



Emerging REDD+

A preliminary survey of demonstration and readiness activities

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Acronyms

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| 3E | Effectiveness, efficiency, and equity, plus co-benefits |
| A/R | Afforestation and reforestation |
| ACOFOP | Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén (Guatemala) |
| AD | Avoided deforestation |
| AES | Applied Energy Services (now AES Corporation) |
| AEP | American Electric Power |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| ANAE | The National Association for Environmental Action (Madagascar) |
| APRIL/RAPP | Asia Pacific Resources International Holding/Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper |
| AUD | Australian dollar |
| AusAID | Australian Agency for International Development |
| BAU | Business as usual |
| BioCF | BioCarbon Fund |
| BMU | Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz Und Reaktorsicherheit (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety) |
| BMZ | Bundesministerium Für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (German Federal Ministry for Economic Development Cooperation) |
| BOS | Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation |
| CARE | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere |
| CBNRM | Community-based natural resource management |
| CDM | Clean development mechanism |
| CEPE | Centre for Energy Policy and Economics |
| CI | Conservation International |
| CI-GCF | Conservation International-Global Conservation Fund |
| CIFOR | Center for International Forestry Research |
| CIRAD | Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development) |
| CKPP | Central Kalimantan Peatland Project |
| CO ₂ e | Carbon dioxide equivalent |
| COMIFAC | Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (Central African Forest Commission) |
| COP | Conference of the Parties |
| DFID | Department for International Development (UK) |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| ECOSUR | El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (Mexico) |
| ERM | Environmental Resources Management |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| ExSect P | Extra-sectoral policies to reduce the profitability of land conversion |
| FAN | Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (Friends of Nature Foundation, Bolivia) |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FAS | Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (Amazonas Sustainable Foundation) |
| FCPF | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| FFEM | Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial (French Global Environment Fund) |
| FFI | Fauna and Flora International |
| FNMA | Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente (National Environment Fund, Brazil) |
| FONAFIFO | Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal (National Forestry Financing Fund, Costa Rica) |
| FORECA | Forêts engagées pour le carbone (Committing forests as carbon reservoirs) |
| FRA | Forest Resources Assessment |
| FRM | Forest Resources Management (France) |
| FUNDECOR | Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Cordillera Volcánica Central (Foundation for the Development of the Central Volcanic Mountain Range) |
| FUPNAPIB | Fundación Parque Nacional Pico Bonito (Pico Bonito National Park Foundation, Honduras) |
| GER | Global Eco Rescue (Switzerland) |
| GMES | Global Monitoring for Environment and Security |
| GTZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (German society for technical cooperation) |
| HSBC | Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation |
| I&CV MRV | Institution and capacity building for MRV |
| I&CV Re-funds | Institution and capacity building for handling REDD funds |
| ICI | International Climate Initiative |
| ICRAF | International Centre for Research in Agroforestry |
| IDB-MIF | Inter-American Development Bank – Multilateral Investment Fund |
| INRENA | Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (National Institute of Natural Resources) |
| IFCA | Indonesia Forest Carbon Alliance |
| IL&Gov | Improved governance and law enforcement |
| IPAM | Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia (Amazon Environmental Research Institute) |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| KFCP | Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership |
| KfW | Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank) |
| MAR | Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting |

| | |
|------------|---|
| BMI | Banco Multisectorial de Inversiones (El Salvador) |
| MRV | Measurement, reporting and verification |
| Mt | Metric tonne |
| NGO | Nongovernmental organisation |
| ODA | Official development assistance |
| ODI | Overseas Development Institute |
| ONFI | Office national des forêts |
| ORAM | Organizacao Rural de Ajuda Mutua (Rural Association for Mutual Support) (Mozambique) |
| PA | Protected area management |
| PDD | Project Design Document |
| PEAM | Proyecto Especial Alto Mayo (Alto Mayo Special Project) |
| PES | Payment for ecosystem services |
| PNG | Papua New Guinea |
| PROFONANPE | Fondo Nacional para Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas) |
| RED | Reducing emissions from deforestation |
| REDD | Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation |
| REDD+ | Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation including carbon stock enhancement |
| Rehab | Forest restoration or rehabilitation |
| RIL | Reduced impact logging |
| R-PIN | Readiness Plan Idea Notes |
| R-Plan | Readiness plan |
| R-PP | Readiness preparation proposals |
| RRI | Rights and Resources Initiative |
| R-strategy | Preparation of national REDD strategy |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| SERNANP | Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (National Natural Protected Areas Service) |
| SFM | Sustainable forest management |
| STRI | Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute |
| tbd | To be determined |
| TDERU | Tropical Deforestation Emission Reduction Unit |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| UNEP-WCMC | United Nations Environmental Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |

| | |
|---------|--|
| UN-REDD | United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries |
| WB | The World Bank |
| WCS | Wildlife Conservation Society |
| WHRC | Woods Hole Research Center |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |
| ZSL | Zoological Society of London |

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Abstract

This paper presents the results of a preliminary survey of emerging demonstration and readiness activities to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and carbon stock enhancement (REDD+) across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The survey was conducted between November and December 2008, and the information collected was updated until May 2009. While the results of the survey offer a useful snapshot of the landscape of REDD+ activities, they do not capture all the dynamics associated with this rapidly evolving field. As the international debate on REDD+ continues, some projects surveyed may have changed their core objectives and activities, while others may never get off the ground. Another limitation of the survey is the ongoing lack of any clear definition of what constitutes a REDD+ demonstration activity. Despite these shortcomings, this survey offers insights on current trends to inform future REDD+ investments.

In total the survey found over 100 REDD+ activities: 44 demonstration activities, 65 readiness activities (including those by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the UN-REDD Programme) and 12 activities where carbon is not an explicit goal. Indonesia has by far the most demonstration activities in the pipeline, making Asia the region with the largest number of REDD+ activities. Many projects (68%) are still in the planning stage.

A preliminary assessment of incipient REDD+ investments shows the following. First, REDD+ initiatives, especially demonstration activities, tend to target countries where deforestation or the risk of

deforestation is significant, which suggests realised *carbon effectiveness* considerations. Second, poor governance contexts do not discourage REDD+ investments, although *cost-efficiency* considerations may suggest otherwise. Third, although there is scope for natural *equity and co-benefits*, there is also a risk of trade-offs between carbon effectiveness and co-benefits. Dry forests – where many rural poor live and where there are high levels of biodiversity – tend to be carbon poor and, thus, feature far less in REDD+ demonstration activities than humid forests.

Balancing trade-offs between cost-effectiveness and co-benefit considerations will likely become a central challenge for REDD+ policies and activities. Spatially explicit, high-resolution, environmental and socio-economic data can offer new scope for REDD+ investments to enhance carbon goals while securing REDD+ co-benefits. Policy makers, donors, and other investors in REDD+ and/or REDD+ co-benefits could assemble such data to enhance their investment choices, monitor their outcomes, and thus provide valuable lessons to inform the national and global REDD+ architecture.

Although performance-based payments analogous to payments for environmental services (PES) are core features of the REDD+ idea, the survey further shows that REDD+ policies will require more than PES-type REDD+ schemes. Investments in improved governance and broader policy reforms are equally important to address the root causes of forest emissions. Finding the right policy mix in different country contexts is an important challenge ahead.

1. Introduction

The international community now recognises reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and carbon stock enhancement (REDD+) as a critical component of national and international strategies for mitigating global climate change. Following the call of the *Bali Action Plan*, agreed at the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Bali in December 2007, numerous REDD+ demonstration activities got underway on the ground, supported by NGOs, the private sector, bilateral donors, and multilateral agencies.

REDD+ demonstration activities focus on experimenting with mechanisms that can reduce forest emissions in preparation for the era of conditional carbon deals. To date there is no agreed definition of 'demonstration activities' and activities range from site-specific projects to larger-scale activities that cover a substantial portion of a province. Key activities include the promotion of more sustainable forest management practices (e.g. reduced impact logging), forest conservation combined with incentive payment schemes, and monitoring systems that measure the change in carbon stocks and fluxes. Reliable carbon monitoring systems are a key element of these activities. Carbon deals are output-based, meaning that carbon payments are only made for certified emissions reductions. Following promising experiences with payments for environmental services schemes, conditional REDD+ payments are regarded as an incentive – financial or in-kind – to promote behavioral changes by land managers.

