of follow-up funding to maintain and update the site has impacted its long-term sustainability. Efforts were undertaken to attract advertisers from the industry and other sectors with no success to date. During the 49th ITTC Session the European Union announced a grant to ITTO of 4 million euros to implement an independent market monitoring system for FLEGT-licensed timber being placed on the EU market. Due to the similarities between the objectives of these activities, the new EU funding is being channeled through this BWP activity. Work on the IMM, which will continue through 2017, will take into account the web-based information system already developed under this activity which was partially funded under the TFLET thematic program.

All of the proposed 6 pilot tracking systems to be developed under this activity have also been completed. Five of the six companies that implemented tracking systems under this activity are still using them in their regular operations. Several of these have been added to or otherwise enhanced using company resources.

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: | Completed |

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).

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 |
| | INAB | US\$ 30,793 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Australia | |
| Implementing agency: | University of Adelaide, Australia | |
| Duration: | 24 months | |
| Financed at: | 6 th TFLET Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Pending agreement | |

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:

The project agreement has been signed in September 2014 and the Executing Agency is in the process of preparing the inception report at the time of preparation of this report.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

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.

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 2 nd 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 initially experienced a substantial delay. Although the project agreement has been signed on 22 March 2010, the project implementation only commenced on 12 October 2011. 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:

- A total of 22 MINFOF officials benefited from two training of trainer's workshops organized by the project. Part of the workshop involved the review of the training modules on law enforcement developed by a consultant recruited by the project. Inputs from workshop have been incorporated in the final version of the manual.
- Forty three (43) officials from Finance (Customs and Tax), Justice, Police and Gendarmerie were trained in three training of trainer's workshops.
- Train forest logging companies in relevant FLE aspects of their work completed with the participation of six logging companies including representative of logging companies and Douala sea port timber's parks in the first training of trainer's workshop.
- A study to gather information on timber routes was carried out, a report is available with maps identifying new timber routes.
- A draft report on the interagency national coordination committee workplan was prepared.
- Establishment of an interagency coordination committee for FLE was not completed. However, the terms of reference were prepared with strong recommendation that it should be managed by the prime minister office since it involves several ministries.
- A draft code of conduct and professional ethics for forest controllers in Cameroon has also been produced.
- A draft report on status of the traceability systems in Cameroon produced and available.
- An information system for the monitoring of forest products trade was developed and report prepared.
- Actual field work focused on the update of the IT data management system at MINFOF for communication to public and transparency promotion.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

As the project is entering into the final implementation stage, a total of four training of trainer's workshops on forest law enforcement, forest regulation and control were conducted that befitted more than one hundred participants of whom sixty-five were direct beneficiaries and the rest indirect stakeholders.

The project developed a manual on forest legislation and control with five modules based on the various capacity building workshops organized by the project. Five studies were conducted and are annexed to this report on the following i) to update timber trade routes in the country; ii) to evaluate the status FLE monitoring in Cameroon; iii) to review the timber traceability system in Cameroon; iv) to develop a work plan for FLE and v) to develop an information management and communication to the public on illegal timber trade activities to foster transparency.

The project has also produced 2 maps of the main timber trade roads as part of the study and a code of conduct and professional ethics has also been prepared as an annex to the study to the monitoring of FLW in Cameroon. In order to foster relations between relevant stakeholders, an agreement has been reached to put in place a National Coordination Unit on forest law enforcement under the auspices of the Prime Minister Offices.

Those significant achievements have resulted in the improvements in improved capacity and forest law enforcement as compared to the period before the project. Stakeholders were trained, informed and sensitized on forestry law and the fight against illegal logging and associated trade. The various government stakeholders in the agencies now know their roles and responsibilities of better, and how and where and when they should collaborate based on their mandate and legal frameworks.

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 2 nd 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
- Assist 06 communities (FOFA GIC, GIC BWOK of MBETH II, TANG GIC, GIC NYIALODJO'O, GIC and GIC NA BEY) to develop simple management plan for the forest;
- Organized training workshops on economic opportunities to use wood waste plants;
- Facilitated collaboration between communities and logging companies on the recovery of wood residues from plants;
- Sensitized communities and traders on the results of the detailed study of marketing channels between Lom and Djerem and the Region;
- Established an information system on the timber market;
- A system of traceability of wood from the community forest Koundi is established;
- Created a database for the community forest Koundi;
- Established a system of traceability of the community forest Koundi;
- Trained communities on better utilization of non-timber forest products;
- Strengthened the capacity of members of the management office of the community forest Koundi, financial management and management of micro-projects;

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The Government of Cameroon will get 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 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 have their capacity to negotiate with timber traders improved. Northern regions and neighboring countries will be supplied with legal timber products

During the implementation of the project, training workshops on economic opportunities to use wood waste plants, better utilization of non-timber forest products, and capacity of members of the management office of the community forest were carried out. In the meantime, the information system on the timber market, the system of traceability of wood from the community forest Koundi, the database for the community forest Koundi, and the system of traceability of the community forest Koundi were established. These achievements will contribute to addressing the problem of illegal logging in this country.

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 3 rd 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.
- 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
- The Workshop on "New environment for the timber industry: change, responsibility, challenges and opportunity" was held. 150 participants, including the international representatives from tropical timber producing countries and domestic representatives attended the workshop on 23-25 October 2013.
- The monthly timber products index, FPI Index, has been released since April 2012, totally there were 27 indexes reports (6 issues in this period) has been issued to the public every month, many public medium and website transfer it every month.
- The ITTO Tropical Timber Market (TTM) Report, an output of the ITTO Market Information Service (MIS), has been translated into Chinese and disseminated for China's SMFEs every month for 7 issues since December 2013.
- Taking the advantage of mobile internet, "We-Chat" as a famous and influential Chinese social mobile network which has more than 600 million user has been incorporated into FPI system. We launched a FPI "We-Chat Public Account" network which both spread the information and gather readers feedback in supporting the more efficient information exchange between SMFEs and Government officials.

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.
- As the trends of using mobile internet is becoming more and more common and has changed communication patterns in China particularly since the end of 2013, the EA tried to incorporate the mobile internet into the activities in order to maximize the coverage and impacts of the project output. The FPI "We-Chat" public account was launched in April 2014 in the mobile internet and was connected to the FPI website. Through the public account on the mobile internet, FPI data and information have been timely exchanged and widely spread with an increasing number of users.

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 2 nd 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.

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 3 rd 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.

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 2 nd 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.

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 4 th Cycle (2012) | |
| Status: | Ongoing | |

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:

Output 1 (Knowledge of 30 CSOs and other NSAs on established models of legal and sustainable requirements as well as on practical forest operations strengthened) has almost been achieved. The only outstanding activity under output 1 is the proposed creation of an online interactive platform for civil societies and industry. This activity is aimed at sharing knowledge and issues in general on timber legality and sustainable in Ghana and thus, influence the subject of forest law compliance.

Output 2 (Capacity of at least 50 personnel of CSOs built on modern tools to engage forest authorities and manager in Ghana) has almost been achieved. The only outstanding activity is the organization of two day refresher training scheduled for September this year.

Also work have progressed steadily on activity one of Output 3 (Public awareness and interest in forest law enforcement is raised) to produce and distribute banners and stickers on forest law compliance. Consultation with the Forestry Commission and ITTO were carried in respect of the messages on the stickers. This was approved and as much as 3000 pieces of the stickers have been printed for distribution to target audiences.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

A two-day training was organized for 30 identified participants, majority of which are from community based organizations and individuals active in forest forums around the country. The training was focused on introducing participants to theoretical understanding of legality in the context of Ghana's forestry business process and how it relates to the EU-FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement and other international market legislative instruments.

An online community of practice, 'Forum for Forest Governance Ghana' (FFGG) has been created on yammer, a social network, to facilitate information flow and continuous learning on the project and other related issues. The platform allows members to share ideas and discuss issues on the forestry sector.

A two-day training on the use of modern tools to engage forest authorities and managers was organized using developed materials designed for such purpose. Again, Knowledge levels of participating CSOs & NSAs on tools of engagement were established through the administration of questionnaires on the first day of the training.

Analysis of questionnaires administered before and after the training revealed that, participants on the average have increased by 138% points in their self-assessment ratings. That suggests a higher satisfaction in their knowledge and skills level, which has moved from generally Fair-Average to a confident High-Very High. The project activities are on course. An adaptive management of the project is adopted to overcome emerging challenges which are normal in project implementation.

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 3 rd 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 system for law compliance and up-dating the legal framework

- 20 workshops were carried out under activities 1.1, 1.2 to review and updated the forest-related regulations and processes.
- As a result of the implementation of activities mentioned above, plus a comprehensive review of all pieces of legislation related to harvesting and transportation of timber and timber products, an '*updated forestry law*' was promulgated under decree No. 101-96. The updated forestry law it is currently being distributed among relevant stakeholders. Translation of the forest law into 3 Mayan languages is underway. The forestry law can also be downloaded at http://www.inab.gob.gt/Documentos/Legislacion/ley_forestal.PDF
- On 28 February 2014, entered into force the '*regulation for control of forest enterprises*'. The regulation has established an electronic registry for forest enterprises called '*electronic system of forest enterprises*'. Through this system, all forest enterprises in Guatemala can now submit their reports of timber stocks on-line to the forest authority and expedite all related approvals. As 7 September 2014 a total of 1,269 forest enterprises have been registered The system is available at <http://seinef.inab.gob.gt/>
- On 28 April 2014, entered into force the '*regulation for the transport of forest products and their legal sourcing*'.
- Remaining training activities on forest management and forest monitoring are under schedule.

Output 2: Community and institutional participation mechanisms generated to promote forest governance

- Activity 2.1 is being carried out since year 1 (instead of year 2 as foreseeing the project document)
- The project has participated in discussion forums against illegal logging in three regions of the country.

- As part of inter-institutional coordination activities, road inspection of timber consignments and monitoring visits to forest enterprises were implemented in nine regions of Guatemala. As a result, illegal timber has been confiscated.
- A comprehensive review of all pieces of legislation related to harvesting and transportation of timber and timber products has also been carried out and finalized.

Output 3: Information and experiences on sustainable forest management are available to society

- The extension materials on SFM by forest communities are under preparation.
- A total of 6 workshops on SFM by forest communities have been carried out.
- A total of 7 workshops on forest law enforcement by local communities have been also carried out.

Output 4: Improved availability of information on forest practices and their impact

- Activities under this output are ongoing, nonetheless some visible progress can be seen at the website of the national forest authority (INAB) www.inab.gob.gt

The systems and tools foreseen in the project will be incorporated into SIFGUA (National Forest Information System of Guatemala available at www.sifgua.org.gt). SIFGUA is the direct output of a former ITTO financed project PD340/05 Rev.2 (M), expansion of the current SIFGUA is on-going under another ITTO project, TMT-PD 004/11 Rev.2 (M), thus linking the two projects.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Guatemala has now an updated legal framework for the forestry sector, in particular with a new forest law and regulations for transportation of forest products and for forest enterprises. The project has also established an electronic platform for the electronic registry of forest enterprises, which will not only benefit forest stakeholders (as they may be to expedite forest-related approvals on-line), but it will also promote better information to the forest authorities and will therefore promote better governance.

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 004/11 Rev.2 (M) particularly in areas of information systems, which will be beneficial for both projects.

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: | 5 th TFLET Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Ongoing | |

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 developed 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 inception report for this project was approved in May 2014 following which the first disbursement of funds was sent. Stakeholder meetings have been held to clarify the duties and responsibilities which each of the actors is going to play in the framework of this project. A cooperation agreement between INAB (national forestry agency) and CONESFORGUA (an agency that will assist in project implementation) has been signed. ITTO received the proposal to subcontract the development of the traceability system to the consultancy IARNA in July 2014 and approved IARNA's selection in August 2014 following clarifications provided by the implementing agency. The project was therefore just beginning actual implementation at the time of preparation of this report.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Improving forest product monitoring and efficiency through the development of a program to enhance the performance of the primary forest processing industry

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Project number: | TFL-PPD 045/13 Rev. 2 (M) | |
| Project country: | Guatemala | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 87,030 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 66,942 |
| | INAB | US\$ 20,088 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Guatemala | |
| Implementing agency: | National Institute of Forests - INAB | |
| Duration: | 8 months | |
| Financed at: | 6 th TFLET Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Pending agreement | |

Summary:

In Guatemala, it is widely recognized that illegal activities in the forest sector lead to significant loss not only for the sector but also for Guatemalan society as a whole. Uncontrolled harvesting of firewood and timber is one of the main causes of the reduction in forest resource volumes. In order to improve forest industry efficiency, skilled personnel is also needed to develop efficient production lines for existing and innovative products, to conduct studies on yield, timelines and flows, to optimize processing techniques based on optimal wood cutting and feed speeds, and to develop work programs. The pre-project is expected to achieve the following objectives:

- Contribute to improving forest product monitoring and efficiency and enhancing sustainable forest management in Guatemala.
- Provide a standardized methodology to establish primary sawmilling yield levels in the processing of major forest species in Guatemala so as to develop a project proposal aimed at improving primary sawmilling monitoring and control and enhancing processing efficiency and legal marketing of timber.

Progress:

The pre-project has been approved under the 6th TFLET Cycle (2013). The project agreement has been signed and the inception report has been received by the Secretariat in September 2014.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

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 2 nd 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.

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 3 rd Cycle (2010) | |
| Status: | Completed | |

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 project has been successfully implemented and completed to achieve its defined specific objectives. The project has delivered all of its outputs and produced three technical reports, namely: 1) Enhancing Stakeholders Commitment to an Effective Management of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve; 2) Developing and adopting an integrated Strategic Management Plan for Cibodas Biosphere Reserve; 3) Promoting Community Awareness on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Environmental Services to Enhance Forest Law Enforcement and Governance.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Among the important lessons learned from the project implementation process include:

- The ever growing participation of the project beneficiaries during the project duration, especially of the district governments and local communities was found as strongly induced by the potential economic incentives, directly and indirectly, promised by the project through the sustainable livelihood activities introduced;
- Support of the local stakeholders, especially the local communities, on CBR conservation efforts can be obtained without major difficulty because the project included livelihood activities as its major component, indicating the fact that conservation efforts would very likely be successful when combined with poverty alleviation actions;
- The critical determining factors of the smooth project operation included the strong commitment of the government at different levels to conservation of the reserve and active participation of the local communities, private firms and competent local partners.

