CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE LAS MADERAS TROPICALES

QUINCUAGÉSIMO CUARTO PERÍODO DE SESIONES
Del 5 al 9 de noviembre de 2018
Yokohama, Japón

INFORME SOBRE LA EJECUCIÓN DE LOS PROGRAMAS TEMÁTICOS DE LA OIMT

(Tema 11 del programa provisional)

Siglas

ATIBT	Asociación Internacional para Tecnologías sobre Maderas Tropicales
CDP	Comité Directivo del Proyecto
CFME	Programa temático de la OIMT sobre manejo de bosques comunales y empresas forestales comunitarias
CIMT	Consejo Internacional de las Maderas Tropicales
CIRAD	Centro Internacional de Investigación Agronómica para el Desarrollo
CITES	Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres
CMNUCC	Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático
CNO	Carta de no objeción
CTFT	Centro Técnico de Forestería Tropical
FFPRI	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (*Instituto de Investigación Forestal y de Productos Forestales)*
FLEGT	Proceso de aplicación de leyes, gobernanza y comercio forestales de la Unión Europea
IDE	Programa temático de la OIMT sobre desarrollo y eficiencia industrial
INAB	Instituto Nacional de Bosques, Guatemala
INPE	Instituto Nacional de Investigación Espacial, Brasil
JLIA	Japan Lumber Importers Association (*Asociación Japonesa de Importadores de Madera*)
MdA	Memorando de Acuerdo
OIMT	Organización Internacional de las Maderas Tropicales
OLMS	Sistema de seguimiento y control en línea
OTCA	Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica
PFNM	Productos forestales no maderables
POA	Plan operativo anual
PPT	Perfil del programa temático
PSC	Protocolo de seguimiento y control
PT	Programa temático
PTB	Programa de trabajo bienal de la OIMT
REDD	Reducción de emisiones derivadas de la deforestación y la degradación forestal
REDDES	Programa temático de la OIMT para reducir la deforestación y la degradación forestal y mejorar los servicios ambientales de los bosques tropicales
TFLET	Programa temático de la OIMT sobre la aplicación de leyes, gobernanza y comercio forestales
TLAS	Timber Legality Assurance System (*Sistema de Garantía de Legalidad de la Madera*)
TMT	Programa temático de la OIMT sobre transparencia del mercado y el comercio
UE	Unión Europea

1. Introducción

El presente documento se preparó conforme a la Decisión 8 (XLIV) sobre la Subcuenta de programas temáticos (PT) de la Cuenta Especial, la Decisión 9 (XLIV) sobre las directrices y procedimientos operativos para la aplicación de programas temáticos a escala piloto y la Decisión 10 (XLIV) sobre los perfiles de los programas temáticos, en las que se solicita al Director Ejecutivo que prepare informes de avance anuales sobre la ejecución de los programas temáticos de la OIMT para presentarlos a la consideración del Consejo.

Los programas temáticos (PT) aprobados por el Consejo son los siguientes:

- Aplicación de leyes, gobernanza y comercio forestales (TFLET)
- Reducción de la deforestación y la degradación forestal y mejoramiento de los servicios ambientales de los bosques tropicales (REDDES)
- Manejo de bosques comunales y empresas forestales comunitarias (CFME)
- Transparencia del mercado y el comercio (TMT)
- Desarrollo y eficiencia industrial (IDE)

De conformidad con dichas decisiones, el presente informe contiene información sobre la situación actual del proceso de ejecución de los programas temáticos de la OIMT y el progreso realizado desde el quincuagésimo tercer período de sesiones del Consejo, celebrado en Lima, Perú, del 27 de noviembre al 2 de diciembre de 2017.

A la fecha, en el marco de los programas temáticos, se han aprobado 79 proyectos para su financiación: 29 relacionados con el programa TFLET, 31 del programa REDDES, 5 a través del programa CFME y 14 en relación con el programa TMT. Hasta octubre de 2018, se habían finalizado 67 proyectos (inclusive dos en 2018); había cinco proyectos en curso; cuatro proyectos habían caducado de conformidad con la cláusula de caducidad; y tres proyectos se habían cancelado conforme a las disposiciones de la Decisión 6(LII). En el capítulo 4 del presente informe, se destacan algunos de los logros de los proyectos finalizados durante el período en estudio. En el Anexo I se incluye un panorama más detallado de la situación de los proyectos en curso y los proyectos que fueron finalizados durante el período en estudio.