At the same time, many countries are in the process of developing national REDD+ strategies. In principle, REDD+ strategies are the first step in the implementation of REDD+ policies and measures, and can be compared to a roadmap to move from the situation today towards a desired future scenario of reduced forest emissions (Dutschke *et al.* 2008).²

One major incentive for countries to design REDD+ strategy development plans has been the prospect of accessing funds from the World Bank-administered Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and, more recently, from the UN-REDD Programme, to finance REDD+ readiness activities.

REDD+ readiness activities refer to the measures and mechanisms that are necessary to establish an enabling framework for REDD+ deals. These can include land tenure reforms, effective enforcement of land use laws and regulations, and the establishment of systems to reliably monitor, report, and verify forest emissions.

In the context of these developments, this paper takes stock, and conducts a preliminary assessment, of REDD+ demonstration and readiness activities. It examines emerging trends in evolving REDD+ activities with respect to their effectiveness, efficiency, and implications for equity and co-benefits (the 3Es). The aim is to provide early feedback on REDD+ demonstration and readiness activities to host countries, donors, and project developers.

A note of caution is necessary. Since the REDD+ landscape is evolving rapidly, the survey only takes a snapshot of emerging activities. Also, because the survey relies primarily on secondary information from the public domain (internet, brochures, project documents) there may be inconsistencies between what is described in the secondary information and the actual state and nature of activities. The survey should thus be seen more as a documentation of trends in 'marketed activities' rather than as a description of actual activities on the ground.

This paper is organised as follows. Section 2 gives an overview of the emerging landscape of REDD+ activities. Section 3 analyses the activities according to effectiveness, efficiency and equity plus co-benefit considerations. Section 4 presents preliminary conclusions.

² In reality a REDD+ demonstration activity very often takes place before, or in parallel with, the design and implementation of REDD+ strategies.

2. Emerging landscape of REDD+ activity

To map the emerging landscape of REDD+ activities and, since REDD+ activities are not always described as such, we conducted a survey of all activities that focus on reducing forest emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks (e.g. forest restoration) (see Annexes 5-7). The survey was conducted during November and December 2008 and continuously updated until May 2009. It covers Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

We distinguish three types of REDD+ activities:

- **Demonstration activities.** In the absence of a clear definition, we use the term 'demonstration activity' to refer to activities where carbon is the explicit objective. Given the ongoing debate over the role of forest plantations in REDD+ (see Box 1), we excluded carbon forestry projects that had afforestation or reforestation as a main activity.
- **Readiness activities.** We use this term for all activities that are designed to create an enabling framework for REDD+ deals. These include capacity building, implementation of monitoring systems, and development of REDD+ strategies. All activities under the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF Window II (Readiness Fund) are classified as readiness activities.
- **Activities without explicit carbon goals.** We use this term to refer to projects where carbon is not the

explicit objective. For example, the ProAmbiente Program in Brazil aims at implementing a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme for enhanced ecosystem management, but it is not intended primarily for sequestering forest carbon.

As of May 2009, we found 44 REDD+ demonstration activities, 65 REDD+ readiness activities – of which 37 refer to readiness plan idea note (R-PIN) developments – and 12 activities without explicit carbon objectives. In the survey we excluded readiness plan (R-Plan, now called *Readiness Preparation Proposals, R-PP*) activities (Indonesia, Guyana, Panama). This avoids double counting REDD+ strategy development activities, as R-Plans are the successors of R-PINs. However, Indonesia is an exception, as here the R-PIN exercise has been replaced by equivalent studies developed within the scope of the Indonesia Forest Carbon Alliance (IFCA) process.

The forest transition curve is an empirical model of forest cover change over time in response to economic development. The differences in REDD+ challenges are also reflected in this pattern, starting from the need to reduce forest degradation and deforestation in the early stages of the forest transition curve (Stage 1). The curve falls steeply during the early transition stage, and reducing deforestation is needed to secure climate benefits (Stage 2). In the later stage, when forest cover tends to regrow, climate benefits mainly arise from

Box 1. Changing definitions: RED, REDD and REDD+

When emissions from forestry reclaimed the attention of the climate negotiations in 2005, the discussions initially focused only on 'avoided deforestation', i.e. 'AD' or 'RED' for short. With growing recognition that forest degradation is inseparable from reduction of forest emissions, 'avoided degradation' – or the second 'D' in 'REDD' – was officially endorsed at the UNFCCC COP-13 in Bali in 2007. As the debate continued, it was further recognised that climate benefits can arise not only from avoiding negative changes (deforestation, degradation), but also from enhancing positive changes, in the form of forest conservation and restoration (Angelsen and Wertz-Kanounnikoff 2008). The recognition of the latter was expressed with a '+', which became official vocabulary at COP-14 in Poznań in 2008. The range of forest management challenges covered by REDD+ can be illustrated by the forest transition curve (Figure 1).

One open question with REDD+ concerns the role of afforestation and reforestation (A/R). Eligible in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) – and hence already part of the international toolbox to mitigate climate change – the question is whether and how A/R will become part of REDD+. Several environmental NGOs oppose including forest plantations into a global REDD+ scheme because of the risk of promoting plantation forestry at the expense of biodiversity conservation (e.g. Greenpeace 2009). However, others argue that forest plantations need to be part of REDD+ to allow for greater consistency in landscape planning and, ultimately, to reduce forest emissions (e.g. proposals by Indonesia, India and China, see Parker *et al.* 2009). The discussion is still ongoing.

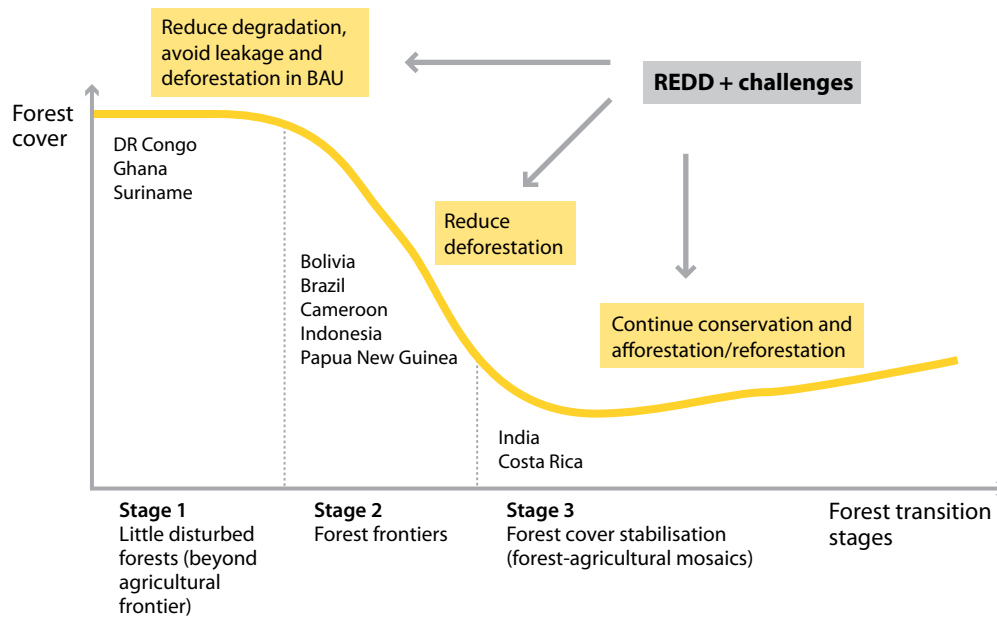


Figure 1. Forest transition curve and associated REDD+ challenges

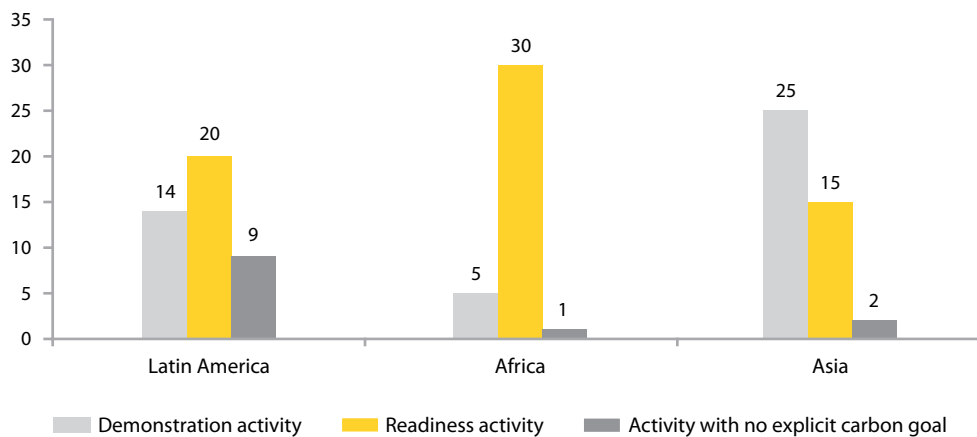


Figure 2. Regional distribution of demonstration and readiness activities

continued conservation, carbon stock enhancement and afforestation and reforestation (Stage 3).