Sustainability of the project after its completion is expected to continue due to several conditions that have been established and prevail at project completion as follows:

- The primary stakeholders of the project are now aware of the existence of CBR and long term potential benefits the reserve can generate by balancing the ecological, social, and economic activities of the management;

- The government authorities at the central, provincial, and district levels responsible for natural resource conservation and socio-economic development are now well-informed of the underlying concepts of CBR development and have indicated willingness to accommodate the concepts in development planning process, as appropriate;
- The district governments of Bogor, Cianjur, and Sukabumi, where the CBR area is located have now gained deep understanding on the CBR management objectives and thus expressed interest in supporting management operations.
- The local communities now are well informed of the potential income that can be generated through application of environment –based livelihood activities in the buffer and transition zones without having to enter into the core area of CBR
- The local communities have been trained on appropriate techniques for the production of different marketable goods and services using village available raw materials to improve livelihood;
- The skills for practicing livelihood activities acquired by the local communities from the project are a powerful income generating means that can be used over time at an increasing productivity on the lands outside the CBR core area;
- The arrangements for sustaining the project that have been made by the GGPNP authority are:
- A commitment by the primary stakeholders to supporting CBR management has been formally signed on 17 December 2013 by representatives of the respective stakeholders;
- The GGPNP authority is applying for state funds through the established budgeting procedure to finance the crucial activities that have been initiated under the project focusing on livelihood and law enforcement aspects;
- The district governments have convincingly expressed their plan to allocate resources for implementation of certain rural development activities that are supportive to conservation of the CBR core area.

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 | |
| Implementing agency: | Center for Climate Change and Policy Research, Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) | |
| Duration: | 24 months | |
| Financed at: | 6 th TFLET Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Pending agreement | |

Summary:

Institutional strengthening of Community Forestry is a program dedicated to empower communities who are living in the surroundings of forest areas. The scheme is aimed at strengthening community institutions. In the Sanggau district, West Kalimantan, three units of Community Forestry attained permits (IUPHKm) from the District Leader allowing communities to utilize state forest areas under the production forest function and covering 3,790 hectares, under the condition of applying sustainable forest management principles. The program progress is however slow and so far only 5% of the total target area have been met, which delays the HKm development program in Indonesia. The project is expected to facilitate the empowerment of local communities in the context of sustainable community forestry management. The beneficiaries of the project will be forest communities and other forest dependent people through improved capacity of community organizations to manage community forests in Sanggau, which is expected to accelerate the development of HKm program implementation in Indonesia. The project will contribute to reduced rural poverty, better access to forest resources, increased employment and income for forest communities, less social conflict and improved social capital among forest communities.

Progress:

The project has been approved under the 6th TFLET Cycle (2013) and is 'pending agreement'.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Strengthening the governance of community forest through improved capacity to adequately perform timber administration in Java and Nusa Tenggara region in Indonesia

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|
| Project number: | TFL-PD 033/13 Rev. 2 (M) | |
| Project country: | Indonesia | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 545,230 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 495,880 |
| | Government of Indonesia | US\$ 49,350 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Indonesia | |
| Implementing agency: | Directorate of Forest Revenues and Forest Product Distribution, Ministry of Forestry | |
| Duration: | 24 months | |
| Financed at: | 6 th TFLET Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Pending agreement | |

Summary:

The role of timber produced from community forests is increasingly important due mainly to the dwindling supply of wood from natural forests. The Ministry of Forestry is strengthening forest governance and reducing leakage of state tax revenues through the issuance of the Ministerial Decree number No 30/Menhut-II/2012 (June 2012) outlining a timber administration system from community forestry to primary industry. It regulates the usage of documents of origin (Surat Keterangan Asal Usul, SKAU) as a tracking system to ensure timber legality. The spirit of these regulations is to simplify the administrative requirements for wood originating from community forests by making village heads eligible to issue transport documents, which also legalize the harvested timber. The project will improve the administration of timber produced from community forest in the Java and Nusa Tenggara regions. The expected outputs of the project are: 1) Ministerial Regulation (Permenhut) No. 30/Menhut-II/2012 is properly implemented; 2) Support of beneficiaries (land owners/farmers, traders and users of timber produced, local government) by timber administration increased. The effective implementation of the new regulation will help to sustain the forest while at the same time increase collection of forest revenues. The long-term goal of the project intervention is to improve local economies of forest dependent communities in Java and Nusa Tenggara and to reduce illegal logging and illegal timber in Indonesia.

Progress:

The project has been approved under the 6th TFLET Cycle (2013) and is 'pending agreement'. The core personnel of the project management have been appointed and approved.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

Capacity-building programme to foster law enforcement and local governance over timber use and marketing activities in the Segou region, Mali

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| Project number: | TFL-SPD 038/13 Rev.3 (M) | |
| Project country: | Mali | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 178,893 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 149,707 |
| | Government of Mali | US\$ 29,186 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Mali | |
| Implementing agency: | Association for development and self-governance in Mali, ADAM | |
| Duration: | 12 months | |
| Financed at: | 6 th TFLET Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Ongoing | |

Summary:

In the Segou region logging is conducted in the forestlands and the timber industry is based on two major supply basins, i.e. Niono and San. Trends in rural and urban wood consumption and specifically wood energy, on the one hand and the findings made at field level on the rapid degradation of forest ecosystems on the other hand, have provided the basis for identifying intervention strategies and priority actions tailored to each area. Strict adherence to this strategy is to ensure the sustainability of the forest resource base supplying the main large cities of the region and the timber and fuel wood trade to the capital Bamako and its area. For this purpose, rural markets have been designed and implemented as a tool to achieve the sustainable management of forest resources. The use and marketing of timber and fuel wood are regulated by the national legislation, but the sector suffers from inadequate law enforcement, due among other things to the low enforcement capacity of the forestry administration and the uncontrolled nature of these timber and fuel wood industries. Illegal logging on community land poses a major challenge for the sustainable management of forest resources, the establishment and maintenance of efficient markets and sustainable forestry practices in the region. The project is part of the strategic priorities of the National Forest Policy of Mali; and is aimed at strengthening the capacity of local communities to enforce forestry legislation and local governance in the area of logging operations and timber and wood marketing, through outreach and education work targeting the stakeholders of the timber industry.

Progress:

The Agreement regulating the project implementation was signed on 14 April 2014. The project inception report and the Yearly Plan of Operation were approved on 29 April 2014. The project implementation began with the disbursement of the first instalment on 8 May 2014. The project will provide support to the Regional Directorate of Water and Forests and Regional Chamber of Agriculture for the establishment of a database on the wood industry in the Ségou sub-national region. This database will include socio-economic data on stakeholders, and the places of business and wood sales outlets in the area. The consultant for creating this database was hired in August 2014.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

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 | |
| Implementing agency: | WWF Panama | |
| Duration: | 24 months | |
| Financed at: | 6 th TFLET Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Pending Agreement | |

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 and will commence in 2014.

Progress:

The project has been approved under the 6th TFLET Cycle (2013). The agreement regulating the implementation of the project is pending. Delays occurred in this regard as there has been a change in the Government of Panama in July, 2014.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

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 | |
| 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

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 4 th 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.

The outputs and activities of the project are:

Output 1: Chain of custody established for value-added timber production by native communities. Activities include:

- Activity 1.1: Design of chain-of-custody procedures for the timber storage and processing center
- Activity 1.2: Provide training and technical assistance for the implementation of a chain-of-custody system
- Activity 1.3: Provide training and technical assistance in sawing techniques, kiln drying and classification of timber that does not meet international standards

Output 2: Marketing structure for the production of timber from their sustainable sources established and operational. Activities include:

- Activity 2.1: Technical support for the development of an enterprise managed by native communities
- Activity 2.2: Design of administrative and accounting procedures for the enterprise
- Activity 2.3: Training on business management addressed to enterprise partners
- Activity 2.4: Provision of technical assistance for the management of the forest enterprise
- Activity 2.5: Elaboration and implementation of business & marketing development plan and sales plan

Output 3: Timber produced by native communities supplied to the Fair Trade market. Activities include:

- Activity 3.1: Implementation of Fair Trade business meetings
- Activity 3.2: Promote strategic partnerships for fair trade practices
- Activity 3.3: Provision of training and technical assistance to native communities on Fair Trade standards

Activity 3.4: Implementation of pre-assessment for Fair Trade certification

Activity 3.5: Signing of Fair Trade marketing agreements

Activity 3.6: Systematizing and disseminating the Fair Trade experience

Progress:

The implementation of this 15 month project commenced in August 2013. The latest progress report was received on schedule in February 2014 and is available in Spanish. All activities listed above are underway (with some already completed) and the project is expected to be completed on schedule by the end of 2014.

The project aims to contribute to sustainable production and legal timber trade in the Peruvian Amazon , strengthening inclusive forest governance. The project has been providing technical assistance to the beneficiary communities in the use of chain of custody, preparation and presentation of management plans before the Forestry and Wildlife Directorate, and timber production, as a first step to supply certified timber company CITEINDIGENA SRL and subsequent processing and marketing The chain of custody system has been developed based on standards for certified forests. The project has developed forest management plans for the community controlled forests which are pending before the forest authority. The re-design of administrative procedures of the company experienced some delays because the hiring of a new manager took two months later than planned. Updating the website of the company has been done with the inclusion of information from community members.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The following achievements have been recorded during project implementation to date:

- Manual of chain of custody procedures updated and disseminated.
- 21 operators from 7 communities and the city of Pucallpa trained on proper sawing and timber drying techniques
- Manual of administrative and accounting procedures developed and implemented
- 70 community members trained in applying business management tools
- Business plan developed
- Participation in world forest Fairtrade event
- The company CITEINDIGENA SRL, representing 7 communities operating as Communal Producers Association-Certified Wood (PROMACER) has established a strategic alliance to access the Fairtrade market for certified wood products
- Operations plan of CITEINDIGENA SRL has been adapted to Fairtrade standards
- CITEINDIGENA SRL has applied for the Fairtrade certification

The sustainability of project outputs is ensured by the agreement between the communities and CITEINDIGENA SRL, which is mutually beneficial. The contribution of AIDER (the executing agency of the project) is primarily directed to providing support and capacity building to community members to be able to undertake the required forest management plans and to engage with the Fairtrade process, thereby ensuring that they will continue with their engagement with Fairtrade markets for certified forest products after project completion.

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 4 th 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 outputs and activities of the project are:

Output 1: Veeduría Community Forest established in Atalaya (VFC-Watchtower)

- Activity 1.1: Organization of Atalaya Community Forestry oversight within CORPIAA and development of its rules of procedure
- Activity 1.2: Training of 80 community leaders (40 women) in practical tools of utilization of forest resources in community forests
- Activity 1.3: Training of 80 community leaders (40 women) in trade negotiations with parties
- Activity 1.4: Technical support to 20 communities in their negotiations with third parties

Output 2: At least 10 products on governance of forest resources are available and executed utilizing different media, including radio, videos, workshops, etc.

- Activity 2.1: Capitalization and ownership of experience on governance, management and fair trade of forest products
- Activity 2.2: Development of at least 10 participatory communication materials on governance of forest resources

- Activity 2.3: Participatory development of action on communication of experiences and materials developed on governance through various media: radio, videos, workshops, etc.

The implementation of this 12 month project commenced in November 2013. The latest progress report was received on schedule in March 2014. Several of the activities listed above are now underway (with some under Output 1 already completed) and the project is expected to be completed on schedule by the end of 2014. Most of the preparatory work to establish the VFC and to formally register this with the Peruvian authorities has now been completed. Envisioned training and outreach activities have commenced and will continue throughout 2014.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The following achievements have been recorded during project implementation to date:

- Organization of Community Forestry Oversight Atalaya within CORPIAA and development of its rules
- CORPIAA has developed the VFC Act; this involved all CORPIAA partners who agreed to form the VFC, all of whom signed the act
- Enrollment/registration of the VFC Act in the Public Records Act
- Definition of the structure of the VFC prepared and approved at a meeting of CORPIAA

The sustainability of project outputs is ensured by the inclusion of the VFC Act in Peru's Public Records, ensuring government recognition of community control over affected forest areas. The strong involvement and engagement of local communities through CORPIAA will continue beyond project completion, as will the inputs and assistance of the implementing agency (HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation).

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 re-submitted the Project Completion Report and the Technical Reports in July 2014 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 realized 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.

Chain of Custody Verification for Timber Processors in Papua New Guinea

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| Project number: | TFL-SPD 043/13 Rev. 1 (M) | |
| Project country: | Papua New Guinea | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 163,160 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 147,280 |
| | PNGFIA | US\$ 15,880 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Papua New Guinea | |
| Implementing agency: | Papua New Guinea Forest Industries Association (PNGFIA) | |
| Duration: | 12 months | |
| Financed at: | 6 th TFLET Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Pending Agreement | |

Summary:

The project will develop and pilot a Chain of Custody (CoC) system based on the international standard managed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), customised for use by PNG timber processors. This customised standard will facilitate access to international markets for PNG timber processors. The project will build on the outputs of ITTO project PD 449/07 Rev.2 (M) ("Enhancing Forest Law Enforcement in PNG"). PD 449/07 Rev.2 (M) has established a generic legality standard for PNG; however this standard does not incorporate a Chain of Custody component. The project will provide a CoC component, such that together the outputs of the two projects will provide PNG timber companies with the tools needed to meet regulatory requirements of key international export markets

Progress:

The project has been approved under the 6th TFLET Cycle (2013) and is 'pending agreement'.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

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 1 st 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

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 | |
| 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: | 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 Observation Rooms 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

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 importance of RED-PD 029/09 Rev 1 (F) and its impact on the forest conservation on the Amazon Region has been highlighted by the Governments of Germany and the Netherlands to the extent that the results of its technical cooperation with ACTO in the implementation of the Regional Project to Monitoring Deforestation encouraged the German Technical Cooperation GIZ to conduct, with technical input from INPE, a regional meeting about monitoring deforestation where similar experiences, to ACTO's in the Amazon region, like others in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe were shared and discussed (INPE-PRA/GIZ International Workshop, Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil, 31 Oct – 1 Nov 2013). The importance and relevance of the project and its continuation under BNDES/ACTO has also been highlighted by the meeting of the ACTO Foreign Relations Ministers (e.g. in Ecuador, May 2013).

