

# ***An Overview of Readiness for REDD:***

A compilation of readiness activities  
prepared on behalf of the  
Forum on Readiness for REDD

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## Foreword

Amidst accumulating signs of a global climatic disruption that is already inflicting harm on human populations and natural ecosystems, “REDD” is an important source of optimism. In the course of a mere four years since the official UNFCCC process embraced the concept of compensating tropical nations for their nation-wide achievements in slowing deforestation, enormous strides have been taken. It would have been hard to imagine, at the 11th COP of the UNFCCC, that before the Copenhagen meeting a profusion of activities to teach, understand, and refine the concept of “REDD” would be underway around the tropics, and that numerous nations would begin the process of designing programs for achieving sustainable reductions in deforestation while advancing the well being of rural communities. This document is an important survey of REDD initiatives underway around the world, serving as an up-to-date register of the innovation, energy, and creativity that has been brought to bear upon moving REDD from theory to practice. These are the first steps towards achieving the full potential of REDD as a new paradigm in rural development. I am certain that you will find this document rich and well worth your attention as we work together to find the full global solution for the climatic disruption.

*Daniel C. Nepstad, Senior Scientist, Woods Hole Research Center*

## About this Document

The Woods Hole Research Center, acting as the secretariat for the Forum, agreed to collect information on readiness activities taking place in developing countries and assemble a background document that would allow interested stakeholders to get a snapshot of readiness activities taking place both globally and in their country or region, as a way to highlight potential gaps and synergies and encourage collaboration and partnerships in all facets of readiness efforts.

This background document aims to provide a snapshot view of readiness activities around the world. Given the high level of interest and support for REDD, the pace and number of readiness projects and initiatives has been increasing at an encouraging rate. This document is by no means an exhaustive catalogue of readiness activities, and we have not been able to include everything that we would have liked. We intend for this to be a living document and encourage comments and additional input, which can be included in electronic form.

All of the information about specific projects, programs, and activities is compiled or adapted from publicly available information sources from the governments and program/project participants, or from personal communication with them. None of the information herein is intended to represent original analysis from WHRC. For questions about specific programs and projects, we recommend that you contact the institutions involved or consult public documents.

Our hope is that this document will provide a useful glimpse at the state of readiness activities around the world and that it may enable increased collaboration and coordination among countries and organizations in the vital steps leading to global readiness for REDD.

## **Section One: Overview of Readiness, Demonstration Activities, & Global Initiatives**

### **Introduction**

Since the first edition of this report was released in 2008, Parties to the UNFCCC have continued the negotiation process to define an international mechanism to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD). As this framework takes shape, many developing countries have been working to develop Readiness for REDD; determining and filling the gaps between their existing social, technical and institutional capacities and those that may be required for participation in an eventual REDD mechanism. In countries that have joined the programs of two of the major instruments supporting REDD Readiness, the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the UN-REDD Programme, the readiness process is defined and publicly documented. Many countries have focused their early readiness efforts on planning and stakeholder outreach; several countries have also begun to develop or expand in-country technical capacity for mapping, measuring and monitoring. In addition, the number of countries that have developed or hosted the development of sub-national REDD demonstration projects has increased substantially since 2008.

While readiness activities over the last two years have intensified in anticipation of an international REDD mechanism, many of the national-level implementers consulted for this report stated that they are awaiting the outcome of the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties before undertaking additional, concrete steps towards making REDD a reality.

The information in this overview is a compilation of materials from governments, NGOs, and civil society organizations participating in REDD Readiness activities, edited by the Woods Hole Research Center for the Forum on Readiness for REDD. This overview document provides a look at what steps are being taken towards the goal of reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through forest conservation, avoidance of forest degradation, and improvement of forest management practices.

### **REDD and the UNFCCC**

The concept of a mechanism that would reward developing countries for protecting their forests from deforestation was formally introduced to the UNFCCC process at the 11<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP) in Montreal in 2005. The COP referred consideration of such a mechanism to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and requested that the SBSTA report on the views of Parties; relevant scientific, technical, and methodological issues; and the exchange of information and experiences regarding policy approaches and positive incentives in two years' time, at the 13<sup>th</sup> COP in Bali.

Two intersessional workshops on REDD were held in 2006 and 2007 to discuss SBSTA's work programme, culminating in a request to the Chair of SBSTA to provide draft decision text as the basis for further discussion and development. Decision 2/CP.13, "Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action", was released in at COP 13/SBSTA 27 in Bali, at which point SBSTA reported that REDD had the potential to be an important climate change mitigation tool under the Convention. REDD was thus included in the Bali Action Plan as "policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries", and incorporated into discussions of a post-2012 agreement under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA). SBSTA has continued its work on the methodological issues surrounding REDD, while the AWG-LCA has focused on the policy framework needed to create an international REDD mechanism.

The REDD discussions within the UNFCCC have sent a strong signal to the private, governmental, and non-governmental sectors that REDD will likely play a role in a post-2012 agreement. As the UNFCCC process has developed, multilateral organizations, countries, NGOs, community groups, and others have been moving ahead with both demonstration projects and the development of REDD Readiness. In some cases this work is just beginning while in other cases projects are already being implemented; but, in all cases, these efforts demonstrate the potential for REDD to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect forests and the livelihoods of those who depend on them, and preserve the many services provided by these vital ecosystems.

## **Multilateral and Bilateral Support for REDD**

The UN-REDD Programme—a joint program of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)— was launched in 2008 to support large-scale, national-level REDD-readiness activities.<sup>1</sup> These readiness activities help develop the capacity and infrastructure needed for countries to participate in REDD. To date, fourteen countries have been selected to receive assistance through the UN-REDD Programme—Argentina, Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Vietnam, and Zambia. The UN-REDD Programme supports readiness efforts in these countries by aiding in the development of national strategies, robust monitoring systems, and reporting and verification frameworks; assessing program status; and helping to establish other necessary capacities.

The World Bank currently has two major initiatives related to REDD. The first is the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility<sup>2</sup>, which is working to build capacity for REDD in developing countries, and to pilot performance-based incentive payments. The Bank ultimately seeks to raise a total of US\$385 million within two funds to support REDD and REDD Readiness activities. The Facility has selected 37 countries to participate in the FCPF, based upon the review of their Readiness Preparation Idea Notes (P-PIN). As of this writing, three countries—Guyana, Indonesia and Panama—have taken the next step and submitted more detailed Readiness Preparation Proposals (RPP).

The World Bank has launched the Forest Investment Program<sup>3</sup>, part of the Climate Investment Fund. This program is designed to provide up-front financing for the readiness reforms and other necessary large-scale investments identified by countries in the development of national REDD strategies.

The Government of Norway also supports a major REDD program, the Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative<sup>4</sup>, launched at the COP 13 meeting in Bali, Indonesia in 2007. This fund provides up to US\$600 million annually to support REDD early action in developing countries, as well as facilitating an international agreement on REDD. This support is provided to multilateral organizations including the UN-REDD Programme and the World Bank, regional development banks such as the Congo Basin Forest Fund, bilateral programs, and research organizations and NGOs.

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1 More information available at <http://www.un-redd.org>

2 More information available at <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org>

3 More information available at <http://www.worldbank.org>

4 More information at <http://www.regjeringen.no>

Australia supports REDD development in the Asia Pacific region and globally through its International Forest Carbon Initiative.<sup>5</sup> Two key pillars of the program are collaborative Forest Carbon Partnerships with Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. These partnerships focus on strategic policy dialogue, technical capacity building for carbon accounting, and support for demonstration activities. In addition, the initiative supports ongoing programs such as the Clinton Climate Initiative's Carbon Measurement Collaborative, discussed later in this paper, and the World Bank's FCPF.

REDD activities in the Congo Basin region of Africa are supported through the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF)<sup>6</sup>, which funds early action in this region. The Forest fund helps to create pilot payments for ecosystem services, community forestry initiatives, and other capacity building activities. Initial funding for the CBFF came from the governments of the United Kingdom and Norway.

In Latin America the Amazon Fund, initiated by the government of Brazil and administered by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES),<sup>7</sup> broadly supports efforts to reduce deforestation and promote conservation and sustainable forest use in the Amazon Basin. This fund also promotes efforts to monitor and enforce such efforts. The Amazon Fund solicits performance-based contributions from industrialized nations—these contributions are tied to a specific volume of emissions reductions.

### **Other Sources of Support for REDD**

In addition to multilateral and bilateral funding, support for REDD Readiness activities also comes directly from the voluntary carbon market, where companies and institutions independently offset their emissions by supporting REDD projects. As an example, in August 2008, The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI)—the Panama-based branch of the Smithsonian Institution—agreed to offset its carbon emissions by working with an indigenous community to conserve forests and reforest degraded lands in Panama. There are many formalized non-profit registries, certifying organizations, and trading schemes that match project developers to buyers in the voluntary market.

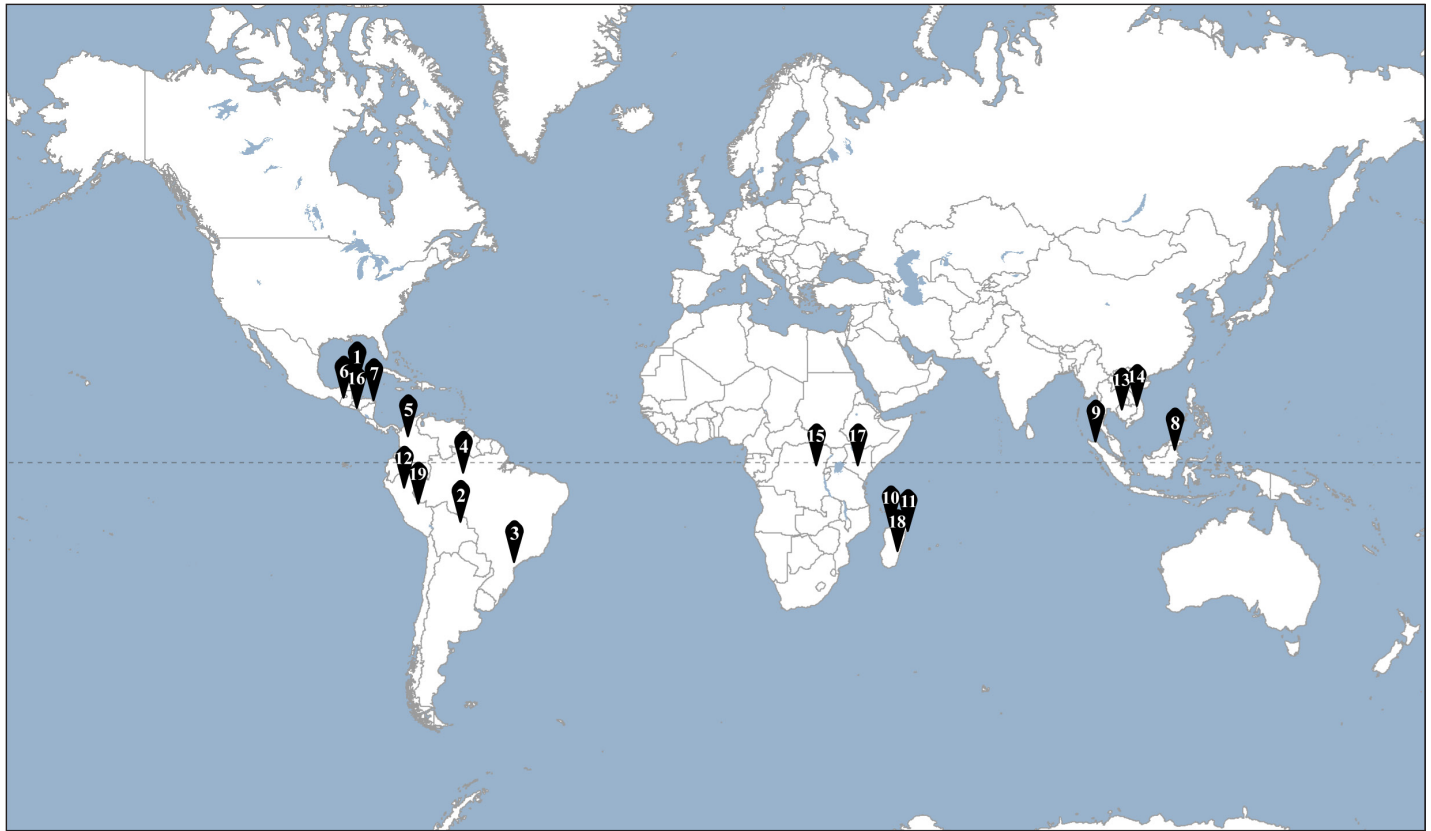
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5 More information available at <http://www.climatechange.gov.au>

6 More information available at <http://www.cbf-fund.org>

7 More information available at <http://www.amazonfund.gov.br>

## Section Two: A Sampling of REDD Projects



1. Rio Bravo Climate Action Project, Belize
2. Noel Kempff Climate Action Project, Bolivia
3. Guaquecaba Climate Action Project, Brazil
4. Juma Sustainable Development Reserve, Brazil
5. San Nicolas Agroforestry, Colombia
6. Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala
7. Pico Bonito Forest Restoration, Honduras
8. Berau, Indonesia
9. Ulu Masen Ecosystem, Indonesia
10. Makira Forest Project, Madagascar
11. The Ankeneny-Mantadia-Zahamena Corridor Project, Madagascar
12. Alto Mayo Forest, Peru
13. Avoided Deforestation Community Forest Carbon Project, Cambodia
14. Seima Protection Forest, Cambodia
15. Eastern DRC Community Reserves, DRC
16. Coffee and Environmental Initiative, El Salvador
17. The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project, Kenya
18. Fandrian-Vondrozo Corridor REDD Project, Madagascar
19. Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project, Peru

## ***BELIZE: Rio Bravo Climate Action Project<sup>1</sup>***

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Belize

**Location:** Northwest Belize

**Size:** 20,658 ha

**Emissions reductions:** Currently being reassessed

**Project activities:** Land protection, sustainable forest management, community development

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity conservation, fire management, habitat conservation, education, capacity building, local economic development

**Partners:** The Nature Conservancy, Programme for Belize, Nexen Inc., Duke Power, DTE Energy, PacifiCorp, Suncor Energy Inc., Utilitree Carbon Company and WE Energies

**Description:** The Rio Bravo Climate Action Project involves the conservation and sustainable management of mixed lowland, moist sub-tropical broadleaf forest in the Rio Bravo Conservation and Management Area in northwest Belize. The area, situated amid the biologically rich Mayan forest, is part of a corridor that is key to biodiversity conservation in Central America. Studies undertaken before the Project began indicated that without protection, up to 90 percent of the forest cover would have been converted to agricultural use.

The Project was one of the first fully funded forest-sector projects implemented and accepted under the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation on Feb 3, 1995. Programme for Belize manages the Project and private reserve overall. Investors provided \$5.6 million in funding for the first 10 years of the 40-year Project. The following 30 years will be sustained by proceeds from sustainable timber extraction under Programme for Belize's management and interest from the project endowment.

The Project avoids emissions of carbon dioxide through prevention of deforestation of upland forest and carbon sequestration through sustainable forest management and regeneration of forested land. Management practices include creation of expanded protected areas, undisturbed buffer zones, use of reduced-impact harvesting techniques, biomass enhancement and increased fire management and site security.

Other environmental benefits include increased forest resources and habitat conservation. Furthermore, jobs and training in forestry, forest management and park security will benefit the local community. The forest management plan is certified under Forest Stewardship Council Principles and Guidelines by Smart Wood and Woodmark.

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1 Project description text provided by The Nature Conservancy



## ***BOLIVIA: Noel Kempff Climate Action Project<sup>2</sup>***

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Bolivia

**Location:** Northeastern Bolivia

**Size:** 642,184 ha

**Emissions reductions:** 5.8 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over 30 years

**Project activities:** Land protection, community development

**Co-benefits:** Habitat and biodiversity conservation, organizational empowerment, land tenure, capacity building, alternative employment and income generation, education, sustainable forestry training, land use planning, public health

**Partners:** The Nature Conservancy, Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza, Government of Bolivia, American Electric Power Company, BP America, PacifiCorp and Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development

**Description:** In 1997, The Nature Conservancy and Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN) created the Noel Kempff Climate Action Project to help mitigate climate change by protecting 642,184 hectares of tropical forest that were threatened by degradation from timber harvesting and by deforestation from agricultural expansion. Together with the Bolivian government and three energy companies, the partners terminated logging rights in 3 timber concessions and incorporated land into the pre-existing Noel Kempff Mercado National Park. The partners also reduced agricultural expansion by initiating a comprehensive community development program.

Noel Kempff is designed to simultaneously address climate change, conserve biodiversity and bring sustainable benefits to local communities. By avoiding logging and agricultural conversion, the project is expected to prevent the release of up to 5.8 million tons of carbon dioxide over the next 30 years. Forests are monitored through time using 625 permanent plots and satellite imagery.

The project addresses both permanence and leakage in its design. Carbon benefits are safeguarded through legal designation of national park status, a national market leakage analysis and discount, a robust community development plan and a permanent endowment, established to fund protection activities throughout the 30-year life of the project and beyond. Permanence and leakage are being monitored throughout the lifetime of the project through satellite imagery, leakage buffer zones and tracking the activities of compensated concessionaires.

In 2005, Noel Kempff was the first forest emissions reduction project to be verified by a third-party. Monitoring and third-party verification revealed that between 1997 and 2005, 1,034,137 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> stored in the forest would have been released into the atmosphere if not for the project.

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2 Project description text provided by The Nature Conservancy

## ***BRAZIL: Guaraquecaba Climate Action Projects<sup>3</sup>***

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Brazil

**Location:** Southern Brazil

**Size:** 18,678 ha

**Emissions reductions:** 1.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over 40 years

**Project activities:** Land protection, afforestation, reforestation, community development

**Co-benefits:** Land tenure, alternative employment and income generation, sustainable businesses education, land use planning

**Partners:** The Nature Conservancy, the Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education, American Electric Power, General Motors, Chevron

**Description:** From 2000-2002, The Nature Conservancy, the Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education, and partners launched three projects to protect the Atlantic Forest in the Guaraquecaba Environmental Protection Area. The objective is to sequester carbon dioxide through new forest growth and avoid emissions of carbon dioxide through the prevention of forest destruction. This goal is being realized by purchasing active buffalo ranches and preserving their remaining trees, while returning their converted pastures to native forest. In addition, neighboring buffalo ranchers are being shown more efficient ranching methods, thereby increasing productivity and reducing harmful effects on the forest. The project is also fostering sustainable development in local communities by providing alternative income-generating activities and education in areas related to sustainable land use and forest management.

There is an endowment fund designed to provide funding to manage the preserve after the 40-year project period is complete. Properties are owned and managed by the Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education.

The project will capture or prevent the release of carbon dioxide in an amount equal to approximately 1.2 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent over the 40-year life of the project.

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<sup>3</sup> Project description text provided by The Nature Conservancy

## ***CAMBODIA: Avoided Deforestation Community Forest Carbon Project, Oddar Meanchey Province***<sup>4</sup>

**Status:** Undergoing CCBA validation

**Country:** Cambodia

**Location:** Oddar Meanchey Province, Northwestern Cambodia

**Size:** 67,853 ha

**Emissions reductions:** 7.1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over 30 years

**Project activities:** Improved forest management, regulatory enforcement, monitoring, fire management, fuel efficiency projects (stoves)

**Co-benefits:** Hydrology, biodiversity protection

**Partners:** Community Forestry International, Cambodia Forest Administration

**Description:** The Oddar Meanchey REDD project involves 13 Community Forestry Groups, with 58 villages, which protect 67,853 hectares of forest land in the Northwestern province of Oddar Meanchey, and is currently estimated to sequester 7.1 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e over 30 years.

The province's forests have been under intense pressure from commercial and illegal logging, forest fire, economic land concessions and encroachment. Oddar Meanchey has lost 3% of its forests each year from 2002 – 2006, based on remote sensing analyses. A growing number of communities in the province have been protecting the remaining natural forests as community forestry areas, some of the largest CF areas in the country. Project sites include large tracts of healthy closed-canopy forests, as well as degraded forests suitable for restoration.

This project supports sustainable forest management and livelihood development in Oddar Meanchey Province by providing financing through carbon credits generated from forest protection and regeneration. The project not only assists rural people in gaining legal tenure rights over local forests, it creates a 30-year income stream that will directly enhance household livelihoods and natural resource management capacity. The project seeks to maintain and increase carbon stocks in these areas, enhancing the hydrology in the upland watersheds of the Tonle Sap Basin, as well as conserving biodiversity and endangered species. Carbon financing will be used to support rural communities to develop a range of livelihood activities including non-timber forest product (NTMP) enterprises, community-based ecotourism infrastructure, and water resource development. The project would also work with the Forest Administration and the Commune, District and Provincial Governments to formulate long term plans for sustainable natural resource management to foster economic growth.