2. Financiación de los programas temáticos

Durante el período en estudio, no se comprometieron nuevos fondos para los programas temáticos. Tampoco hay fondos restantes en la cuenta común de los PT, ya que conforme a la Decisión 6(LII), el saldo restante en esa cuenta se utilizó para hacer frente al déficit financiero de la OIMT.

Desde su establecimiento en 2009, los programas temáticos han recibido un total de US$ 21.922.662 (ver el Cuadro 1) y la mayor parte de ese monto (US$ 18,8 millones) se asignó durante la fase piloto de 2009 a 2012. Los donantes incluyeron Noruega, los Países Bajos, Japón, Suiza, EE.UU., el Reino Unido, la Unión Europea (a través del Programa OIMT–CITES), Australia, Finlandia, Alemania, la Asociación de Importadores de Madera de Japón (*Japan Lumber Importers Association* – JLIA), Nueva Zelandia, Suecia y Corea. Después de la aprobación del Plan de Acción Estratégico 2013-2018 en el 48º período de sesiones del Consejo, se recibió financiación por un total de US$ 3.082.730, que incluyó fondos de Australia, UE/CITES, Suiza, Japón y EE.UU. La mayor parte (85%) de la financiación recibida se asignó para los programas REDDES y TFLET, mientras que la porción restante (15%) se dirigió a los programas TMT y CFME. El programa IDE no ha recibido ninguna contribución de los donantes. Las últimas contribuciones de fondos para los programas temáticos se adjudicaron en el 50º período de sesiones del Consejo en 2014. El Cuadro 2 contiene información general de los proyectos PT por países y regiones.

Cuadro 1: Financiación recibida en el marco de los programas temáticos

Financiación para PT 2009-2012 *(Fase piloto)*						
	US$	**TFLET**	**REDDES**	**CFME**	**TMT**	**IDE**
Subtotal – Fase piloto*	**18.839.932**	**6.887.209**	**9.232.742**	**1.100.000**	**1.619.981**	**--**
Financiación para PT en el marco del Plan de Acción Estratético (PAE) 2013–2018						
Australia	**1.942.098**	1.942.098				
UE/CITES	**490.632**				490.632	
Suiza	**300.000**		300.000			
Japón	**200.000**	200.000				
EE.UU.	**150.000**	50.000			100.000	
Subtotal - PAE 13-18	**3.082.730**	**2.192.098**	**300.000**		**590.632**	**--**
Total global	**21.922.662**	**9.079.307**	**9.532.742**	**1.100.000**	**2.210.613**	**--**

*Donantes: Noruega, Países Bajos, Japón, Suiza, EE.UU., Reino Unido, UE/CITES, Australia, Finlandia, Alemania, JLIA, Nueva Zelandia, Suecia y Corea

3. Llamados a propuestas para los programas temáticos

Durante el período en estudio, no se lanzó ningún llamado a propuestas debido a que no se recibieron nuevos compromisos de fondos. El último llamado a propuestas fue para el programa temático TMT en noviembre de 2014.

4. Logros, impacto y enseñanzas aprendidas

A continuación, se presenta un resumen de los principales logros de los proyectos finalizados durante el período en estudio. En este período, se finalizaron dos proyectos, mientras que otros cuatro se encuentran en las últimas etapas de ejecución y están preparando sus informes finales. En el Anexo I se presentan resúmenes para todos los proyectos con información más detallada.

Los proyectos que fueron declarados finalizados en períodos de sesiones anteriores del Consejo y los proyectos caducados o cancelados de conformidad con la Decisión 6(LII) no se incluyen en el Anexo I. En el Anexo II aparece una lista de esos proyectos.