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 Terra | | |
| Duration: | 12 months | | |
| Financed at: | REDD+ 3 rd Cycle (2011) | | |
| Status: | Pending agreement | | |

Summary:

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

Progress:

The project has been approved under the REDD+ 3rd Cycle (2011). The project has been facing difficulties as the key collaborating agency had unexpectedly declined to participate in the project. Instituto Terra has now been identified and agreed as Executing Agency for the project and the project agreement has been prepared and dispatched for signature.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

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 3 rd 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, i.e. 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 the pre-project was signed on 17 April 2012. An acceptable Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan, as well as the selection of experts and subcontractors required at the beginning of the pre-project implementation, were submitted and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The pre-project implementation started with the disbursement of the first installment of ITTO TP funds on 23 January 2014. In accordance with the pre-project’s most recent progress report, progress in pre-project implementation can be summarized as follows:

- Output 1: Socio-economic and environmental surveys have been implemented and data made available.
- 1.1. To hold a meeting to raise awareness of stakeholders present in the area on the issues at stake
 - The launching workshop, which was held in February 2014, was an opportunity to gather key stakeholders to be involved in the pre-project implementation and to sensitize them on the purpose of the future project to be derived from the implementation of this pre-project.
 - 1.2. To conduct a socioeconomic study in the area of the Bamboutos mountain range
 - A national consultant had been selected for the socioeconomic study in the target area of the future project to be derived from the implementation of this pre-project.
 - A draft report on the socio-economic aspects of the areas of the Bamboutos Mountain has been circulated for comments.
 - 1.3. To establish a diagnosis / environmental audit of the study area
 - A national consultant had been selected for the environmental study in the target area of the future project to be derived from the implementation of this pre-project.
 - A draft report on the environmental aspects of the areas of the Bamboutos Mountain has been circulated for comments.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

No achievements, impacts or lessons learned to be reported yet.

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 (F) | | |
| 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 3 rd 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 has been reported completed to the 49th ITTC.

- 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;

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

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

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

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 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: | REDDES 4 th Cycle (2012) | |
| Status: | Completed | |

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 the pre-project was signed on 23 April 2013. An acceptable Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan, as well as the selection of experts required at the beginning of the pre-project implementation, were submitted and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The pre-project implementation started with the disbursement of the first installment of ITTO TP funds on 18 July 2013. As an acceptable pre-project completion report was received in September 2014, the duration of the pre-project implementation had lasted 17 months instead of 6 initially designed by the Executing Agency. The delay in completing the pre-project activities was mainly due to the socio-political turmoil that the Central African Republic (CAR) has been facing during the second semester of 2013. In accordance with the elements of the pre-project document, technical reports prepared by consultants and completion report, all pre-project activities were carried out and contributed to the achievement of the two following planned outputs:

Output 1: Baseline study with a gender approach relating to deforestation and forest degradation implemented and resulting data made available.

A baseline study was prepared by the pre-project implementing team from the compilation of the findings and recommendations of national reports prepared as follows:

- A national consultant had compiled information and data on deforestation and forest degradation in relation to gender involvement in Cameroon. The draft report was finalized with the comments from selected experts who are members of the network REFACOF.
- A national consultant had compiled information and data on deforestation and forest degradation in

relation to gender involvement in Gabon. The draft report was finalized with the comments from selected experts who are members of the network REFACOF.

- A national consultant had compiled information and data on deforestation forest degradation in relation to gender involvement in CAR. The draft report was finalized with great delay due to the socio-political turmoil that CAR had been facing during the second semester of 2013.
- A national consultant had compiled information and data on deforestation and forest degradation in relation to gender involvement in Liberia. The draft report was finalized with the comments from selected experts who are members of the network REFACOF.

Output 2: A full project proposal on training formulated and validated and subsequently submitted to ITTO Secretariat.

- The project proposal, dealing with the 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, was developed and validated by stakeholders. The project proposal, titled "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", will be submitted to ITTO, in order to be assessed for the next REDDES Cycle or Regular Project Cycle.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

- The main pre-project achievement and impact was dealing with the awareness of key stakeholders on the importance and the role of women groups, in charge of actions regarding the control of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Those stakeholders have been sensitized on the impact of women groups on the well-being of communities dependent on forests and other ecosystems in Central and West Africa, when they are involved in the implementations of activities and actions contributing to combat deforestation and forest degradation.

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 2 nd 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 reports are available from the ITTO project search tool at http://www.itto.int/project_search/

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

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Project number: | RED-SPD 075/12 Rev.1 (F) |
| Project country: | China |
| Budget: | Total: US\$ 199,000 ITTO Contribution: US\$ 145,800 Government of China: US\$ 53,200 |
| Submitted by: | Government of China |
| Implementing agency: | Chinese Academy of Forestry, Division of Forest Resource Information Techniques |
| Duration: | 18 months |
| Financed at: | REDDDES 4 th 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 implementation commenced in May 2013 and the progress since the 49th ITTC can be summarized as follows:

Output 1: Methodology for investigating and assessing tropical forest ecotourism resources based on stakeholders' participation

- Collected and analyzed the relevant international and national literature and cases on tropical forest ecotourism developments to identify their strengths and challenges
- A draft methodology for investigating and assessing tropical forest ecotourism resources in Hainan Province has been developed to support the development of forest ecotourism programmes
- The draft methodology for investigating and assessing tropical forest ecotourism resources in Hainan Province has been discussed with key stakeholders in the Province through consultative meetings.

Output 2: Investigation and assessment report on 6 typical forest ecotourism resources in Hainan Province based on stakeholders' participation

- 6 typical ecosystems of forest ecotourism resources (2 at forest landscape level, 3 at forest community level, 1 at individual level) in Diaoluoshan National Forest Park in Hainan Province were chosen.
- An investigation of the 6 typical ecosystems has been carried out to improve the design and implementation of forest ecotourism programmes in Hainan Province.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

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

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| Project number: | RED-A 023/09 Rev.1 (F) | |
| Project country: | Democratic Republic of Congo | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 510,220 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 476,820 |
| | Government of D.R. Congo: | US\$ 33,400 |
| Submitted by: | Government of D.R. Congo | |
| Implementing agency: | Directorate of Forest Inventory and Planning (DIAF) | |
| Duration: | 12 months | |
| Financed at: | REDDDES 2 nd 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.

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

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|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 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 3 rd 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.

Technical Progress:

The Small Project Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 22 August 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 August 24th, 2012. During the course of the project, the need for some operational changes was noted. These changes were presented and justified at the PSC meeting, including to work with only two communities instead of three, and the simplification of the exchange system, avoiding the financial component.

Technical Progress:

The work implemented during the reporting period focused on the following main activities: 1) GIS mapping and classification of land uses was achieved through the comprehensive mapping of the territories of all stakeholders in the communities of Mono Bravo and Guayacán; 2) the formalization of terms for the first exchange between conservation and livelihoods improvements has progressed through the fixing of 200 and

600 hectares forest preserved at the communities of Mono Bravo and Guayacán, respectively; 3) the implementation of the first exchange conservation-improvements to livelihoods, through the contractual formalization with the Mono Bravo community; 4) continued negotiations with potential buyers of cocoa, including visits of two chocolate companies; 5) resolution of problems with the two pilot communities, originated mainly by previous bad experiences, lack of unity and divergence of interests between the community members; and 6) raising of additional funds to ensure continued post-pilot project has been undertaken

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 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 for each.

The project has also produced a technical report 'El cacao: Una alternativa idonea para apoyar en conjunto con incentivos para la conservacion de bosque tropical'.

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 2 nd 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 April 2010. An Inception Report and related first Yearly Plan of Operation were submitted on 15 April 2010 and approved. The Project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 20 April 2010. The project extension was granted until April 2015 in order to allow the completion of all activities. In accordance with the project's most recent progress report and the monthly highlights submitted through the project on-line monitoring system, progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

Output 1: Participatory management system developed and implemented

1.1 Identification of management system of areas surrounding conservation area

- The draft report on the reconnaissance surveys, undertaken in the Ankasa Conservation Area (ACA) in order to identify different management systems being implemented, has been circulated among experts for review. These reconnaissance surveys covered the following nine (9) local communities: Amokwaw, Fia, Nungua-Cocoatown, Tweakor Navrongo, Aiyinasi-Ayawora, Ohiamadwen-Fiasoro, Asomasi, Naptoma and New Adiembra, surrounding the project area (Ankasa Conservation Area).

1.2 Identification of relevant local stakeholders

- Local consultation committees had been either put in place or reactivated in the nine abovementioned local communities, after the reconnaissance surveys and consultation meetings.

1.3 Strategic analysis of the drivers of forest degradation and deforestation in the Conservation area

- The findings, information and data derived from the questionnaire on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, which was used for the reconnaissance surveys and consultation meetings, had been included in the draft report circulated to experts for review.

1.4 Participatory development of management system

- For the nine abovementioned local communities, the stakeholders' consultation meetings had led to the implementation of activities contributing to address their needs, interests and problems in relation to the deforestation and forest degradation problems: income generating activities for livelihood, non-timber forest products harvesting and processing, reforestation through modified Taungya agroforestry system, etc. The Executing Agency had been collaborating with the Wildlife Division of

the Ghana Forestry Commission to provide technical support to the 9 local communities involved in the project implementation.

Output 2: Financial value of the environmental services the Conservation Area determined

2.1 Identification of the ecosystem services provided by the Conservation area

- The following main ecosystems services were identified through the reconnaissance surveys and consultation meetings with stakeholders: timber harvesting, non-timber forest products, fuel-wood energy (firewood and charcoal), carbon stored in biomass and forest soil, biodiversity richness, etc.

2.2 Determination of the financial value of these services

- The estimated financial value of ecosystems services provided by the Ankasa Conservation Area (ACA) had been determined by an international expert after visiting the ACA and interacting with key stakeholders. The estimated financial value of the ACA's ecosystem services shall be subject of validation later on through a technical workshop.

Output 3: Governance and benefit sharing arrangements PES developed

3.1 Development of framework for good governance and benefit sharing for REDD

- In consultation with key stakeholders and with the main findings of the reconnaissance surveys, the Executing Agency has continued developing a draft framework for forest good governance and benefit sharing scheme based on the FAO, World Bank and CBD references and adapting it to the particular conditions of the Ankasa Conservation Area. The results of these discussions and interactions had been collated in two draft reports, being circulated for review, namely, i.e., 'Tenure and carbon rights in local REDD+ projects: insights from community-based workshops in South-western Ghana'; and 'Developing decision support system for optimizing benefits of agriculture land use in ACA under a REDD+ regime'
- Findings of these studies will provide the needed inputs for the final development of best practice guidelines for forest governance schemes and lessons which would be published through the final reports to be published later and disseminated in Ghana and in West African countries. A draft report on good governance and benefit sharing was circulated to selected experts for comments.

3.2 Development of best practice guidelines for forest governance

- Draft report gathering best practices for forest governance was circulated for comments to selected experts in the following institutions: Faculty of Renewable Natural Resources (FRNR) of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Sciences and Technology (KNUST), Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission and Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG).

3.3 Stakeholder consultation to validate best practice guidelines and framework for good governance and benefit sharing

- The executing Agency (FORIG) has been gathering comments from experts of different institutions for the finalization of reports developed under Activities 3.1 and 3.2 which could lead to the validation of these both reports.

3.4 Dissemination of good practice schemes and lessons to stakeholder groups

- The Executing Agency was in the process of preparing the holding of workshops and meetings for the dissemination of good practice schemes and lessons described in the abovementioned reports during the project extension period.

Output 4: Participatory methods for measurement, assessment reporting and verification (MARV) of forest carbon developed and implemented

4.1 Participatory development of verifiable method for forest carbon estimation and monitoring (based on a combination of field surveys and monitoring through satellites images)

- A simplified questionnaire was prepared in order to be used by the project team members for field surveys regarding forest carbon estimation and monitoring. The Executing Agency has been interacting with a group of experts on the challenging issue of the right and feasible designs regarding the data collection instrument for field surveys on carbon estimation and monitoring.

4.2 Determination of baseline carbon stocks

- A consultation process, between the Executing Agency and a group of experts, has been launched on the appropriate methodology for the determination of baseline carbon stocks.

4.3 Establishment of baselines of forest cover changes

- The Executing Agency has started analyzing data and information on the forest cover of the project target area which could lead to the establishment of baselines.

4.4 Participatory estimation of emissions reduction and enhancement in sequestered carbon under REDD project scenario

- Sensitization campaigns have been carried out to explain to local communities how they could be involved in a participatory process on the estimation of emissions reduction and enhancement in sequestered carbon.

Achievements, Impacts and lessons learned:

The project impacts, at this stage of its implementation, can be summarized as follows:

- Nine local communities have been sensitized on the issues regarding the deforestation and forest degradation in Ankasa Conservation Area;
- In addition to being sensitized, these nine local communities have shown their commitment to the project objective by starting to implement pilot activities in relation to the deforestation and forest degradation issues in Ankasa Conservation Area; and due to the participatory approach used by the project team for the interaction with local communities, most farmers are requesting for timber trees seedlings to be planted on their farmlands. For the already planted timber trees, most of these farmers have begun searching for support to gain sustainable tenure security for their lands and trees

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 4 th 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 2013. An Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan were submitted and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The 24-month project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 14 May 2013. In accordance with the project's most recent progress report and the monthly highlights submitted through the project on-line monitoring system, progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

Output 1: Baseline information on wood fuel production-consumption, climate change vulnerability and species stocks produced

- Activities 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 have been completed for the preparation of baseline studies and related reports had been circulated for review and comments. For the Activity 1.4, which is nearing completion, the finalization of the report on inventory of wood fuel species was in progress.

Output 2: Demonstration/test plots of highly productive wood fuel species established on degraded lands with smallholder and large scale charcoal producers

- Activities 2.1 and 2.2 have been completed with a series of consultation meetings which allowed sensitizing key stakeholders and getting them involved in the project implementation.
- Activity 2.3: Preparatory meetings to discuss and enroll interested volunteer wood fuel farmers. Meetings were held with project communities (Attakura, Babatokuma, Golumpke, Potor, Nkranka and Dromakese villages) to recruit 100 people (mainly farmers with 97% men and 3% women) who voluntarily expressed the desire to establish wood fuel demonstration plots.
- Activity 2.4: Acquisition of planting materials and propagation studies on priority wood fuel species. Seeds of *Anogeissus leiocarpus* (Kane), *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (Rose wood- Krayie), *Khaya*

senegalense, Azadrachta indica (Neem), Senna siamea, Acacia mangium, and Acacia cracicarpa (exotic species) to be planted in demonstration trials were collected, processed and germinated at the nurseries, for seedling production.

- Activity 2.5: Training of local communities in tree nursery establishment and management
Selected local community members (Nkrankra, Babatokuma and Attakura villages) were trained in tree nursery establishment and management including propagation techniques, seedling care and transplanting. They have produced approximately 20,000 seedlings.
- Activity 2.6: Inspect and assess the suitability of degraded lands including farmlands owned by individual volunteer experimenters prepared for the establishment of wood fuel test/trial plots.
Farmers recruited have been encouraged to prepare their own lands for the establishment of wood fuel demonstration plots, combining trees with crops (mainly yam and maize).