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<sup>4</sup> Project description text adapted from the Project Design Document submitted by the project developers to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance

## **CAMBODIA: Seima Protection Forest<sup>5</sup>**

**Status:** Design

**Country:** Cambodia

**Location:** Eastern Cambodia

**Size:** 187,000 ha

**Emissions reductions:** .3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e annually (preliminary estimate)

**Project activities:** Community engagement, monitoring and research, enforcement

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity protection, community sustainable development, pilot for communal titling of indigenous lands

**Partners:** Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)

**Description:** In eastern Cambodia WCS is working with the RGC to conserve a critically important community of endangered species, the forest landscape they inhabit, and the indigenous ethnic groups that live there. This is being achieved through an ambitious combination of protected area management, research and community empowerment.

In 2000, surveys by WCS and the RGC identified a forest concession in the east of the country as one of the most important sites for wildlife conservation in Cambodia. Logging operations were later suspended in all concessions nationwide and in 2002 this site was declared the Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area. In recognition of its importance for biodiversity and environmental services, the area was declared a Protection Forest by Prime Minister Hun Sen in 2009. A long-term collaborative project is underway with the Forestry Administration (FA) to develop the area as a landscape where conservation can be integrated with the needs of local communities and national development goals. A sustainable financing strategy is being developed to ensure long-term support for reserve operating costs and financial incentives to local communities and local authorities participating in conservation. The core of this strategy is income from carbon offset trading, and in October 2008 the Forest Administration formally agreed to work with WCS to implement the project across 187,000 ha in the core area of the site.

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5 Project description text provided by the Wildlife Conservation Society

## **COLOMBIA: San Nicolás Agroforestry<sup>6</sup>**

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Colombia

**Location:** Valley of San Nicolás

**Size:** 5,000 ha of avoided deforestation and 1,400 ha afforestation

**Emissions reductions:** 0.20 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2017 from afforestation and reforestation. A smaller amount will also be credited to the avoided deforestation component.

**Project activities:** Capacity building, education, land use planning, carbon offset sales, community development, habitat conservation, education, stakeholder processes

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity conservation, wildlife habitat creation, financial growth, water resource protection

**Partners:** Corporation for Sustainable Management of the Forests, The Autonomous Regional Corporation for the Rionegro-Nare Region

**Description:** The Colombia San Nicolás Carbon Sink and Arboreal Species Recovery Project aims to pioneer carbon sinks in Colombia by reversing land degradation. It has two main components: afforestation and reforestation of roughly 1,400 hectares of abandoned pastures, and avoided deforestation and induced regeneration on another 5,000 hectares. This will create a sink for carbon and in the process improve the income of small landowners, through the sale of timber and non-timber products. It will include training and capacity building of local stakeholders to ensure sustainable management.

The Project is expected to sequester approximately 0.20 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2017 through afforestation and reforestation, while a smaller amount will also be credited to the avoided deforestation component. It will deliver other benefits as well, including watershed and soil protection and conservation of biodiversity. In the plantation areas, the Project will deliver increased revenue for landowners from growing produce. Other social benefits will come from direct and indirect employment from the Project, increase in food safety in the region, and capacity building activities. An extensive consultation process that involved nearly all local stakeholders was carried out in the development of the Project. Local landowners made final decisions on land use through a participatory process, and this should help avoid future leakage associated with the Project.

CORNARE, a regional environment agency, will finance afforestation/reforestation activities, while the Corporation for Sustainable Management of the Forests (MASBOSQUES) will contribute in-kind through the development of the Project for qualified work. MASBOSQUES is a public-private partnership involving government (regional and local), business associations, local farmers, non-governmental organizations, and the academic sector.

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6 Project description text provided by Conservation International

## **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Eastern DRC Community Reserves<sup>7</sup>**

**Status:** Design

**Country:** Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Location:** Eastern DRC, North Kivu Province

**Project activities:** Land protection, community development, land tenure development

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity conservation, local economic development, water resource protection

**Partners:** Conservation International, Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International, Union of Associations for Gorilla Conservation and Development (UGADEC)

**Description:** The tropical forests of DRC and the biodiversity they contain are under threat from fuel wood and charcoal making, bushmeat hunting, mining, and the illegal trafficking of animals. Although average deforestation rates for the country are relatively low, the eastern portion of DRC, where this project is proposed to take place, has alarmingly high deforestation rates. In addition, deforestation poses a serious threat to the long-term livelihoods of local, forest-dependent people.

Since 2003, CI has led a consortium in the Maiko Tayna Kahuzi-Biega (MTKB) Landscape in eastern DRC that is engaged in a landscape-scale spatial planning and management approach that aims to reduce deforestation, protect globally important biodiversity, strengthen environment governance, and improve livelihoods. This consortium has provided financial and technical assistance to state authorities to rehabilitate Maiko and Kahuzi-Biega National Parks, and has supported local communities in their goal to create a comprehensive community conservation and development program. In this landscape, local communities are establishing a series of government-recognized Nature Reserves to secure their land rights and use their wildlife and other natural resources sustainably.

The proposed project is located in eastern DRC in the Province of North Kivu and encompasses two government-authorized, community-managed Nature Reserves - The Tayna Nature Reserve (Réserve Naturelle de Tayna) and the Kisimba-Ikobo Nature Reserve (Réserve des Primates de Kisimba-Ikobo) and the buffer zones surrounding the two reserves, comprising 3,370 square kilometers (1,300 square miles). Local NGOs manage these reserves and provide protection services in a unique co-management contract with the government agency for wildlife services, the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN).

The program will be managed by CI's Central Africa program in partnership with Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International and local Congolese NGO partners.

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<sup>7</sup> Project description text provided by EcoSecurities

## ***EL SALVADOR: Coffee and Environment Initiative***<sup>8</sup>

**Status:** Undergoing Validation

**Country:** El Salvador

**Location:** The coffee forests of El Salvador

**Project activities:** Debt relief, carbon credit sales

**Co-benefits:** Maintaining a traditional way of producing coffee in a small scale in species-rich coffee plantations, maintaining an income source to small landowners from their coffee plantations, Water resource protection, biodiversity conservation, erosion control, economic development

**Partners:** Multisectoral Investment Bank (BMI), EcoSecurities

**Description:** The Coffee and Environment Initiative looks to stop the destruction of coffee forest in El Salvador through debt reduction.

The coffee crisis in 2002-2004 has seen coffee prices plummeting in a dramatic manner. For an increasing number of coffee farmers in the country, the crisis, together with repeated natural disasters in Central America, means that growing and selling coffee is no longer profitable for many farmers. It is estimated that without further support, approximately 3,000 ha of coffee farms annually will be abandoned and consequently destroyed within the project boundary.

In El Salvador, coffee is most commonly grown in coffee forests, in the shade of timber trees and together with fruit trees. When coffee forests are abandoned because they are no longer profitable, the coffee forests is destroyed; the vegetation degrades, and trees are removed and used as firewood.

The Coffee and Environment Initiative establishes a fund through which carbon revenues are used to reduce the debt burden of participating coffee farmers, enabling them to continue to farm. Seven hundred fifty-three coffee growers with a total of 59,000 ha of coffee forests have registered to participate in the Coffee and Environment Initiative. They all have provided a signed declaration that their coffee forests will be maintained and not destroyed, and have authorized the Multisectoral Investment Bank to manage the carbon benefits on their behalf. The coffee farmers will receive income from carbon credits that corresponds to the amount of emissions they avoid through conserving their forests. Compliance will annually be monitored through field-visits and satellite images.

In addition to the carbon benefits, it is expected that the initiative will conserve more than 2000 jobs, and help to protect the biodiversity of the country.

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8 Project description text provided by Conservation International

## **GUATEMALA: Maya Biosphere Reserve<sup>®</sup>**

**Status:** Design

**Country:** Guatemala

**Location:** Maya Biosphere Reserve, Department of Peten

**Size:** 150,000+ ha

**Project activities:** Community forestry concessions, sustainable land use planning and management, capacity building

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity conservation, sustainable development

**Partners:** Guatemalan government through the National Council on Protected Areas (CONAP), Rainforest Alliance, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society

**Description:** The Maya Biosphere Reserve is the epicenter of the ancient Maya civilization and Central America's largest protected area, covering roughly 2.1 million ha. Established in 1990, the Reserve is part of a tri-national system of protected areas in Guatemala, Belize, and Mexico. Despite having legal protection, the Reserve is under increasing threat from agricultural encroachment and illegal logging that reduces forest cover, increases fragmentation and diminishes the biological diversity of the park. In addition, the use of fire to clear land causes large emissions of carbon into the atmosphere, contributing to climate change. In response, the Guatemalan government, through the National Council on Protected Areas (CONAP) is collaborating with several NGOs including the Rainforest Alliance, Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International and others, to design a project that reduces deforestation rates and improves the management of protected areas within the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Through the sale of carbon offsets, the project seeks to mitigate management problems in the national park units caused by a lack of financial resources. While initially focusing on the threatened eastern portion of the Laguna del Tigre National Park, at full implementation the project will include other areas and also will reforest private lands along the Maya Jaguar Corridor to provide additional habitat for wildlife, increase carbon sequestration and improve the livelihoods of local communities.



## **HONDURAS: Pico Bonito Forest Restoration<sup>9</sup>**

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Honduras

**Location:** Northern Honduras

**Emissions reductions:** 0.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e from avoided deforestation

**Project activities:** Reforestation, protected area enforcement, sustainable forest management, carbon offset sales, avoided deforestation

**Co-benefits:** Reduced soil erosion, clean water benefits, biodiversity protection, sustainable development, alternative livelihoods creation, income generation for communities

**Partners:** Pico Bonito National Park Foundation (FUPNAPIB), Ecologic Development Fund, Bosques Pico Bonito, Brinkman Associates.

**Description:** Pico Bonito National Park is an essential part of the Meso-American Biological Corridor, and home to many significant species, but is threatened by encroaching agriculture, cattle grazing, and illegal logging.

This forest carbon project, developed by EcoLogic, is expected to sequester at least 0.45 to 0.55 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2017. In addition, the Project is piloting an avoided deforestation component, which is expected to sequester around 0.5 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e.

The Project will ultimately employ hundreds of local people to establish a Forest Stewardship Council-certified plantation, as well as to reforest degraded lands in the park's buffer zone for conservation purposes. It also brings social benefits to the park buffer zone through training in sustainable forestry and agricultural practices, sustainable development, and permanent sharing of profits for community investment. The Project will employ local community members as park rangers, reducing the risk of illegal logging.

The project developers and sponsors have created Bosques Pico Bonito, a for-profit company, to manage the Project own the emission reductions. The community will be part owner and share in the profits, which in turn will be ploughed back into investments that benefit the community as a whole. Bosques Pico Bonito will also include representatives from the communities. Fundación Parque Nacional Pico Bonito (FUPNAPIB), a Honduran NGO, will also sponsor the Project and will be assisted by Bosques Pico Bonito to handle the agroforestry and conservation components.

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9 Project description text adapted from World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility BioCarbon Fund materials.

## **INDONESIA: Berau, East Kalimantan<sup>10</sup>**

**Status:** Design

**Country:** Indonesia

**Location:** Borneo, Berau district

**Size:** 971,000 ha

**Emissions reductions:** 5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year

**Project activities:** Forest management, wildlife protection, local economic development, capacity building, land use planning, habitat conservation, carbon offset sales

**Co-benefits:** Water resource protection, food security, financial growth

**Partners:** The Nature Conservancy and other international NGOs, the Government of Indonesia, indigenous groups, local and global businesses

**Description:** Collaborating with indigenous groups, government agencies, global businesses and international NGOs, the district of Berau on Indonesia's Borneo Island is developing plans to become the first municipality under the national forest carbon program to implement new conservation strategies and measurably reduce the amount of carbon it emits into the atmosphere. This program will combine on-the-ground conservation, financial incentives, scientific monitoring and sustainable economic activities to protect its natural resources,

Plans include improved management and conservation of 971,000 hectares of forest resulting in the reduction of carbon emissions by some 5 million tons each year. The project also aims to increase protection for one of the world's largest populations of orangutans, develop stronger local and national economies and help ensure the long-term health of the region's water and food resources.

A first step in this project is to conduct forest surveys in order to identify areas at risk for illegal logging, establish a baseline to measure deforestation and create an inventory of stored forest carbon. Implementation plans include employing efficient logging practices that reduce forest destruction and carbon emissions while still maintaining production, using "land swaps" to develop palm oil plantations on already degraded lands, and avoiding the development of healthy and undisturbed forests. Strengthened management and enforcement to reduce carbon losses from illegal activities in protected areas will also help ensure the long-term health of critical biodiversity habitat and other ecosystem services such as flood prevention and clean drinking water. Sustainable economies based on tourism and other forest-compatible activities will provide new income to local communities in the vicinity of protected areas and give them a long-term stake their protection. A payment mechanism is being designed to equitably distribute income from carbon markets to all stakeholders that play an active role in the logging concession, oil palm, and protected area strategies.

Finally, the Project stakeholders aim to develop an internationally-recognized carbon monitoring and verification system to measure changes in carbon storage over time.

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10 Project description text provided by The Nature Conservancy

## **INDONESIA: Ulu Masen Ecosystem, Aceh Province<sup>11</sup>**

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Indonesia

**Location:** Ulu Masen Ecosystem, Aceh

**Size:** + 750,000 ha

**Emissions reductions:** 3.369 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year / 100 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over 30 years

**Project activities:** **Avoided deforestation in conjunction with** Land use planning, restoration, reforestation, carbon offset sales, community development, stakeholder processes

**Co-benefits:** Local economic development, capacity building and alternative livelihoods

**Partners:** Fauna and Flora International, Government of Aceh, Carbon Conservation

**Description:** Using avoided deforestation in conjunction with land use planning and reclassification, increased monitoring and law enforcement, reforestation, restoration, and sustainable community logging, this Project will protect and manage 750,000 ha of forest in the Ulu Masen Ecosystem and peripheral forest blocks located in the Indonesian Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh Province). By reducing deforestation by 85%, 3,369,848 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are expected to be avoided each year.

The Project is being undertaken by the Government of Aceh and its institutions. It is supported by a tri-partnership of government, nongovernmental/civil-society organizations (NGOs/CSOs), and the Carbon Conservation representing the private sector. Fauna and Flora International (FFI), its NGO partners, and locally based CSOs will facilitate participatory processes for community development, spatial and land use planning, biodiversity conservation, collaborative law enforcement, and community-based forest management. Project plans include developing and testing carbon finance mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to sustainable economic and social development and conserving biodiversity over the next 30 years.

Carbon Conservation is a private company assisting with project design, development, start-up and carbon finance at the request of Governor Irwandi's office. The project is closely associated with, and builds off the work of the World Bank Multi-Donor Fund's Aceh Environment and Forest project (AFEP) which called for among other tasks, development of sustainable ecosystem service finance (including carbon credits). All project proponents are committed to ensuring that benefits are equitably shared among stakeholders, including forest dependent communities and those with customary (*adat*) rights to forest land.

The project has been conceived to ensure that stakeholder confidence and commitment will be built through a participatory and transparent process. A broad range of government and civil society organizations have been invited to contribute to the implementation of project activities and the initial community consultations have begun. In particular, traditional *Mukim* leaders, once undermined during years of conflict, now have an opportunity to play a critical role in the management of land and forest resources in Aceh's rural communities.

Project development, design and early implementation will be initially funded from official development aid (ODA) funds, strategic first partners and the sale of Verified Emission Reductions (VERs). After the initial phase of the project, further carbon finance from sale of VERs will secure ongoing and substantial incentive payments to relevant stakeholders who help the project area arrest deforestation and increase forest protection.

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<sup>11</sup> Project description text adapted from Ulu Masen Ecosystem Project Design Note, available from Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance.

## ***KENYA: The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project<sup>12</sup>***

**Status:** Undergoing Validation

**Country:** Kenya

**Location:** Southeast Kenya

**Size:** 30,169 ha

**Emissions reductions:** 3.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over 20 years

**Project activities:** Sustainable development, enforcement, monitoring

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity protection, decreased soil erosion, sustainable development, education

**Partners:** Wildlife Works Inc.

**Description:** Rukinga Sanctuary is an area of Dryland Forest that is part of the Kasigau Wildlife Corridor between Tsavo East National Park and Tsavo West National Parks to the East of the Marungu range. The project area is home to a wide diversity of mammals, including at least 50 species of large mammal, 20 species of bats, and 300 species of birds. In addition the area is inhabited by important populations of IUCN Red List species such as Grevy's zebra, cheetah and lion, as well as over 500 African elephants.

This area is threatened by deforestation due to unplanned slash and burn agricultural expansion, which was rapidly expanding before the establishment of this project in 1998. Since the project was established, deforestation in the project area has stopped, however the program is not financially viable, and will discontinue without additional income.

Under this REDD project, Wildlife Works would continue to implement a wide range of sustainable development initiatives that have been developed with the local populations at Rukinga over the past ten years, including an organic cotton business, and organic greenhouse for citrus fruit, a Dryland farming scheme, the building of a school, and ecotourism.

Though the continuation of these activities, this project is estimated to avoid the emission of more than 3.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, which would have been emitted due to slash and burn deforestation over the 20 year project life.

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<sup>12</sup> Project description text adapted from the Project Design Document submitted by Wildlife Works to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance

## **MADAGASCAR: The Makira Forest Project<sup>13</sup>**

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Madagascar

**Location:** Northeastern region, Makira Forest

**Size:** 350,000 ha

**Emissions reductions:** up to 9.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over lifetime

**Project activities:** Capacity building, sustainable resource management, land use planning, ecotourism

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity conservation, sustainable development

**Partners:** Wildlife Conservation Society, government of Madagascar, Conservation International

**Description:** The government of Madagascar is working with the Wildlife Conservation Society and Conservation International to implement the Makira Forest Project in the country's northeastern forest region. This venture seeks to conserve a 4,600-square-kilometer region by promoting sustainable natural resource management and legal forest protection measures. By reducing deforestation from agricultural encroachment in the 350,000-hectare Makira Forest, a protected conservation area that preserves the biological richness of Makira and guarantees long-term connectivity to other protected forests will result. In addition, the Project seeks to promote private sector initiatives such as ecotourism, stabilize natural resources in the area through responsible land use planning, and identify and implement innovative financing mechanisms.

Protecting the remaining forests and reducing the rate of forest loss in Madagascar reduces the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> released into the atmosphere. Specific activities to reduce deforestation include forest conservation measures and permaculture practices trainings to teach farmers to continually produce good harvests from the same land rather than cut new fields every few years.

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13 Project description text provided by Conservation International

## **MADAGASCAR: The Ankeneny-Mantadia-Zahamena Corridor Project<sup>14</sup>**

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Madagascar

**Location:** East-central Madagascar

**Size:** roughly 425,000 ha

**Emissions reductions:** at least 10 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over lifetime

**Project activities:** Sustainable forest management, reforestation, ecotourism

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, income generation through sustainable businesses, restoration

**Partners:** Conservation International, government of Madagascar, local NGOs and communities, World Bank

**Description:** The Ankeneny-Zahamena-Mantadia Biodiversity Conservation Corridor and Restoration Project in east-central Madagascar links three crucial national parks to benefit flora and fauna, as well as human populations. Conceived and implemented in close partnership with the government of Madagascar and local communities, the Project combines reduced deforestation activities in a core forest area with reforestation and agroforestry systems on previously degraded lands.

The Project's goals are to sustain local livelihoods and native biological diversity while mitigating climate change. It will include components eligible for both Certified (Clean Development Mechanism) and Voluntary Emissions Reductions. The World Bank BioCarbon Fund has purchased some of the Project's initial carbon credits from both forest restoration and conservation activities. The income from selling carbon offsets will provide incentive for the government and local communities to protect the remaining forests and the services they provide to local residents. Under the Project, more than 425,000 hectares of standing rainforest are being protected, while another 3,000 hectares are being reforested with native species. In addition, fruit gardens and fuelwood plots will be planted in adjacent areas to reduce pressure on the remaining natural forests. These conservation steps will help protect threatened species of amphibians, birds and mammals, including lemurs found only on Madagascar, while also improving agriculture productivity, developing ecotourism, and increasing the sustainable production and sale of fuel-wood, fruits and high-value timber.

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14 Project description text provided by Conservation International

## **MADAGASCAR: Fandriana-Vondrozo Corridor REDD Project<sup>15</sup>**

**Status:** Design

**Country:** Madagascar

**Location:** Eastern Madagascar

**Size:** Approximately 240,000 ha

**Project activities:** Land protection, sustainable development, local economic development, carbon offset sales

**Co-benefits:** Water resource protection, biodiversity conservation, sustainable development

**Partners:** Madagascar Ministry of Environment, Forests and Tourism Conservation International, local organizations and communities

**Description:** The Fandriana-Vondrozo Forest Corridor (COFAV) is a 240,000 ha narrow strip of forest that runs along Madagascar's eastern escarpment. COFAV represents one of Madagascar's last remaining intact corridors that includes low, mid, and high altitude forest and allows for genetic connectivity. It is also a vital source of freshwater for much of the center of the country. COFAV is extremely threatened by slash-and-burn agriculture, and preliminary estimates indicate that improved protection of these forests will stop several million tons of carbon dioxide from being released into the atmosphere over the next 30 years.