En el buscador de proyectos en línea de la OIMT, que se encuentra disponible en: http://www.itto.int/project_search/, es posible obtener información detallada sobre todos los proyectos PT, inclusive los documentos de los proyectos, los informes finales, los informes técnicos, los informe de las evaluaciones ex-post y otros materiales producidos a través de los proyectos (p.ej. videos, afiches o folletos). Los documentos se publican en línea a medida que se encuentran disponibles (en el idioma original en que fueron presentados).

En 2014, se compiló un informe con una evaluación del progreso alcanzado en la ejecución de los programas temáticos REDDES y TFLET, los dos programas que recibieron una financiación importante. El informe incluye una síntesis de los logros de todos los proyectos y anteproyectos finalizados y las enseñanzas derivadas de su ejecución. El informe está disponible en el sitio web de la OIMT en: https://www.itto.int/thematic_programme_general/.

TFLET

Durante este período se finalizó un proyecto de TFLET:

1) Indonesia - "Fortalecer la capacidad de las instituciones locales para el manejo forestal comunitario sostenible en Sanggau a fin de mejorar los medios de sustento de las comunidades", TFL-PD 032/13 Rev.2 (M).

Al finalizar el proyecto, las comunidades locales se beneficiaron con la planificación de su gestión para obtener sus permisos de manejo forestal. Las comunidades también se beneficiaron, entre otras cosas, con el establecimiento de un centro de producción de fertilizantes orgánicos, el desarrollo del turismo ecológico en los bosques protegidos, el establecimiento de mercados para artesanías y alimentos locales, y un cierto grado de apoyo financiero a través de programas de responsabilidad social empresarial (RSE) del sector privado. Con el apoyo del gobierno local, se instaló una instalación hidroeléctrica. El proyecto ha logrado la articulación de las diferentes entidades de múltiples sectores interesados en el desarrollo de las comunidades locales en regiones remotas.

En cuanto a resultados tangibles, el proyecto contribuyó a la ampliación de la superficie de bosques bajo manejo forestal comunitario con la incorporación de 3850 hectáreas adicionales de bosques estatales adjudicados por el Ministerio de Ambiente y Bosques a cinco grupos de comunidades locales. Con ello, un total de diez grupos de comunidades locales tienen permisos de manejo forestal para un área de 8850 hectáreas.

En términos de políticas y/o programas sectoriales, el proyecto contribuyó a mejorar la infraestructura local, que fue construida por el gobierno local para complementar los incentivos proporcionados por el programa de silvicultura comunitaria. En el pueblo de Mobui, el gobierno local construyó un sistema de riego, proporcionó agua limpia y mejoró las carreteras. Esto se considera un modelo de cooperación en varios niveles (local-regional-nacional), así como también entre diferentes entidades gubernamentales, para impulsar incentivos que promuevan la silvicultura comunitaria. La gestión del paisaje surgió como un enfoque adecuado para abordar los problemas ecológicos, sociales y económicos vinculados al programa de silvicultura comunitaria.

Con respecto al entorno físico, el proyecto contribuyó a la protección de los huertos forestales de especies frutales mixtas de Tembawang como fuentes de agua, alimentos y madera en base a las reglamentaciones tradicionales de Adat. El bosque ahora se gestiona para el ecoturismo comunitario en la zona de la catarata de Riam Jito, en el pueblo de Mobui. El río Aret ahora produce energía hidroeléctrica que suministra electricidad al pueblo de Sungai Dangin. Además, se ha establecido un centro de producción de fertilizantes orgánicos para apoyar la agricultura orgánica y mejorar la fertilidad del suelo.

El proyecto se benefició en gran medida de la experiencia del personal del gobierno local en Sanggau, los líderes de Adat y la asistencia de las ONG locales de YPSBK, además del enorme caudal de conocimientos de los socios de FKKM y FGLG. Las enseñanzas derivadas de la implementación del proyecto fueron reconocidas por los responsables políticos a nivel distrital, provincial y nacional. En la actualidad, los grupos de manejo forestal comunitario de Sanggau sirven de ejemplo para promover enfoques multisectoriales que mejoren el bienestar de las comunidades locales y aseguren el uso sostenible de los recursos naturales. El Ministerio puede obtener múltiples lecciones de este proyecto para avanzar y acelerar la implementación de la Política de Silvicultura Social, que se ha convertido en un programa prioritario para Indonesia.