Output 3: Scientific information on wood fuel test plots management, biomass and carbon production potential, economic viability, energy characteristics of species, and potential impact on environment and livelihoods produced

- Activities 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5 have been fully completed and their results have been gathered in an intermediary technical report by the project implementing team.
- Activity 3.5: Studies on carbonization and charcoal yield potential of wood fuel species on test plots.
Carbonization studies on samples of wood from 10 wood fuel species is in progress at the FORIG laboratory.
- Activity 3.6: Economic assessment of wood fuel test plots to establish their viability in the long term
An ex-ante financial analysis of the viability of wood fuel plantations based on species selected for planting in the test plots is in progress.
- Activity 3.7: Initiate studies on how communities and individuals establishing wood fuel test plots can be organized for PES schemes. A literature review has been done to develop a framework for analyzing the PES-related feasibility of wood fuel plantation in the forest-savanna transition zone of Ghana.

Output 4: Stakeholders engaged to discuss and plan for sustainable wood fuel resources development and management

- Activity 4.1: Desktop study to analyze stakeholders and institutions, arrangements /governance mechanisms for utilization and management of wood fuel resources
A desk study analyzing key stakeholders and institutions related to wood fuel resources utilization and management in Ghana has been done. A draft report is under preparation.
- Activity 4.2: District level stakeholder discussions on sustainable wood fuel resource development plan
Meetings have been held with communities and officials in the Kintampo Forest District to initiate discussions on a plan for the development of wood fuel resources in that part of Ghana.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned can be summarized as follows:

- Biodiversity surveys or other ecosystem assessment through field work have contributed to monitor changes in biological and physical characteristics of forests in the target project area;
- Sensitization of key stakeholders, during the biodiversity surveys or other field work for ecosystem assessment, on the payment for environmental services;
- Project activities have contributed to generating baseline information that could serve as basis to guide the establishment of test plots of wood fuel species and guide designing options for sustainable management of wood fuel resources; and
- Awareness of key stakeholders on the challenges and opportunities for sustainable wood fuel resource utilization and management in the transition zone of Ghana.

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+ 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:

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 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The 12-month project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 29 March 2013. The project extension was granted until July 2014. In accordance with the project's most recent progress report and the monthly highlights submitted through the project on-line monitoring system, progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

Output 1: Analysis of possible pilots for REDD+ activities in agricultural and secondary forest systems.

- 1.1: The draft report of the study classifying potential REDD project types in Ghana based on the forest ecosystem type, deforestation/degradation (DD) drivers and the tenure basis had been circulated for review and comments.
- 1.2: A set of criteria for 'successful' REDD projects, focusing on economic and technical viability, as well as allowing for co-benefits and policy priorities, had been developed and circulated for review.
- 1.3: High potential project types, based both on the scores and a more qualitative analysis of key constraints, had been selected and being subject to field work for technical analysis of strengths and weakness.
- 1.4: Analytical studies for the development of REDD+ pilot projects have been carried out on the following fields:
 - Cost-benefit analyses along the value chain of selected forest products.
 - Potential of sheanut production in the transition zone of Ghana and its relevance to the REDD+ strategy.
 - Analysis of secondary forest succession in off-reserve areas in Ghana and their REDD+ potential.

- Considering carbon rights in Ghana.
- Analysis of incentives and mechanisms to support communities to be involved in REDD+ activities.
- Analysis of potential livelihood for communities in relation to REDD+

Output 2: Identification of effective REDD+ implementation mechanisms in management and governance.

- 2.1: Report on the study regarding the potential effects of REDD+ implementation on local people's existing land use practices and their control over natural resources had been finalized and disseminated.
- 2.2: Report developing elements to tackle access & benefit sharing mechanisms with a focus on opportunities to benefit from REDD+ for key stakeholders, including fringe communities, had been finalized and disseminated.
- 2.3: Report on the development of options for incentive mechanisms that reward farmers and rural communities for adopting sustainable land use practices had been finalized and disseminated

Output 3: Capacity building in view of improving the institutional capacities needed for effective resource management and the enforcement of regulatory policies.

- 3.1: Capacity building training workshops for community groups about the potential of forest/tree protection were organized in North-Kintampo, Bedum and Nkoranzaman villages, in Ashanti Region.
- 3.2: Workshops for the sharing of results and conclusions of analytical studies had been conducted in three project sites, namely: Breman Asikuma, Enchi, and Kintampo. The participants were mainly farmers, community opinion leaders (traditional rulers, District Assembly members, Unit Committee members, heads of farmer associations), as well as staff of Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Forest Services Division of the Forestry Commission, COCOBOD (Cocoa and Coffee Board of Ghana), and produce buying companies.
- 3.3: Publication of studies' results and dissemination through ITTO
- Draft publications have been circulated for review and the final reports have been being put together in order to be shared with ITTO, SECO, Ghana Forestry Commission and other relevant institutions.

Output 4: Design of a project document to support REDD+ pilots in the RPP framework.

- 4.1: A technical report on the analysis of the actual REDD+ pilots and of possible off-reserve schemes had been circulated for review.
- 4.2: The Executing Agency has started the formulation of support elements for the design of a bilateral project proposal, including a detailed log frame that fits into the RPP implementation process, in collaboration with the Swiss Embassy in Ghana and in consultation with the Government of Switzerland (SECO: Swiss State Secretariat of Economics). The Kwame Nkrumah University of Sciences and Technology (KNUST) and School of Agriculture, Forest and Food Sciences of the Bern University of Sciences (HAFL) had been regularly providing technical assistance for the project implementation.
- 4.3: Validation workshop of the project proposal (based on RPP stakeholder consultation process) was under preparation for its holding in September 2014 in Kumasi (Ghana).

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned can be summarized as follows:

- This project has contributed to build the capacity of stakeholders (especially farmers and communities) through the production and dissemination of the findings of the following reports: (1) a Guide to implement REDD+ activities in Ghana, (2) a policy brief on carbon rights in Ghana, and (3) an information note on potential of different land use systems for maintaining and enhancing carbon stocks in Ghana.
- Key stakeholders sensitized on the potential of using commercial agriculture products (cocoa, sheanut, essential oils, etc.) to reverse deforestation and forest degradation.
- A number of technical reports have been produced and are available from the ITTO project search tool http://www.itto.int/project_search/
- A publication titled "REDD+ in agricultural landscapes: evidence from Ghana's REDD+ process" was under preparation in order to summarize the key findings of the studies and surveys carried in the target project area.

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

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Project number: | RED-PPD 006/09 Rev.2 (F) |
| Project country: | Guatemala |
| Budget: | Total: US\$ 177,660 ITTO Contribution: US\$ 82,080 Government of Guatemala US\$ 95,580 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Guatemala |
| Implementing agency: | Foundation of Integrated Development of Men and Environment, CALMECAC |
| Duration: | 12 months |
| Financed at: | REDDES 2 nd 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 reported completed to the 49th ITTC.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The Pre-Project, has produced several outputs, 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"

Outputs of this project are available from the ITTO project search tool at http://www.itto.int/project_search/

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 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 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 second installment was executed in early February 2014, based on the prior submission and approval of the corresponding required 6-monthly progress report and updated OLMS reporting.

Technical Progress:

Based on the documentation submitted by the EA in August 2014 and their presentations given at the second PTCM in September 2014, and the discussions which ensued thereafter, it was noted that all project activities were underway, and that several outputs were already being achieved. Progress in implementation of the project can be summarized by major outputs as follows:

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

- Data is being compiled to develop a community forest management model with a focus on practices that will contribute to climate change adaptation (60% progress);
- The 3 pilot areas for the implementation of a community forest management plan for mangrove forest conservation and management are currently being established (70% progress);
- Materials for the training modules on mangrove management have been developed (100% progress); and
- Training to raise awareness of the local communities on the use and conservation of mangrove areas, as well as on the significance of practices focused on improving local capacities for climate change adaptation, is underway (50% progress).

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

- A methodology has been 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 draft strategy itself has been developed (100% progress);
- The strengthening the National Mangrove Forest Roundtable with the participation of the institutions involved in mangrove conservation, management and restoration is underway (30% progress);
- 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 (0% progress); and
- The activity related to the strengthening, consolidation and implementation of the new mangrove forest regulations is still pending (0% progress).

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report.

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 2 nd 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 technical reports are available from the ITTO online project search tool at: http://www.itto.int/project_search/

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: | REDDDES 3 rd Cycle (2011) | |
| Status: | Completed | |

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:

The Pre-project's completion report was submitted in September 2013, together with other technical documents and a draft Project Proposal, to be implemented by Rainforest Alliance. 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 are to be uploaded onto the ITTO website for further dissemination to all our member countries and other interested parties. Last but not least, the pre-project's final output, a project proposal, has been submitted for appraisal by the Expert Panel.

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-approved full project proposal, entitled PD 748/14 (F) Building Capacities and Meaningful Stakeholder Participation in Forest Governance and REDD+ in Honduras and Guatemala, 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.

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: | REDD+ 2 nd 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

Outputs of this project are available from project search tool at http://www.itto.int/project_search/

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 2 nd Cycle 2009 | |
| Status: | Completed | |

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 Executing Agency has initiated its activities since November 2010. All the project activities had been implemented with an eight-month extension of the project duration until June 2013. The Executing Agency has submitted Project Completion Report with a satisfactory Financial Audit Report in accordance with the rules and guidelines of ITTO.

Main outputs achieved from the project include:

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

- Collection and review of data and information on existing schemes relating to prevention of deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia was carried out. A technical report on this review was presented at a stakeholder consultation meeting in July 2012 which was attended by relevant stakeholders, such as Provincial Forest Service of South Sumatra, District Forest Service of OKI, Musi Banyuasin and Banyuasin (private companies).

- Stakeholders' consultations, awareness rising, and capacity building activities had been intensively carried out. This activity includes: presentation of the fact findings on the existing programs, schemes and activities related to reducing the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in South Sumatra; and presentation on current situation of implementing the government policies, rules and regulations on the management of PSF and REDD in South Sumatra. The second stakeholder consultation meeting held in Palembang on 17 July 2012 provided various recommendations including a need to observe: a long-term effect of peat utilization on soil subsidence; carbon sink in various land covers on landuse and landuse changes on forestry (LULUCF); trade-off between economic returns and retaining forest status; and efficient management systems for PSF in concession areas

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

- A technical review on sound and applicable technology in restoration and rehabilitation of PSF was carried out in 2011. This activity includes literature review and collection of rehabilitation, restoration and conservation knowledge on PSF.
- More understating of technical restoration guidelines produced by Wetland International, WWF-Indonesia Program and others. Those data and materials were compiled with a comparative study with Kalimantan.

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

- About 8,000 seedlings for 4-5 pre-selected species (appr. 40,000 seedlings) were produced and distributed for the establishment of demonstration activities. These species were pre-selected based on its potential use to generate income and other conservation needs.
- Five indigenous local forest tree species were collected and propagated. The five indigenous local forest tree species are: Jelutung (*Dyera lowii*); Meranti (*Shorea belangeran*); Gelam (*Melaleuca leucadendron*); Punak (*Tetramerista glabra*); and Gemor (*Alseodhapne* sp.).
- Field rehabilitation activities involving local communities had been promoted as local community forestry activities to directly involve in plantation activities. This was followed with the signing of a MoU. The partners established a MoU are: (1). District Forest Service of OKI, (2). PT. Bumi Mekar Hijau (Industrial Forest Plantation) – South Sumatra, and (3). Andira Agro (Palm Oil Plantation Company) – South Sumatra. Other partners invited by the project include a local NGO, Wahana Bumi Hijau – South Sumatra, and local communities in OKI – South Sumatra.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The main achievements of the project have provided important lessons for the restoration of degraded PSF in South Sumatra which could be replicated in other parts of Sumatra. In particular, the project has compiled and refined restoration technology in degraded PSF in South Sumatra with the establishment of a demonstration plot with around 70 ha. The project has scaled up key stakeholders' understanding of the opportunities and challenges facing the sustainable management of PSF through a series of expert and consultative meetings. The project noted and recognized the importance of enhancing strong support from partners in the establishment of plantation/rehabilitation trials in an effort to reduce emission, enhance sequestration and generate income for forest-dependent local communities.

Key lessons learned from the experience and challenges of implementing the project include: The inability to implement a system of sustainable PSF under the roles and responsibilities of the concerned agencies in South Sumatra opened an opportunity to design a new consultation mechanism and contributed to improved policy development for restoration of degraded PSF and their sustainable management; Income generation is high on the agenda at the community level, provision of agro-forestry is in dire need by the communities; All possible risks need to be identified to manage the risk. Details of project outcome have to be specified to minimize misconceptions and to address high expectations; and Partnership between key stakeholders is an important tool for the effective achievements of the development objectives through sharing of the practical and real outcomes. It increases the resources, and also improves the capacity that are lacking.

The sustainability of the project will be enhanced with the extended commitment from key partners to contribute to the improved sustainable management of PSF and improved livelihoods of communities living surrounding the PSF. Key partners' commitments include:

- The District Forest Service of OKI has granted 20 ha for plantation trial in Kedaton, OKI with the arrangement of financial supports for maintenance. This site is expected to be a show window for the rehabilitation activities using local indigenous species. They challenged the use of Restricted Production Forest (HPT) of 10,000 ha with the possibility of establishing a research and development site or any other demonstration sites for sustainable forest management with the active participation of local communities.
- Sinarmas Forestry (Industrial Forest Plantation Company) holding a large area for rehabilitation will continue and maintain the initiative of about 25 ha restoration under this project and to scale up to 150 ha in 2013 and more after this. Further restoration cooperation with this company is expected. PT Andira Agro (Palm Oil Plantation Company) has initiated the cooperation to plant/rehabilitate about 20 ha along a riverside for maintaining this area for conservation. More restoration efforts with indigenous species have been encouraged in collaboration with the Forest Regional Research Center of South Sumatra.
- Under the project facilitation, community groups of Kedaton in OKI District, South Sumatra has developed a 15 ha-agroforestry system between Jelutung and palm oil. This farming system aims to enhance carbon sequestration and generate incomes from non-wood forest product (latex of Jelutung) for local people. This success story has been disseminated in South Sumatra for advancement of such agroforestry systems.

The results and findings of the project have been available through simple technical guidelines, posters and short videos to interested parties in South Sumatra. The Forestry Regional Research Center of South Sumatra has played a very important role in implementing this project and mobilizing various local resources.

Several REDDES deliverables derived from this project provided benefits to the environment, social and economic aspects of PSF. These include: a) increase the area restored and rehabilitated; b) reduced deforestation in the project implementation areas; c) communities trained and assisted in the development and implementation of rehabilitation and restoration techniques; d) improved networking among various stakeholders in the target areas; e) potential for income generation activities realized from plantation of local species; f) better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in the management of PSF in South Sumatra.