The survey results show clear regional variations in the distribution of REDD+ activities (Figure 2).

Demonstration activities are currently concentrated in Asia, notably Indonesia, while *readiness activities* are primarily clustered in Central Africa. Latin America has an intermediate number of demonstration and readiness activities.

However, most REDD+ activities are still at the beginning or planning stages (Figure 3). In Latin America more REDD+ *demonstration activities* are already underway compared to those in Africa and Asia.

'Planned activities' refer to all those that are reported to be in the planning phase and where no implementation has started. 'Ongoing' means project implementation has started. In total we found that 14 REDD+ demonstration activities are currently underway, while most – 30 projects – are still in the planning phase. The picture is similar for REDD+ *readiness activities* with 5 currently ongoing and 60 planned. Although most countries have REDD+ activities that are still in the planning stage, some countries have already developed policies, mainly forest management plans, that will facilitate the implementation of REDD+ activities (WHRC 2009).

The size of REDD+ demonstration activities varies greatly. For those projects for which information was available, we classified them into small (<50 000 ha), medium (50 000-500 000 ha) and large (>500 000 ha) and counted the number of projects per size class

(Figure 4). Most of the small projects are found in Latin America, while the sum of medium to large-scale ones are primarily found in Asia, where projects can extend to almost an entire province, such as in the case of Berau in Indonesia.

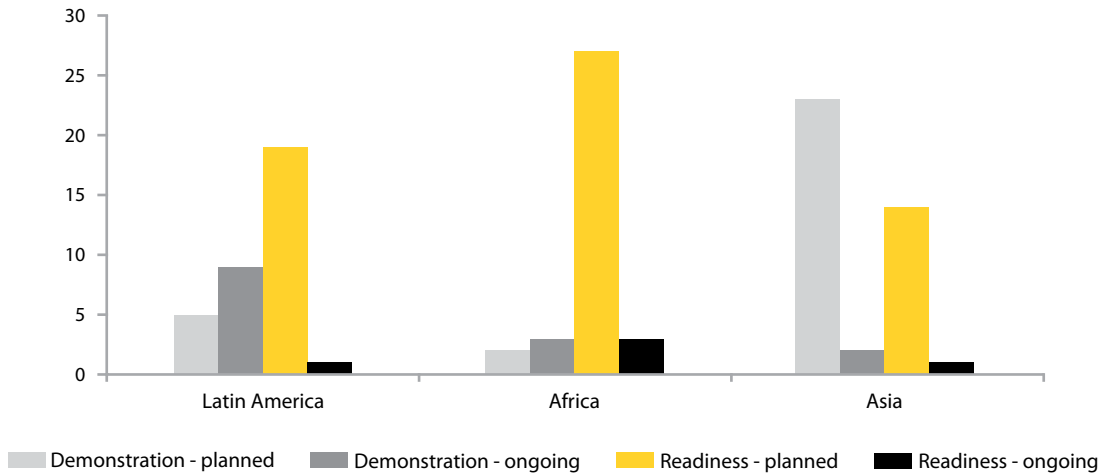


Figure 3. Status of REDD+ activities

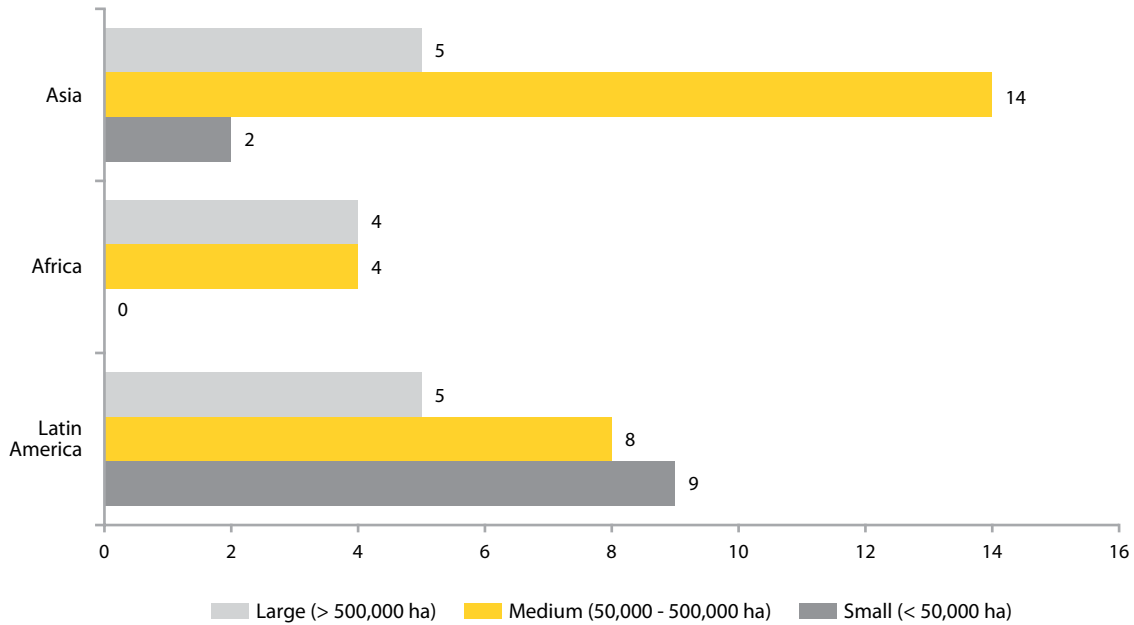


Figure 4. Size of REDD+ demonstration activities

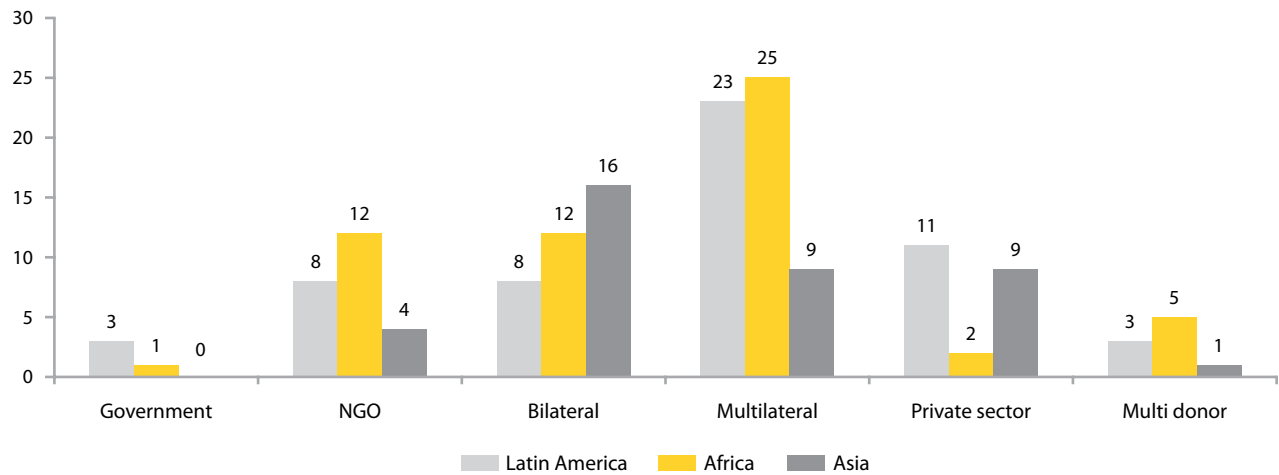


Figure 5. Financing sources of REDD+ activities by region

Government financing refers to activities that are financed by the developing country government, such as in Brazil and El Salvador.