Conservation International is working with the Madagascar Ministry of Environment, Forests and Tourism to develop the Fandriana-Vondrozo project as a pilot site-based REDD project, and market emissions reductions to cover the costs of protecting forest corridor.

Through this project, Conservation International will work in close collaboration with an array of local partners (government, private sector, civil society, and local communities) to ensure the sustainable conservation of COFAV. A new protected area will be financed from revenues gained on the emerging markets for forest carbon. The protected area will allow multiple types of use; some areas will be strict protection zones, while others will allow limited use of the natural resources by local communities. Community associations will also play a key role in the management of the site at the local level.

To ensure long-term sustainability of the project, CI and its partners will create economic opportunities at COFAV in a strategic manner that underpin, strengthen, and rely on the existence of the forest, its biodiversity, and the ecosystem services it provides. These opportunities include use of forest products, improved agriculture, and ecotourism. CI will accomplish this through partnerships with rural development organizations and through a variety of funding mechanisms that support both the overall governance of COFAV as well as local-level activities. These mechanisms include its Node Small Grants Program, conservation agreements, and ecotourism development. Specifically the funds from the forest carbon activities will be allocated towards the Node small grants program and the conservation agreements.

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15 Project description text provided by Conservation International

## **PERU: Alto Mayo Protected Forest<sup>16</sup>**

**Status:** Implementation

**Country:** Peru

**Location:** San Martin and Amazonas Regions in northern Peruvian Amazon

**Size:** Approximately 450,000 ha

**Project activities:** Conservation agreements, improved farming systems, technical capacity building, improved protected area management

**Co-benefits:** Water resource protection, biodiversity conservation, payments for ecosystem services, sustainable development

**Partners:** Conservation International, Association for Investigation and Integral Development (AIDER), Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos (ECOAN), Asociación de la Virgen de la Medalla Milagrosa (AVMM), National Agency for Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), German Cooperation Agency (GTZ).

**Description:** The Alto Mayo Protected Forest (AMPF) and its buffer zone occupy over 425,000 hectares (ha) of land located in the Regions of San Martin and Amazonas of northwestern Peru, an area of tremendous value for the conservation of biodiversity and fresh water resources. The watershed harbors threatened and endemic plant and animal species, and forms part of the 14.6 million ha Abiseo-Cóndor-Kutukú Conservation Corridor (ACKCC). Runoff from the Alto Mayo forests gives rise to several major rivers provides a source of clean water for local communities.

Despite being designated as a protected area in 1987 this area has the highest deforestation rate among National Protected Areas in Peru. Deforestation in the area is mainly related to human settlements that have migrated into the Alto Mayo region (including the protected forest itself), clearing land for agriculture and harvesting timber and other products on their way.

Conservation International in collaboration with GTZ and the local governmental authorities have been working since 2007 to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in the area, and to reforest lands that are already degraded. To do this, the partnership is using Conservation Agreements that engage local communities, and provide them with tangible benefits in exchange for their commitment to protect and restore key areas. Through these agreements the project aims to reduce the current deforestation rate—and resulting emissions—and to reforest key habitat for the protection of a variety of threatened or endangered species, while providing opportunities for the local population to improve their quality of life by supporting conservation and restoration. The project will also provide benefits to local and regional inhabitants by restoring watersheds crucial for municipal and agricultural water supplies. In terms of carbon, the project expects to reduce emissions from deforestation by several MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over its 30 year lifetime.

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16 Project description text provided by Conservation International



## **PERU: Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project<sup>17</sup>**

**Status:** Undergoing Validation

**Country:** Peru

**Location:** Vilcabamba-Amboró Ecological Corridor, Eastern Peru

**Size:** 100,000 ha

**Emissions reductions:** 9 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e over 10 years

**Project activities:** Sustainable development, enforcement, monitoring

**Co-benefits:** Biodiversity protection, economic development

**Partners:** **Maderacre and Maderya** timber companies, Greenoxx NGO. The project is also supported by international NGOs such as WWF, CESVI, Peruvian Foundation for Nature Conservation (ProNaturaleza) and Aider.

**Description:** The Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project consists of 100,000 ha of rainforest on two FSC-certified selective logging concessions in the Vilcabamba-Amboró Ecological Corridor in Eastern Peru, situated less than 50 km from the new inter-oceanic road that will unite Brazil with the Peruvian seaports. The forest where the project is located is very biologically diverse, and provides habitat to a number of endangered wildlife species.

Current financial resources are not enough to successfully cover the management of this important corridor, therefore no adequate control and surveillance of forest resources is being carried out. The presence of the new road will undoubtedly increase movement of people through the ecological corridor. If the companies that own and manage these tracts do not achieve a greater presence in their concessions, these areas could be invaded by migratory farmers and illegal loggers, endangering large areas of forest that are currently under sustainable forest management. The revenue from carbon credits will be used to contribute to the sustainable development of rural producers and indigenous people living in the buffer area and to reduce the vulnerability of the project area from external factors of deforestation and degradation through field patrolling and satellite monitoring.

In addition to biodiversity protection mentioned above, the project will contribute to the economic wellbeing of rural producers and indigenous communities living in nearby areas, including the Yine Tribe, indigenous people of the Mashco Piro tribe living in voluntary isolation, and other tribes not yet identified.

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17 Project description text provided by Greenoxx

## **Section III: National-Level REDD Readiness Activity Updates**

In an attempt to gather current information regarding national-level REDD Readiness activities, we asked REDD focal points in developing countries to provide specific information regarding their situation and activities in regards to REDD. Many countries responded, and the information they provided was edited down and combined with material from the Readiness Plan Idea Notes (R-PIN) submitted to the World Bank, resulting in the following activity summaries in Section III, Part A.

For some countries, it was not possible to acquire new information from a country representative in time for this printing. In these cases, summaries from the 2008 edition of this report—which were entirely drawn from the R-PINs—were reprinted in Section III, Part B. And in a few cases where it was not possible to procure new information, and the country was not included in last year's document, the country has been omitted. However, this report is considered a living document, and we welcome any additional information or corrections, which will be included in an updated version of the document, and be made available online.

## Section III: National-Level REDD Readiness Activity Updates

### Part A



#### Argentina<sup>1</sup>

##### REDD Planning

Argentina has established a REDD National Working Group that includes representatives of the Agriculture, Economy and Infrastructure Ministries, and is in the process of developing its Readiness Preparation Proposal as part of the World Bank FCPF. Argentina has also recently joined the UN-REDD Programme.

##### REDD-Related Policies

In 2007 Argentina adopted a new, comprehensive forest law, enforced at the national level by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS). Law No. 26.331, the *Law of Minimum Requirements for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests*, establishes rules for the enrichment, restoration, conservation, use and sustainable management of native forests as well as for the environmental services they provide to society. In addition, this Law establishes the National Fund for the Enrichment and Conservation of the Native Forests, a funding regime to support the environmental services they provide.

The new law establishes the need for forest land planning at a provincial level that is supported by a participatory public process. Some jurisdictions have already begun this planning process. The law suspends authorization for the clear-cutting of forests until the territory planning is developed.

Furthermore, the Law creates the National Program for Native Forests Protection. This Program, which will be implemented by SAyDS, has three main objectives: to implement measures to develop sustainable forest management, to promote reforestation and restoration plans for degraded native forests, and to maintain current information on native forests and conservation.

##### Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

Argentina has completed the Second National Inventory of Native Forests. For the inventory, the country was divided into six forested regions: 1) Selva Misionera, 2) Selva Tucumana Boliviana, 3) Bosque Andino Patagónico, 4) Parque Chaqueño, 5) Monte, and 6) Espinal. The inventory included satellite mapping as well as field monitoring, and includes scheduled regional mapping updates every 4 years. Ecoregional nodes for forest monitoring are implemented through local universities.

The SAyDS is currently designing a Measuring, Reporting and Verification system related to the forest inventory and forest land cover monitoring systems.

With regard to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, Argentina has completed its greenhouse gas inventory, which includes AFOLU emissions, and reported it in the 3rd National Communication to the UNFCCC.

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Argentina Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Three workshops have been held with REDD stakeholders, and information dissemination for Indigenous Peoples has been carried out through representative organizations. Further, REDD issues have been included in discussions under the Federal Council of the Environment.

## Land Tenure

The forest in Argentina is primarily under private ownership, but some areas still lack a clear land tenure system, and there are potential conflicts that have to be solved. There currently exists a program under the Ministry of Agriculture for regularization of land tenure that has successfully implemented five projects.

## REDD Projects

Argentina has two REDD projects under development:

*Yaboti REDD Project in Misiones Province, NE:* Supported by an NGO, Cooperativa para la Restauración de los Bosques, and private landowners, with technical support of Ministry of the Environment.

*Chaco Sustainable Land Initiative in Chaco Province:* Supported by the local government and Fundación Bosques y Clima.



## Brazil<sup>2</sup>

### REDD Planning and Implementation

In December 2008, the Brazilian government launched a National Plan on Climate Change to address greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors of the economy. Included in the National Plan is a goal to reduce deforestation in the Amazon by 80 percent below the 1996-2005 average by 2020.

Earlier, in August of 2008, the government launched the Amazon Fund, a unique mechanism for protecting the rainforest. The Fund accepts voluntary donations from individuals, companies, or institutions, including international governmental aid. Contributions are then linked to reductions in land-based CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Amazon. The contributors do not, however, receive carbon credits that can be used to meet reductions mandated by any climate treaty. The Amazon fund has already received donations—including a commitment of US\$1 billion over the next decade from the Government of Norway contingent upon the performance of the fund—and has begun to roll out projects. Up to 20 percent of the fund can be used in the development of deforestation monitoring and control systems in other Brazilian Biomes and in other tropical countries.

Prior to these initiatives, in 2003, Brazil launched the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM). This program involved the designation of new protected areas covering 640,000 km<sup>2</sup> between 2003 and 2008. In response to these national activities, Amazon States have started to develop state plans to prevent and control deforestation.

In 2007, in response to increased deforestation rates, the government formulated a rapid-response set of actions and passed Federal Decree 6321/07 under the PPCDAM. Among other things, the Decree strengthened rules for access to government agricultural credit in certain high-deforestation counties, requiring proof of compliance with environmental regulations before credit was made available. This Decree caused a decline in deforestation rates of the targeted areas.

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2 Includes information contributed by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute and by the Brazil Forest Service.

The main Brazilian governmental policies and strategies regarding reduction of deforestation are based on the PPCDAM and on the plans and actions undertaken by the Amazon States as set forth on the Sustainable Amazon Plan.

Most of the Amazon states have adopted an official plans for forest conservation and combating deforestation. These plans seek to strengthen the environmental governance within the Amazon states, reduce deforestation and enhance the sustainable use of the natural resources. These state plans are nested within the Brazilian reduction targets.

Specifically in regards to REDD, the governors of a number of Amazon states have worked with US state governors to develop an agreement that would potentially allow their Amazon emissions reductions to be used in potential US compliance markets. This is a position that is held by the governors, and these same ones have pushed the Brazilian President Lula de Silva to support a market-based REDD approach. The President has convened a task force to review the Brazilian REDD position.

Finally, at the state level, the state of Mato Grosso has proposed a program for the certification, registration and monitoring of projects to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation Mato Grosso has the first state-wide REDD program under design, attached to its strategy for 89% deforestation reduction by 2020.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

Stakeholder engagement in Brazil is being carried out by a number of different institutions, and in a number of different ways. Below are just a few of the initiatives that have been undertaken.

Several workshops have been held in Brazil involving communities and indigenous peoples of the Amazon. In April 2008, the Alliance of Brazilian Forest People hosted a workshop with the support of IPAM (Amazon Environmental Research Institute) to facilitate dialog among leaders of forest peoples' organizations regarding the issue of REDD. The workshop saw the launch of the Manaus Declaration, which is intended to mobilize greater and more effective participation of indigenous people and traditional communities in the UNFCCC negotiations. In August 2008, the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA) held another workshop in collaboration with IPAM and Amazon Alliance; the workshop had the participation of approximately 30 representatives from indigenous groups' organizations of 8 Amazon Basin Countries.

In February of 2009 in Manaus, the Forum on Readiness for REDD, in collaboration with Brazilian NGOs IDESAM (Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas) and FAS (Amazonas Sustainable Foundation), organized a South-South Collaboration workshop designed to increase knowledge and capacity of stakeholders from government and non-government sectors across Latin America on implementation of REDD demonstration activities, using Brazil's Bolsa Floresta program as one of a number of case studies.

The Brazilian Forum on Climate Change (FBMC) was established in June 2000, and it aims to raise awareness and motivate engagement among the Civil Society on climate change as well as on the Clean Development Mechanism. The FBMC assists the government in the incorporation of climate change issues at various stages of public policy. The FBMC is composed of 12 ministers, the director of the National Water Agency (ANA) and representatives of civil society active in the issue of climate change. The Forum is chaired by the President, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva.

The Climate Observatory is a Brazilian network established in March 2002 that, with the engagement of climate experts, promotes the role of civil society organizations to pressure the government for strong action on Brazil's mitigation and adaptation actions in relation to climate change. Currently there are 33 organizations that are part of the climate observatory, including NGOs, research institutes and Universities.

Stakeholders are being engaged by other means as well. For example, the Amazon Fund Steering Committee is comprised not only of representatives of the nine agencies of the federal government, but also of nine states of the Brazilian Legal Amazon and six representatives of civil society.

The BNDES and the Brazilian Forest Service engaged in a road tour to promote the Amazon Fund in the states. Workshops were held at the nine states of the legal Amazon region to discuss the principles and guidelines of the

Amazon Fund with local stakeholders. The road tour focused on strengthening the role of the Amazon Fund as an instrument for the reduction of emissions from deforestation.

REDD in the Brazilian Amazon has also been supported, indirectly, by transitions underway within the beef and soy industries to exclude deforesters from their supply chains.

### **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE) has a sophisticated series of programs for monitoring the Amazon forest. Since 1988, Amazon deforestation has been monitored through a satellite system known as PRODES (Project on Monitoring the Brazilian Amazon Forest). Brazil also employs a system named DETER (Deforestation Detection in Real Time), which has a lower resolution, but can detect deforestation in near-real-time. DETER was designed as a warning system to support surveillance and control of deforestation. The system maps areas with clear-cut and areas under forest degradation. And recently, the INPE launched a new system, DEGRAD (Mapping of Forest Degradation in the Brazilian Amazon), for providing yearly analysis of deforestation and forest degradation. This is a new system that maps areas that are in the process of degradation but where forest cover has not been fully removed.

### **REDD Projects**

In the State of Amazonas, a demonstration REDD project known as the Juma Sustainable Development Reserve Project has been developed by Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS) in partnership with the State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development of Amazonas (SDS) and Marriott International, with technical assistance from Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas (IDESAM). This project aims to protect nearly 600,000 ha of Amazon forest, avoiding the release of an estimated 190 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> through 2050, and has been validated by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA). As part of the Juma Project, FAS has begun implementing the Bolsa Floresta Program, a pilot program that provides direct payments to traditional communities and indigenous people for protecting the forest in the state.

In the states of Rondonia and Mato Grosso, in the Southwest Brazilian Amazon, the Suri people and The Katoomba Group are working together to develop a reforestation and REDD project on approximately 240,000 ha of ancestral lands.

In the Guaraqueçaba Environmental Protection Area in the Atlantic, The Nature Conservancy is working with three corporations and Sociedade de Pesquisa em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental (SPVS), on a project that combines elements of reforestation, sustainable forest management, and avoided deforestation.

A project is under development in the state of Tocantins. The project, a partnership between the Ecologica Institute, *CantorCO<sub>2e</sub> Brazil*, *Carbonfund.org*, and *Hyundai Motors America*, seeks to protect a portion of the Brazilian cerrado while developing knowledge and capacity in the surrounding communities.

In addition, a number of proposed projects are in the pipeline for the Amazon Fund.



## **Cambodia<sup>3</sup>**

### **REDD Planning**

Cambodia's Forestry Administration exists under the Technical Working Group on Forestry & Environment (TWG F&E), and is responsible for overseeing the development and facilitation of the REDD strategy, including the execution and regulation of national forest carbon trading. A Working Group on Forestry, Climate Change and Innovative Financing has been developed under the TWG-F&E; this working group was convened twice in the development of the Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) for

the World Bank FCPF. This group is now moving forward with preparatory work to develop a national REDD strategy.

### **Primary Partners**

DANIDA—supported first REDD pilot project in Oddar Meanchey.

Community Forestry International/Pact—partner with FA on pilot implementation

Wildlife Conservation Society—partner with FA on a pilot project, and providing assistance with protected areas and wildlife conservation

RECOFTC—capacity building and local community engagement

Winrock International—capacity building on forest inventory and GIS

ONF—mapping deforestation location in Cambodia from 1989-2006

### **Participation in Sustainable Forest Management**

The TWG F&E is the formal coordination mechanism for multi-stakeholder dialogue on forestry and environmental issues within the Royal Government of Cambodia, and is comprised of governmental agencies, donors, NGOs, civil society and the private sector. Under the TWG F&E, the Forestry Administration and partners are developing a National Forest Programme (NFP) as a significant step towards sustainable forest management; the NFP is due to be approved by the end of 2009. The NFP includes a sub-program that accommodates REDD.

### **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

The Forestry Administration has countrywide forest management and monitoring systems ranging from the national to village level, as well as strong capacity to protect forest sites and provide law enforcement.

There currently exist national forest cover maps from 1996/97, 2000, 2002 and 2006. Additionally, a country-wide map of deforestation at 1/250,000 scale is in development, which will show the evolution of forest cover in Cambodia from 1989 to 2006.

In 2006, Cambodia determined a preliminary estimate of carbon emissions resulting from land-use change and logging. The Forestry Administration is interested in developing a National Forest Carbon Accounting System with the support of the Clinton Climate Initiative, as part of the Carbon Measurement Collaborative.

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<sup>3</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Cambodia Forestry Administration, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.



## Stakeholder Engagement

Each currently existing REDD project engages with local communities. There exists a consultation mechanism for REDD projects that involves a range of stakeholders, from local communities up to decision makers, in the process of setting up any protected forest or conservation area. There have also been some REDD consultations undertaken at a national level.

## REDD Projects

*Community Forestry REDD Project in Oddar Meanchey Province, northwest Cambodia*

Implemented by Forestry Administration in partnership with Terra Global Capital, Community Forestry International and the Clinton Climate Initiative

*Seima Protection Forest REDD project in Mondulhiri Province*

Implemented by Forestry Administration in collaboration with Wildlife Conservation Society and Winrock International



## Central African Republic<sup>4</sup>

### REDD Planning

The government has set up a national committee to coordinate and implement REDD effectively. This entity contains experts from all sectors concerned with REDD. In addition, the government has completed the Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) for the World Bank FCPF. As part of this process, representatives of the Central African Republic (CAR) participated in a number of REDD workshops, including one in-country workshop as well as others with the regional body COMIFAC, the Commission for the Forests

of Central Africa.

## Participation in Sustainable Forest Management

The government adopted a new Forestry Code in 2008 in agreement with national objectives established by the Strategic Document for the Reduction of Poverty (DSRP). This code is meant to respond to the objectives of forest resource sustainability, the fight against poverty, biodiversity protection and the effort to combat climate change. The CAR government has adopted a series of additional measures for improving the forestry sector and fighting against those threatening the sustainability of forest resources in the country. These include an effort to put all of CAR's forests under forest management plans in the next two years and the creation of a mixed forestry activity control and verification brigade. The country also has a substantial system of protected areas, covering more than 11 percent of the country.

The participatory zoning of the entire national territory is underway within the framework of the new land tenure code for agriculture and mining that is currently being approved by CAR. The REDD strategy could play a very active role in the successful implementation of the new land tenure code in agro-pastoral areas. The successful implementation of this law, while securing land tenure and promoting more investment in family farms, will also promote greater involvement of people in safeguarding their forest heritage.

CAR has also engaged with the European Union Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative, having established a Coordination Committee and Focal Point, and begun a review of the legal framework.

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<sup>4</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Central African Republic Ministry of Environment and Ecology, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.



## Stakeholder Engagement

Sustainable forest management has been a major concern for the CAR and the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting, Fishing and the Environment (MEFCPE) since the 1990s. The lack of financial resources and teams in charge of climate change topics in CAR prevented the implementation of early consultation workshops. However, in November 2008, with funding from WWF-CAR and the French Embassy in Bangui, a consultation workshop was held in Bangui that brought together several stakeholders from government and civil society in bilateral cooperation in support of the development of the R-PIN.

## Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

There is currently no national land cover and land-use-change monitoring program in the CAR. The country suffers from the absence of a national structure capable of gathering mapping information and managing forest monitoring programs. Cartographic information in the CAR is mainly produced, stored and managed by international and regional projects (PARPAF, ECOFAC, CARPE, FORAF), the private forestry sector and NGOs. There is a receiving station installed in Bangui as part of the bushfires observatory, but in the absence of human capacity in the country, data are processed and analyzed by the European Research Centre (JRC) installed in Italy (IPSRA).

The MEFCPE has recently commissioned the World Resources Institute, through the Global Forest Watch project, to create an interactive atlas of CAR's forests.

## REDD Projects

### *Dzanga-Sangha Project, Bayanga*

This project was started by WWF and the CAR government in 1988 with the main objectives of forest management planning and the development of a multi-functional conservation zone, as well as a protection zone within the forest of Dzanga-Sangha. The project includes rural development activities implemented in the reserve. WWF has carried out a study regarding REDD here, under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Ecology



### Chile<sup>5</sup>

#### REDD Planning

The World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility committee accepted the participation by Chile as a REDD Country Participant in the Readiness Fund, although it did not receive a grant to develop its projected activities on REDD. Chile is currently looking for funding to follow its REDD strategy.

#### REDD-Related Policies

There is no a particular policy on REDD in Chile, but the country recently passed Law 20.283 related to Natural Forest Recovery and Promotion. This law will promote sustainable forest management in natural forests, and is expected to reduce human pressure on Chilean forests. The National Forest Service (CONAF) is in charge of controlling forest activities and has defined two main tools for this purpose: the requirement of a forest management plan, and the requirement of a simple forest management plan for small landowners.

## Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

There are two primary sources for forest data in Chile. Forest cover and land use change monitoring is mainly performed

<sup>5</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Chile Forest Research Institute (INFOR), and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

by CONAF, which is responsible for the National Land Survey, which evaluates land use changes every ten years.

In addition the Forest Research Institute (INFOR) has, since 2001, maintained a continuous forest inventory at the national level as part of the Forest Ecosystems Monitoring Program. This inventory is based on permanent sample plots under a statistical sampling design. These data can show the condition of forests across wide areas, enabling the identification of forest degradation.

Specific to REDD, Chile's Forest Research Institute (INFOR), Argentina's Centro de Investigación y Extensión Forestal Andino Patagónico (CIEFAP) and Colombia's Corporación Nacional de Investigación y Fomento Forestal (CONIF) have launched a new project, *Methodological Approach Tools for REDD Activities in Temperate Forests*, to research forest degradation in temperate Forests.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Several government institutions were involved in the R-PIN phase for FCPF; however, no wider-reaching consultations were undertaken. A broader national consultation among NGOs, associations and other stakeholders is planned for the REDD readiness phase in the country.

The current law regarding forest activities was a result of long negotiations among many stakeholders including landowner organizations, industry representatives, government institutions, NGOs and academic institutions.

## Distribution of Benefits

Definition of benefits will be discussed during the Readiness phase of REDD activities; however, there exist in Chile several institutions with strong experience in the distribution of payments among government institutions. These same institutions could take the distribution or payment role in a possible REDD mechanism.

## Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

PES experience in Chile is limited; however, a PES project related to water quality has been carried out in a watershed near Ancud in southern Chile. Its main objectives are to promote sustainable forest management among landowners and improve water quality in the town.



## Colombia<sup>6</sup>

### REDD Planning

Colombia is in the process of developing its readiness preparation proposal for the FCPF using the grant provided. Additionally, the country is taking part in an inter-institutional REDD roundtable led by national and international environmental NGOs that work in Colombia.

### Primary Partners

Conservation International, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Fundación Natura, Corporación Ecovera: Support technical and methodological aspects of developing REDD projects and lead the development of REDD pilot projects.

<sup>6</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Colombia Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Territorial Development, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank

Fondo Para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez, y Fondo Patrimonio Natural: Support financial interventions to catalyze REDD projects and community participation in REDD mechanisms.

### **Participation in Sustainable Forest Management**

The National Forestry Development Plan (NFDP) was created in compliance with Law 37 of 1989 and on the recommendations of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). The National Government, through the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Commerce, and Economic Development and the National Planning Department, constructed a long-term plan in which a national policy was defined with the purpose of incorporating the forestry sector to the national economy. The intention is to improve the livelihood of communities by offering productive alternatives that contribute to sustainable development and peace. The NFDP was developed through a participative institutional and sectoral process.

### **Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

At the national level, Colombia is developing a National Strategy on Payment for Ecosystem Services. At the project level, Colombia has already developed several PES projects related to water and carbon services. Those include Procuencia's project, which provides quality water for Manizalez; various forestry CDM projects; and water funds under development in Colombia's major cities.

### **REDD-Related Policies**

Colombia is developing its Climate Change policy, in which REDD is recognized and promoted as a mitigation and adaptation option that generates important co-benefits and helps maintain the provision of ecosystem services.

### **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

Colombia is developing a project funded to strengthen institutional capacity to support scientific and technical investigations into projects that will reduce emissions reduction from deforestation.

Under the leadership of the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) and the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (MAVDT), Colombia is developing a number of technical programs with the support of the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. These efforts include: 1) developing a national protocol to quantify and monitor deforestation at sub national level, 2) developing a protocol to estimate carbon in biomass, and 3) developing maps of deforestation and biomass.

Colombia has an ecosystems map and is currently finishing a national land cover map. The country is planning to conduct an intertemporal analysis based on these maps. Additionally, a national forest inventory is currently in the statistical pilot phase, after which the statistical design will be adjusted.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

A number of targeted Indigenous consultations have been done through round tables with participation of indigenous organizations such as COICA and OPIAC.

Colombia's government is deeply involved in a REDD roundtable led by several environmental NGOs. This inter-institutional space is devoted to the exchange of methodological and technical approaches to implementing REDD projects within the country. A National socialization plan will be developed through the Readiness Preparation Plan for the World Bank.

## REDD Projects

There are a number of REDD projects under development or implementation in Colombia. The Bosques de San Nicolás project has already been implemented by CORNARE, Más Bosques, and Ecoversa, and is part of the World Bank BioCarbon Fund. A number of national and international NGOs are in the process of developing projects. Among them, WWF is working in Chigorodo, Antioquia on a project to integrate avoided deforestation into a Forest Management Plan.



## Democratic Republic of Congo<sup>7</sup>

### REDD Planning

The REDD process in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) took off during an intense, multi-stakeholder and participatory REDD Scoping Mission on 19-30 January 2009. This mission, which included nine international organizations as well as both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, succeeded in agreeing on both the national approach to the REDD process and a work plan for 2009-2010.

Quick-start activities are planned through UN-REDD for one year. By the end of this first year, a plan for the second phase of the NJP will be developed and submitted to the UN-REDD Policy Board; this plan will cover years 2-3.

Additionally, DRC has completed its R-PIN for the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and the Bank is supporting the preparation of the Readiness Preparation Proposal.

On the basis of these two programs the National REDD coordination body has developed its detailed working plan for 2009-2010, mentioned above.

Currently, a major study on the causes of deforestation is underway with the support of FAO and partners outside government, including Université Catholique de Louvain and civil society. This study is seen as the linchpin of the development of a REDD strategy.

An inaugural workshop gathering 150 participants from civil society, government, the private sector, international NGOs, and the donor community from all across the country was held in Kinshasa in August 2009. Regional workshops were scheduled to be held in Kisangani, Bukavu, Mbandaka, Lumbumbashi, Matadi later in 2009.

### REDD-Related Policies and Institutions

Through ministerial decree the DRC has created three new structures to manage the REDD process: the National REDD Committee, in charge of defining the REDD strategy; the Interministerial Committee, in charge of implementation; and the National Coordination body, in charge of coordinating day to day activities.

### Primary Partners

Civil Society REDD Working Group – Dialogue with the national coordination on REDD issues in general with a particular focus on the development of a REDD strategy and the accompanying consultative process

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) – MRV advice, including field carbon measurement and remote sensing

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<sup>7</sup> Adapted from information provided by the DRC Ministry of Environment, Nature and Tourism, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

Observatory for the Forests of Central Africa – MRV advice, including remote sensing and modeling

University of Kisangani – MRV activities including field carbon measurement

University of Kinshasa – Modeling, socio-economic enquiries, Plant Physiology, remote sensing

### **Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

A division has been created within the Environment Ministry to examine issues involving PES in collaboration with the UN partners.

### **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

A measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) plan is in development with the support of the FAO. Details will be included in the Readiness Preparation Proposal.

Field carbon measurement exercises have been carried out by the WCS-WWF team in Epulu, Ituri and Salonga National Park, Equateur. Additionally, work will soon get underway with the University of Kisangani. The DRC is currently participating in two major initiatives with regard to satellite mapping. The first is the Decadal Forest Change Mapping project (DFCM) carried out through the USAID Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment. The second is the FORAF effort, which relies on a sampling method. These two sources of data and two different methodologies provide for more robust estimates.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

The DRC has held numerous workshops with regard to REDD planning in preparation of both the R-PIN and the RPP. Additional workshops will be held between October and November 2009 in Kinshasa and Kisangani to validate the Terms of Reference of the REDD strategy and to prepare a measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) development plan.

A communications and consultation plan is currently being developed by a newly recruited information, education and communications expert. Email and the internet are used on a regular basis by the National REDD Coordination office to disseminate information about its activities.



### **El Salvador<sup>8</sup>**

#### **REDD Planning**

El Salvador has successfully submitted its R-PIN to the World Bank. As part of the preparation of the R-PIN, a workshop was held in San Salvador with the participation of near 40 representatives from both governmental and nongovernmental organizations. The meeting was meant to share with relevant stakeholders the main elements of ongoing negotiations within the UNFCCC process as well as present the main features of the FCPF and the REDD Readiness initiatives.

### **Participation in Sustainable Forest Management**

El Salvador has a number of programs and strategies aimed, directly or indirectly, at address deforestation and forest degradation, although none were specifically developed for REDD. Among these are:

<sup>8</sup> Information provided by the El Salvador Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, and adapted from the R-PIN provided to the World Bank.

National Policy on Protected Areas—Addresses the legal institutional framework for the establishment and sustainable management of the natural protected areas and buffer zones, social participation, and incentives or other mechanisms that provide economic support.

Forest Strategy in El Salvador (EFSA)—Recognizes the environmental goods and services provided by forests. This management tool makes direct reference to the relationship between forestry and the Conventions on Climate Change, Desertification, Biological Diversity, Ramsar and the Kyoto Protocol.

Forest Bono Incentive Program—Intended to help new and established forest plantations with financial support for maintenance for the first 10 years.

Program of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (CBM)—A regional initiative that seeks to establish interconnectivity between the natural protected areas of Mesoamerica (from southern Mexico to Panama) through the establishment of biological corridors. El Salvador has implemented the CBM approach by conceiving of a Conservation Area that allows for multiple uses (agriculture, tourism, etc.), a buffer zone and a core protected area.

Land Development and Ordinance Plans—Plans have been formulated for 12 of the 14 sub-regional programs. A Land Development Ordinance has been formulated that establishes zoning of the country according to land use, and demarcates zones of protection of state forest areas and areas of restricted use on private property.

## **REDD-Related Policies**

The Ministry of Agriculture has the main responsibility for implementation of the new Forestry Law (2002), which is still under consideration for approval. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the overall management of forestry resources; the Ministry's Forestry Division is responsible for forest inventories and monitoring. The Division's goals are to produce and provide forest information, provide technical legal assistance on forest resources, and regulate forest use in order to contribute to dynamic sustainable development for the economic and social benefit of the country. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has responsibility for inventories and monitoring of forest ecosystems within the Natural Protected Areas.

## **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

El Salvador has land cover information from 1978; however, these studies were scattered and not systematic. Later studies of forest cover were conducted with different methodologies, creating problems with their comparison. There is additional information on vegetation cover from the years 1978, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2006 for tree cover only.

Other national institutions have their own geographical information systems and generate limited studies. For example, the Salvadoran Foundation for Coffee Research has performed monitoring specifically on shade coffee areas.

The last emissions figures available for land use change and forestry sectors are from 1994, per the first national communication to the UNFCCC. The country is in the process of updating the National Communication, and is expected to finish by late 2009.

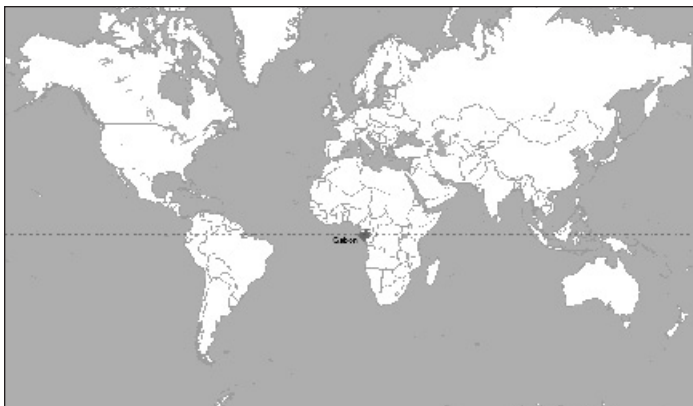
## **Stakeholder Engagement**

El Salvador has carried out workshops to begin to engage stakeholders regarding REDD. El Salvador has a recent history of social consultation for forest-related policies. In this process, all relevant stakeholders were involved in order to reach agreement on the main elements of these policies.

## **REDD Projects**

Coffee and Environment Trust—The Multisectoral Investment Bank, in 2007, launched an initiative that would provide incentives for conservation of coffee plantations with the goal of reducing deforestation and changing land use. These reductions will translate into carbon credits that will be traded on the voluntary market.





## Ghana<sup>9</sup>

### REDD Planning

A final draft Ghana Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) has been developed through a broad stakeholder consultation and participation process and submitted to the FCPF of the World Bank for review and comments. This is a 'work-in-progress' document that will be finalized and submitted formally to FCPF in January 2010 to take into account the outcomes of COP15.

### Primary Partners

Civic Response (Forest Watch, Ghana)—REDD consultation and participation

Care International (Gh)—REDD consultation and participation

Tropenbos International (Gh)—REDD consultation and participation

### Participation in Sustainable Forest Management

Forest governance reform is being spearheaded by the Forestry Commission under the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme, in which the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union is prominent. Under the VPA, governance and a trade system of credible legal and administrative structures is being put in place to verify that timber is produced in accordance with existing forestry laws and policies, in order to eliminate or minimize illegally produced timber on the European Union markets. A notable feature of this process has been the successful engagement with civil society and the private sector.

The Forestry Commission has also coordinated the establishment of a Forest Forum Network (FFN) in Ghana with funding and technical support of the Food and Agriculture Organization under the National Forest Programme Facility. Under this initiative, Regional and District Forest Forums (RFF) were established in Ghana, and delegates from these fora were selected to constitute the National Forest Forum (NFF). The aim of the National Forest Forum was to bring together representatives of the regional and district forest forums as well as national level stakeholders to discuss and devise solutions to national, regional and district forestry issues on a neutral platform together with technocrats and policy makers.

### REDD-Related Policies and Programs

National forest policy of 1994 is already under review, as is a new Wildlife Bill and revision of the Forest Sector Development Master Plan. Ghana's FLEGT programme, mentioned above, also has important policy dimensions.

### Stakeholder Engagement

A complete Consultation and Participation Plan was developed for the R-PP in consultation with different stakeholder groups.

This plan emphasizes increased awareness- raising and broad involvement in implementation of REDD to help ensure effective communication and decision-making. The R-PP is a living document and will react to these consultations and evolve during the process of REDD readiness preparation to better fit the changing needs of stakeholders within the REDD process.

9 Adapted from information provided by the Ghana Forestry Commission, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

## Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

The Resource Management and Support Centre (RMSC)—the research and monitoring division of the Forestry Commission—is responsible for forest inventories and tree measurements in the country.

Ghana has national inventory data within Forest Reserves between 1986-1992 and 2001-2002. National inventory data for the non-reserve areas within the high forest zone are available for the time period between 1996 and 1997. In 2001-2002 a national inventory was carried out, in which satellite imagery was used to classify the forest into three categories, namely degraded areas, semi-degraded areas and intact forest cover. There has not been a forest resource inventory conducted in more than 10 years.

Under the Forestry Commission, a GIS database on the forest reserves is available that includes data on forest fringe communities, resource owners, farmers, land tenure, land classification, management plans, roles of local communities in forest management, and socio-economic surveys of forest fringe communities.

For the REDD Program, Ghana anticipates that, at a minimum, the following products will be created:

- Maps of deforestation for 2000 to 2004 and 2004 to 2009;
- Maps of reforestation and afforestation for 2000 to 2004 and 2004 to 2009; and
- Maps of forest degradation every two years.



### Guatemala<sup>10</sup>

#### REDD Planning

Guatemala submitted its Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) to the World Bank in December 2008. Currently, a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) is being developed for submission to the Bank in order to define the way forward in building the National REDD Strategy.

#### Stakeholder Engagement

Guatemala has created a stakeholder working group (Grupo de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático) and held discussions with some stakeholders. For the purposes of the development of the R-PIN for the World Bank, discussions were maintained internally among collaborators, including governmental and nongovernmental actors, but not on a broad scale.

Guatemala is currently developing its Consultation and Participating Plan right now, to work directly with all stakeholders on developing the National REDD Strategy.

Stakeholder consultations have been carried out for other issues within the forest sector, and these consultations are implemented at three levels: national, sub-national, and thematic. Additionally, workshops and meetings have been used to inform individuals of new and proposed programs.

#### REDD-Related Policies and Institutions

Guatemala has not yet implemented any REDD-specific policies, but there are some currently-implemented programs that can be accommodated to enhance actions seeking to reduce deforestation. Guatemala also has a Forest Policy and Forest Law, which could be improved to address REDD issues. Further, the country has drafted a Climate Change Law

<sup>10</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Guatemala Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.



proposal and Climate Change Policy that take into account the importance of forest resources for Guatemala.

The Climate Change Agenda for the Guatemalan Protected Areas System and Biodiversity is currently under development.

### **Participation in Sustainable Forest Management**

Guatemala has a number of programs to encourage sustainable forest development and management under the two forest institutions: the National Forestry Institute (INAB) and National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP).

The Forest Incentives Program (PINFOR) promotes investment in sustainable forestry. The Small Stakeholders Incentive Program (PINPEP), managed by INAB, provides economic incentive for individuals and small groups that have acquired property rights to sustainably manage and develop the forest.

### **Participation in Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

Guatemala has some experience with PES, such as compensation for forest management and conservation of forest ecosystems, water production and supply compensation, property rights allocation from the benefits of the forest management on State lands, and financing funds for biodiversity conservation

In Guatemala there is only one state program that involves direct payments for environmental services, Pilot Program of Direct Support to Forest (PPAFD-MAGA) under the Agriculture, Food and Livestock Ministry. This program provides economic incentives for conservation activities to protect the forest and water resources. The two forest management programs mentioned above, PINFOR and PINPEP, both have elements of environmental services payments, but they were not designed exactly under this scheme.

Locally there are some sites with advanced processes for environmental services payment.

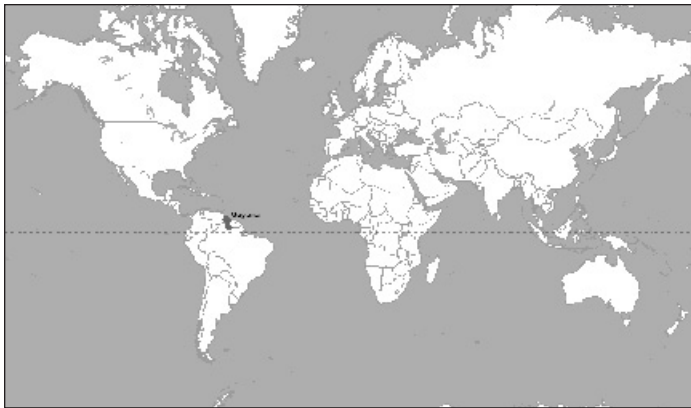
### **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

Within Guatemala, there are two major projects for mapping at the national scale. The first is the National Forest Inventory for 2001. The second is the Forest Cover Dynamics project, conducted by Universidad del Valle, INAB, CONAP and others. Since 2000, these institutions have been working on a forest cover mapping sequence for Guatemala, providing national coverage data for 1991, 1996 and 2001. They are currently working on updating the coverage information and forest dynamics for 2006.

There are also sub-national mapping projects, including a detailed monitoring system covering the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala's largest protected area.