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: | REDDDES 3 rd 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 3rd Cycle (2011). The project commenced implementation in March 2013 and the first project steering committee meeting occurred in January 2014.

Project progress reports were received on schedule in August 2013 and 2014, respectively. Both are available on request from the Secretariat, as are the minutes of the first PSC meeting. 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. All project staff and experts have now been recruited and work has been completed 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 are now underway, as is development of a mangrove education center. The project has made good progress and is on track to successfully achieve planned outputs and objectives within the planned 24 month duration. A second PSC meeting will be convened in early 2015 to review project achievements and possible follow-up activities prior to project completion.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

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

A number of technical reports are available from the ITTO database through the ITTO project search tool at http://www.itto.int/project_search/

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 1 st 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 online project search tool at http://www.itto.int/project_search/

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

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|
| Project number: | RED-PA 056/11 Rev.1 (F) | |
| Project country: | Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 348,120 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 253,120 |
| | International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) | US\$ 95,000 |
| Submitted by: | ITTO Secretariat | |
| Implementing agency: | ITTO | |
| Duration: | 24 months | |
| Financed at: | REDDDES 3 rd Cycle 2011 | |
| Status: | Completed | |

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 Project Agreement regulating the implementation of this Activity was duly signed on 26 January 2012. With the receipt of the Inception Report and related acceptable detailed work plan of the Activity, in February 2012, the first disbursement of ITTO funds was disbursed for the starting of the Activity's implementation. The Activity extension was granted until July 2014 by the ITTO Secretariat. As an acceptable Activity completion report was received in September 2014, the duration of the Activity implementation had lasted 32 months instead of 24 initially designed by the Executing Agency (IUFRO). In accordance with the elements of the Activity document, technical reports prepared by national consultants and completion report, all expected outputs have achieved as summarized hereafter:

Output 1: REDDES Pilot Areas assessed and strategies for their implementation developed

1.1. Select pilot areas for REDDES (one per country)

- Pilot areas selected for REDDES were the following: Dimako (Cameroon), Offinso District (Ghana), Akure Forest Reserve (Nigeria), and Yorma National Forest (Liberia).

1.2. Conduct assessments on socio-economic, ecological and institutional issues

- The profiles for these four REDDES pilot areas were compiled with information and data about the ecological and socio-economic situation found in each of them.

1.3. Organize stakeholder meetings

- Stakeholder consultation meetings were held in all four selected REDDES pilot areas: at Dimako (Cameroon) in June 2012, at Akomadan and Abofour villages located in the District of Offinso (Ghana) in August 2012, at Tubmanburg near Yorma National Forest (Liberia) in September 2013, and at Aponmu and Owena villages in Akure Forest Reserve (Nigeria) in September 2012.

Output 2: Scientific information on REDDES disseminated to and shared with policy makers and forest stakeholders

- 2.1. Present the results of assessments and site-specific REDDES strategies on FORNIS
 - A special webpage has been created for the project on the website of the forestry research network for Sub-Saharan Africa (FORNESSA) information service: <https://www.fornis.net/content/about>. The results of this Activity had been regularly uploaded to the site.
- 2.2 Disseminate project results to local stakeholders and decision makers
 - In addition to the above website of the forestry research network for Sub-Saharan Africa (FORNESSA) information service, the main findings, recommendations, and conclusions of this Activity had been disseminated during the IUFRO regional Congress in Africa held in 2012 and the 24th IUFRO World Congress held in 2014.
- 2.3 Establish close partnership with AFF and inform about the REDDES pilot areas
 - The partnership with AFF had contributed to the dissemination of the main findings, recommendations, and conclusions of this Activity through its appropriate networks.
- 2.4 Publish project information in regional and global journals (e.g. TFU)
 - A draft article was under preparation and was to be finalized by the implementing team after the 24th IUFRO World Congress to be held on 5-11 October 2014 in Salt Lake City, USA. Fact sheets on selected REDDES sites in Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria were prepared for presentation at the 24th IUFRO World Congress and also to be posted on the ITTO website under Project Search sub-menu, for information sharing.

Output 3: Research and networking capacity of African forest scientists expanded

- 3.1. Establish FORNESSA expert groups to work on the REDDES pilot areas
 - An expert group was established for each REDDES pilot area and the representatives of key stakeholders attended the Inception Workshop held in Kumasi (Ghana) in March 2012, for the formal launching of this Activity.
- 3.2. Involve young forest scientists in the Regional Congress (ITTO Component)
 - The International Union of Research Organizations (IUFRO) and Forestry Research Network of Sub-Saharan Africa (FORNESSA) had organized the First IUFRO Regional Congress in Africa which took place from 25 to 29 June 2012 in Nairobi (Kenya). The Regional Congress, titled "Forests and Trees: Serving the People of Africa and the World" took place, from 25th to 29th June 2012, in Nairobi (Kenya), was sponsored by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) along with a number of other donor organizations and institutions. The ITTO support had been provided through the implementation of the Thematic Programme Activity RED-A 056/11 Rev.1 (F) by IUFRO Secretariat, under REDDES (Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services in tropical forests) Thematic Programme. The Congress focused on issues relating to the conservation, sustainable management, and use of forests and tree resources in the African region, with the overall aim of showing how forest science impacts livelihoods, environmental management and development in Africa. It provided an opportunity for forest scientists, forest managers and policymakers from Africa and around the world to share and exchange information and experiences on some of the critical issues affecting forests and wildlife resources in Africa.
- 3.3. Involve young forest scientists in the Regional Congress (IUFRO Component)
 - A scientific committee was established for the selection of mid-career scientists younger than 45 years. In addition, criteria such as contribution to the Regional Congress (paper and/or poster presentation), gender and country balance were applied for the selection of participants to be sponsored by this Activity. The ITTO funds were used to sponsor the participation of selected participants from ITTO member countries in Africa, while funds from other donors were used for selected participants from other African countries.
- 3.4. Organize a scientist assistance program for participation in the Regional Forestry Congress
 - A scientist assistance programme has been organized for a total of 35 participants from five ITTO member countries in Africa (eight from Benin, eight from Cameroon, 12 from Ghana, one from Mali and six from Togo). More specifically, arrangements for air travel, accommodation and daily subsistence allowance were made for each selected participant.
- 3.5. Organize a one-day ITTO-AFF forest policy event
 - ITTO and AFF (African Forest Forum) presented a Forest Policy Day event under the theme "The Policy/Science interface for sustainable forest management in Africa" on 28th June 2012. The Regional Congress, including the ITTO/AFF Forest Policy Day, offered a good opportunity for African forest-related scientists to share their experience and findings with each other and also with scientists from other continents. Substantial discussions were held on how to bridge science/policy results to field level practice of sustainable forest management in African countries. The Forest Policy Day concluded with the launch of two books that aim to inform policymakers, by the Executive Secretary of AFF and Executive Director of ITTO, titled "World Atlas of Mangroves" in all three ITTO

official working languages (English, French and Spanish) and “Climate Change and African Forest and Wildlife Resources” (in English only).

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The assessments on socio-economic, ecological and institutional issues in each REDDES pilot site were conducted in four African countries (Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria) with the expert group established under the implementation of this Activity. These assessments were an opportunity for stakeholder consultations, in order to obtain their views on major problems faced by local communities and potential best practices on REDDES approaches that could be considered workable under prevailing local circumstances. These consultations involved local level actors (mainly comprising farmers, landowners, community opinion leaders, gatherers of non-timber forest products (NTFP), taungya agro-forestry plantation workers, indigenous people, and migrants, etc.).

ITTO and AFF (African Forest Forum) presented a Forest Policy Day event under the theme “*The Policy/Science interface for sustainable forest management in Africa*” on 28th June 2012. The event was attended by 134 participants from governments/organizations/institutions based in 33 countries of five continents.

The achievements of some relevant ITTO projects were presented by selected participants (from Benin, Ghana and Germany) in technical/scientific sessions of the First IUFRO/FORNESSA Regional Congress, such as:

- PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F) and PD 528/08 Rev.1 (F), regarding mahogany resistance to pest attacks in forest plantations, which provided the background information and data for the scientific sessions on Meliaceae Working Group and Forest Insects Working Group;
- TFL-PPD 023/10 Rev.1 (F) and PD 620/12 Rev.1 (M), in relation to the use of DNA fingerprint as a tool for good governance of tropical forests and forest products, provided the basis for discussions in the scientific sessions of the Meliaceae Working Group; and
- PD 256/03 Rev.2 (F) contributed to debates in the Invasive Alien Species Working Group.

The holding of the First IUFRO Regional Congress in Africa, which took place from 25 to 29 June 2012, in Nairobi (Kenya), was an opportunity for the visibility of ITTO achievements in the areas of sustainable management of tropical forests in its member countries around the world.

The main results and findings of RED-PA 056/11 Rev.1 (F) had been compiled and analyzed by four scientists, in four countries: Mr. Louis Bernard CHETEU for Cameroon, Mr. Ernest FOLI for Ghana, Mr. Blamah S. GOLL for Liberia and Mr. Olajide ADEJOBABA for Nigeria, under the supervision of Mr. Michael KLEIN. The main results of the assessment of selected REDDES sites will be presented at the 24th IUFRO World Congress (during appropriate technical sessions and at the ITTO-IUFRO joint side event).

Quantifying the carbon benefits of ITTO projects

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|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 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 3 rd Cycle (2011) | |
| Status: | Completed | |

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 initiated from March 2012 after the conclusion of a service agreement with HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation. With the proactive engagement and contribution of the study leader, Dr Carmenza Robledo, several studies have been completed in 2013 and results of the Activity were presented to the Joint Committees of the 49th ITTC in Libreville, Gabon.

The main outputs produced by this Activity include:

Output 1: Climate mitigation impacts of selected ITTO projects in conservation, restoration, REDD, and sustainable forest management reviewed and estimated

- A technical review was made to the existing methodological approaches including 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).
- Methods for quick carbon assessment were reviewed. This includes requirements for baseline quantification and qualification, data requirements for changes in C stocks, data requirements for considering co-benefits, and description of methodological steps.
- Selection of ITTO projects for pilot testing of the draft method was carried out in the area of conservation, restoration, REDD and sustainable forest management (improved forest management) in the three tropical regions.
- Desk analysis of selected ITTO projects was carried out in 2013 by including an estimation of potential baseline; analysis and description of REDD+ activities; calculation of mitigation services (emission reductions and/or carbon enhancement); screening of co-benefits. In addition, a validation

of results in selected projects was carried out with an estimation of carbon benefits and a method for estimation of overall carbon benefits of all ITTO projects.

Output 2: Technical guidance for the quantification of carbon benefits and assuring co-benefits in the design and implementation of ITTO projects developed and disseminated

- A technical review was conducted for existing technical guidance relating to forest carbon stock measurement and monitoring to demonstrate carbon benefits of forestry projects.
- Developed a first draft technical guidance for forest carbon stock measurement and monitoring and assuring co-benefits in the design and implementation of ITTO projects in conservation, restoration, REDD and sustainable forest management (improved forest management).
- A peer-review on the draft technical guidance was made in 2013 with the participation of experts to validate the draft technical guidance for forest carbon stock measurement and monitoring.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The main outcomes of the Activity included: (i) results of quantifying carbon benefits generated from three ITTO projects (Colombia: Alternative financing model for sustainable forest management in San Nicolas, Ghana: Women and Tropical Forestry Development Program (Phase1), and Malaysia: Development of Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary as a totally protected area); and a technical guidance for the quantification of carbon benefits in the design and implementation of ITTO projects. In addition, it introduced a concept of developing a fast track estimation tool (sGreen) for estimating the contribution of forestry activities to climate change mitigation, including carbon sequestration, carbon enhancement, greenhouse gas emissions reduction from deforestation and forest degradation and quantification of timber and wood products.

The study leader, Dr Carmenza Robledo made a presentation at the 49th ITTC on the draft 'Technical Guidance for the Quantification of Carbon Benefits in the Design and Implementation of ITTO Projects' as contained in document JC(XLVII)/3. The delegations of Malaysia, Switzerland, Brazil, the EU, Congo and Indonesia acknowledged the value and usefulness of the technical guidance. Taking into account the comments made by ITTO member countries (Colombia, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines and India), the Draft Technical Guidance has been revised. It also updated new developments of REDD+ (e.g. 'Warsaw framework for REDD+' adopted at COP 19) and relevant standards and methodologies developed by Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) to accurately quantify carbon which will enhance the effective use of the Technical Guidance in ITTO member countries. A technical report entitled "Technical Guidance for the Quantification of Carbon Benefits in the Design and Implementation of ITTO Projects" is in preparation to be published as a technical series to ensure effective forest carbon measurement and monitoring of ITTO projects. The report will be posted on the ITTO website.

The implementation of this Activity has revealed the importance of continuously enhancing capacity building of the measuring, reporting and verifying of carbon benefits of ITTO projects. Capacity available at FMU levels is limited and hence capacity building at local level needs to be enhanced with the help of more technical guidance towards the effective assessment of carbon benefits in the context of SFM.

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

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|----------------------|--|--------------|
| Project number: | RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F) | |
| Project country: | Liberia | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 308,718 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 149,922 |
| | NORAD: | US\$ 158,796 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Liberia | |
| Implementing agency: | Forest Development Authority and Flora & Fauna International (FFI) | |
| Duration: | 12 months | |
| Financed at: | REDDDES 4 th 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 and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The 12-month project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 12 July 2013. The project extension was granted until January 2015 due to the delay caused by the Ebola virus outbreak in the implementation of some project activities. In accordance with the project's most recent progress report and the monthly highlights submitted through the project on-line monitoring system, progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

Output 1: Increased awareness of rights and responsibilities with regard to the community rights law, climate change, sustainable forest management and REDD amongst stakeholders, with a particular emphasis on the rural poor

- 1.1 A total of 4 episodes of promoting forest sustainable management, good governance, conservation and enrichment planting concepts were produced in English and translated into 4 major local dialects (Vai, Lorma, Kpele and Kru) spoken in the main forest counties of Liberia. The episodes were regularly aired on national and county radios including Piso and Zorzor radios based at the two demonstration sites of the REDD project.
- 1.2 Forest Technical committee of 16 members, formed with representatives from FDA, host communities, local NGOs and local authorities, was created and involved in the project implementation

Output 2: Improved local capacity to engage in monitoring, reporting and verification of forest carbon, biodiversity degradation and deforestation

- 2.1 For the two communities Tosor and Sembehun, owning the Wakolor forest (6000 ha), a forest

management committee (FMC) was created for each and put in place.