Our survey found that most REDD+ demonstration and readiness activities, especially in Africa, are financed with international public funds, i.e. official development assistance (ODA). Specifically, bilateral, multilateral and government sources fund 65%, 64%, and 61% of the REDD+ activities, respectively, in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The private sector – although financing less activities than the public sector – is still an important financier of REDD+ activities, especially in Latin America and Asia. NGOs

are comparatively more involved in financing REDD+ activities in Africa. Non-public finance (private sector, NGO) still constitutes only a small proportion of overall REDD+ financing. Note that Figure 5 shows only the sources of finance for projects, not the amount of financial support. It is therefore not possible to determine the sources that provide the most funding in absolute terms. The chart merely shows the number of projects receiving financing for REDD+ activities from the different sources.

3. Preliminary analysis of REDD+ activities

A thorough analysis of REDD+ activities is currently challenged for two reasons. First, not much information is available in the public domain – in part because many activities have only just got under way and, also, because project developers probably fear competitors or criticism that could undermine the success of their projects. Second, the sector is highly dynamic. New activities are rapidly emerging while others exist only on paper and are not implemented.

Despite these challenges, we considered it worthwhile to take a snapshot of the rapidly evolving landscape of REDD+ demonstration and readiness activities. Our objective was to identify emerging trends and to provide feedback to policy makers and practitioners on the characteristics of initial REDD+ investments. To differentiate and analyse the projects, we used the 3E criteria – carbon effectiveness, cost-efficiency, and equity plus co-benefits (Angelsen and Wertz-Kanounnikoff 2008).

3.1 Carbon effectiveness considerations

REDD+ was originally conceived as a way to secure climate benefits by providing financial incentives for reducing forest emissions. To maximise such climate benefits, the investments (financial incentives) targeted the drivers of forest emissions, in particular in areas where deforestation or the risk of deforestation is

currently high – areas on the slope (high deforestation) or at the top of the slope (risk of high deforestation) on the forest transition curve (Figure 1). These areas are assumed to be where investments can really make a difference, compared to the business-as-usual scenario (without carbon finance), i.e. they are areas with the highest additionality, the central criterion for effectiveness.

To test this hypothesis, we cross-classified REDD+ countries by level of deforestation (high/low) and by forest cover (high/low) (Table 1 and Figure 6). As there are no agreed definitions of high/low forest cover or high/low deforestation rates, we chose to use a 0.5% deforestation rate as the cut-off point between high and low deforestation (although the average in developing countries is about 0.3%). For the forest cover we set 40% as the cut-off point between high and low forest cover.³ We used FAO deforestation data as it provides full coverage of tropical countries, while acknowledging data quality concerns (e.g. Kaimowitz and Angelsen 1999) and the emergence of more accurate data for humid tropical forests (see Hansen *et al.* 2008). As most REDD+ demonstration activities are located in countries of high deforestation, and especially in countries of high deforestation and high forest cover – on the upper part of the forest transition slope – we find some evidence supporting the hypothesis that investments are targeting the drivers of forest emissions.

Table 1. Countries classified by forest cover context

| | Low deforestation rates (<0.5%) | High deforestation rates (>0.5%) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| High forest cover (>40%) | Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, DR Congo, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Republic of Congo, Suriname | Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Zambia |
| Low forest cover (<40%) | Argentina, Chile, Central African Republic, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam | Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Liberia, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda |

Source: FAO 2005, FAO data for Gabon not available

³ A World Bank study (2008) uses the same cut-off points, while Fonseca *et al.* (2007) use 0.5% deforestation rate as the cut-off point for the deforestation rate, but 50% forest cover as the cut-off point for high/low forest cover.

The picture is less clear in the case of REDD+ *readiness activities*. Although most readiness activities are concentrated in countries of high deforestation/high forest cover where additionality is highest, a similar proportion of activities can be found in other forest cover contexts where additionality is far lower. This pattern of channeling investments to countries at early or advanced stages of the forest transition curve (Stages 1 and 3 in Figure 1) as well as to high deforestation/high forest cover areas – may be a response to early

criticisms that REDD+ excluded countries with low deforestation rates (e.g. da Fonseca *et al.* 2007).

The regional distribution of efforts by the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF also reflects differences in targeting for high carbon effectiveness. Most UN-REDD efforts focus on areas of high additionality (high deforestation/high forest cover), but FCPF efforts are distributed more evenly across all forest contexts (Table 2).

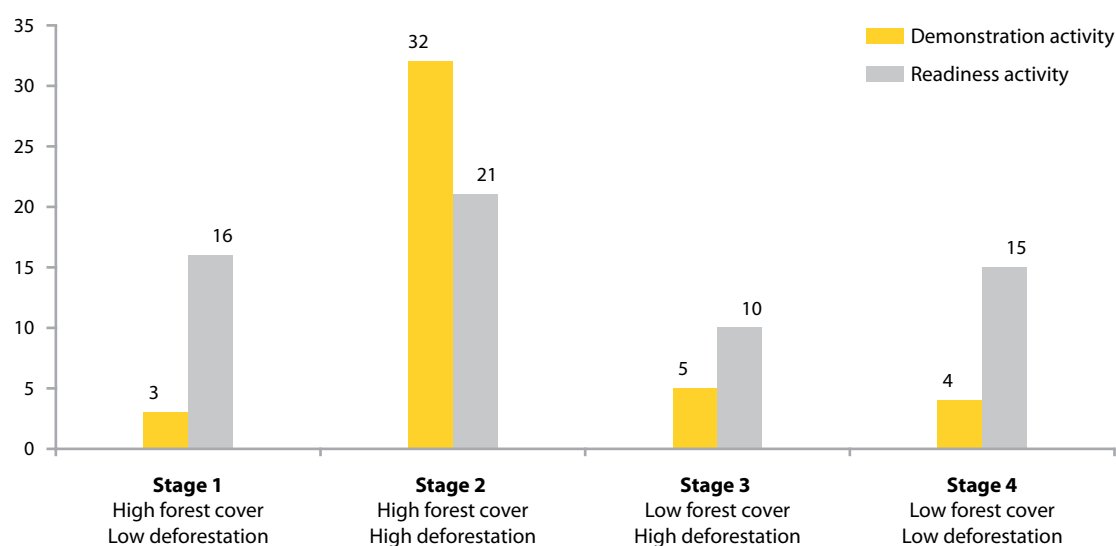


Figure 6. REDD+ demonstration and readiness activities by countries of high/low forest cover (cut-off point 40%) and high/low deforestation rates (cut-off point 0.5%)

Source: FAO 2005

Table 2. Distribution of FCPF and UN-REDD efforts by forest contexts

| | FCPF | UN-REDD |
|--|---|--|
| Low deforestation/ high forest cover | Colombia, Costa Rica, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Suriname (9 countries) | DR Congo, Panama (2 countries) |
| High deforestation/ high forest cover | Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Honduras, Indonesia, Lao PDR, PNG, Nicaragua, Paraguay (9 countries) | Bolivia, Indonesia, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Zambia (5 countries) |
| High deforestation/ low forest cover | El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Liberia, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda (8 countries) | Guatemala |
| Low deforestation/ low forest cover | Argentina, Central African Republic, Chile, Kenya, Thailand, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Vanuatu, Vietnam (10 countries) | Vietnam |

Source: FAO 2005

However, two caveats apply. First, national-level aggregated data, as used here, hide important sub-national variations in deforestation rates. Deforestation rates are defined by the denominator, which can give entirely different results across spatial scales. For example, deforestation rates differ substantially if one considers Brazil as a whole, the Brazilian State of Mato Grosso, or the forest frontier in Mato Grosso. In addition to the data quality concerns mentioned with respect to the FAO data, fine resolution data (and denominators) are needed to give more accurate insights into deforestation rates and the carbon effectiveness of REDD+ investments. Second, deforestation rates – the area of forest cover lost – only serve as proxy indicators for climate benefits. The carbon benefits are ultimately defined by the carbon content of the forest biome that is being deforested (or conserved). To truly maximise carbon benefits, REDD+ investors would need to use high resolution data - for changes in forest cover and carbon density - to target areas with both high deforestation and high carbon density.