### **REDD Projects**

There are a number of REDD projects with Project Design Documents in development in Guatemala, including the National Park Sierra Lacandon, the National Park Lachua, and the Forest Concessions in the Multiple Use Zone of the Maya Biosphere Reserve ZUM RBM.



## Guyana<sup>11</sup>

### REDD Planning

Guyana has recently drafted a Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) that sets out a vision through which economic development and climate change mitigation will be enabled through the generation of payments for forest carbon storage in a framework of sustainable use and development. The goal is to transform Guyana's economy while combating climate change. This LCDS identifies REDD as a major source of incentives that can enable Guyana's economy to be realigned onto a low-carbon development

trajectory.

As part of Guyana's efforts to provide an enabling environment for the facilitation of REDD activities, a working group has been established in the form of a REDD Secretariat (RS). The Secretariat has been set up as a part of the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) and will be responsible for the coordination of national REDD activities. The REDD Secretariat will oversee the implementation of all REDD activities under the LCDS framework, guided by the Office of the President with the involvement of the National Climate Committee which includes representatives from both State and non State stakeholders. Additionally, Guyana has held two important stakeholder fora where international experts provided guidance for the establishment of a MRV framework and a detailed road map to enable implementation in a phased manner. More details are on the GFC website: [www.forestry.gov.gy](http://www.forestry.gov.gy)

Guyana is one of three countries which has had its Readiness Preparation Proposal (formerly R-Plan) approved by the Participants' Committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank. This Proposal outlines nine components through which Guyana will initiate national readiness activities over a 36-month period, in preparation for the implementation of REDD. The RPP is viewed as an integral aspect of the LCDS.

### Participation in Sustainable Forest Management

Guyana has in place a strong policy and legislative framework which embrace the principles of sustainable forest management. For example, Guyana has in place a number of robust sustainable forest management practices and guidelines including a Code of Practice for Harvesting Operations, guidelines for conducting forest inventories and for developing annual and management plans, and other initiatives. These, along with the strong legislative framework which has been recently revised and may soon be implemented, and an extensive field monitoring program, have resulted in a historic and continued low rate of deforestation in Guyana.

The revised Forests Bill was passed on January 22, 2009 by Parliament. The preparation of this Bill involved eleven years of extensive consultation with stakeholders. This revised Forests Bill allows for "forest conservation activities" which include the preservation of forests for the purpose of carbon sequestration or any other form of environmental services. Investors therefore have the opportunity to invest in this area in accordance with the Government of Guyana guidelines that would be established to govern such activities.

### Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

As part of Guyana's preparation to target a forest carbon financing mechanism, a pilot project has been initiated on forest carbon stock assessment. The project is expected to inform models for carbon sequestered in woody biomass using methodologies that are IPCC compliant and documented and that use coefficients and expansion factors according to IPCC Tier 1-3 sources for Guyana's main forest types and other land uses. Work has also commenced on compiling a baseline assessment of historical carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation in Guyana using models and existing historical inventory datasets, vegetation and land use maps, remotely sensed data and other relevant information.

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11 Adapted from information provided by the Guyana Forestry Commission, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

It is expected that this project will result in progress towards a methodology for national scale measurement and monitoring of forest carbon stock in Guyana as well as the establishment of pilot plots/demonstration sites. It is also expected to strengthen and develop the capacity for forest carbon stock assessment at the national level.

Guyana's approach for forest and biomass mapping and monitoring entails the establishment of a network of permanent plots that are specifically designed to measure biomass changes in all the major carbon pools. Remote sensing and GIS frameworks will be used together with biomass plots and supervised classification to determine an appropriate algorithm to map forest type areas. This will form the basis for forest biomass and cover change monitoring for REDD.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Consultations have been held at both the national and sub-national level for both the LCDS and REDD, including outreach to numerous communities and indigenous groups. These will continue; stakeholder engagements will take the form of workshops, formal and informal discussions, surveys, advisory groups, educational outreach and school outreach programs, and training and community planning groups. There will be national and sub-national consultations to sensitize as well as receive feedback with all stakeholders. The outcome of these consultations will be taken into account in preparing the REDD implementation agenda.



## Indonesia<sup>12</sup>

### REDD Planning

REDD is only one among a number of mitigation measures in Indonesia, and the debate on REDD will be an integral part of the overall dialogue on forest and other and other land-based sectors. The country is taking a phase-based approach: preparation (2007); readiness phase/including DA/project exercise (2008-2012); and full implementation (from 2013 or whenever ready).

Indonesia began studying and planning for REDD before the COP-13; in 2007, under the umbrella of Indonesia Forest Climate Alliance (IFCA), the Ministry of Forestry coordinated a REDD Indonesia (REDDI) study to assess REDD methodologies, strategy, financial/market analysis, stakeholder communication and incentive distributions.

Throughout 2008 and 2009, Indonesia's Working Group on Forests and Climate Change (WG-FCC) facilitated awareness raising and training for local governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders, and engaged in related focus group discussions. At the sub national level, public consultations have been conducted in Java, Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and West Papua. The outcome of these processes have stimulated a number of provinces and districts to establish REDD Working Groups to disseminate relevant information on REDD and assess readiness of the provinces/districts to implement REDD.

The WG-FCC is currently finalizing a draft REDD Commission (National Working Group on REDD), which will be tasked with overseeing REDD implementation.

Indonesia has completed a National REDD Readiness Strategy, and as part of this, has completed a draft of its Readiness Plan for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

Indonesia is also part of the UN-REDD pilot program and is planning quick start actions under this program.

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12 Adapted from information provided by the Indonesia Ministry of Forestry, and from the Indonesia World Bank REDD planning documents.

## **REDD-Related Policies**

The Minister of Forestry issued regulations on the implementation of REDD demonstration activities (PERMENHUT No. P. 68/Menhut-II/2008) and a Regulation on REDD (PERMENHUT No. P30/Menhut-II/2009). The release of these regulations was in response to the high interest from both international partners and national stakeholders to participate in REDD activities. The regulations were designed as an entry point for interested parties to develop demonstration activities.

Over the last three years the Ministry of Forestry has issued regulations that create four new avenues for improved access and rights over forest resources with the goal of overcoming the root causes of unplanned forest losses. These regulations address Collaborative Management in Protected Areas (MoF decree No 19/2004), Community Forests (Government Regulation 6/2007), Community Forest Plantations (Government Regulation 6/2007), and Customary Forests (Government Regulation 6/2007).

## **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

A National Carbon Accounting System (NCAS) has been established. The NCAS is integrated with the Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) and Indonesia is in the process of enhancing this system by filling data gaps and collecting or acquiring additional data.

With regard to REDD, remote sensing data has been obtained through bilateral cooperation with Australia and Japan, and Indonesia is seeking to expand its cooperative effort to other institutions and/or countries. In addition, Indonesia has ground-based inventory data, mainly from existing PSPs and research plots.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

Stakeholder communication and consultation is very challenging in Indonesia due to the bio-geographical conditions, complexity of issues, and diversity in the level of awareness, capacities, and interest.

However, there are several initiatives in place for stakeholder outreach and many channels for stakeholders' communication and consultations. As previously mentioned, there have been a number of REDD and climate change related working groups established both at the national and provincial/district levels. The Ministry of National Planning is coordinating a working group dealing with the preparation of Indonesia's Road Map on Climate Changes, and the Ministry of Finance coordinated a Focus Group Discussion on financial aspects of climate change. A number of provinces and districts have also established REDD Working Groups.

Within the Ministry of Forestry, a working group on forests and climate change (WG-FCC) has long been established and is now focusing on REDD issues.

Meetings were also held at the national and provincial levels (South Sumatra, Riau, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi) in the process of development for the Readiness Plan draft.

Additionally, the IFCA, National Forestry Council, Land Tenure Working Group, VPA, FLEG/FLEGT, and many others at various levels have required stakeholder outreach, and these channels can be used and enhanced for REDD.

## **REDD Projects**

There are five REDD Demonstration Activities formally recorded in the Ministry of Forestry (the Ministry which is responsible in coordinating REDD activities):

- Demonstration activities at the provincial level in Central Kalimantan as part of the Kalimantan Forest Carbon Partnership between Indonesia and Australia. These are in the early stage of implementation.
- Demonstration Activities at the District Level, two in East Kalimantan and one in West Kalimantan. These activities, in

the early stage of implementation, are supported by KfW Germany

- Berau District Project, in conjunction with The Nature Conservancy. This is in the early implementation stages.
- Integrated REDD and conservation in Meru Betiri National Park (East Java). This project is in the planning phase, and is funded by the International Tropical Timber Organization.
- Small Scale REDD project. This is an Indonesia—Korea partnership that is in the site identification phase.

There are a number of REDD related activities, mostly facilitated by NGOs, some by private companies, which have not been formally recorded in the Ministry of Forestry.



## Kenya<sup>13</sup>

### REDD Planning

Kenya has a Participation Agreement signed between the Government and the World Bank for participation in the REDD Readiness activities under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and has a Grant Agreement for release of the initial US\$200,000 to support Readiness Plan Proposal (RPP) development.

To support its planning process, the country has established a multi-stakeholder national consultative Forum and a

national REDD Working Group, and has engaged a team of experts to help develop the RPP.

The country is still in the initial stages of developing REDD readiness activities; however, the country has a long history of stakeholder consultations in management of forest resources. Kenya's sectoral policies are also quite supportive of natural resource management and conservation. A great deal of effort will be put into harmonizing these policies with a potential REDD mechanism. In addition to a policy framework, technical capacities for monitoring, reporting and verification must be further developed to support REDD.

### Major Partners

UNEP – provide linkage with UN-REDD, capacity development, policy discussions, institutional strengthening.

UNDP – provide linkage with UN-REDD, capacity development, policy discussions

WWF – policy discussions, methodological issues, benefit-sharing discussions

KFWG – Public consultations

Forest Action Network – public consultation and community involvement

Green Belt Movement – public consultations and community sensitization

### REDD-Related Policies

REDD is not explicitly mentioned in Kenya's broader development agenda, but forest conservation and community participation in natural resource management is a pillar of Kenya's Development Policy Vision 2030, which is the blueprint for Kenya's economic development.

The Government is in the process of enacting a new Forest Policy that will contain aspects supportive of climate change

<sup>13</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Kenya Forest Service, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

mitigation efforts, including REDD. REDD has a strong multi-sectoral element that will be included as part of the overall implementation strategy for the country.

### **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

Currently, monitoring of forest cover and forest density changes in Kenya is not properly coordinated in a systematic manner; however, the new National Policy on Natural Resource Data provides the enabling legislative framework to establish monitoring arrangements for a REDD program whereby the Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS) is taking a lead role.

The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) has a forest inventory and GIS Department that carries out natural and plantation forest inventories and biodiversity and socio-economic surveys. With support from the World Bank and the government of Finland, the capacity is currently further being developed to implement national forest inventories, e.g., to develop national baselines and to monitor carbon stock changes as required to develop and implement a REDD program.

Many individual efforts have been made at broad forest mapping. Products resulting from these efforts include the following:

WWF: forest mapping and assessment in the coastal region of Kenya, Mara and Mau ecosystem forests

UNEP-KFS: time series data on major forest blocks

State forests inventories (from 1960s to present)

District land use maps (1978)

DRSRS: Vegetation maps

Forest ecosystem reports (Mt. Kenya, Aberdares, Mt. Elgon, Mau)

KWS: Forest boundary monitoring (2007)

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

The envisaged REDD program will be implemented through a multi-sectoral approach that exploits institutional strengths within the implementing institutions. The REDD preparation activities aim to identify partners and their expected roles and responsibilities. In addition, institutional mechanisms have to be developed. There have been a number of stakeholder consultations for previous forest sector policies, from which lessons can be drawn for REDD development.

Specifically regarding REDD, a first stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted on April 21-22, 2008; additionally, technical meetings with agencies, NGOs and research organizations took place in preparation of the R-PIN for submission to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

### **REDD and Other Forest Carbon Projects**

The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project in Coast Province is being developed by Rukinga Wildlife Sanctuary. A project design document has been developed and posted for public consultations and debate.

Currently, the first agricultural land use carbon finance methodology is being developed in Kenya together with two pilot projects for the voluntary carbon standard with support from the World Bank BioCarbon Fund. The methodology will provide a baseline and a monitoring methodology for Sustainable Land Management activities adopted by smallholder farmers in Western Kenya and smallholder coffee growers who turn sun grown coffee into shade coffee. The project will reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the vicinity of the project area.





## Lao People's Democratic Republic<sup>14</sup>

### REDD Planning

Lao PDR has submitted a Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) to the World Bank, and is moving forward to complete its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). The R-PP will be formulated by July/August 2010 with the support of an FCPF grant and other projects and donors. The country has established a REDD Task Force to coordinate REDD-related activities. The Forest Strategy Implementation Promotion Project (FSIP), supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Swedish International

Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) has been contributing to the FCPF/REDD process through capacity building of the REDD Task Force and informational workshops on remote sensing and other issues, as well as through studies including an analysis of the drivers of forest change.

Regarding international policy, the government is currently in the process of formulating the Lao National Position on REDD with the UNFCCC.

Representatives of the government have attended a number of international and regional REDD meetings, seminars and workshops. Additionally, the government has hosted a number of these meetings, including those held in the development of the R-PIN.

There are a number of bilateral forestry and climate change projects and programs. The main partners include Finland, Germany, Japan, and multi-institutional organizations such as the World Bank.

### REDD-Related Policies

The Forest Strategy 2020 aims for increased forest cover of 70 percent, and the current forest law supports sustainable forest management, conservation and protected area management. However there are still gaps in legislation that should be addressed and that would support REDD. Future institutional strengthening and capacity building will also support REDD.

The Forestry Strategy 2020 was formulated by a multi-Ministerial Senior Staff Committee, with 3 open stakeholder consultations including donors, private sector and NGOs. A mid-term FS 2020 Implementation Plan consisting of priority actions for the next five years was proposed and discussed at the stakeholder consultation in order to align stakeholders' activities and mobilize additional support from donors. This FS Implementation Plan is to be revised annually to address and meet new issues and needs, and its implementation will be monitored.

On the government side, in 2006 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) developed a 5-year plan for agriculture and forestry development until 2010 and as did the Department of Forestry (DOF). Key elements of these plans are included in the FS Implementation Plan.

### Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

The current carbon monitoring methods are under review by the REDD task force. Regarding deforestation and forest mapping, the following programs are in place:

<sup>14</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Lao PDR Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

## Forest Area Change

The National Forest Cover and Land Use report prepared by DOF/MAF in July 2005 is the source of data for estimating deforestation.

## National Forest Inventory

Stand volume was inventoried in 1993-1999 by cluster sampling. The inventory included trees and some non-timber forest products such as rattan and bamboo.

## Forest inventory for management planning in connection with Participatory, Sustainable Forest Management (PSFM)

Coverage: Extensive coverage (657,000 ha) in 4 provinces and less extensive coverage (but on-going) in 4 other provinces. The plan is to cover the country's 3.5 million ha of production forest with a forest inventory in the next 5 years.

Mapping and monitoring efforts are also supported by partnership projects, including a Sustainable Forestry and Rural Development Project supported by the World Bank and Finland, and the study on change of forest cover and biomass in Lao PDR, supported by Forest and Forest Products Research Institute in Japan.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Several Donor coordination meetings, REDD task force meetings and forest sector sub-working group meetings have been carried out to support the REDD planning.

## Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

In November 2009, the government formed a working group on PES and proactive investment in natural capital (PINC). There are a number of proposals linking REDD with PES and PINC.

## REDD Projects

All REDD Projects are in the planning phase with some being scheduled to commence very in the near future.



## Madagascar<sup>15</sup>

### REDD Planning

Madagascar has established a document regarding REDD in the country—"état des lieux"—that describes the context and the state of the legal and policy framework. It also presents the progress of all REDD demonstration projects with details on their objectives, activities and methodologies, partners and beneficiaries, organization and funding strategies. Finally, it assesses the way forward in the formulation of the national REDD strategy. This document will serve as a basis for all future works in setting up the

national strategy and the national system.

Madagascar is preparing its Readiness Preparation Proposal with the World Bank. Within this process the country is currently undertaking or has completed the following steps:

- Assessment of land use, forest policy and governance

15 Provided by The National REDD Technical Committee on behalf of Madagascar Ministry of Environment and Forests



- Establishment of national readiness management arrangements
- Stakeholder consultations with local communities, civil society, and the private sector, as well as actors from the other sectors, including agriculture, energy, water, decentralization and land planning
- Preparation of a consultation and participation plan for the R-PP implementation
- Establishment of propositions for REDD strategy options
- Development of a proposal to establish reference scenario methodologies for preparing the monitoring system
- Hiring of national and international consultants to help the REDD Technical Committee in all activities

Further, a national workshop on REDD methodologies was held in Antananarivo in September 2009. Different themes were discussed in order to explore the way to capitalize project experiences for moving towards the national approach.

### **REDD-Related Policies and Institutions**

The protected area code (COAP) has been revised to include other (non-governmental) actors in management of protected areas. This helps create an enabling environment for the implementation of REDD projects because most existing projects are NGO-based. This may open a window to developing a project-based mechanism for carbon markets in which REDD projects may be managed by NGOs as opposed to the national government.

Several institutions have been created related to REDD:

Climate Change Platform: facilitates coordination and information sharing among all economic sectors in order to include all stakeholders

CT-REDD: Furnishes technical support to the Environment and Forest Ministry

Office National pour l'Environnement (ONE): Institution for national-level data and carbon monitoring. Currently, ONE is leading the REDD process with the Environment and Forest Ministry.

### **Participation in Sustainable Forest Management**

Madagascar has national laws on forest policy, protected areas management and natural resources management transfer to communities. These laws aim to reduce deforestation and forest degradation; however, their application could be reinforced to better contribute to the REDD objectives.

### **Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

Besides REDD, other projects involving payment for ecosystem services have been executed in Madagascar including conservation stewardship, payment for conservation, payment for hydrological service, sale of other carbon credits, and biodiversity offsets with mining companies. Additionally, a national workshop on PES was held to share experiences and to build a clear and common understanding of the concept.

### **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

Madagascar conducted forest ecological inventories in 1996 and 2000, the results of which can be used in biomass assessments and evaluations of forest evolution over time.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

The main stakeholders from different sectors and an array of individuals from the private sector and civil society are being consulted within the framework of the REDD strategy formulation.

At the project level, several outreach and consultation campaigns have been carried out. These campaigns include consultation with local communities and communication with those developing capacity regarding climate change and protected area management. Partners are integrated into all stakeholder outreach processes.

Further, all sectors are invited to participate in the country's climate change platform.

## **Distribution of Benefits**

Currently, local foundations are planned as coordination offices for the distribution of benefits, although this may change with the new government—details are still being decided. The following principles of equitable distribution are generally accepted:

- The main part of carbon revenues will be distributed to communities for supporting activities contributing to reduced deforestation and forest degradation
- REDD revenues will be used to improve livelihoods of communities dependent on forest resources
- Compensation will be based on the results of Social and Environmental Impact Assessment and safeguards procedures
- Empowerment of communities for improved resources management and involvement in governance structures is needed before any revenue distribution occurs

As an example of this, the agreement between the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Government within the Makira Project (*see Section II of this report*) stipulates the following allocation: 50% to support local communities, 25% to support the protected area management, 15% to the Ministry to support national activities and capacity building including the monitoring system management, up to 5% to reimburse marketing and sale expenses, up to 2.5% for monitoring, verification and certification, and up to 2.5% for overhead linked to management and disbursement of funds.

## **REDD Projects**

Discussions on how to implement REDD began in Madagascar in 2001 and since that time a number of projects have been designed and are being implemented.

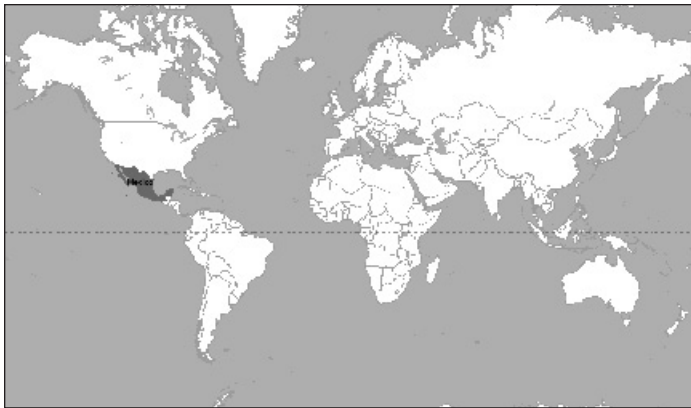
The Makira Forest Project—See Section II of this report for more information

The Ankeneny-Mantadia-Zahamena Corridor REDD Project—See Section II of this report for more information

The Fandriana-Vondrozo Forest Corridor Carbon Project—See Section II of this report for more information

The REDD FORECA Pilot Project—This is a REDD pilot project comprised of seven priority sites throughout the country covering different forest types and representative ecosystems. The project is supervised by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Tourism (MEFT), with the efforts of German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Inter Cooperation, ESSA-Forêt and vTI Hamburg. It has three objectives: testing different approaches for changing forest use, enabling the developing and use of tools for measurement of carbon, and supporting a method for compensating deforestation reductions through carbon credits.