- 2.2 Members of FMC and partners (FDA, SADS, FACE and FFI) assessed the training needs of the communities to be taken into account on the following issues: team building and leadership, livelihood enhancement and forest protection techniques.
- 2.3 Communities leaders were trained to show some leadership and ownership with regard to activities operated in their forests.
- 2.4 Communities' needs were assessed and prioritized equipment had been acquired (e.g. cutlasses, gloves, plastic bags) and provided to support community nurseries.

Output 3: Two community-led REDD demonstration projects developed, including establishment of BSM and MRV systems with provisions for measuring carbon, forest cover and co-benefits – biodiversity and livelihoods.

- 3.1 For review by key stakeholders, the lawyer engaged by the Executing Agency had prepared a draft contract that outlines carbon rights and the rights of FFI and partners to sell carbon, to would-be buyers (of credits); built on national laws and forestry regulations.
- 3.2 Current schemes of benefit sharing mechanisms (BSMs) of Liberia were reviewed vertically and horizontally to explore relevance to the REDD+ scheme.
- 3.3 The concept Trust fund has been discussed with the Wonegizi communities and a team of nine members has been selected, for discussion on both vertical and horizontal benefit sharing mechanisms with partners/communities.
- 3.4 After a series of discussions with partners/communities the ideas of zoning were considered for Wonegizi with core forests for community patrols and protection.
- 3.5 FFI has reengaged the services of Remote Sensing Solutions (RSS) GmbH to assist in the analysis of land use change data and forest carbon inventory data.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned could be summarized, so far, as follows:

- Increase awareness of rights and responsibilities with regard to the community rights law, climate change, sustainable forest management and REDD amongst stakeholders, with a particular emphasis on the rural poor;
- Improve local capacity to engage in monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of forest carbon, biodiversity degradation and deforestation; and
- Two community-led REDD+ demonstration projects developed, including establishment of BSM (Benefits Sharing Mechanism) and MRV (Monitoring Reporting and Verification) systems with provisions for measuring carbon, forest cover and co-benefits – biodiversity and livelihoods.
- The project extension was granted until January 2015 in order to allow the project implementing team to complete some field activities which had been delayed due to the Ebola virus outbreak in Liberia.

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

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|----------------------|---|---------------|
| Project number: | RED-PD 037/11 Rev.2 (F) | |
| Project country: | Malaysia | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 864,622 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 590,922, |
| | Government of Malaysia | US\$ 273,700 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Malaysia | |
| Implementing agency: | Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) | |
| Duration: | 36 months | |
| Financed at: | REDD 3 rd 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 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 the EA commenced the project from the beginning of February 2013. Since the Forty-ninth Council Session and in accordance with the most recent project progress report submitted by the Executing Agency, progress in the implementation can be summarized as follows:

Output 1: National forest degradation estimated

- Analysis on carbon pools of samples and data from a project site in Pahang State are on-going. The site is located in Ulu Jelai Forest Reserve, Lipis, Pahang where Rimbaka (an improved logging method - RIL) is taking place.
- Methodology for data collection and sampling was developed and practiced in the field and laboratory. The procedures will be documented as SOPs with the assistance of USAID- funded LEAF (Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests) programme.

Output 2: Forest degradation reduced at the forest management unit

- Total biomass and carbon stocks in monitoring plots were assessed.
- Carbon changes before and after logging were estimated.

Output 3: Incentives for carbon and ecosystem services established

- Methodology in conducting an opportunity cost study had been proposed and is in the process of being finalized.
- Based on four main ecosystem services identified by MEA (2005) and in line with the original project proposal, 3 ecosystem services of the project site are being studied. To date, only two ecosystem services had been selected and finalized, which is carbon and watershed. The remaining livelihood aspect as suggested in the original proposal is still under discussion.
- A framework and design for PES (carbon and watershed) have been drafted.
- Methodologies to conduct economic valuation for selected ecosystem services are under discussion with the engagement of a local consultant from Universiti Putra Malaysia (Prof. Dr Awang Noor Abd Ghani, Forest Economics) mainly to conduct training on PES and economic valuation.

Output 4: Capacity of major stakeholders and communities where relevant is strengthened

The following workshops were conducted successfully and had trained 55 participants in total:

- Regional Technical Training on Carbon Assessment, FRIM, 30 March – 4 April 2014; The training programme was conducted by two highly experienced experts from Winrock International. It included field activities to learn field data collection, laboratory treatment of samples collected and data analysis to estimate the amount of forest carbon stocks.
- Technical Training on Logging Emissions, FD Training Centre, Kuantan, 7-11 April 2014; Participants were trained to calculate and analyse emissions from logging practices with the objective of assessing impacts of logging in terms of carbon dioxide emissions.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

A project profile has been created on FaceBook at <https://www.facebook.com/pages/FRIM-ITTO-REDD/277076555767504> where the implementation of some project activities is published

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

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Project number: | RED-PD 045/11 Rev.2 (M) | |
| Project country: | Mexico | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 871,825 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 470,682 |
| | Institute of Ecology (INECOL), Mexico | US\$ 401,143 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Mexico | |
| Implementing agency: | Institute of Ecology (INECOL) | |
| Duration: | 36 months | |
| Financed at: | REDDES 3 rd 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:

The first installment of the project was done in May 2012, and after 2 years of implementation progress towards achievement of outputs is reported as follows:

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 conducted with a universe of 171 people with 5 types of questionnaires in six communities of the state of Veracruz.
- Results from the surveys are now available, and local communities understand the relation of the preservation of the coastal ecosystem with their well-being and livelihoods, including use of timber, fire wood, palms, medicinal plants, flora and fauna.
- Two publications are foreseeing from the research conducted, one on perception and uses of local trees and timber species, and a catalogue on medicinal plants. Drafts of these publications are already available.

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. Current levels of PES do not compete versus sugar cane and other crops.
- This study was also used for a thesis of a Master's programme.
- The results of the research clearly show that the future conservation of the ecosystems and their provision of environmental services will be highly correlated with productive activities that provide immediate or short term income.
- Many of the coastal forest ecosystems in the state of Veracruz provide protection against flooding, protection of biodiversity, and carbon sequestration in the soil as one of the main environmental services.

Output 2: Aerial technical evaluation of plant productivity, in coastal forests and their replacement agricultural systems and organic carbon content in these ecosystems and evaluation of the role of the soil in the containment of floods and in hydrological flows and water quality in mangroves and flood forests:

- Activities have already started and will continue towards the end of the project.
- The research has shown that the most productive ecosystems in sequestration of carbon content are rain forest, secondary vegetation and dunes. These ecosystems also retain sand and avoid the erosion of beaches.
- Ecosystems such as rain forest and fresh water marsh are of higher importance for flood containment and to regulate the water cycle. Some regions of rain forests contain as much as 4 gr of water per gram of soil. These ecosystems are quite sensible to land-use change.
- Restoration of paddocks also improve the soil capacity of flood containment.
- The loss of containment capacity is highly correlated to the organic carbon sequestered in the soil.
- These ecosystems are threatened by land-use change for livestock, and human settlements.
- Research activities are still ongoing.

Output 3: Evaluation of the role of native trees in these ecosystems in various agricultural-silvicultural-livestock benefits:

- Activities are ongoing.
- A draft of best practices for use of native tree species is already available.

Output 4: Economic valuation of environmental services, included in an economic value that can be incorporated into government policies and instruments:

- Activities are ongoing.
- A draft valuation of environmental services (carbon sequestration, flood containment, and quality of water for fisheries) versus the income from local economic activities from paddocks is available.
- The value of environmental services was compared against the economic value local productive activities. Such values are necessary in order to fix values for PES.

Output 5: To encourage rural community involvement in the project and to develop and distribute information to decision-makers, CONAFOR technical experts and rural communities, so that they can incorporate the outcomes of the project in their practices and activities:

- The involvement of local communities has been constant throughout project execution, including surveys, research activities, and field monitoring activities.
- Preliminary results of above mentioned outputs have been shared with local communities, who have provided feedback in order to refine them.
- Plant cover and land use maps, with distinct general categories (tree cover, native herbaceous cover and agricultural/ livestock paddock systems) for the project area, with the purpose of environmental service spatial mapping, are just starting and will be implemented during the 3rd year of the project.

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

- Activities are ongoing in selected sites to monitor forest restoration through the use of artificial perches and isolated trees.
- A draft manual for forest restoration is now available.
- Courses and workshops are scheduled to happen on 2015.
- A draft dissemination video is now available.

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 EA has been working with local stakeholders during the research activities, whom have even provided feedback to refine outputs.
- Training workshops with local communities are scheduled for the second semester of 2014.
- Training for governmental authorities will be tailored in terms of information for decision and policy making. Preliminary results have been shared with federal and state governments.

Due to the seasonality, field monitoring will take place from November 2012-2014 and this may require an extension of 6 months without additional funds. This issue will be reviewed again at a later stage. In terms of project sustainability, it is clear from the research and field work conducted so far, that PSA activities outside the national programmes are not feasible, what is needed are productive alternatives link to conservation and restoration, such as silviculture and agroforestry. In general, implementation of activities vs the work plan are within the budget and planned schedule, with minor delays in only two activities, and activity 4.2 have commenced in year 1 vs year 3.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Project activities have heavily involved the participation of local communities, who are the owners of the forests that provide several environmental services on the coastal plains of Veracruz, in the Gulf of Mexico. Such involvement has already created conscience among the locals about the benefits derived from the forest, the importance of its preservation and its sustainable management.

The research activities conducted follow strict international methodologies and standards. Nonetheless, the Executing Agency is translating the findings into simple language easy to understand for the local communities. Local communities have been able to provide feedback on these findings in order to refine the final results. The project, on the other hand, has conducted more elaborated presentations to government officials at state and federal level who are policy decision makers.

Practical publications are being drafted and will be ready for publication before project completion, such as:

- Perceptions of local communities on coastal forest and their environmental services,
- Catalogue on local medicinal plants,
- Manual of best practices in the use of endemic trees in paddocks.

Other dissemination material, including a project video and posters are being prepared.

Results of the research have already been published in scientific journals, including 'Ocean and Coastal Management', and the study on 'economic valuation of Payment of Environmental Services (PES) of selected ecosystems' has been the subject of a thesis for a master's degree.

It is expected that by the end of the concrete proposals to preserve the values of coastal forest will be developed and supported by local communities and the government.

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 (MOECAFF), Myanmar. |
| Duration: | 36 months |
| Financed at: | REDD+ 3 rd 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 Taunggyi 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 project implementation commenced in October 2012. The progress made since the 49th ITTC can be summarized as follows:

- Boundary Demarcation for Forest Conservation; to assess the potential of carbon benefits from SFM and forest conservation, the project selected compartments 12, 14, 18, 19, 20 of Kyaukmasin Reserved Forest, Yedashe Township to demonstrate forest conservation activities with the participation of local communities. Boundary pillars and signboards were set up in these selected compartments.
- Training courses in Global Mapper Software for Geo-referencing; To support urgently needed field survey and mapping of project site townships, two days intensive practical training on UTM Map, Google Earth, and Global Mapper Software application was organized by project on 14 & 15 September 2013, at Taunggyi Districts Forest Hall. Altogether 27 trainees attended the training course: trainees from townships of Taunggyi District Forest of Department and Taunggyi Myanmar Timber Enterprise.
- Livelihood improvement activities; to increase the number of communities engaged in forestry related activities, REDD-plus related livelihood improvement activities are taking place in selected villages to increase food security and income generation of villagers within project sites. Species of fruit trees seedlings, totaling 2,400, were distributed for home garden improvement in Yedashe and Oktwain Townships in August 2013. In addition, three training courses on bamboo products processing were organized by the project with the cooperation of the Department of Cottage Industries of Ministry of Co-operative between October and December 2013. Altogether 30 participants, mostly women from near villages of the project sites attended the training.

- Two days National Workshop on Capacity Development of Stakeholders in the context of REDD+ was held on 17th and 18th December, 2013 at Ingyin Hall, Forest Department, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. An opening speech was delivered by H.E. U Win Tun, Union Minister, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry at the opening ceremony. In the workshop, six international experts and six national experts presented REDD+ related papers, followed by group discussions and group presentations. It was attended by 76 participants including international resources persons, national resource persons and other stakeholders including national institutions and NGOs.
- The Third Meeting of the Project Steering Committee was held on 17 July 2014 at Forest Department, Nay Pyi Taw under the chairmanship of Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw, Director General of the Forest Department. The recommendations include: continue enhancing better understanding of REDD+; facilitate the development of a forest emission reference level and / or a forest reference level in the project site, Taungoo District, Bago Region as a demonstration activity in Myanmar; and facilitate the formulation of draft REDD+ social and environmental safeguards guidelines taking into account the existing rules and procedures specified in national laws and instructions such as the Forest Law, the Community Forestry Instruction (1995) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2013).
- Capacity Building Training on Safeguards and Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) for REDD+ was held at Forest Research Institute (FRI) on 18th ~ 22nd August 2014. It was attended by 29 trainees, including Deputy Rangers from Forest Department (FD) and Assistant Staff Officers from Dry Zone Greening Department (DZGD).

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The project team established a project's FaceBook at <https://www.facebook.com/redd.psd.fd.moecaf> to share project-related information.

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: | REDD 2 nd 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.

Administrative Progress:

Due to some delays incurred during the verification process, the Secretariat approved an 8-month extension requested by AIDER until May 31, 2014, at which the project's field activities were expected to be completed. The report of the consulting firm in charge of the verification is still pending, but is expected to be completed shortly and with that the project will be completed.

Technical Progress:

Most outputs have been achieved and the progress can be summarized as follows:

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

100% of the activities required to achieve this output have been carried out to date, as follows:

- A socio-economic study of the Ese'Eja native community of Infierno was completed;
- Utilizing the aforementioned socio-economic study 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 diagnostic study was done 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 was developed in a participatory manner; and

- An office was established in the community center to enable capacity development within the community and is currently operational. Presentations and workshops have been conducted.

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

100% of the activities required to achieve this output have been carried out to date, as follows:

- The study on legal community rights over their forest resources and territory was completed and socialized with the communities involved;
- Based on the aforementioned study, some legal and topographic exercises were carried out to physically delimit the communal territory and further define and permanently attain the legal ownership rights; and
- Community involvement in developing a policy on PES was ensured via participatory sub-activities.