La ejecución del proyecto finalizado en el marco del programa TFLET contribuyó principalmente al siguiente objetivo específico:

• Mejorar la capacidad de las empresas comunitarias y otras pequeñas y medianas empresas para asegurar y demostrar que la madera producida y comercializada proviene de fuentes legales que contribuyen a medios de sustento sostenibles.

REDDES

Durante este período se finalizó un proyecto de REDDES:

1) Liberia – "Aumento de la eficiencia de las políticas y actividades forestales en Liberia a través de proyectos de demostración REDD+", RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F)

El proyecto contribuyó al establecimiento de un grupo central de individuos e instituciones de Liberia que pueden contribuir activamente al desarrollo del programa nacional de REDD+, lo que aumenta el valor y la sostenibilidad de los resultados de la OIMT, y puede potencialmente ampliar este impacto aún más a través del intercambio entre pares. El desarrollo de capacidades de los miembros de las comunidades locales en dos sitios piloto, en Wonegizi (Condado de Lofa) y Wakolor (Condado de Grand Cape Mount), especialmente los del Comité de Manejo Forestal Comunitario, ha aumentado los conocimientos de las comunidades forestales y, por lo tanto, ha contribuido al manejo sostenible de sus bosques. Los actores interesados recibieron capacitación sobre temas tales como la legislación sobre derechos comunitarios, silvicultura comunitaria, manejo forestal sostenible, y los principios de REDD+ que son fundamentales para una buena gestión forestal.

En general, el proyecto ha contribuido a generar impulso en torno a la implementación del programa de REDD+ a nivel nacional en Liberia, a través del establecimiento de un sitio de demostración piloto validado y operativo, la sensibilización y el desarrollo de capacidades. El proyecto piloto también ha iniciado el diálogo en relación con cuestiones críticas sobre la implementación real de un proyecto REDD+, que está ayudando a adelantar la estrategia nacional de REDD+. Entre las enseñanzas aprendidas, se destacan las siguientes:

- La pobreza es un factor que contribuye a las actividades de deforestación y degradación forestal en las comunidades, y las actividades de subsistencia de las comunidades locales tienen un impacto negativo en el bosque. Por lo tanto, el éxito de la implementación de REDD depende en gran medida del establecimiento de un buen programa sobre medios de vida sostenibles, incluso mediante la provisión de ingresos alternativos, que harán que las comunidades sean menos dependientes del bosque.
- A menos que REDD+ ofrezca beneficios perceptibles a corto plazo para las comunidades, continuará siendo desafiado por otras opciones como la tala de bosques y las iniciativas de desarrollo de plantaciones de palma aceitera. Los miembros de las comunidades locales son los más pobres de los pobres y están buscando formas de mantener sus medios de subsistencia.
- El empoderamiento de las organizaciones de base (organizaciones comunitarias y grupos de la sociedad civil local) con respecto a sus derechos puede ser muy eficaz para alentar decisiones de mayor conciencia social y ambiental, especialmente en lo que se refiere a la explotación forestal por parte de empresas externas. Esto también puede significar que las comunidades estarían dispuestas a experimentar con REDD+ como un uso alternativo de sus bosques.
- Es más probable que las comunidades que todavía se basan en estructuras tradicionales adopten un enfoque de consenso para tomar decisiones con respecto a la mayoría de los temas, inclusive los relacionados con REDD+. Por otro lado, aquellas comunidades con estructuras culturales débiles tuvieron dificultades para alcanzar decisiones consensuadas.
- Trabajar con la Autoridad de Desarrollo Forestal (FDA) tiene ventajas pero también puede tener desventajas. Si bien trabajar con el personal de la FDA en el campo puede ser un factor clave para garantizar la sostenibilidad, las comunidades en ocasiones han tenido dificultades para discernir entre las diferentes motivaciones de las dos organizaciones, y han interpretado el proceso REDD como una herramienta para establecer otro parque nacional con un beneficio limitado para las comunidades.