The Holistic Conservation Programme for Forests—Funded by GoodPlanet and implemented in the field by WWF, this program aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing deforestation and forest degradation. It covers an area of more than 500,000 ha of moist and dry forests and will help improve knowledge and expertise on technical capacity. It also seeks to improve the living conditions of local communities by giving them direct responsibility for managing forests and natural resources.



## Mexico<sup>16</sup>

### REDD Planning

Mexico completed its R-PIN for the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and, beginning in July 2008, an ad-hoc Working Group on REDD Plus has been involved in designing the Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP) for the FCPF. This Working Group is composed of representatives from relevant government institutions, NGOs, forest organizations, and the academic sector.

One of the most important steps that Mexico has taken in preparation for participating in a REDD Plus mechanism has been fostering the involvement of Indigenous Peoples organizations. Special attention has been given to the way in which REDD Plus funds would be disseminated to Indigenous Peoples as the basis for a future consultation process.

### REDD-Related Policies and Programs

At the end of August 2009, the federal government published the Special Program on Climate Change (SPCC), which comprises all strategies and actions to mitigate and adapt to Climate Change proposed by the Secretaries of the Intersectorial Commission on Climate Change (ICCC) to be carried out between 2008 and 2012. This Commission includes the Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources, Energy, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Social Development, International Affairs, Finance, and others.

Mexico has taken steps towards addressing degradation under a REDD Plus discussion in the Working Group on REDD Plus. In order to measure degradation, a definition of forest is being discussed, which will include shrubland in the semiarid areas of the country. This definition is going to be used for deforestation as well, so that most forestlands will be included in the REDD Plus national strategy.

Mexico has also considered the agriculture sector under a future REDD Plus mechanism since programs in this sector sometimes have negative effects which lead to deforestation.

### Stakeholder Engagement

To date, three main initiatives relating to stakeholder engagement have been developed, bearing in mind that a consultation process will start once a thorough outreach and information dissemination process has taken place. The first initiative was to create a Technical REDD Committee, which includes all official institutions related to forest and natural resources administration in addition to 19 representatives of civil society. The second initiative, carried out by WWF-Mexico, was a study to determine the knowledge level of stakeholders regarding REDD Plus basic issues (this can be called a knowledge baseline). This baseline will be useful to measure the effectiveness and impact of an outreach and information dissemination process.

The third initiative is comprised of a series of information workshops that have taken place recently, including one carried out in the state of Michoacan that was directed mainly at government officials, academia, and forest organizations. In addition to this workshop, another information forum took place during Mexico's largest forest sector event, EXPO Forestal 2009 in September. These information sessions were directed toward leaders from several Indigenous Peoples groups.

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<sup>16</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Mexico National Forestry Commission, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

## **Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

Mexico has a strong national PES program. The National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) launched two initiatives as part of the strategy for the promotion of markets for environmental services: the Hydrological Environmental Services Program (PSAH) in 2003 and the Program to Develop Environmental Services Markets for Carbon Capture, Biodiversity Conservation, and to promote the establishment and improvement of Agroforestry Systems (PSA-CABS) in 2004.

Since 2006, the two programs were merged under a single concept called Environmental Services, now part of ProArbol (the main forestry program in Mexico). Currently, this program is the basis for the conservation of forest ecosystems and the environmental services they provide.

Between 2003 - 2009, under the Environmental Services Program, CONAFOR has supported for the implementation of 3,933 conservation projects, covering an area of 2,242,000 hectares. The PES program supported the development of 760 projects from 2004 to 2009. This compensation has benefited more than 4,600 *ejidos*, communities and small landholders throughout the country.

Studies are currently underway to develop programs for preventing deforestation and forest degradation caused by agriculture and animal husbandry by compensating landowners for the opportunity cost they incur in protecting their land. These payments will also be aimed at improving sustainable forest harvesting. PES funds are dispersed among forest owners throughout the "*Fondo Forestal Mexicano*" and "*Reglas de Operación ProÁrbol*" which are well-recognized 7-year-old tools for PES administration and payment at national level.

## **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

Mexico has a strong monitoring framework to support a REDD scheme. In 2004 a National Forest Inventory was developed under CONAFOR, and between 2004 and 2007, roughly 25,000 geo-referenced permanent plots were established and measured. The National Forest Inventory will be updated every year based on re-measurement of 20% of all permanent sampling sites. These plots will be used to verify the land-use maps derived from the satellite monitoring system, and to determine classification errors.

CONAFOR is responsible for forest monitoring and for the National Forestry and Soils inventory; forest monitoring includes analysis of remotely-sensed data to identify changes in land cover at regional/national level using MODIS.

The National PES program includes a monitoring process of enrolled areas based on the analysis of high resolution satellite imagery (IKONOS, QUICKBIRD or SPOT); monitoring is carried out at least three times in a five year period to verify compliance with forest cover conservation. In some cases, when no satellite data is available, monitoring is complemented with field surveys.

The National Institute for Information on Statistics and Geography (INEGI) is responsible for mapping. It is expected that data from the National Forest Inventory will be used to produce the new Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) map. The 2007 LULC map is currently available.

CONAFOR initiated the monitoring of land cover dynamics using MODIS images, although the resolution of these images only allows for monitoring land use changes in areas bigger than 25 hectares. The National Forest Inventory is expected to act partially as a ground-truthing process. Monitoring of land-use change will be performed on an annual basis; however it has provided limited results up to now.

Freely available satellite imagery includes daily coverage of MODIS (pixel size 250\*250 m) through an antenna established at CONABIO (Mexico City) and ECOSUR (Chetumal). The Secretary of Navy (SEMAR) has a contract with SPOT to receive all SPOT 5 imagery (pixel size 10\*10 m) with a frequency of about 16 days. These images are available on request and can be used for any monitoring system. Landsat 5 imagery is also available through the antenna established at ECOSUR (Chetumal).

National land use and land cover maps are available from INEGI at a scale of 1:250,000.

National forest inventory data are available from 1992-1994, comprising about 16,000 sites of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> established in conglomerates of up to 3 sites. A systematic approach was used to distribute the conglomerates.

## REDD Projects

Mexico is considering the implementation of at least three REDD Plus pilot projects, although only one is at an advanced design stage. This pilot project is a proposed El Ocote natural protected area, located in the state of Chiapas. This is a local initiative involving an NGO named AMBIO, government institutions such as the National Commission for Protected Areas (CONANP) and CONAFOR, and academic institutions such as Colegio de Postgraduados, and Colegio de la Frontera Sur, among others.



## Mozambique<sup>17</sup>

### REDD Planning

Mozambique has prepared and submitted to the World Bank a Readiness Plan Idea Note. In developing the way forward on REDD, a number of consultative workshops have been carried out, and representatives have attended various REDD-related meetings at the national, regional, and global levels. The country is currently in the process of developing a Readiness Preparation Proposal for the Bank, with technical assistance from a number of organizations and institutions including the International Institute for

Environment and Development, Indufor, Centro Terra Viva, Amazonas Sustainable Foundation, and University Eduardo Mondlane.

Mozambique's Environment Ministry has also signed an MOU with the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation in Brazil through the South - South cooperation initiative. This agreement will facilitate the exchange of information and training, and will provide technical assistance to Mozambique in the development of projects.

### REDD-Related Programs and Policies

The National Directorate of Land and Forest (DNTF) is responsible for the implementation of policies related to forest resources. The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) is the key agent in environmental management and coordination.

The National Forest Policy and Strategy (1997), Law (1999) and Regulations (2002) form the legal basis of sustainable forest management in Mozambique. Mozambique does not yet have any policies specific to REDD, however the government has recently enacted a number of programs and policies to improve forest law enforcement and governance. These programs include a concession policy for forestry; a 20 percent royalty mechanism, where 20 percent of timber tax revenue from harvesting is channeled to local communities; an afforestation strategy; a strategy on law enforcement for lands and forests; and a National Forest Program that sets priorities for sustainable forest management. Mozambique has additional relevant programs regarding rural development and fire prevention.

### Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

There are at least two good examples of PES currently being implemented in Mozambique: a project in Nhambita, Gorongosa National Park by Envirotrade, and a project in Niassa Reserva with supported by Flora and Fauna International.

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<sup>17</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Mozambique National Directorate of Lands and Forests, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

## Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

The National Directorate of Lands and Forests, supported by funds from the European Union, has conducted an Integrated Assessment of Forests, and produced a National Inventory of Forests. A biomass assessment was conducted in 2008, based on the data collected during the national forest inventory.

Eduardo Mondlane University has been engaged identifying and filling the existing gaps of information on emissions data, and was able to produce several studies related to forests and biomass in the Beira corridor.

A National greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory was conducted for the year 1994, and a new inventory is currently being undertaken.

## Stakeholder Engagement

MICOA has been leading the stakeholder engagement process so far. They engage other ministries' staff members, NGOs, and academic and research institutions linked to the REDD issue nation-wide. As mentioned above, a number of consultative workshops have been carried out in the creation of the R-PIN for the World Bank.

## REDD Projects

Currently, at least two forest carbon projects are being developed: 1) Afforestation Project in Maputo Province and 2) Community Based Resource Management project at Derre Reserve in Zambeze province.



### Panama<sup>18</sup>

#### REDD Planning

Panama has developed and introduced proposals for both the UN-REDD and the World Bank FCPF (the Readiness Preparation Plan). In the process, the National Environment Authority (ANAM) has had various consultation meetings and forums with indigenous community leaders, NGOs, the public sector and the private sector in order to create a National REDD Committee. Much work has been done in-house to develop the capacities of civil servants within ANAM.

## REDD-Related Policies

Panamanian legislation recognizes carbon sequestration as an environmental service, and it clearly establishes authority to the State in the management and administration of such services. The legislation places responsibility for administration and related matters within ANAM. Furthermore, it establishes that projects derived from carbon sequestration-related activities shall be shared with the indigenous peoples, be they inside or outside the Comarcas (indigenous provinces), and with non-indigenous communities living in poverty or extreme poverty who live in protected areas or in buffer zones.

## Stakeholder Engagement

ANAM has initiated a direct dialogue with the country's farming and indigenous inhabitants in order to keep the various rural communities informed of the problems and opportunities connected with the work of adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. In 2008, nine forums on climate change and desertification, dealing with the subject of REDD were

<sup>18</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Panama National Environment Authority and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.



held in the following provinces of Panama: Chiriquí (2), Los Santos (1), Veraguas (2), Herrera (1), Coclé (1), Bocas del Toro (1) and Darién (1). Specifically in regards to the indigenous population, two REDD information meetings were held with the traditional authorities in two of the five indigenous Comarcas of the Republic of Panama.

Since COP 14, McGill University, in collaboration with the Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de Panama (COONAPIP), the Fundacion Dobbo Yala, the Organización de los Jóvenes Embera-Wounaan de Panama (OJEWEP), the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute the Environmental Training Leadership Initiative and ANAM have hosted REDD training workshops to inform the indigenous technicians of the different traditional Authorities regarding REDD. These workshops are seen as an important step in the process of prior informed consent. Furthermore the World Bank supported COONAPIP, directly providing them with a donation to allow them to initiate their own consultation process at the community level.

## **Participation in Sustainable Forest Management**

ANAM has designed a Sustainable Forest Model (SFM) following the principles and basic outline of the National Environmental Strategy (NES) and of the Forest Policy of Panama. The SFM gives the population forestry alternatives such as: promotion of reforestation on a commercial and community scale; conservation and restoration; reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation of forests; research and education on forests; and institution-building and job creation to increase the forest sector's exports and competitiveness.

The environmental legislation in force establishes that promoters of development projects must propose a reforestation program to offset the environmental impact caused by their project in forests or vegetation cover. Additionally, the country has funds to finance environmental business and investment. These funds provide direct support to 250 rural grassroots organizations, through the program of community environmental business and investment, benefiting about 12,600 people directly and 71,000 indirectly.

The basic principles and guidelines of Panama's forest policy were promulgated in 2003 These principles are covered in the National Environment Strategy and are an integral part of policies for the economic and social development of the country.

## **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

In 2000, with the support of the International Tropical Timber Organization, ANAM undertook to develop internal capacity for monitoring and evaluating the forests of Panama. The outcome, in addition to technical capacity, was a series of forest cover maps and an analysis of deforestation rates from 1992-2008. Mechanisms are in place to periodically update information on Panama's forest resources, and an update of the forest coverage and land use for the period 2000-2008 has been completed.

Panama has invited the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute to help design a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification plan, and has been in consultation with scientists from McGill University.

## **REDD Projects**

### *Ipetí-Embera Project in the Eastern Province of Panama.*

This is a small-scale community-based project between the local NGO the Organización para el Desarrollo y la Unidad de Ipeti-Embera (OUDCIE) and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI). STRI has committed to reach carbon neutrality, and developed a business relationship with OUDCIE to support sink activities (e.g. agroforestry systems and plantations) and reduce deforestation. Partners in this project are McGill University, with financial support from the Blue Moon Fund who is in charge of ancillary research activities, and the Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON) who is helping OUDCIE in the implementation of the sink activities. OUDCIE further benefits from financial support from the Small Grant Program of the Global Environmental Facility. The project in Ipeti-Embera serves to highlight the importance of land use conflicts between Indigenous communities and colonos in the context of REDD.



## Papua New Guinea<sup>19</sup>

### REDD Coordination

In Papua New Guinea (PNG), 97 percent of the land is owned and managed by indigenous communities. This results in a unique situation for forest management and the development of REDD.

REDD is one component of a wide range of climate change adaptation strategies in PNG. The major governmental response has been the establishment of The Office of Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (OCCES).

The OCCES was established in April/May 2009 as the body that, directly responsible to the Prime Minister, could combine and coordinate the agendas and capabilities of government departments in order to develop a united response, improve capacity, and reduce competition and duplication of effort. However many of these activities are presently carried out by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC).

PNG is participating in both the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the UN-REDD Programme. Additionally, PNG has played a leading role in the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, and in the negotiations on REDD within the UNFCCC.

### REDD-Related Policies

The PNG Forest Authority FA is responsible for implementing forest law enforcement under the Forestry Act. This Act is also responsible for development of the National Forest Development Guidelines that give direction to the National Forest Plan, which underpins all forest-based activities.

The PNG FA and the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) are responsible for forestry and forest conservation in the country. The two agencies oversee the creation of forest reserves under the Forest Act; and Wildlife Management areas, National Parks, reserves, and sanctuaries under the National Parks Act, the Fauna (Protection and Control) Act and the Conservation Areas Act.

The PNG FA has developed its own position (and draft policy) on climate change, the Climate Change Framework for Action for 2008–2015.

### Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

An extensive study on forestry and land use has been completed by Shearman et. al. (2009); the results of this study are currently under being reviewed with regard to conformity with IPCC guidelines.

Scientists at the University of Papua New Guinea's Remote Sensing Centre, along with colleagues at the Australian National University, produced "The State of the Forest of Papua New Guinea", which provides information regarding PNG forest cover up to 2002. The study generated a land cover map for the year 2002.

Currently the PNG FA, in collaboration with the University of Papua New Guinea and overseas institutions, is engaged in a range of projects that aim to develop appropriate strategies for PNG conditions. Once the UN-REDD Initial Joint Programme (also supported by the Australian Government Overseas Aid Program and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) is signed, a major effort to develop measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) procedures will be underway.

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<sup>19</sup> Text drawn and adapted from materials provided by the UNDP, and from Papua New Guinea's Readiness Plan Idea Note submitted to the World Bank.



## **Stakeholder Engagement**

Outreach, consultation and awareness building have been undertaken in PNG with REDD stakeholders at various levels.

The OCCES has held a series of four regional workshops dedicated to REDD issues that focus on engaging governments, landowners and other relevant stakeholders.

The PNG FA carried out a workshop, the Forestry and Climate Change Workshop, in May 2009 specifically to address MRV issues.

The OCCES and UN Development Programme (UNDP) convened the Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Workshop for Provincial Representatives in September 2009. This four-day gathering between OCCES and UNDP brought provincial representatives to Port Moresby to educate them in Climate Change issues. This workshop was also attended by various NGOs and was well received by the representatives from each province. A comprehensive survey of social and environmental conditions related to climate change variability and climate change adaptation was also tested by this group. This survey is currently being conducted between OCCES and UNDP.

Most recently, in November 2009, a “Communiqué on the Government’s Preparations for the International Climate Change Meeting in Copenhagen and Beyond” was released, followed by a Public Information Session on Preparations for the Copenhagen Climate Change Meeting. This event attracted approximately 250 people.

Regarding non-governmental coordination, the Ecoforestry Forum of PNG, which represents 20 NGOs, convened a “National NGO REDD and Climate Change Capacity Building Workshop” to bring together government agencies and non-government REDD stakeholders in an open dialog on REDD. The Ecoforestry Forum has, over the past 10 years, been a critical and constructive voice in debates over logging in PNG, and is now one of the four worldwide NGO members of the UN REDD Policy Board.

## **Distribution of Benefits**

An analysis of potential mechanisms for the distribution of funds is currently being conducted under the auspices of the DEC. This analysis is carried out at the Australian National University and will include input from leading social scientists in this field with several decades of experience in PNG. REDD payment mechanisms were also discussed during the Microinsurance Information Exchange Workshop conducted between the UNCD, UNDP, European Union, Australian Agency for International Development, Asian Development Bank and INA on Nov 17th 2009 in Port Moresby. In this forum the application of Mobile Money mechanisms to REDD was also introduced and discussed.

Another independent complementary study on the distribution of funds is currently being completed by Conservation International, supported by AusAID.

## **Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

Several programs on PES have been developed, and the DEC is supported by a UN advisor on PES. Most of the NGOs working in PNG have developed positions on this subject, and *The Nature Conservancy* is currently developing a program around PES. While these particular programs are new, those already in operation have started to take REDD and REDD+ into consideration as they further develop.

## **REDD Projects**

There is a range of projects related to REDD being carried out by both National and International NGOs in PNG, several of which are supported by the Norwegian and Australian governments. One of the more advanced projects is a community based forestry project undertaken by the Foundation for People and Community Development (FPCD). FPCD has worked for many years in the development of community-based forestry in Madang Province. They have gained accreditation by the Forest Stewardship Council and recently been awarded funding from the Norwegian Government. The FPCD has introduced the first stage of a REDD project approach, MRV field training for their foresters, and is currently preparing

for the second phase. Other NGO concept work in PNG that is supported by AusAID includes the development of a village-based REDD project on the island of Manus by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); the work of Conservation International in outlining possible REDD activities in the Lakekamu Basin and Yus area, Morobe Province; and The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) work on knowledge management with an illustrative case study for action in the Adelbert Mountains, Madang Province.



## Peru<sup>20</sup>

### REDD Planning

The Ministry of Environment (MINAM), which has been recently established on the basis of previous public organizations, is now the National Authority regarding climate change and mitigation activities in Peru, including REDD. The Ministry of Environment has re-established the National Commission on climate change. As part of this commission the formal Working Group on REDD has been established--this work constitutes the first step in coordinating REDD related actions with different

stakeholder groups and between different sectors. For forestry activities, MINAM closely coordinates with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), which is the national authority for the forestry sector production and regulation. MINAM coordinated a number of workshops at the national and regional levels with a range of stakeholders to support the development of the Readiness Plan Idea Note, which was accepted by the World Bank.

Nongovernmental organizations have established a REDD working group with more than 40 local, national and international members. This working group collaborates with the formal working group on REDD.

### REDD-Related Policies and Programs

Although currently no REDD policy has been established in Peru, MINAM is implementing a National Program for Forest Conservation and is also proposing a law for environmental services, which will constitute the framework for the conservation and sustainable management of these services.

In 2003 the Government approved the National Strategy on Climatic Change to be included in policies and regional plans and programs. Also, the strategic targets of the Strategy include a Government policy for the diminution of the deforestation rate and the improvement of carbon sequestration in the existing ecosystems.

Peru's system of protected areas contributes to forest conservation as well.

### Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)

Peru has a number of PES initiatives in regard to the conservation of hydrological services. The most developed is in the Moyobamba Basin in the San Martín Region.

### Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)

The Map of Deforestation in the Amazon region (2000) was developed using remote sensing (329 maps at 1:100,000 and 45 Landsat images 1:250,000). Additionally, there is a deforestation map with a base year of 2000. Methodologies and approaches for national studies that would allow differentiating degraded lands from deforested lands are still needed and are under discussion. A proposal for monitoring of the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sectors has been prepared and will be implemented as soon as the funding has been secured.