3.2 Cost-efficiency considerations

One widespread vision for REDD+ is to have a scheme of performance payments comparable to the payments for environmental services (PES)⁴ schemes (e.g. Angelsen and Wertz-Kanounnikoff 2008). For REDD+ arrangements to function in a similar way to PES, certain preconditions must be met. Among these are strong institutions and good governance (Wunder 2008; Bond *et al.* 2009). The absence of strong institutions can make PES-type deals prohibitively

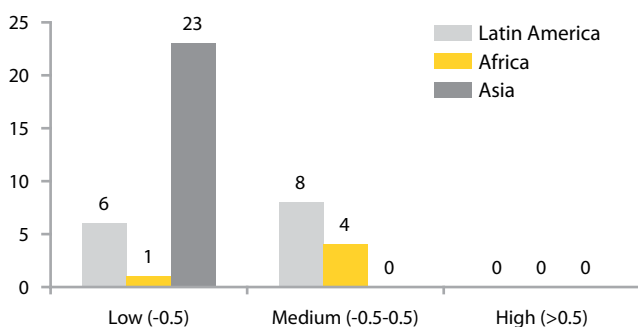
expensive because of the transaction costs associated with negotiating and enforcing (monitoring) the deals.

To show the cost efficiency of REDD+ investments, we examine the governance characteristics of the places where REDD+ activities are taking place. Specifically, we map REDD+ investments, i.e. demonstration and readiness activities, against levels of governance using two types of indicator – national governance indices and information on land tenure.

Mapping REDD+ activities against levels of national governance shows that both REDD+ demonstration and readiness activities are concentrated in countries with low governance levels (see Figure 7). The governance index we used is the mean of two variables, measuring law enforcement (rule of law) and perception of corruption (control of corruption)⁵ as used for the World Bank Governance Indicators (Kaufmann *et al.* 2008). We classify countries according to their governance index: low (<-0.5), medium (-0.5 to 0.5) and high (>0.5). The bars in Figure 7 show the number of REDD+ demonstration and readiness activities per region identified by the survey. None of the countries with REDD+ activities (except one in Latin America) have a high governance level score. Countries with low governance scores have a large share of REDD+ activities.

This result is counter-intuitive as one would expect REDD+ investments to favor high governance environments. One possible explanation is that current REDD+ finance originates primarily from public funds

Demonstration activities



Readiness activities

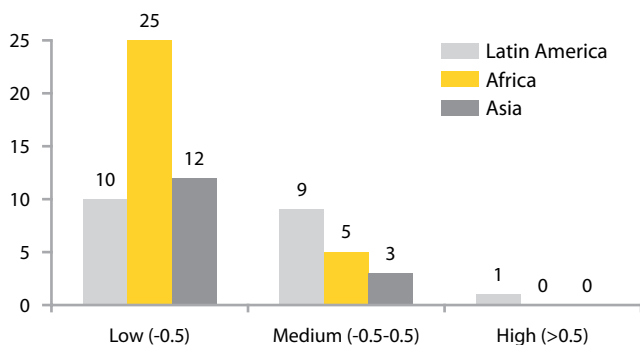


Figure 7. REDD+ activities by levels of governance

⁴ Payments for environmental services can be defined as voluntary transactions where a well-defined environmental service (or a land use likely to secure that service) is being bought by at least one environmental service buyer from at least one environmental service provider if and only if the environmental service provider secures the environmental service provision (Wunder 2005).

⁵ Rule of law means ‘the extent to which agents have confidence in, and abide by, the rules of society and, in particular, the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence’. Control of corruption means ‘the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests’ (Kaufmann *et al.* 2008).

(ODA, see Figure 5), for which development objectives count for more than they would for private investors. This leaning towards low governance environments offers opportunities to reduce current barriers to carbon finance for REDD+ by investing in measures to enhance governance (e.g. tenure reform, command-and-control). At the same time, governance investments or other non-PES policies can directly result in reduced emissions and, hence, function as direct instruments for REDD+. Especially in low governance contexts, policy makers, donors and other REDD+ investors could pay explicit attention to the potential of governance or other policy investments (e.g. enhanced enforcement of tenure rules and responsibilities) as a more cost-effective option than PES-type deals to directly reduce forest emissions.

Additionally, the World Bank governance indicators probably overestimate the actual governance environments for REDD+. In many countries, governance is weaker in forest frontier areas than in other areas (Kishor and Damania 2007), especially in forest frontiers where deforestation activity is concentrated. A more accurate assessment of the governance conditions relevant for PES-type REDD+ deals requires specific indicators, such as those currently developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI).⁶

In particular, property rights play a critical role in the governance of forests. This is because current thinking is that clear and secure forest tenure and ownership by individuals or communities encourages investment. Resource conflict is less likely to occur, and the people and communities have more power to bargain than those who live and use resources classified as state forests (Sunderlin *et al.* 2008). However, the reality is different. According to a survey by the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), 77% of the global forest area is under government control and 12% is under private control (individuals and firms), while only 4% and 7% of the global forest area is designed for, used, and owned by communities and indigenous people respectively (Sunderlin *et al.* 2008). Although *de jure* land rights are not a precondition for PES provided that *de facto* control over land exists, this will be different for REDD+ performance payments where formal rights to carbon will likely play an important role. This suggests that there is little room for PES-type REDD+ deals that provide direct incentives to local forest stewards who have control over their lands (private or community users) unless further devolution of rights occurs.

Yet governance levels are not the only factor in the cost-effectiveness of REDD+ investments. The opportunity costs of forest conservation matter too. A spatially explicit analysis of opportunity costs can help determine the level

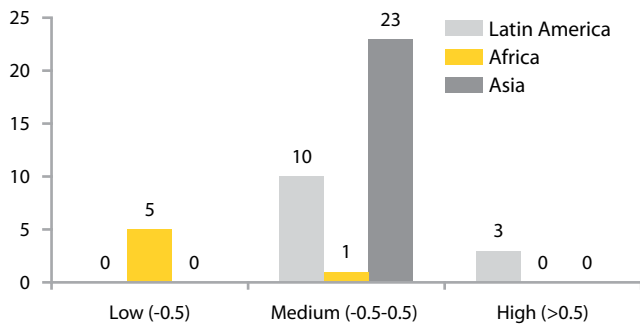
Table 3. REDD+ activity and opportunity costs of forest conservation

| Country | Opportunity costs (US \$) | Mean opportunity costs/ha (US \$) | Deforestation rates [ha/year] (FAO 2005) | REDD+ readiness activities | REDD+ demonstration activities |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Brazil | 1 977 803 000 (637/ha) | 637 | -0.6 | 0 | 5 |
| Cameroon | 204 662 000 (930/ha) | 930 | -1 | 4 | 1 |
| DRC | 296 760 000 (930/ha) | 930 | -0.2 | 4 | 0 |
| Ghana | 125 366 000 (1 090/ha) | 1090 | -2 | 1 | 0 |
| Bolivia | 363 560 000 (1 346/ha) | - | -0.5 | 2 | 1 |
| Indonesia | 2 976 751 000 (1 590/ha) | - | -2 | 4 | 24 |
| Malaysia | 247 961 000 (1 771/ha) | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| PNG | 381 473 000 (2 744/ha) | - | -0.5 | 3 | 0 |

Source: Grieg-Gran 2008. Countries are ranked by mean opportunity cost per hectare

⁶ www.wri.org/project/governance-of-forests-initiative

REDD+ demonstration activity by levels of biodiversity



REDD+ readiness activity by levels of biodiversity

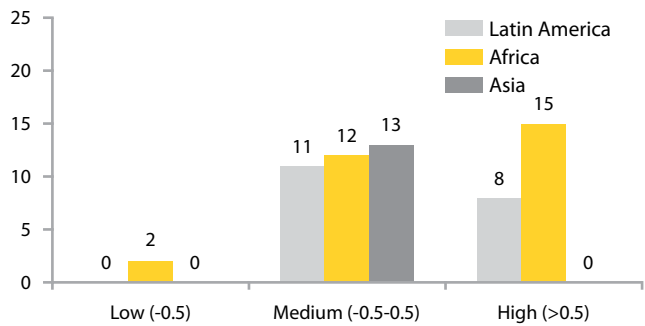


Figure 8. REDD+ activity by level of biodiversity

of compensation needed to induce changes in land use behavior. For example, Table 3 illustrates the range of absolute and relative (mean per hectare) opportunity costs in the eight major deforesting countries, Brazil, Bolivia, Cameroon, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia and PNG (Grieg-Gran 2008). For each country, the table also gives the number of REDD+ activities found by the survey. One can argue that, at a minimum, there should be compensation for the opportunity costs in order to avoid deforestation in these countries (see Eliasch 2008). However, it is important to recall that these cost values present national mean values, which hide sub-national variation. A more accurate assessment of the cost-efficiency aspects of REDD+ requires a high-resolution assessment of the opportunity costs of forest conservation, including the costs of activities to avoid forest degradation. Therefore, in order to make a decision on where to invest and how to design REDD+, opportunity costs need to be calculated for different locations.