La ejecución de este proyecto del programa REDDES contribuyó principalmente a los siguientes objetivos específicos:

- Reducir la degradación forestal;
- Mantener y mejorar los servicios de mitigación del cambio climático y otros servicios ambientales proporcionados por los bosques tropicales;
- Contribuir a la sustentabilidad y al bienestar social y económico de las poblaciones que dependen de los bosques mediante el aumento de los valores forestales utilizando la restauración y rehabilitación de los bosques, así como pagos por los servicios ambientales proporcionados por los bosques.

Cuadro 2: Proyectos PT por países/regiones y programas

País/Región	TFLET	REDDES	CFME	TMT	Proyectos financiados	Financiación (US$)
Camerún	2	3		1	6	1.038.082
Congo				1	1	130.000
RDC		1			1	476.820
Gabón				*(1)**	*(1)**	*(138.996)**
Ghana	2	3	1	2	8	1.799.480
Liberia		1			1	149.922
Malí	1				1	149.707
Togo		2			2	628.798
Total – África	5	10	1	4*(1)*	20*(1)*	4.372.809
Australia	1				1	518.833
China	1	2		1	4	766.896
Indonesia	4	3	1		8	3.489.425
Malasia		1			1	590.922
Myanmar		1			1	571.890
PNG	1		1		2	269.320
Tailandia	*(1)**	*(1)**	*(1)**		*(3)**	*(201.447)**
Total – Asia-Pacífico	7*(1)*	7*(1)*	2*(1)*	1	17*(3)*	6.207.286
Brasil		2			2	1.266.894
Colombia	1				1	91.498
Ecuador		1			1	149.922
Guatemala	3	2		1	6	1.293.414
Guyana		1		2	3	858.240
Honduras/Guatemala		1			1	144.650
México		1			1	470.682
Panamá	1				1	412.556
Perú	2	2			4	1.041.080
Total – América Latina	7	10		3	20	5.728.936
Precursor de TFLET	8				8	*2.792.998*
Francia				1	1	138.033
Alemania	1				1	155.522
Mundial				1	1	200.000
Secretaría OIMT		3	1	3	7	1.053.926
Total – Otros	9	3	1	5	18	4.340.479
	28*(1)*	30*(1)*	4*(1)*	13*(1)*	75*(4)*	20.649.510

* indica proyectos caducados (no incluidos en el cómputo total)

ANNEX I

STATUS OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES, PRE-PROJECTS, SMALL PROJECTS AND PROJECTS
(Projects reported completed to earlier sessions of the ITTC and projects lapsed under ITTO's 'sunset' clause due to not commencing implementation within 26 months of approval/funding are not included)

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

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

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

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

TFLET

Implementing a DNA timber tracking system in Indonesia

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

Summary:

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

Progress:

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

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

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

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

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

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

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

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

Summary:

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

Progress:

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

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

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

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

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

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

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

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

Summary:

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

Progress:

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

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

The first instalment of funds sent in April 2016 was US$113,354. The other three planned instalments of funds total US$220,000 according to the project agreement. The suspension of ITTO funding caused delays in releasing the second instalment and therefore in the implementation of project activities. The Executing Agency had to prioritize the use of funds to cover the contract for the design and Forestry Traceability System Control. However, after some adjustments to the work plan, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, the EA managed to get support from WWF and the FAO FLEGT Programme to continue the implementation of the planned activities through the first half of 2017. In mid-2017 an agreement was reached to reduce the remaining project budget by 10% and a revised work plan submitted so that the ITTO funding could be normalized and reactivated. The second installment was disbursed in September 2017 and the third in June 2018. The project is now making good progress and is expected to be successfully completed by the end of 2018 or early 2019 (the project duration has been extended until December 2018 with no impact on the ITTO budget). A project steering committee meeting and monitoring visit by ITTO occurred in late 2017; the second PSC is scheduled for late 2018 prior to project completion.