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<sup>20</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Peru Ministry of the Environment, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

There are also other forest cover monitoring initiatives done by different academic institutions and NGOs.

Additionally, there is a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, produced in 2000.

## Stakeholder Engagement

MINAM has already organized a multidisciplinary group (*Grupo de Trabajo*) that has started a diagnosis of capacities and needs (institutional, legal and technological). The Group is also completing the Second National Communication project to update information on the country situation regarding adaptation and mitigation measures, including forestry data. The Ministry will start with the information and consultation process as soon as funds arrive from the FCPF.

## REDD Projects

Peru has at least 10 REDD projects trying to reach the voluntary carbon market. Although most projects are still in the development phase, there are some that demonstrate a high degree of progress, especially in relation to methodological advancement.

Included in the group are the The Alto Mayo Protected Forest (AMPF), located in the Regions of San Martin and Amazonas of northwestern Peru, and the The Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project on two FSC-certified selective logging concessions in the Vilcabamba-Amboró Ecological Corridor in Eastern Peru.



## Suriname<sup>21</sup>

### REDD Planning

After Suriname's Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) was approved by the World Bank in February 2009, a series of workshops were carried out that focused on REDD, the climate change negotiations and opportunities for Highly Forested and Low Deforestation (HFLD) countries. Participants from governmental and non-governmental organizations, Maroon and Indigenous organizations, the private sector and civil society attended these meetings. The Government of Suriname has in the meantime

established a National REDD+ committee to develop its Readiness Preparation Proposal.

The Government of Suriname, supported by Conservation International, provided a capacity building course for technical institutions regarding Forest Carbon Project Development and readiness planning. Additionally, Conservation International Suriname organized a training workshop for Indigenous and Maroon community leaders. Participants included representatives of all maroon traditional authority structures, the Trio tribal authority of South Suriname, the Association of Village Leaders of Suriname (VIDS), the Association of Saramaka Authorities (VSG), and representatives of the Organization of Indigenous People in Suriname (OIS) and the Foundation Meu, which is the local development organization from the Trio community of Kwamalasamutu. This workshop was facilitated by a Surinamese NGO, Projekta Foundation, who has expertise in developing training materials and training communities in civil action.

Suriname submitted the first draft of its R-PP to the World Bank in August 2009.

## REDD-Related Policies

Suriname has a long history in Sustainable Forest Management and conservation, as evidenced by the fact that 90 percent of the country's land area is still covered with natural forest and the deforestation rate is only 0.02 percent per year. Roughly 13 percent of the Surinamese forests are protected by law, including the 1.6 million ha Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR).

21 Adapted from information provided by the Suriname Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB), and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

In 2003, the National Forest Policy was formulated in a participatory process with all relevant stakeholders, and currently a Strategic Action Plan is also being discussed in a participatory process. The overall objective is to enhance the contribution of forests to the national economy and the well-being of current and future generations, with due regard for the conservation of biodiversity. In order to achieve this objective, capacity needs to be developed to use forest resources in an economically viable, socially equitable and ecologically sound manner.

Finally, in October 2009, Suriname launched the Green Strategy, a low-carbon development plan that seeks to develop and to maintain green infrastructure. This will be incorporated in Suriname's next Multi Annual Development Plan of 2011-2015 when approved, and will accommodate REDD.

### **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

Forest biomass carbon stocks in Suriname have been assessed by a number of studies, and through ongoing research by Tropenbos International. National forest inventories were conducted in 1971-1974 by the FAO and again in the mid 1990s by the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Assessment (NARENA). Although field measurements are periodically taken from limited areas (e.g. in concession areas), there is currently no continuous and systematic national forest inventory system in place to directly monitor forest biomass.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, in collaboration with NARENA, the Centre for Agriculture Research in Suriname (CELOS), the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), and the FAO, used 1998 Landsat imagery used to develop the Preliminary Classification of Forested Land of Suriname and Indicative Forest Classification.

Also, a Quick Assessment of Carbon stocks was carried out with support of UN REDD Programme. Using this quick assessment as a basis, Tropenbos Surinam International will help to complete a comprehensive assessment of carbon stocks and establish a measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) system in Suriname.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

Both the National Forest Policy and the National Biodiversity Strategy in Suriname were formulated through participatory processes, and this same framework and will be use as a basis for the formulation of other policies and programs such as REDD.

Throughout the formulation of the R-PP stakeholder meetings and trainings for the key stakeholders have been organized to formulate an outreach/consultation plan, which will include indigenous and tribal communities.



### **Uganda<sup>22</sup>**

#### **REDD Planning**

National Forestry Authority (NFA) has established a Climate Change Coordination Unit and recruited staff to manage and coordinate with others interested parties. The NFA is the focal point on REDD issues. It has filed a Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) for the World Bank FCPF and is in the process of getting a grant to prepare the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP).

The country is in process of setting-up a multi-stakeholder national REDD working group responsible for following up on REDD activities. In beginning to develop its national Readiness Preparation Proposal, the NFA met with the World Bank and UN-REDD, on issues related to REDD readiness implementation.

<sup>22</sup> Adapted from information provided by the Uganda National Forestry Authority, and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

## **REDD-Related Policies**

Although Uganda has not yet developed REDD-specific policies, it has two planning frameworks—Poverty Reduction Action Plan and Plan for Modernization of Agriculture—which guide the development of sectoral policies and investment plans.

The National Forestry Plan (NFP) is the most authoritative strategy devised by the government to address deforestation and forest degradation in Uganda. In 1999 government created the Forest Sector Umbrella Program (FSUP) to provide the structure to enable effective co-ordination of the forestry sector and to undertake the iterative process of developing policy, a National Forest Plan (NFP), and the revision of the forestry legislation. During 1999-2001 a Forestry Sector Review was carried out to provide basic information on the extent of forestry resources, how they contribute to the national economy, and how the resources are managed in the country.

The outcome of this process was the Uganda Forestry Policy, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003 and the NFP. The Uganda Forestry Policy (2001) offers guidance and identifies the various categories of stakeholders that contribute to the development of forestry in Uganda. A participatory, cross-sectoral approach was used to enable contribution of the government and non-governmental organizations and institutions in the development of the forest sector.

## **Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

Uganda has little experience with Payment for Ecosystem Services, however there are some micro-projects under a Ugandan NGO Eco-Trust. Regarding PES, Katoomba Group Inc provides technical support through its incubator program, including development of baselines, business plans, project design documents, quantification and marketing of verified emission reductions (VERs) and general capacity building.

## **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

At a national level, Uganda is carrying out a major biomass assessment that is relevant to REDD Readiness. The Land Cover Mapping and Biomass Survey establishes the area and extent of land cover, status of protected areas—tracking deforestation and forest degradation—biomass density and standing stock, and growth dynamics and future scenarios of land cover and biomass supplies. The Biomass Study has been able to provide the most comprehensive information on the biomass resource at national, regional and district administrative units up to parishes. The Biomass and Inventory Unit will be expanded into a Forest Information Resource Centre

There has also been an Exploratory Inventory (EI) carried in Central Forest Reserves. This is a low intensity inventory with information on resource abundance, species composition, distribution, size class distribution and regeneration potential.





## **Viet Nam<sup>23</sup>**

### **REDD Planning**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the focal point for REDD activities in Viet Nam. As part of its REDD planning processes, Viet Nam has been accepted as a participant in both the World Bank FCPF and the UN-REDD program. Following the engagement in these two programs, a National REDD Network was put together for the implementation of the REDD program, and the network has met to develop a revised REDD roadmap.

The UN-REDD Programme is providing support for the REDD process in Viet Nam both at the national level, and at the sub-national level with pilot work in Lam Dong district.

Organizations within Viet Nam have initiated a number of projects in support of the national REDD planning and development. The World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) in partnership with SNV Netherlands Development Organization and with funding from the Government of Norway, has undertaken an analysis of the opportunity costs of REDD within Viet Nam. And ICRAF, in partnership with the SFM Institute, has undertaken a review of the country's policies relevant to REDD. GTZ has initiated a new project on biodiversity conservation with REDD component, and has two on-going technical assistance projects, one in Kien Giang (mangrove forest), and the other in Dak Nong (Sustainable Natural Resource Management)

### **REDD-Related Policies**

In December 2008, Viet Nam approved the National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change (NTP-RCC), along with an Action Plan Framework. REDD is one of the indicated activities under this Program and Framework. Additionally, REDD is a distinct sub-program under the country's Sustainable Forest Management Program in the National Forest Development Strategy.

The current national strategy for the forest sector is the Forest Protection and Development Strategy 2006-2020 (FPDS). Two of its 'operational programs' are intended to help address natural forest loss and degradation: 1) sustainable forest management and development program, and 2) forest protection, conservation and environmental services program.

The first major policy initiative to tackle forest degradation was the National Target Program for the reforestation of barren hills, started in 1992. After a successful initial phase, it was replaced by the Five Million Hectares Reforestation Program in 1998, which will run until 2010, but focusing only on protection and special use forests. The new program, Support for Development of Forest Plantations (2007-2015), will focus on production forests and help reduce pressure on natural forest. Both will contribute to the national goal of restoring forest cover to 43% of national land area by 2015.

### **Sustainable Forest Management**

Since 2006 the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) has implemented a pilot community forestry program in ten provinces nationally, including some in the Tay Nguyen and North Central zones. This will result in greater involvement of local communities in natural forest management and decentralization of forest tenure. Prior to 2006, allocation of natural forest areas was primarily to individual households.

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23 Adapted from information provided by the Viet Nam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), and from the R-PIN submitted to the World Bank.

## **Technical Capacity (mapping, measuring, monitoring)**

The Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI) of MARD is the lead national institution in resources assessment and monitoring in Viet Nam. The Institute is responsible for conducting the National Forest Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Program (NFIMAP) which is carried out every 5 years, collecting key information and indicators on forest changes, forest products and biodiversity. The program has used progressively advanced satellite imagery in each of its 5-yearly cycles over the last 20 years. Forest cover maps of the entire country were produced in hard copy and digital format with the scales ranging from 1:100,000-1:1,000,000 in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005. In addition, forest cover maps of some provinces in various years before 1990 have been established by FIPI.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

Viet Nam has organized of numerous general consultation workshops in the development of its REDD Readiness plans, with the participation of different stakeholder. Separate meetings with key stakeholders to discuss the details of REDD.

## **Participation in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)**

Viet Nam is developing national decree on PES, which may be issued as early as 2010. Currently, water regulation PES programs are being piloted two regions: Son La and Lam Dong provinces. These programs have the active participation of local authority, local communities, state-owned enterprises and the private sector and will provide direct payment to forest managers through Forest Development and Protection Fund at different levels.

## Section III: National-Level REDD Readiness Activity Updates

### Part B

The following national-level readiness descriptions are being reprinted from the 2008 report.



#### **Bolivia<sup>1</sup>**

The National Development Plan (NDP) is the government's main framework for action, and it includes a policy (No. 4) on Carbon Sequestration and greenhouse gas reduction. The NDP resulted from a participatory process that involved the government, grassroots organizations, and civil society.

#### **Forest Monitoring and Assessment**

Activities have been undertaken to support a REDD strategy through the design of a national biomass inventory system, based on a network of institutions with forest data.

The Netherlands Development Cooperation and the German Cooperation are supporting the development of a methodological study for measurement and monitoring of degradation in specific areas of Bolivia. This project is being implemented by a national team with the support of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and national technical entities in coordination with Programa Nacional de Cambios Climáticos – Oficina de Desarrollo Limpio (PNCC-ODL).

The Netherlands Development Cooperation is funding a feasibility study to detect the degradation patterns through satellite imagery and the corresponding emissions in three different sites.

The Natural History Museum Noel Kempff Mercado (MHNNKM), together with Conservation International, measured land use change in 1990, 2000 and 2004. The European Space Agency (ESA) supported the processing of 56 LANDSAT images and 3 AWIFS (Advanced Wide Field Sensor) scenes to homogenize the temporal cover of GeoCover 1990 and the data from 2004/2005 processed by the MHNNKM.

#### **Policy and Stakeholder Engagement**

National consultations were made during the elaboration process of the national and joint positions on REDD under the UNFCCC Process. Participating stakeholders include members of the Policy Committee, REDD technicians and other actors from the forestry sector, National Forestry Chamber, representatives of grassroots organizations and the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Since 2006, five national technical consultations were held in order to develop the documents on the country position. These consultations were organized by the Clean Development Office from the National Climate Change Program. Since 2007, five meetings of the policy committee were held, as well as five meetings of the technical committee.

The national coordination strategy includes consultation with the indigenous sector at the national, regional and specific indigenous group levels, and the government is carrying out a training process on Climate Change and REDD for indigenous peoples.

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1 Text drawn and adapted from Bolivia's Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.



The Bolivian Government through the PNCC-ODL is carrying out technical studies in progress on opportunity cost analyses for land-use and land-use change, scenarios for economic development and associated deforestation rates, and regional and local deforestation analysis.

## REDD Projects

*Noel Kempff Climate Action Project*—See project description in Section II of this report.



### Cameroon<sup>2</sup>

In 2005 the surface area occupied by closed, dense tropical forest in Cameroon was 19.6M ha, or 41.3% of the total territory. International efforts towards the improvement of data on Central African tropical forests have made it possible to propose a few estimations for deforestation and forest degradation. The Observatory for Central African Forests (OFAC) estimates net deforestation to be 0.19%, or an annual loss of 37,000 ha.

### Forest Monitoring and Assessment

The last cartographic forest inventory is dated 1999 and the last national inventory was for 2003-2004. Over the past few years, international attention has been focused on the improvement of national and regional capacities in the areas of forest cover and land use. The Food and Agriculture Organization and the OFAC have developed several small-scale remote-sensing operations. A national estimation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) was realized within the framework of Cameroon's national communication in 2005. Calculations are based on 1994 national statistical data and are completed by factors originating from the IPCC's guidelines for national GHG inventories.

In 2007 Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and Global Monitoring for Environmental and Security (GMES) initiated a common project between Bolivia and Cameroon to develop tools to account for national emissions from deforestation and forest degradation within the REDD framework.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), supported by the Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (IRAD), The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) developed research that permitted the evaluation of carbon levels by type of land cover over a period of 17 years (1984-2001).

## Policy and Stakeholder Engagement

In 1995, after several years of negotiation, Cameroon finally orientated itself towards a process of the sustainable management of its forest and wildlife resources, thanks to the collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MINEF) and the World Bank. International (ACDI - Agricultural Cooperative Development International) and national partners have enabled the implementation of a vast program of inventorying and understanding of the forest resource.

The 1994 Forestry Code enabled the clear definition of the objectives of ecologically respectful and socially responsible sustainable forest management.

The Forest and Environmental Sector Programme (PSFE) came into force in 1999, contributing to the implementation of the policy for the sustainable and participative management of forest and wildlife resources in order that they respond to local, national, regional and global needs of present and future generations. The placing of 20% of the national territory under the status of protected area, the deployment of Sustainable Forest Management throughout all Forest Management Units and the development of participatory management are the targeted objectives of this program.

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2 Text drawn and adapted from Cameroon's Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.



### Costa Rica<sup>3</sup>

During the period 2000-2005 the gross loss of forest cover was 23,689 ha which is equivalent to approximately 4,600 ha per year (0.09 percent) while forest cover recovery showed an increase of 169,000 ha in the national territory, representing approximately 33,980 ha per year (0.66 percent). The net forest change then was of +0.57 percent per year during that period, according to the Forest Cover Monitoring Study of Costa Rica (2005). Deforestation strongly decreased in the last decade as compared to previous decades; however, the country does not currently have a series of historical data produced using a consistent

methodology. Therefore, the estimates in the forest cover change and consequently, the estimates of carbon, are rather uncertain.

Studies suggest that the country is recovering large extensions of forests; however, the age of these new forests and their carbon capture rate have yet to be studied.

### Forest Monitoring and Assessment

Forest cover studies for the year 2000 and 2005 have been conducted using Landsat satellite images. The National Center of High Technology (CENAT) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States launched the CARTA Mission Project 2003 in the frame of a bilateral agreement of cooperation. The objective was to renew the geographic, atmospheric and environmental information of Costa Rica using, among others, remote sensing to cover 70% of the national territory. For the year 2005, the CARTA Mission Project covered the remaining 30% of the country, which during the first phase of the project was covered by clouds.

At the national level, there is a significant level of information on the location of indigenous reserves (inhabitants and area) as well as the management by these communities of their territory from a communal, physical and legal point of view.

### Policy and Stakeholder Engagement

The national goals of forest conservation and forest cover enhancement are implemented in programs such as the Ecomarkets II Project (GEF-WB-GOCR), and Addressing Barriers to increase the conservation objectives in Protected Areas (GEF-GOCR).

The current strategy is based on two main policy guidelines oriented to reduce deforestation and enhance forest cover recovery through: a) the implementation of a system of incentives and b) the creation of a system of protected areas, which became successful mechanisms to raise awareness in the population regarding the forest resource. This was mainly a political decision taken at the government level as a result of demands from the civil society to take urgent action against deforestation and no formal consultation or dialogue process was promoted with this specific objective but it has received general approval and support from the national society. Aside from the legal framework, the most representative strategic planning instruments for the Forest Sector are the National Forestry Development Plan and the National Biodiversity Strategy, which resulted from a broad consultation and dialogue process.

A national process was held to launch the Strategy for the Control of Illegal Felling, based on an independent study contracted by MINAE to establish the magnitude of deforestation and the country's illegal felling; from that process, control actions to be implemented were designed including the role of some of the groups involved in the conservation of natural resources. Institutions such as the Network of Private Reserves, Costa Rican Federation for Conservation, and others participated. This process was developed in 2002 and its objectives were to:

- Guarantee, with the participation of society, the adequate control procedures at the national level which would

3 Text drawn and adapted from Costa Rica's Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.

minimize the impact of illegal felling and its consequences.

- Improve the instruments of control and record necessary to monitor the use of the forest resource.
- Strengthen the management capacity of the Conservation Areas to fight illegal felling actions nationwide.
- Promote, coordinate and ensure the active and efficient participation of civil society in the prevention and control of illegal felling.



#### **Ethiopia<sup>4</sup>**

The total area under natural high forest is estimated to be 4.07 million ha or 3.56 percent of the area of the country.

The REDD program in Ethiopia will be managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in collaboration with other sectoral agencies at the federal and regional levels including the organized local communities and civil societies working in the forestry sector. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will coordinate all the relevant stakeholders working in the implementation of the REDD program in Ethiopia.

#### **Forest Monitoring and Assessment**

Currently, the LULUCF sector is a significant sink of CO<sub>2</sub> in Ethiopia rather than a source of emissions to atmosphere. However, this sink capacity is decreasing rapidly.

The Woody Biomass Inventory and Strategic Planning Project did an analysis in districts where there was high natural forests to arrive at rates of deforestation caused by increasing population and its need for agricultural land in the three main forested regions. The results show that approximately 1.33 million ha of natural forests are forecast to be destroyed between 1990 and 2020; this loss accounts for about one third of the forest resources in the country.

#### **Policy and Stakeholder Engagement**

The Forest Proclamation of 2007 recognizes two types of ownership—private forest and state forest. The proclamation has provisions on the promotion of private forest development, conservation and utilization. The Forest Policy of 2007 had the overall objective to conserve and develop forest resources properly so that there could be sustainable supply of forest products to the society and contribute to the development of the national economy.

The Government of Ethiopia has signed a project document with the National Forest Program Facility, hosted by the FAO, for the development and implementation of a National Forest Program in 2008. The purpose of the project is to increasing the contribution of the forestry sector to attain Millennium Development Goals.

Ethiopia began Participatory Forest Management 10 years ago in high forest priority areas. The program is supported by Farm Africa and GTZ and is being implemented by the Oromia and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional States Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The 1997 Environmental Policy contains sectoral policies is on forest, wood lands and tree resources under which the policy addresses issues such as complementary roles of communities, private entrepreneurs and the state in forestry

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4 Text drawn and adapted from Ethiopia's Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.

development; integration of forestry development with land ,water, energy resources, ecosystem and genetic resources development in addition to crop and livestock production

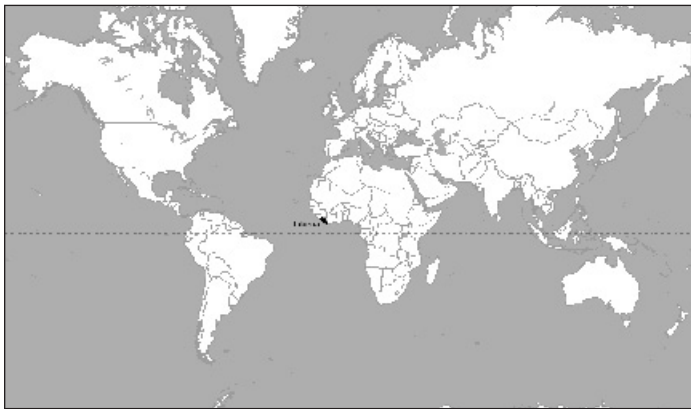
In addition to these policies and programs, there are a number of forest management programs in place to promote sustainable resource use.