3.3 Equity and co-benefits considerations

Many forests not only contain large amounts of carbon, but also provide other important non-carbon benefits (Brown *et al.* 2008). These include environmental services, such as water and biodiversity conservation, that are important for human well being. At the same time, forests are an important source of livelihoods for many people around the world. The potential for REDD+ to keep forests standing, and therefore protect these livelihoods, is gaining increasing attention.

Biodiversity conservation is a natural co-benefit of REDD+ despite some divergence in targeting for the highest pay-off of forest carbon and biodiversity geographically. Cross-tabulating REDD+ activities against national biodiversity indices (Figure 8) shows that 90% of the *demonstration activities* are located in areas of medium to high biodiversity, especially in Asia. Similarly, 96% of the *readiness activities*

occur in countries with at least medium levels of biodiversity, while 37% are in areas with high levels of biodiversity. For this tabulation, we used the biodiversity index derived by Ebeling and Yasue (2008) from environmental sustainability indicators (Esty *et al.* 2005). These consist of a variable combining the proportion of threatened species, proportion of countries’ eco-regions under threat, and overall levels of endemism. The countries are classified according to low (<math><40\%</math>), medium ($40-60\%$) and high ($>60\%$) levels of biodiversity.

REDD+ can offer important synergies for biodiversity and carbon conservation. A first step for the more accurate targeting of REDD+ activities is the use of disaggregated spatial data on biodiversity and carbon density as illustrated by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) demonstration (Kapos *et al.* 2008). To maximise biodiversity co-benefits from REDD+, more detailed cost-benefit mapping is needed. Carbon density values and levels of biodiversity (the benefits) should be mapped against the opportunity costs of conservation (the costs).

We examined national-level data and found that REDD+ activities, especially demonstration activities, are concentrated in humid forests rather than in dry forest areas (Figure 9). Readiness activities are more equally distributed between humid, semi humid, and dry forest areas. Assessing REDD+ activities more accurately by biome would require spatial analysis of geo referenced REDD+ activities overlaid with fine resolution data on forest types. For the cross-tabulation in this paper we used coarse resolution data of the predominant forest type in each country, as this data is comparable across countries.

Leaving aside inaccuracies related to the use of national-level data, one explanation for the neglect of dry forest areas is that these forests are generally poorer in carbon than humid forests (Ebeling and Yasue 2008). However, this is arguable. Dry forests cover

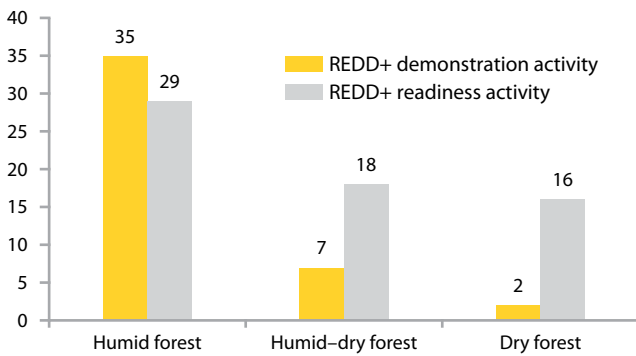


Figure 9. REDD+ activities by forest biomes

Source: WWF 2001, cited in Olson *et al.* 2001

greater areas than humid forests in the tropics and are typically more degraded, making them key target areas for terrestrial carbon storage, recovery, and ‘avoided’ deforestation projects (Glenday 2008). In addition, dry forests offer a particularly promising opportunity for targeting REDD+ co-benefits; they tend to have higher population densities than humid forests and mainly poor people (Sunderlin *et al.* 2008), along with high levels of biodiversity (Myers *et al.* 2000).

The location-specific assessments of the costs (opportunity costs, transaction costs) and benefits (carbon, biodiversity, poverty reduction) can help maximise REDD+ co-benefits by targeting interventions at high-return areas.

To examine the potential for social REDD+ co-benefits, we classified the surveyed demonstration activities according to their stated objectives. Figure 10 shows the types of objectives stated by REDD+ demonstration

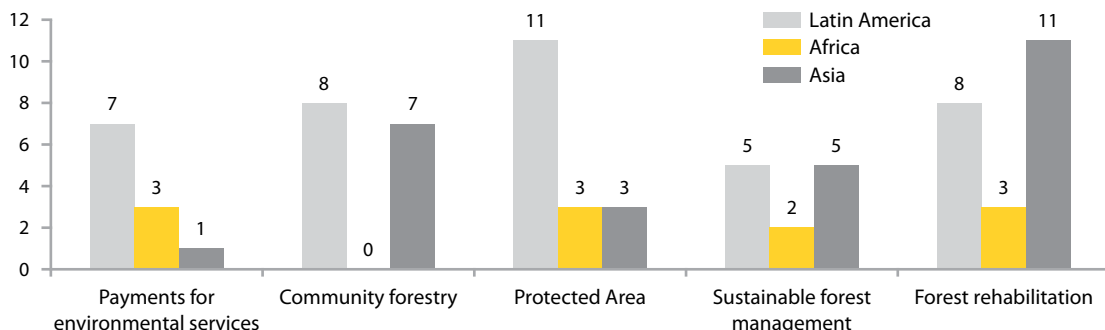


Figure 10. Stated objectives of REDD+ demonstration activities

activities. To capture the full range of activities, we allowed for multiple statements, i.e. if a project reported its activities to be PES, sustainable forest management (SFM) and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), we listed all of them. Specifically, our survey found that:

- Forest rehabilitation is among the most frequently listed project activities, especially in Asia (notably Indonesia) and to a lesser, though still significant, extent in Latin America.
- Forest conservation is also mentioned frequently, especially in Latin America.
- Community-based natural resource management is often cited in projects conducted in Asia, while absent from projects in Africa.
- Sustainable forest management seems particularly common in Asia.
- Payments for environmental services (PES), a core idea of REDD+, is only mentioned in Latin American activities.

The implications for REDD+ co-benefits are as follows. Since most activities are of an ‘activity enhancing’ nature (as opposed to ‘activity reducing’ as in the case of pure forest protection), positive social co-benefits seem likely especially where community-based forest management is a significant project objective. However, the ultimate degree and nature of co-benefits depends on the design of the REDD+ scheme and how benefits and costs are distributed across the actors involved. In addition, to further secure and enhance REDD+ co-benefits, supplementary finance (e.g. international biodiversity finance, official development assistance) can help direct REDD+ investments towards areas and countries that are priorities for conservation and development.

The graph shows that PES schemes play a less significant role in the surveyed REDD+ demonstration activities than expected. This finding is consistent with a study analysing REDD+ projects in Indonesia and finding that although these projects fit the definition at the scale that the carbon services are transacted, PES characteristics are not a main component of the on the ground implementation (Myers Madeira 2009). One reason therefore could be the governance or institutional constraints prevalent in many tropical forest areas, which make PES an option hardly feasible especially if formal tenure rights (including to carbon)

are required.⁷ Yet, despite the value of governance investments as a direct means of reducing forest emissions (as alternatives to PES), carbon finance for REDD+ will require a performance-based approach, which will strengthen PES as an important instrument for REDD+. Therefore, national policy makers, donors and other investors in REDD+ demonstration activities need to invest in, and experiment further with, the potential for PES-type performance payments to reduce forest emissions in different socio-economic, institutional, and cultural contexts.

7 The PES literature states that formal land titles are not necessary precondition for PES to emerge as long as de-facto control over land is ensured. Whether de-facto rights will be sufficient for REDD+ is yet to be shown.

4. Preliminary conclusion

The survey provides some preliminary insights from emerging REDD+ activities. While readiness activities are more or less evenly distributed across country and forest contexts, demonstration activities appear to be driven by carbon objectives – sometimes putting other noncarbon benefits at risk. This becomes especially clear when we examine how REDD+ activities are distributed across forest types. Dry forests – where many rural poor live, especially in Africa, and where there are high levels of biodiversity – are currently neglected as targets for REDD+ demonstration activities. Spatially explicit, high-resolution, environmental and socio-economic analysis offer new scope for targeting REDD+ investments to enhance carbon objectives while securing REDD+ co-benefits. Donors and other investors in REDD+ or REDD+ co-benefits could consider assembling such data to enhance their investment choices, monitor outcomes and, thus, learn valuable lessons to inform the national and global REDD+ architecture.