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

90% of the activities required to achieve this output have been carried out to date, as follows:

- AIDER participated 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 was 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 was also completed. In addition, the carbon inventory was finalized and disseminated among the locals as a technical document;
- The project has formulated 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); and
- The validation process is currently being finalized by AENOR, a Spanish VCS-CCB validation and verification company, and its' report is expected shortly. Once the project obtains the validation it will be in a position to offer carbon credits on the voluntary market.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The Executing Agency has produced a number of products, including studies, maps and technical documents which are available from the ITTO project search tool at http://www.itto.int/project_search/ and include:

1. Estudio socioeconómico de la Comunidad Nativa de Infierno
2. Diagnostico del uso, impacto y actores involucrados con la gestión de los recursos naturales del bosque de la Comunidad Nativa de Infierno.
3. Guía de campo para la estimación del carbono almacenado en la biomasa de los bosques administrados por la Comunidad Nativa Ese'Eja de Infierno y su concesión de ecoturismo en la Región Madre de Dios
4. Estimación del carbono almacenado en la biomasa de los bosques administrados por la Comunidad Nativa Ese'Eja de Infierno y su concesión de ecoturismo en la Región Madre de Dios
5. Estimación de los cambios en el carbono almacenado y emisiones de gases efecto invernadero producidas por deforestación no planificada en escenario de línea base de la Comunidad Nativa de Infierno –Región Madre de Dios.
6. Estudio legal para ratificar y mantener los derechos legales de uso de los recursos del bosque en el territorio comunal y en la concesión de ecoturismo de la Comunidad Nativa de Infierno
7. Topografía legal de la Comunidad Nativa Ese'Eja Infierno
8. Plan de acción para la gestión del bosque de la Comunidad Nativa de Infierno
9. Memoria Descriptiva del Territorio Comunal de Infierno con Resolución de Reconocimiento.
10. Documento de Proyecto (PD) VCS REDD+ 'EVIO KUIÑAJI ESE'EJA CUANA, PARA MITIGAR EL CAMBIO CLIMATICO, MADRE DE DIOS – PERÚ'
11. Anexo metodológico del Documento de Proyecto (PD) VCS REDD+ 'EVIO KUIÑAJI ESE'EJA CUANA, PARA MITIGAR EL CAMBIO CLIMATICO, MADRE DE DIOS – PERÚ'

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 3 rd 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. To date all 4 disbursements of funds have been transferred to AIDER after verifying the executing agency's compliance with the conditions established for each of these. The last disbursement was made in March 2014. Project completion is expected 31 October 2014, as per the extension request submitted by the EA.

Technical Progress:

Most outputs have been achieved and the progress in project implementation can be summarized 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.

70% of this output has been achieved, as follows:

- 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, particularly on topics such as

strengthening community organizational capacities, SFM, RIL, and the use of field instruments, among others. 2 NTFP management plans have been developed via these training courses.

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

70% of this output has also been achieved, as follows:

- 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. 120 locals have been trained in REDD mechanisms;
- 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 has also been finalized;
- A modeling study on future deforestation has been finalized and a PDD developed;
- A REDD Project Design Document (PDD) has been formulated following the standards developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS); and
- The validation process is currently being finalized by AENOR, a Spanish VCS-CCB validation and verification company, and its' report is expected shortly. Once the project obtains the validation it will be in a position to offer carbon credits on the voluntary market.

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

60% of this output has been achieved, as follows:

- 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:

The Executing Agency has produced a number of products, including studies, maps and technical documents which are available at http://www.itto.int/project_search

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

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|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 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: | REDDDES 3 rd Cycle (2011) | |
| Status: | Sunset | |

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 was approved and finance under the REDDES 3rd Cycle (2011). The Executing Agency has not been able to finalize the signing of the project agreement regulating the implementation of the project due to a very long internal administrative procedure in the country although a six-month of the project valid period was extended from 1 August 2013 to 31 January 2014. Under the regulation of Decision 2 (X) specifying the 26-month validity period of approved and financed projects, the project was fell into the sunset provision in February 2014.

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

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|----------------------|--|--------------|
| 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 3 rd 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:

Output 1: Stakeholders' coordination mechanism established

1.1. Advocacy work towards project stakeholders to promote the objectives of the project

- Continuation of the sensitization campaigns in selected villages located in Akebou and Amou Prefectures, which have been involved in the project implementation, for the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest lands and savannas.
- Special focus of sensitization campaigns on young community members as they are more reluctant than adults to be involved in the implementation of project activities.

1.2. Establishing collaboration agreements between stakeholders

- Draft collaborating agreements had been prepared by a national consultant and circulated for review by the representatives local communities involved in the project implementation, prior to the signature between ODEF and authorized representatives of these local communities (in Alaouso and Bato villages).
- Collaborating agreements have been signed between ODEF and authorized representatives of local communities involved in the project implementation on Alouso and Bato villages. Members of the coordination committee, for the follow-up of the implementation of collaborating agreements, were elected in both villages and were trained on main aspects regarding the participatory process which the project implementation strategy.

1.3. Establishing a Stakeholders' advisory committee

- Legal documents/texts for the creation and operationalization of a stakeholders' committee, which will be used as a platform for consultation among relevant stakeholders dealing with forest restoration/rehabilitation in Togo, had been prepared by a national consultant and validated during a national workshop held in January 2014. The next step is to designate or elect the members of this stakeholders' committee.
- The stakeholders' committee has been established after the designation of the members representing key stakeholders involved in the project implementation.

Output 2: The communities have the capacities required for rehabilitating ecosystems

2.1. Rehabilitating 600 hectares of degraded forests:

- 316.35 hectares of lands (188.75 ha in Bato and 127.60 ha in Alaouso) had been demarcated and restored/rehabilitated in a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders having an influence in the project sites, including local communities;
- Two water pools, with a capacity of storage of 25,000m³, were built in Bato and Alaouso villages for the production of seedlings and also for agriculture activities (production of crops);
- Two nurseries have been established and operational in Alaouso and Bato villages, where 106,660 seedlings and 370,682 seedlings have been produced respectively; and
- The seedlings of *Cedrela odorata*, *Garcinia afzeli*, *Tectona grandis*, *Khaya senegalensis* and *Terminalia superba* were produced in the nursery of Alaouso, while the seedlings of *Khaya senegalensis* and *Tectona grandis* were produced in the nursery of Bato, for the abovementioned rehabilitation/restoration activities.

2.2. Protecting residual forests from uncontrolled logging and bush fire

- A workshop was organized on illegal logging and bush fire issues, as well as the sensitization campaigns, in order to warn local communities about the danger of bush fire, while training them on the importance to protect forests against bush fire, which is one of the main causes of forest degradation in Togo.
- 31.60 ha of residual natural forests have been enriched with native species (*Terminalia superba*, *Khaya senegalensis* and *Azelia africana*).

2.3. Creating 19 km of dirt roads

- APRO BAS-B Company was selected by the Government of Togo as sub-contractor for the work of profiling/repairing 19 km of dirt roads leading to Alaouso and Bato villages, and should start the work at the end of the rainy season (around end of July).

Output 3: Forest resources management plan developed and implemented

3.1. Training the communities in participatory and sustainable forest resources management practices

- The Executing Agency has organized a series of workshops and meetings dealing with the participatory approach for the sustainable management of forest resources in both villages (Alaouso and Bato)

3.2. Developing a participatory forest resource management plan

- The Executing Agency has launched the process for the selection of a sub-contract for the drafting of a management plan dealing with a participatory and sustainable management of forest resources in the project target area around the Alaouso and Bato villages.

Achievements, Impacts and lessons learned:

First project impacts can be summarized as follows:

- Key representatives of local communities trained and sensitized on bush fire issues;
- 360 ha of degraded forests have been subject to rehabilitation activities, using five forest species (*Cedrela odorata*, *Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia superba*, *Garcinia afzeli*, *Azelia africana* and *Khaya senegalensis*), with the involvement of local communities.
- 32 ha of residual natural forests have been enriched with native species.
- Local communities have now the technical capacity for the production of forest seedlings through the establishment and management of two nurseries in Alaouso and Bato villages.
- Agriculture activities, in particular food crops production, have been stimulated in both villages due to the permanent availability of water provided by two water pools built by the project.

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

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|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 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: | REDD 4 th Cycle (2012) | |
| Status: | Ongoing | |

Summary:

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

Progress:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of this small project was duly signed on 31 January 2013. An Inception Report and related Detailed Work Plan were submitted and approved by the ITTO Secretariat. The 24-month project implementation began with the disbursement of the first installment of TP funds on 10 April 2013. In accordance with the project's most recent progress report and the monthly highlights submitted through the project on-line monitoring system, progress in project implementation can be summarized as follows:

Output 1: The land-use allocation process is improved through the rehabilitation of 150 ha of degraded forests

- 1.1: in addition to 40 ha already demarcated for grazing pastures for livestock farmers and transhumant herders in order to contribute to resolve the conflict among stakeholders caused by the destruction/degradation of forest land by cattle. 25 ha out of 40 had been planted on the identified transhumance corridors with the following species: *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Peltophorum ferrugineum* and *Albizia lebeck*.
- 1.2: 100 ha had been demarcated for the establishment of forest plantation for fuel wood production. 83 ha out of 100 had been planted with the following species: *Azadirachta indica*, *Senna siamea*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Vitellaria paradoxa*, *Parkia biglobosa* and *Khaya senegalensis*. Field survey have been undertaken with local communities to identify and demarcate some residual natural forests to be subject to enrichment activities, with native species, by local communities.
- 1.3: Consultation meetings with key stakeholders have been held to appropriately redefine and demarcate transhumance corridors through a consensus process.
- 1.4: Communities had been consulted for the demarcation of appropriate sites for the establishment of 10 watering holes. Three of these 10 watering holes had been established near the sites selected for the establishment of nurseries for the production of forest seedlings in the following villages: Boumbouaka, Dapaong and Kountouare. Additional watering holes were established in Gniampoule and Bouldjoare villages.

Output 2: Natural resources are sustainably used by organizing farmers and charcoal producers, and putting in place local committees

- 2.1: Sensitization campaigns, as well as training workshops, had been conducted to strengthen forest protection through the fire prevention and management by local communities.
- 2.2: Training workshops had been organized for the dissemination and extension of improved techniques for charcoal production in the target project area.
- 2.3: The abovementioned training workshops were also an opportunity for the dissemination and extension of improved agricultural practices in the tproject target area.

Output 3: Technical and managerial capacities are enhanced through capacity training on charcoal production techniques and on greenhouse gases (GHG) evaluation.

- 3.1: Training workshops and meetings had been conducted by the NGO called RAFIA for the extension and dissemination work aiming to raise awareness of regulations at national and local level.
- 3.2: The same NGO, RAFIA, had trained stakeholders in sustainable forest management (SFM) and sustainable landscape management (SLM) techniques.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned could be summarized, so far, as follows:

- Local communities sensitized and mobilized for their involvement in the management of their forest resources and landscape, including savannas to reforested or managed for pasture; and
- Increased awareness of stakeholders on the importance of forest and landscape degradation due to human activities.

CFME

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 1 st 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 project was reported completed to the 49th ITTC.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The Executing Agency (RUDEYA) in collaboration with GFC/RMSC have 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 would contribute to forest governance enhancement and sustainable community forest management in Ghana.

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 1 st Cycle (2010) |
| Status: | Completed |

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. As an acceptable final financial audit report and an acceptable project completion report were both received in June 2014, the duration of the Activity implementation had lasted 35 months instead of 24 initially designed by the Executing Agency (DGFU of the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia). In accordance with the basic elements of the Project Document, Technical Reports prepared by national consultants and Completion Report, all expected outputs have achieved as summarized hereafter:

Output 1: Improved capacity of intermediaries, and 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

- 1.1 Formulate and develop training modules as guidelines for facilitator and technical persons
Training modules, to be used as guidelines for facilitators and technical persons, on how to guide communities regarding the management of forest plantations, were validated and implemented in sites selected project three districts (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. These training modules were formally endorsed, as reference formal documents for the training on the management of forest plantations by local communities, by the two following Government's Decrees: No.164/Dik-2/2011 and No.165/Dik-1/2011 of 16 November 2011.
- 1.2 Conduct training for field facilitators and technical persons at the district level in all three

provinces

Training workshops were held for field facilitators and technical persons operating in the three districts (North Minahasa, West Lampung and Central Lombok), selected for the project implementation, which are located in three different provinces. A total number of thirty (30) persons have been trained and they were from different institutions: Regional Office of Forestry Research and Development in Manado, Universities, local NGOs, Technical Units of the Directorate General of Forest Utilization, Provincial and District Forestry Offices, Provincial and District Cooperatives Offices, Centre of Public Service (BLU), etc.

Output 2: Improved knowledge and skills in technical and managerial of sustainable plantation forest management among communities, smallholders and their organizations.

- 2.1. Facilitating the community at Nusa Tenggara Barat to conduct the demarcation and mapping their areas
Training workshops on how to conduct the land demarcation and mapping of community-based forest plantations (CBFP) had been carried out in the project target sites, in order to improve knowledge and technical/managerial skills of communities' representatives, smallholders and related organizations. The training workshops were followed by the practical tasks which had led to a participatory demarcation and mapping of 414.75 hectares in West Lampung District, 885 hectares in Central Lombok District and 174.35 hectares in North Minahasa District.
- 2.2. Facilitating and assisting the communities to carry out a participatory development of planning and operational plan
In all three districts involved in the project implementation, a participatory preparation of a simplified management plan (SMP) and an operational management plan (OMP) of each community-based forest plantation (CBFP) had been conducted, and those SMP and OMP were finalized and approved by the Forestry District Offices in West Lampung, Central Lombok and North Minahasa. With the approved SMP and OMP, the project Executing Agency have coached the representatives of Cooperatives established for the management of CBFPs, for the funding process with the Centre of Public Service (BLU), in order to get a loan from BLU to be used for the implementation of the approved SMP and OMP.
- 2.3. To develop technical capacity on harvesting and forest product processing
Five technical workshops, aimed at providing guidance on technical aspects for the development of community-based forest plantations, were organized in all three districts (Central Lombok, North Minahasa and West Lampung) and were attended by a total number of 125 participants selected among communities involved in the project implementation. These workshops benefited from the technical support of regional offices of forestry research institutions, district forestry offices and universities.
- 2.4. Supporting three established community-based forest plantations to get access to credit and markets.
After the approval of SMP and OMP by the district forestry offices, the project Executing Agency have coached the representatives of Cooperatives established for the management of CBFPs, in order to facilitate the funding process for financial credit (loan) with the Centre of Public Service (BLU). The process was not finalized yet at the project completion.