Like in most African countries REDD is a new concept in Ethiopia. In the preparation of the R-PIN, technical meetings were held with relevant stakeholders. National level consultations for reducing deforestation and degradation are also being carried out in the country.

### **Demonstration Activities**

The Farm Africa-SOS Sahel Ethiopia-Bale-Eco Region Sustainable Program (BESMP) — has submitted a REDD Project Idea Note for a project entitled Bale Mountain Ecoregion Emission Reduction Assets: A large scale community based Carbon Finance Project for the voluntary carbon market reducing emissions from the forest degradation and deforestation.

Moreover, there are many forestry projects in the country which can create favorable environment for the future REDD program implementation, including community forest management projects.



### **Liberia<sup>5</sup>**

Liberia contains 4.5 million ha of lowland tropical forest that comprises 43 percent of the remaining Upper Guinea forests of West Africa. Between 1990 and 2005, forest area has been reported as being reduced by 22 percent, according to the 2005 *FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment*. Countrywide, it is estimated that roughly 25 percent of Liberia’s forests has been recently logged. A 2008 forest change analysis in Liberia performed by a partnership between the Forestry Development Authority (FDA), Conservation International and South Dakota State University (SDSU) notes the average deforestation rate

increasing from 0.2 percent in 1986-2000 to 0.35 percent in 2000-2006.

### **Forest Monitoring and Assessment**

Liberia is moving forward with the deforestation analysis, forest data gathering, and monitoring requirements for REDD. Two main studies provide information on recent change in Liberian forest, including one with a two-hectare minimum mapping unit produced by the Forest Development Authority (FDA), Conservation International (CI), South Dakota State University and Clark Labs. Liberia has also established permanent monitoring plots and conducted some very initial biomass estimates.

Conservation International also supported training of one of its own in country staff and the FDA’s GIS technical manager during a one-week carbon project development course in Quito, Ecuador.

### **Policy and Stakeholder Engagement**

Liberia recently embarked on a forest reform process that has included the revocation of all previous timber concessions, a new forest policy, revised forest legislation and the issuing of supporting regulations. The new forest policy seeks to harmonize community, conservation and commercial uses of forest resources, with sustainable forest management as

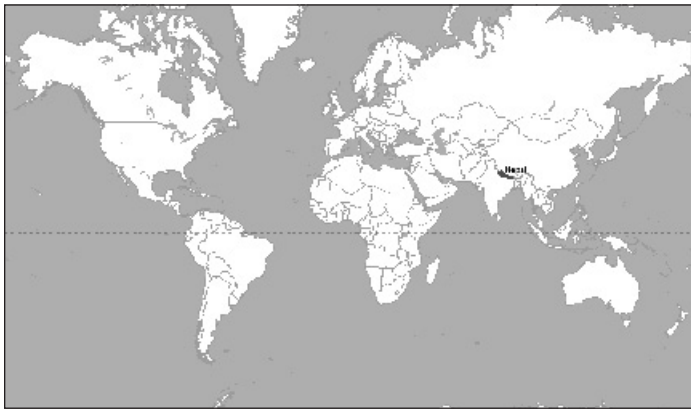
5 Text drawn and adapted from Liberia’s Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.

the explicit goal. In 2007, a new Forest Management Strategy was formulated and validated through public consultation.

A new community rights law is currently being formulated which will provide for an increased role for communities in forest governance. Specific surveys of forest dwellers and forest-dependent people have been undertaken to assess environmental and social impacts of various forest initiatives. These include socio-economic surveys undertaken by Fauna & Flora International (FFI).

The Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI) has assisted the FDA throughout the reform process. The LFI is a partnership of government, NGOs, and donor agencies including the US government, World Bank, FAO, CI, and FFI.

The various new Regulations based on the 2006 Law require public communication through radio and newsprint media, as well as consultation in affected communities. In practical terms, this means that communities in or around proposed timber concessions of protected areas must be fully consulted in an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. These processes demonstrate the capacity the FDA has for public outreach and consultation which would be used and built upon during the REDD Strategy development.



### **Nepal<sup>6</sup>**

A multi-stakeholder REDD scoping meeting was held between the government of Nepal, agencies, and non-governmental organizations including World Wildlife Fund to discuss and debate REDD at the national level.

### **Forest Monitoring and Assessment**

There is no reliable estimate of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Nepal. There have been sporadic land cover studies carried out, the most recent conducted by the Department of Forest Research

and Survey (DFRS) of the government of Nepal between 1987 and 1998, under the support of the government of Finland.

### **Policy and Stakeholder Engagement**

On-going democratization processes have led Government of Nepal (GoN) to make commitments towards enabling civil society participation in environmental policy processes and to encourage the private sector to develop a sense of corporate social responsibility. While the government has a commitment, at least in principle, to use bottom-up policy making and planning processes, there is still a need to transform the top-down organizational culture of government institutions in order to allow forest dependent citizens to participate effectively in policy processes. In addition, there is also a need to forge effective inter-sectoral coordination among government agencies while making forest policies in Nepal.

There are five main forestry sector policy instruments that the GoN aims to use to address the key cause-effect aspects of deforestation and forest degradation, poverty alleviation and restoration of the environment. These are i) the Master Plan for the Forestry Sector (MPFS 1988), ii) Forest Act, 1993, iii) the Agricultural Perspective Plan (APP 1995), iv) the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and v) Three Year Interim Plan (2007-2010). Those policies and strategies reflect the high priority accorded by the GoN to sustainable management of natural resources, with emphasis on forest resources. They reveal a high degree of Government commitment to implement a forestry sector program in a manner that is user-based, gender sensitive and poverty focused. A common feature of these policies relates to the importance given to NGOs and the private sector as potential service providers. In 2006, GoN constituted a multi-stakeholder taskforce to propose approaches for democratic and sustainable management of forests. The recommendations submitted were

6 Text drawn and adapted from Nepal's Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.



on i) policy, legal, institutional and procedural reforms for the democratization of forest management in Nepal, ii) the management of community and collaborative forest based on an assessment of their successes, problems and failures, and iii) to suggest other recommendations for the overall sustainable development of forest areas in the country.

Forest policy and programs and the broad-based national action plans (e.g. 3-Year Interim Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan) were prepared earlier and now need reconfiguration for facilitating REDD at national-level.



### Nicaragua<sup>7</sup>

According to the study by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR) in 2000, approximately 40 percent of the total national area is covered by forests. Of the 5.6 million ha of forest, it is estimated that half (2.8 million ha) would be suitable for productive forest management purposes, while much of the other half is formally incorporated into the National System of Areas Protected (1.9 million ha) and the rest (0.9 million ha) presents environmental conditions that suggest management with conservation purposes. In the areas of productive forests it

is estimated that only 4 percent are currently under Sustainable Forest Management (124,000 ha), while the remaining 96 percent is subject to gradual degradation process, rudimentary extractive uses, change of use or simply abandoned.

### Forest Monitoring and Assessment

The estimated rate of deforestation in the country is 1.16 percent per year on forest cover, during the 1983 to 2000 period with ranges between 80,221 and 66,466 ha of forest lost annually.

The most complete information which is available in the country on forest cover, land use changes and deforestation, can be found in the Forest Map of Nicaragua, conducted by MAGFOR in 2000.

Since July 2007 the country has been involved in a National Forest Inventory (INF). The topics covered in the inventory are as follows:

1. Forest cover and dynamics of the agricultural border
2. State, health and vitality of forests
3. Management of forests
4. Productive state of natural forests
5. Coverage of plantations, state of agroforestry and trees outside forests
6. Environmental reporting of forests
7. Socio-economic information of forests and trees outside forest

The National Forest Inventory will also conduct an inquiry in relation to land tenure and other relevant socio-economic factors that are expected to be useful in future phases of the implementation of REDD.

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7 Text drawn and adapted from Nicaragua's Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.

## Policy and Stakeholder Engagement

Nicaragua at present is in the process of a consultation on the National Strategy for Climate Change, as well as participating in the elaboration of the Regional Strategy on Climate Change of SICA (Central American Integration System) countries where it is mentioned that the initiatives of REDD are a priority for the mitigation of greenhouse gases.

The country currently has an updated forest policy, the product of a broad and complex process of social participation, which responded to the new legal requirements in terms of citizen participation and took place under the platform of forest governance and institutional decentralization based on three main elements: (i) inter-sectoral forest-environment commitment, (ii) policy and strategy concerted with the actors and (iii) mechanism for dialogue and consultation between the actors.

The National Forestry Plan generated five essential components of work that are closely related to the topic of avoided deforestation: forest governance, forest conservation and management, forest restoration, development of forest industry and commerce, generation and knowledge management. The new forest policy will enable the participation in a more appropriate way, of rural communities, small and medium-sized forest owners and indigenous groups in forest management activities which in turn generate higher incomes, so that people can better meet their consumption needs of goods and basic services such as housing, energy, transport and food, many of those that generate the need to seize the forest. In parallel, is required to integrate other public institutions related to rural development and national development planning, to identify public policies that help to meet the basic consumption needs of the population, such as those mentioned above.

Nicaragua has positive experiences with community forest management initiatives, including forest certification especially in the autonomous regions of the Caribbean coast. This has been with the support of World Wildlife Fund, Rain Forest Alliance, GTZ and other institutions. Forest certification began in 1996 in Nicaragua and has developed very slowly. In January 2008 there exists 15,047 ha of natural forests and certified plantations, located in the RAAN, the Pacific and San Juan River.

The Government of Nicaragua has formally established a series of consultation mechanisms related both to forest policy and rural development strategies, which will guarantee the participation of all sectors and actors in the Forest-related industries. The strategy of consultation is based on the principles of the new government on public dialogue.

The approach of forest governance in Nicaragua is based on the concept of the national forest program, agreed in 1997 at the Forum on Forests of United Nations and is based on three main elements: (i) the inter-sectoral forest-environmental commitment, (ii) policy and strategy concerted with the actors and (iii) mechanisms for dialogue and consultation between the actors. More documentation on this approach is available on the site: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/nfp/es/>.



## Paraguay<sup>8</sup>

Paraguay is a unique landlocked country situated in the heart of South America. The Paraguay River bisects the nation into two contrasting ecological regions, Eastern Region and the Chaco. Between 1990 and 2000 the Chaco Region lost more than 1,000,000 ha, and recent studies estimated a loss of 130,000 ha of forest between May 2005 – May 2006. This region is suffering immigration of enhanced livestock production because of low prices of lands compared to other lands for intensive agriculture (soy) and plantations. Over three quarters of the Upper Parana Atlantic Forest (UPAF) has been deforested leaving

8 Text drawn and adapted from Paraguay's Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.



only around 2 million hectares standing at present and is highly fragmented, according to the FAO.

More than 90 percent of the Paraguayan territory is privately-owned; therefore the private sector is a key player in the conservation and sustainable use of forests in Paraguay. The indigenous land tenure is recognized as a constitutional right, reflected in the indigenous law 904/81, which established that each family has the right to receive 20 ha in the Eastern region or 100 ha in the Chaco. According to the 2002 indigenous census carried out by the General Direction of Polls, Statistics and Census, 1.7 percent of Paraguay's inhabitants are indigenous. Ninety-five percent stated that they depend on forest products for food supply. From the total of 394 indigenous communities there are 247 with legal status and legal land tenure, 56 with legal status without legal land tenure and 91 without legal status and without land.

Recognizing the importance of the REDD process the SEAM (Secretary of the Environment) has created the REDD Technical Advisor Committee through a Ministerial Resolution number 1092/08. The newly created National Forest Institute (INFONA) is the operational body in charge of the implementation of the Forest Law (Law422/73).

### **Forest Monitoring and Assessment**

The 2005 Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) by FAO gave a figure for forests at 18.5 million ha country-wide. According to the FAO FRA 2005 Paraguay deforestation rates are around 180,000 ha/yr. Several of the leading environmental NGOs in Paraguay work in close relation to the governmental institutions in charge of forest monitoring and inventories through specific agreements. For instance, Guyra Paraguay and WWF worked together with the SFN and SEAM to follow the implementation of the Zero Deforestation Law and Guyra Paraguay is also providing high-level expertise in monitoring and a real-time follow up of land use changes.

### **Policy and Stakeholder Engagement**

The Secretary of the Environment (SEAM) is one of the newest government institutions, created by Law 1561 in the year 2000 and is in charge of the general environmental oversight and regulation in conjunction with a consultative body called the CONAM (National Environmental Council). The establishment of the National Environmental Policy followed with the Zero Deforestation Law, has reduced deforestation in the Eastern Region by over 90 percent, as monitored independently by local NGO Guyra Paraguay. At the same time it has carried out several interventions in the Chaco to halt deforestation beyond the authorized limits.

Working groups were organized for the development of the non-deforestation law, and included a public consultation led by national congress. These discussions involved broad public participation, which included most of the affected sectors (timbers producers, small rural landowners, indigenous communities, private sectors, academic sector, governmental institutions and the productive sector including the soya producers and cattle ranching producers). These consultations were held through 2004 and 2005.

Another important initiative led by NGOs includes the Social Pact, whereby the conservation community has come to the table with the large-scale farmers, a group 54 small holders, and governments (national and local) to find ways to reduce conflicts and environmental damage of agricultural activities.

## **Republic of Congo<sup>9</sup>**

### **Forest Monitoring and Assessment**

Estimates of deforestation and forest degradation are very low. The 2006 report on the state of the forests of Central Africa indicates that Congo has a deforestation rate of .03 percent, and a forest degradation rate of .01 percent. An evaluation of the deforestation rates at Congo Basin scale is under development by the Central African Regional Program for the Environment, and is producing very close results to those of the State of the Forests 2006.

Reliable estimates of greenhouse gas or carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation and forest degradation do not exist yet. The national greenhouse gas inventories carried out in 2000 and 2007 on behalf of the national communication on climate changes of Congo provides some indication of the rates of deforestation and surface vegetation, and indicate a

9 Text drawn and adapted from Republic of Congo's Readiness Project Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.

negative balance in terms of GHG emissions.

A study carried out by Winrock International in the Congolaise Industrielle de Bois (CIB) forest concession in North-Congo estimated the impact of the forest logging on the carbon stock in a tropical forest.

In addition, the National Centre for Forest and Fauna Inventories and Management (CNIAF), Winrock International, and the Wildlife Conservation Society are designing a method for measuring biomass and carbon using high-resolution satellite imagery.

### **Policy and Stakeholder Engagement**

The Congo forest resources comprise 5% of GDP, and play a large economic and socio-cultural element in the country. Government law requires the sustainable management of forests. The Ministry in charge of forests, the environment, agriculture, and urban planning benefit from the sectoral policies, based on: The National Forest Action Plan, National Action Programme for the Environment, the rural Development Strategic Scheme, National Scheme of Land Affectation, and Strategic Document for the Reduction of Poverty.

In regards to policy implementation, Congo has eleven departmental directorates and fifty four forest economy brigades that constitute the main control tool of the forest administration. A public structure in charge of controlling the forest products for export was added in 2003, and implemented with the assistance of Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS).

The NGO Resource Extraction Monitoring (REM) was put in charge in 2007 of the independent observation project of forest law application and the governorship in Republic of Congo, on funds from the European commission, Department for International Development (DFID) and the World Bank, in collaboration with the Ministry of Forest Economics of the Republic of Congo. The general objective of the project is to contribute to the implementation of the principles of good governance in forest activities and to support the policies in place for a sustainable development in the Congo Basin, with a view to prepare the negotiation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) between the Republic of Congo and the EU.

The Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade process, which will help to improve the governance in the forest sector, was started by the Ministry of Forest Economics in January 2007.

An important national step was taken against deforestation and degradation through the ratification of the “Yaoundé Declaration” with the neighboring countries under the Commission for the Forests of Central Africa (COMIFAC) ten years ago. The Congolese Forest Code obliges the forest concessionaires to engage in the sustainable management process. Results are already available: approximately 2/3 of the main forest block of the north east is engaged in sustainable management and the southern area is recovering from the conflicts which took place about the year 2000. The country decided, with funding from France, to launch an ambitious program to reinforce capacities and provide services in relation with the sustainable management of the southern forest block.

### **Demonstration Activities**

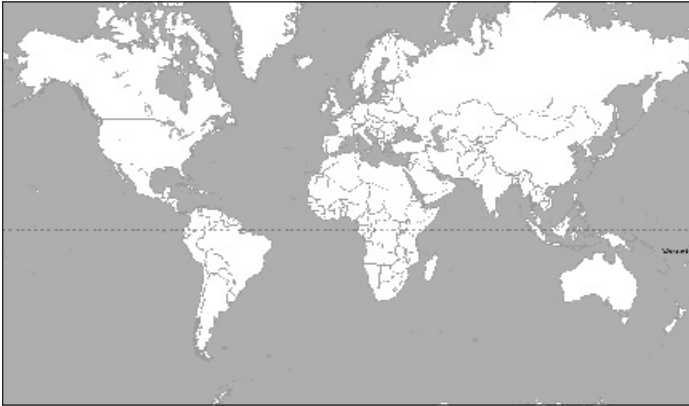
Several projects about REDD are taking shape in Congo. The most advanced project concerns the area of Brazzaville, with the objective to limit the pressure on the remaining forest around the city by encouraging energy efficiency and by creating new wood resources while planting in partnership with the National Reforestation Service.

Regarding REDD readiness, Congo participated in a meeting in Paris in March 2008 organized by COMIFAC, the French Development Agency (AFD) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) organized a meeting, to present the technical aspects of the monitoring. Congo benefited in addition from a multiform assistance by:

ONFInternational and CIRAD Forêt Consortium;

Forêt Ressources Management (consultation for the drafting of the R-PIN, on French co-operation funding);

French Development Agency (AFD);



### Vanuatu<sup>10</sup>

Vanuatu consists of 83 islands, about 220,000 inhabitants, and about 12,000 km<sub>2</sub> of land area. More than 90 percent of the land area is covered with more than 10-15 percent tree canopy cover which includes primary forest land and other wooded land according to national definitions. All forests and forest lands in Vanuatu are owned by indigenous land owners with a cultural understanding of maintaining forests as natural resource and full respect for indigenous people living with the forests.

### Forest Monitoring and Assessment

Vanuatu has undertaken the first steps for national Forest Area Change Assessment as part of the Vanuatu Carbon Credits Project (VCCP). Using satellite data, areas experiencing deforestation for 1990-2000 have been mapped and identified.

The most important data sources available today in Vanuatu include national coverage of Landsat-type satellite data for three time steps of about 1990, 2000, and 2005 to estimate the area of deforestation. Maps of gross deforestation exist for the periods 1990-2000. The results indicate comparatively low rate of historical deforestation for Vanuatu with at least half of the observed forest loss being due to subsistence land use.

The recent trends in the loss of forest carbon stocks, however, are predominantly associated with forest degradation (i.e. through heavy selective logging followed by intrusion of (non-indigenous) invasive weeds but without a change of land use. A national forest inventory was compiled for the year 1990. This inventory focused on estimating logging potentials and merchantable timber and is being assessed for its suitability as a starting point for estimating carbon stocks.

### Policy and Stakeholder Engagement

All forests and forest lands in Vanuatu are owned by indigenous land owners with a cultural understanding of maintaining forests as natural resource and full respect for indigenous people living with the forests.

Land tenure disputes among tribal groupings are a common feature in Vanuatu indigenous land use planning.

During 2007 the VCCP also undertook consultations with timber industry players in Vanuatu as a means of understanding from them their priorities for potential involvement in REDD type activities on lands where they hold a timber concession.

### Demonstration Activities

The Vanuatu Carbon Credits Project (VCCP) was developed as a partnership between the Vanuatu Government and a team of international technical advisors as a result of the SBSTA 24 call for demonstration activities for REDD policy development. The Vanuatu National Advisory Committee on Climate Change is the Governing Board for the project and project owner.

10 Text drawn and adapted from Vanuatu's Readiness Plan Idea Note, submitted to the World Bank.

Phase one has been completed, and included:

1. Identification of capacity building requirements in terms of national and project based carbon monitoring (carbon stock assessment)
2. National forest area change assessment mapping (more work and funds are needed to be done to complete this task)
3. Identification of opportunities to address deforestation and degradation drivers
4. Design of potential incentive mechanisms to be incorporated into methodologies for projects or programs for REDD.

The completion of Phase 1 of the VCCP culminated with a national workshop of key stakeholders as a means of developing a “roadmap” for Phase 2. This was undertaken in Port Vila in February 2008. Key stakeholder groups included:

Members of the National Advisory Committee on Climate Change, members of the International Technical Advisory Team, Vanuatu business representatives, and Vanuatu NGO representatives.

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