The survey further shows that REDD+ policies require more than PES. The fact that low governance is a widespread characteristic of many tropical forest areas across the globe calls for measures beyond PES-type deals, notably governance investments (e.g. enhanced command-and-control), to achieve cost-effective reductions in forest emissions. Finding the right mix of PES-type deals and governance investments in different country contexts is an important challenge ahead. Donors and other investors in REDD+ demonstration activities could pay particular attention to appropriate policy measures (PES versus governance investments) to achieve emission reductions in given contexts. These will provide important inputs for national REDD+ policy makers as they consider suitable policy mixes for REDD+, and, ultimately, the global REDD+ architecture for financing REDD+.

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Annex 1. Overview of all REDD+ activities

| Country | REDD+ demonstration activity | REDD+ readiness activity | UN-REDD country [yes = 1; no = 0] | FCPF country [yes = 1; no = 0] | REDD+ demonstration activity - planned | REDD+ demonstration activity - ongoing | REDD+ readiness activity - planned | REDD+ readiness activity - ongoing |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Indonesia | 24 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 4 | - |
| Lao PDR | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Nepal | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| PNG | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - |
| Thailand | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Vanuatu | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Vietnam | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| TOTAL | 25 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 23 | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Central African Republic | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| DR Congo | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | - |
| Equatorial Guinea | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Ethiopia | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Gabon | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | - |
| Ghana | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Guinea | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Kenya | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Liberia | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Madagascar | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Mozambique | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Republic of Congo | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Tanzania | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Uganda | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Zambia | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 5 | 30 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 3 |
| Latin America | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Bolivia | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| Brazil | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Belize | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Chile | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Colombia | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Costa Rica | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Ecuador | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| El Salvador | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Guatemala | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Guyana | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Honduras | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Mexico | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Nicaragua | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Paraguay | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Panama | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - |
| Peru | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| Suriname | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 14 | 20 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 1 |
| Overall Total | 44 | 65 | 9 | 37 | 30 | 14 | 60 | 5 |

* Ongoing activities for all REDD+ types in Africa include REDD+ funds established to finance REDD+ activities.

Annex 2. Overview of REDD+ demonstration activities⁸

| Country | Readiness | PES | CB-NRM | PA | SFM | Rehab | Size in ha | | | Sub-national initiative | National initiative | Regional initiative |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | Small <50 000 | Medium is 50 000–500 000 | Large >500 000 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Small | Med | Large | | | |
| Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Indonesia | 4 | - | 6 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 24 | 5 | - |
| Lao PDR | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Nepal | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| PNG | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Thailand | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Vanuatu | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Vietnam | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| TOTAL | 15 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 27 | 15 | - |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 |
| Central African Republic | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 |
| DR Congo | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Ethiopia | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Gabon | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Ghana | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Guinea | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Kenya | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Liberia | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Madagascar | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Mozambique | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Republic of Congo | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Tanzania | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Uganda | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Zambia | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 30 | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 4 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 12 |
| Latin America | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Bolivia | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Brazil | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | - | - |
| Belize | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Chile | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Colombia | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Costa Rica | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Ecuador | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| El Salvador | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Guatemala | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Guyana | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Honduras | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Mexico | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Nicaragua | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Paraguay | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Panama | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| Peru | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| Suriname | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 20 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 18 | - |
| Overall Total | 65 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 22 | 11 | 26 | 14 | 57 | 54 | 12 |

⁸ We abbreviate these activities as follows: payments for environmental services (PES), community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), protected area management (PA), sustainable forest management (SFM), forest restoration and rehabilitation (Rehab).

Annex 3. REDD+ countries: Forest context

| Country | Annual forest cover change 2000-2005 [%] | High/low deforestation country [high >0.5%; low <0.5%] | Forest area 2005 [000 ha] | Land area with forests [%] | High/low forest country [high >40%; low <40%] | Carbon in above and below ground biomass [tonnes/ha] | Prominent forest type |
|--------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| | FAO 2005 | | FAO 2005 | FAO 2005 | | FAO 2007 | WWF 2001 |
| Asia | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | -2.0 | high | 10 447 | 59.2 | high | 151 | Humid-dry forests |
| Indonesia | -2.0 | high | 67 701 | 48.8 | high | 84 | Humid forests |
| Lao PDR | -0.5 | high | 88 495 | 69.9 | high | 115 | Humid forests |
| Nepal | -1.4 | high | 3 636 | 25.4 | low | 166 | n/a ⁵ |
| PNG | -0.5 | high | 29 437 | 65.0 | high | n/a | Humid forests |
| Thailand | -0.4 | low | 14 520 | 28.4 | low | 61 | Humid-dry forests |
| Vanuatu | 0 | low | 440 | 36.1 | low | n/a | Humid forests |
| Vietnam | 2.0 | low | 12 931 | 39.7 | low | 114 | Humid-dry forests |
| Africa | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | -1.0 | high | 21 245 | 45.6 | high | 113 | Humid-dry forests |
| Central African Republic | -0.1 | low | 22 755 | 36.5 | low | 154 | Dry forests |
| DR Congo | -0.2 | low | 133 610 | 58.9 | high | 216 | Humid-dry forests |
| Equatorial Guinea | -0.9 | high | 1 632 | 58.2 | high | 88 | Humid forests |
| Ethiopia | -1.1 | high | 13 000 | 11.9 | low | 24 | Dry forests |
| Gabon | n/a | n/a | 21 775 | 84.5 | high | 209 | Humid forests |
| Ghana | -2.0 | high | 5 517 | 24.2 | low | 113 | Humid-dry forests |
| Guinea | -0.5 | high | 6 724 | 27.4 | low | 119 | Dry forests |
| Kenya | -0.3 | low | 3 522 | 6.2 | low | 119 | Dry forests |
| Liberia | -1.8 | high | 3 154 | 32.7 | low | 180 | Humid forests |
| Madagascar | -0.3 | low | 12 838 | 22.1 | low | 305 | Humid-dry forests |
| Mozambique | -0.3 | low | 19 262 | 24.6 | low | 39 | Dry forests |
| Republic of Congo | -0.1 | low | 22 471 | 65.8 | high | 289 | Humid forests |
| Tanzania | -1.1 | high | 35 257 | 39.9 | low | 80 | Dry forests |
| Uganda | -2.2 | high | 3 627 | 18.4 | low | 48 | Dry forests |
| Zambia | -1.0 | high | 42 452 | 57.1 | high | 34 | Dry forests |
| Latin America | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | -0.4 | low | 33 021 | 12.1 | low | 91 | Dry forest |
| Bolivia | -0.5 | high | 58 740 | 54.2 | high | 113 | Humid-dry forests |
| Brazil | -0.6 | high | 477 698 | 72.5 | high | 129 | Humid forests |
| Belize | 0 | low | 1 653 | 57.2 | high | 45 | Humid forests |
| Chile | 0.4 | low | 16 121 | 21.5 | low | 151 | n/a |
| Colombia | -0.1 | low | 60 728 | 58.5 | high | 166 | Humid forests |
| Costa Rica | 0.1 | low | 2 391 | 46.8 | high | 101 | Humid forests |
| Ecuador | -1.7 | high | 10 853 | 39.2 | low | n/a | Humid forests |
| El Salvador | -1.7 | high | 298 | 14.4 | low | n/a | Dry forests |
| Guatemala | -1.3 | high | 3 938 | 36.3 | low | 158 | Humid forests |
| Guyana | 0 | low | 15 104 | 76.7 | high | 143 | Humid forests |
| Honduras | -3.1 | high | 4 648 | 41.5 | high | n/a | Dry forests |
| Mexico | -0.4 | low | 64 238 | 33.7 | low | n/a | Humid-dry forests |
| Nicaragua | -1.3 | high | 5 189 | 42.7 | high | 173 | Humid forests |
| Paraguay | -0.9 | high | 18 475 | 46.5 | high | n/a | Dry forests |
| Panama | -0.1 | low | 4 294 | 57.7 | high | 180 | Humid forests |
| Peru | -0.1 | low | 68 742 | 53.7 | high | n/a | Humid forests |
| Suriname | 0 | low | 14 776 | 94.7 | high | 481 | Humid forests |