Output 3: Market strategies of forest products from CBPF and other plantation business available

- 3.1 Carry out economic feasibility assessment of forest products from three unit of CBPF
A National Consultant had collected the appropriate data and information in each of the three districts (Central Lombok, North Minahasa and West Lampung) regarding market opportunities of forest products from community-based forest plantations. The reports of these three national consultants provided recommendations on the appropriate market strategies to be disseminated in these districts.
- 3.2 Establish access to information on forestry-related market and investment
The same three National Consultants, who prepared a report on markets opportunities, had also provided some recommendations on the ways and means to establish the system facilitating access to information on market and investment, dealing with the forestry sector, for all key stakeholders including local communities.
- 3.3 Conduct Extension on entrepreneurship for community at three selected areas
Extension activities have been implemented with the aim of sensitizing and sharing the information on the entrepreneurship for community-based forest plantations and on the establishment and management of cooperatives as community forests enterprises, for the benefit of selected local communities involved in the project implementation. These extension activities were implemented

with the technical support of specialists from the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia, successful cooperatives and business persons, etc. It was part of the sensitization campaigns which could contribute to motivate local communities to establish and manage community-based forest plantations, as a community forest enterprise.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

In relation to the monitoring protocol of the Community Forest Management and Enterprise (CFME) thematic programme (TP), the project implementation contributed to the achievement of the outputs of CFME-TP as follows:

- Improved consensus building, management systems, and practices in community organizations;
- Participatory processes established for promoting community forestry with the fulfillment of local communities tenure and access to forest resource has been clarified and facilitated;
- Strengthening community-level capacity in sustainable forest management and adding value to forest resources;
- Strengthening country capacity and enabling conditions in the development of community forest management and community forest enterprises.

For the sustainability of main project outcomes, it has been done efforts as follows:

- Getting the training modules formalized by two government decrees as formal guidelines for the establishment and management of community-based forest plantation (CBFP);
- Commitment to continue providing technical guidance and support to CBFP owners, on seedlings production and tree planting, by governmental institutions after the project completion;
- Close collaboration among stakeholders, during the project implementation, would continue facilitating access, for communities, to the Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) offices in the target project area and also to experts in forest-related techniques regarding CBFP.

Other elements dealing with the project achievements, impacts and lessons learned could be summarized, so far, as follows:

- Training modules on the establishment and management of community-based forest plantations had been endorsed by the Government of Indonesia through two decrees signed for that purpose.
- Simplified management plan (SMP) and operational management plan (OMP) of community-based forest plantations (CBFP) had been finalized and approved by the Forestry Districts, for selected communities involved in the project implementation, allowing them to become eligible for the financial credit (loan) process operated by Centre of Public Service (BLU).
- Financing process has launched for three communities (one in each of the three districts involved in the project implementation) with the approved SMP and OMP, under the technical guidance/coaching of the Project Executing Agency, for the funding process (loan) with the Centre of Public Service (BLU).

The primary beneficiaries have mainly been the following: local communities, Provincial and District Forestry Offices, the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia through the Directorate of Forest Plantation and Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Universities and Local NGOs involved in the project implementation, etc.

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

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|----------------------|--|
| 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 1 st 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.

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

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|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 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 1 st 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 and submitted the project completion report in February 2014. Upon receipt of a satisfactory Financial Audit Report, the implementation of the pre-project will be fully completed.

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:

The pre-project aimed to design a model community-based land ownership mapping and forest resource assessment system that supports CFM schemes within four pilot areas of PNG. The project management team first selected six local CFM partners from each region of Papua New Guinea with target landowner groups and demonstration areas in place. PRA tools were then used to collect a set of baseline data from selected sample sites within each demonstration area. The second round of data collection activities used web- and paper-based questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, and organizational and literature reviews to identify objectives, requirements and options for: (i) resource assessment and land ownership mapping, and (ii) acquiring and utilizing land ownership and forest resource data in PNG. The field research findings and recommendations have been incorporated into two technical reports.

Technical Report 1 provides an overall assessment of the project's social, economic and environmental baseline data, together with a detailed description of each selected sample area. The findings revealed a diverse project context - with similar strengths and weaknesses at the community level - in which local partners offer target landowners an important link with the outside world; opening up new opportunities for enhancing rural livelihoods. Technical Report 2 shows that assets such as technical capacity, land tenure and environmental data, equipment for recording information, software for analyzing data, and internet connectivity are relevant to the objectives of the project.

The PNG Forest Authority hosted a 3-day project planning workshop to finalize the framework for a full-project with reference to the technical report findings. Project partners and key stakeholders agreed that the full-project proposal was needed to establish a model community-based land ownership mapping and forest resource assessment system that supports CFM schemes (including PES and REDD+) and increases landowner understanding about the goods and services that forests provide. Workshop participants also identified four outputs that will lead to the delivery of the project's specific objective. These include: Participatory data collection technology is improving CFM practices at community, district and provincial levels; Clan groups are participating appropriately in the National Land Development Program; A data management system is engaging landowners in feasible CFM schemes (including PES and REDD+); and Policy and planning guidelines for CFM are in place.

The pre-project has confirmed that a CFM framework is needed that engages customary landowners at the local level, as well as enhances the capacity of government institutions at the national level. The full-project incorporates the lessons that were discussed during the pre-project, including:

- Climate change / REDD+ interventions involves complex, cross-sectoral issues which require multi-stakeholder inputs at all levels (from national to local)
- Governance issues should not be overlooked. In PNG, government processes are often fast-tracked and proper technical appraisal side-lined. Independent technical bodies are needed to guide the development of government policies and strategies.
- Policies, strategies, frameworks, programs and projects should (i) be based on a common foundation to ensure cost-effective, successful outcomes, (ii) focus on priority issues & cost-effective actions, (iii) tackle local level constraints, and involve departments responsible for empowering landowners (e.g. Department of Lands).
- In any REDD+ project, the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process is key. This process will ensure full participation of communities (thus landowners) at all stages of the project cycle. FPIC is an ongoing process that leads to (changing) outcomes all through.
- Need to compile existing lessons from the implementation of clan-based forest management / natural resource management initiatives in the country in order to facilitate the effective design and implementation of REDD+ policies and activities.

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

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|----------------------|---|
| 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 1 st 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.

TMT

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 3 rd Cycle (2012) | |
| Status: | Ongoing | |

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 agreement was signed in September 2013. The project implementation has started in October 2013 and the project is well on track in accordance with the work plan. The following activities have been carried out:

- Documentary research and complementary literature reviewed. The number of 290 species to be described in the Atlas was increased to 328 species;
- Additional testing technology and digitization of wood samples developed;
- Collection photo books or wood products carried out. 150 more pictures have been collected and the continuation of the collection is running;
- Writing Technical descriptions for species to be added in Tropix and Atlas finalized. About two-thirds of the species added to the Tropix software have already been drafted;
- The manuscript of the Atlas for the printer-model maker finalized and completed.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The project receives a particularly favorable response to all private or public operators informed of its completion. The Atlas of tropical timber is expected and a number of these operators have already

spontaneously required to participate by providing highly relevant data and information on timber studied (information to an expert) as well as pictures to illustrate books technical descriptions. All operators surveyed agree that the most important is to work on the quality of the work, the relevance of data and information to be included, in order to obtain a product of international standard that will be universally recognized as such.

The number of species described in the Atlas has been increased. Initially 290 species to be described in book to produce, but after discussions with the ITTTA and private operators of tropical timber, this number was increased to 330 species because it was considered of major interest to enjoy this ITTO-CIRAD-ITTTA project to cover a wider range tropical species involved in regular trade. The increase in the number of species described is worth to do though it will add the volume of work.

Besides the achievements from the implemented activities, advocacy and information dissemination on the project was conducted. On the occasion of the International Forum on Sustainable Development of the timber industry in the countries of the Congo Basin (21-22 October 2013 in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo) co-organized by ITTO and ITTTA, this project was introduced and presented to participants at this forum. A kakemono (poster) was prepared for the occasion and presented to the forum.

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

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|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 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 3 rd Cycle (2012) | |
| Status: | Pending agreement | |

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 TMT 3rd Cycle (2012). The substantial delay in start-up is due to the inability of the implementing agency to submit a satisfactory financial audit report for a previous phase of this work, PD 182/03 Rev. 2 (M). Since the delay will soon approach 26 months, the implementing agency has been informed that this project will lose its funding under TMT unless a satisfactory audit report for PD 182/03 Rev. 2 (M) is provided before the 50th ITTC Session.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report

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

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|----------------------|--|--------------|
| 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 3 rd Cycle (2012) | |
| Status: | Ongoing | |

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 progressing well. About ninety percent of the activities relating to the creation of a website have been achieved. About 60% of the activities relating to Output 2 (Marketing plan developed and implemented at the enterprise level) have been achieved.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The website for an online timber marketplace has been designed and developed. The design of African Timber Newsletter and social pages were also been finalized. The online marketplace will promote trade and increase awareness of market information among traders in the region. The newsletter will convey relevant and timely information to actors in the marketplace. The marketing training will enhance the ability of companies to craft effective marketing strategies. The translation of the website into French has not been achieved due to insufficient budget. The budget deficit resulted from addition of relevant plugins which were not available during the preparation of the project. However, some adjustment in the budget will be made in order to have the site translated 100% into French by December 2014. The delay in translation of the site 100% into French has led to postponement of active promotion of the site to French audience. This has led to a reduced number of companies which have signed up from French speaking countries. The marketing survey and training were conducted. The first draft of the training proceedings will be available by December 2014. It should be noted that only six companies attended the workshop in spite of invitations sent to over 100 companies. Most likely explanation is that most of the companies do not have own marketing department and could not get the right personnel to participate. In addition these companies expected their full cost of participation to be borne by the project (which was not budgeted for). The first draft of marketing report is expected by December 2014. For Output 3 (Database of trade barriers and logistics established), customs survey and company survey relating to physical distribution were conducted. However, both surveys were not successful. Customs offices and freight companies did not participate. The report of the customs study based on desk research is expected by December 2014.

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

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|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 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 2 nd 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 2014, progress is reported as follows:

Output 1: There is a system to analyze 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 (magohany, cedrela odorata, dalbergias, guyacan and pinabete).

Output 2: Online forest product control system linked through SIFGUA to the various institutions associated with legality monitoring:

The '*electronic system of forest enterprises*' also called (SEINEF) has been established and it's now operational at national level, thanks to the entry into force of the 'regulation for control of forest enterprises' on 28 February 2014. As of 8 September 2014 a total of 1,269 forest enterprises have been registered and are using the system, in particular to process the official bill for transportation of timber products. The system is available at <http://seinef.inab.gob.gt/>

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, and as of 30 June 2014 the following regulations have been officially approved and are now in force at national level:

- regulation for control of forest enterprises (in force since 28 February 2014);
- regulation for the transport of forest products (in force since 28 April 2014).

Necessary equipment for the Information system has been acquired by the project through a competitive bidding process, and it is now all installed.

Output 4: Dissemination plan:

As of 30 June 2014, a total of 1,395 forest enterprises have been part of dissemination processes and have been trained in the use of SEINEF. The EA foresees the production of printed material, spots in radio and videos during the remaining part of 2014.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

This project is working closely with TFL-PD 024/10 Rev.2 (M) and as result, now new regulations are in force at national level, one for the control of forest enterprises and other for the transportation of forest products. Thanks to the project an on-line national registry of forest enterprises is now operational with 1,269 enterprises registered and using the platform for processing the issuance of bills of transport of forest products. It is important to note that such platform is also benefiting the stakeholders as it expedites government approvals.

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

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|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 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 2 nd 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 completion report and the technical reports have been received. 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 was 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 and, were completed. The Marketing Strategy document and the Report on Competitiveness were completed. These key documents will contribute to the achievement of the objective and the implementation of the project.

The forestry sector of Guyana now has an integrated market information system in place with more detailed reporting capabilities on prices, market demand, export trends, and quality requirements for different regions, which can enhance forecasting in prices levels and demand; and provide a more integrated reporting on the wood products supply chain.

There is now better planning and allocation of state forest resources; more strategic marketing efforts in pursuit of expansion of key markets for added value products; macro-economic benefits through improved planning and strategic decision in relation to employment, and increased export earnings. Several strategic areas of the sector: marketing, forest management and planning, and resources allocation, have been receiving positive impact from this project activities.

Enhancing the Sustainable Management and Commercial Utilisation of the CITES-listed Species *Cedrela odorata* (red cedar) in Guyana

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|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Project number: | TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev.1 (M) | |
| Project country: | Guyana | |
| Budget: | Total: | US\$ 239,765 |
| | ITTO Contribution: | US\$ 136,640 |
| | Government of Guyana | US\$ 103,125 |
| Submitted by: | Government of Guyana | |
| Implementing agency: | Guyana Forestry Commission, GFC | |
| Duration: | 18 months | |
| Financed at: | TMT 4 th Cycle (2013) | |
| Status: | Ongoing | |

Summary:

This project builds on Guyana's efforts to develop and promote its lesser used species, as part of a multi-pronged strategy for managing the country's commercial forest estate sustainably. Specifically, the project will focus on the assessment, development, marketing and promotion of *Cedrela odorata* (locally known as red cedar). Historically, Red Cedar has been a valuable timber, with a natural range covering Latin America, the Caribbean and South America. Over-harvesting in some range countries in the region has meant that the species is now considered to be vulnerable according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It is also listed on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Appendix III for the countries of Brazil, Bolivia, Columbia, Guatemala, and Peru. In Guyana, the species has not been used commercially to the same extent as in other range countries. This project will enable Guyana to undertake an assessment of its commercial forests to determine the status of the species. The outputs from the resource assessment will be used to develop a management plan for the sustainable harvesting of red cedar, as well as develop the capacity of the industry to harvest, develop and market the species domestically and internationally; consistent with the objectives of CITES Appendix III listing. Among the main expected outcomes of the project are completion of a resource assessment of red cedar in Guyana's commercial estate to establish the status of the species; informing a decision on the status of conservation and/or utilization of red cedar; development of capacity in Guyana for managing red cedar; development of a strategy for developing and commercializing CITES-listed species in Guyana including statistical database; and developing markets for red cedar both locally and internationally in areas of added value products.

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 agreement was finalized in mid-2014 and the first installment of funds sent shortly after. The first yearly plan of operation and other start-up documentation was approved in late August 2014, along with the proposed hiring of key staff. Project implementation was therefore just getting underway at the time of preparing this report.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

Nothing yet to report.

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

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|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 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 1 st (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.

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

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|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 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 2 nd 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.

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

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|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 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 3 rd Cycle (2012) | |
| Status: | Completed | |

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 TMT 3rd Cycle (2012) and the implementation was commenced from December of 2012. The following activities have been carried out:

- 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 and presented (by the co-consultants) at the 49th ITTC Session.
- Member comments on the report sought following the 49th ITTC Session.
- Revised report submitted by the consultants for consideration at the 50th ITTC Session.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The analysis has been 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

The final report, incorporating all member comments received will be available on the ITTO website following ITTC 50. This project will then be complete.