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

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

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

REDDES

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

Project number:	RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F)
Project country:	PanAmazonian (ACTO member countries)
Budget:	Total: US$ 6,262,784 ITTO Contribution: US$ 1,124,784 ACTO Contribution: US$ 1,389,600 ACTO Member Countries: US$ 3,748,400
Submitted by:	Government of Brazil
Executing Agency:	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Agency (ACTO)
Original Duration:	48 months
Financed at:	REDDES 2nd Cycle (2009)
Status:	Ongoing

Summary:

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

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

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

Progress:

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

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

In May 2013, the Board of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), through the Amazon Fund approved an amount of Brazilian Reais R$ 23 million or approximately US$ 11.8 million to ACTO to ensure the continuation and expansion of the activities initialized under RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F). Over a five year period, the new ACTO project on 'Monitoring of forest cover in the Amazon Region' will continue the structuring and implementation of the established observation rooms, provide access to forest cover monitoring technology, support the development of national monitoring plans, and foster the improvement, harmonization and standardization of institutional capacities to assess land use changes in the participating countries. Continuing the efforts under RED-PD 029/09 Rev.1 (F) and utilizing the infrastructure established under the ITTO project, it will support regional cooperation to combat illegal logging and exchange of experiences related to public policy instruments to reduce deforestation. The expected project results are a direct contribution to the objectives of the UN-REDD programme through improved control of deforestation and forest degradation, and through the strengthening of monitoring systems and provision of data from all participating countries.

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

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

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

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

Project number:	RED-PD 093/12 Rev.3 (F)	
Project country:	Ghana	
Budget:	Total: ITTO Contribution: Government of Ghana:	US$ 366,954 US$ 297,205 US$ 69,749
Submitted by:	Government of Ghana	
Executing Agency:	Ghanaian National REDD+ Secretariat	
Original Duration:	12 months	
Financed at:	REDDES 4th Cycle (2012)	
Status:	Ongoing	

Summary:

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

Progress:

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

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

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

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

Project number:	RED-SPD 079/12 Rev.1 (F)
Project country:	Guatemala
Budget:	Total: US$ 215,223 ITTO Contribution: US$ 146,751 INAB: US$ 58,320 ARCAS: US$ 10,152
Submitted by:	Government of Guatemala
Executing Agency:	INAB
Original Duration:	24 months
Financed at:	REDDES 4th Cycle (2012)
Status:	Ongoing

Summary:

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

Progress:

The Project Agreement regulating the implementation of the project was duly signed on 10 March 2013. The Project Inception Report and the YPO were received and approved by the ITTO Secretariat and the first disbursement of funds was transferred to the Executing Agency on 1 August 2013 and project activities commenced shortly after that. The second installment was disbursed in early February 2014, the third installment in October 2014 and the fourth in July 2015. All disbursements were based on the prior submission and approval of the corresponding required 6-monthly progress report, annual audits and updated OLMS reporting. The project was not impacted by ITTO's financial impairment since all funds were disbursed prior to that problem. However there have been several delays in completing the project due to changes in Guatemala's forest administration and governance. The project was granted an extension until the end of December 2018 in order to allow for the successful completion of all activities, particularly as regards the adoption of the draft mangrove forest regulation developed by the project.

The project has completed all technical activities as follows:

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

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

- Other events continue were carried out at the community level aimed at highlighting the significance of practices focused on improving local capacities for climate change adaptation.

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

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

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

The following achievements can be mentioned:

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

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

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

Project number:	RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F)
Project country:	Liberia
Budget:	Total: US$ 308,718 ITTO Contribution: US$ 149,922 NORAD: US$ 158,796
Submitted by:	Government of Liberia
Executing Agency:	Forest Development Authority and Flora & Fauna International (FFI)
Original Duration:	12 months
Financed at:	REDDES 4th Cycle (2012)
Status:	Completed

Summary:

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

Progress:

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

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

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

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

Achievements, impacts and lessons learned:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Annex II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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