Annex 4. REDD+ countries: Governance context

| Countries | Community owned or managed | Public forest (%) | Private forest (%) | Rule of law | Control of Corruption | Governance mean | GDP per capita | National biodiversity index |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Chomitz <i>et al.</i> 2006 | FAO 2005 | FAO 2005 | World Bank 2008 | World Bank 2008 | | UNDP 2007 | Esty <i>et al.</i> 2005 |
| Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | Low | 100 | 0 | -1.06 | -1.08 | -1.07 | 564 | -0.35 |
| Indonesia | Low | 100 | 0 | -0.71 | -0.72 | -0.72 | 1 651 | -0.14 |
| Laos PDR | n.a. | 100 | 0 | -0.96 | -1 | -0.98 | 567 | -0.16 |
| Nepal | n.a. | 99.93 | 0.05 | -0.64 | -0.66 | -0.65 | 346 | -0.05 |
| PNG | High | n.a. | <3 | -0.85 | -1.05 | -0.95 | 900 | 0.15 |
| Thailand | Low | 13 | 87 | -0.06 | -0.44 | -0.25 | 3 397 | -0.12 |
| Vanuatu | High | 0 | 0 | 0.63 | 0.21 | 0.42 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Vietnam | Medium | 56 | 18 | -0.53 | -0.69 | -0.61 | 791 | -0.35 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Medium | 100 | 0 | -1.09 | -0.93 | -1.01 | 1 026 | 0.40 |
| CAR | Low | n.a. | n.a. | -1.52 | -0.9 | -1.21 | 425 | 0.68 |
| DR Congo | Low | 100 | 0 | -1.67 | -1.27 | -1.47 | 139 | 0.60 |
| Equatorial guinea | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -1.16 | -1.37 | -1.27 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Ethiopia | n.a. | 100 | 0 | -0.54 | -0.7 | -0.62 | 223 | 0.08 |
| Gabon | Low | 100 | 0 | -0.6 | -0.85 | -0.73 | n.a. | 0.78 |
| Ghana | Low | 100 | 0 | -0.08 | -0.17 | -0.13 | 604 | 0.18 |
| Guinea | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -1.47 | -1.33 | -1.40 | 411 | 0.16 |
| Kenya | n.a. | 94 | 5 | -0.98 | -0.94 | -0.96 | 674 | 0.45 |
| Liberia | Low | n.a. | n.a. | -1.06 | -0.41 | -0.74 | 150 | -0.02 |
| Madagascar | n.a. | 98 | 2 | -0.35 | -0.16 | -0.26 | 315 | -0.57 |
| Mozambique | n.a. | 100 | 0 | -0.68 | -0.59 | -0.64 | 324 | 0.46 |
| Republic of Congo | Low | 100 | 0 | -1.26 | -1.04 | -1.15 | 1 450 | 0.84 |
| Tanzania | n.a. | 94 | <1 | -0.45 | -0.45 | -0.45 | 408 | 0.23 |
| Uganda | n.a. | 24 | 76 | -0.54 | -0.76 | -0.65 | 339 | 0.51 |
| Zambia | n.a. | 100 | 0 | -0.64 | -0.6 | -0.62 | 792 | 0.77 |
| Latin America | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -0.52 | -0.45 | -0.49 | 5 973 | 0.10 |
| Belize | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.02 | -0.27 | -0.13 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Bolivia | Medium | 85 | 10 | -0.96 | -0.49 | -0.73 | 1 200 | 0.79 |
| Brazil | Medium | n.a. | n.a. | -0.44 | -0.24 | -0.34 | 5 901 | 0.09 |
| Chile | n.a. | 25 | 73 | 1.17 | 1.35 | 1.26 | 8 153 | -0.50 |
| Colombia | Medium | n.a. | n.a. | -0.57 | -0.28 | -0.43 | 3 259 | 0.32 |
| Costa Rica | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 6 200 | 0.38 |
| Ecuador | Medium | 77 | 0 | -1.04 | -0.87 | -0.96 | 3 169 | 0.21 |
| El Salvador | n.a. | 72 | 25 | -0.68 | -0.13 | -0.41 | 2 786 | 0.36 |
| Guatemala | Medium | 42 | 53 | -1.11 | -0.75 | -0.93 | 2 508 | 0.37 |
| Guyana | Medium | 66 | 0 | -0.57 | -0.64 | -0.61 | n.a. | 0.88 |
| Honduras | Medium | 75 | 25 | -0.86 | -0.69 | -0.78 | 1 614 | -0.07 |
| Mexico | High | 59 | 0 | -0.58 | -0.35 | -0.47 | 8 362 | -0.05 |
| Nicaragua | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -0.84 | -0.78 | -0.81 | 917 | 0.58 |
| Panama | Medium | 10 | 90 | -0.2 | -0.34 | -0.27 | 6 133 | 0.45 |
| Paraguay | n.a. | 94 | 5 | -0.97 | -0.96 | -0.97 | 1 700 | 0.57 |
| Peru | Medium | 83 | 15 | -0.71 | -0.38 | -0.55 | 3 436 | 0.55 |
| Suriname | Low | n.a. | 0 | -0.24 | -0.26 | -0.25 | n.a. | n.a. |

Annex 5. Survey results: REDD+ in Asia

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ⁹ | Project activities | Scale | Timescale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------|--|----------|--|---|
| Cambodia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFI Carbon-Offset Project (Otdar) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DANIDA, DFID, NZAID Clinton Climate Initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Forest International MacArthur Foundation Provincial Government | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBNRM Rehab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest restoration and protection NTFP industries Community and livelihood development (assists rural people to gain legal tenure rights over local forests and ecotourism) | Sub-national | 2008-2028 | Evergreen, Semi-evergreen | Planning | \$322 785 (budget for 2008), and another \$100 000 from Clinton Foundation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 71 625 ha Emissions reduced: 326 044 t/year (total) 293 440 t/year (net CO₂ additionality) |
| FCPF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest demarcation SFM CBNRM Forestry law enforcement and governance Capacity development | National | 2008-2012 | Mix of lowland tropical moist forest and deciduous dipterocarp forests | Planning | Estimated budget requirement: US\$1 000 000 | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I&CB MRV | National | 2008-2012 | tbd | Planning | tbd | IFCA process replaces the R-PIN phase |
| UN-REDD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-REDD Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP UNEP FAO | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I&CB MRV (capacity building and monitor deforestation and forest degradation drivers for the beginning stage) | National | 2008-2012 | Broadleaf forests, mountain forests, Mangroves Swamp | Planning | Approved budget of \$ 644 250 | |

9 For REDD+ demonstration activity: payments for environmental services [PES]; community-based forest management [CBNRM]; forest conservation including protected area management [PA]; improved governance and law enforcement [I&G]; sustainable forest management including reduced impact logging [SFM]; forest restoration or rehabilitation [Rehab]; extra-sector policies aiming at reducing the profitability of land conversion [ExSect P].
For REDD+ readiness activity: preparation of national REDD+ strategy [R-strategy]; institution and capacity building for MRV [I&CB MRV]; institution and capacity building for handling REDD+ funds [I&CB R-funds].

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Timescale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--|--|------------------------|--|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|--|---|
| Indonesia (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership | Australian Government | REDDI working group | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB MRV I&CB I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy development and capacity building Develop carbon monitoring and measurement system | National | 2008-2012 | Broadleaf forests Mountain forests Mangroves Swamp forests | Planning | \$30 million and another \$10 million from bilateral package supporting climate change | This is the umbrella agreement for various activities including the Kalimantan Forest and Climate Partnership and the Bilateral package. |
| Ulu Masen Project (Aceh) | Merrill Lynch | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aceh Government Carbon Conservation (deal broker) FFI (intermediary NGO) | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I&CB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement Community funding Forest protection | Sub-national | 2008-2013 (30 year-project) | Contiguous forests | Ongoing | \$9 million initiate fund from Merrill Lynch | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 750 000 ha Emissions reduced: 3,369 MtCO₂e/year or 100 MtCO₂e over 30 year |
| Forest for Climate Initiative (FFC) | Industrialized countries that want to reduce their emissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenpeace WWF | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBNRM SFM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community participation TDERUs Forest conservation | National | Post 2012 | tbd | Planning | tbd (The country is expected to receive funding by 2009) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting voluntary market via TDERUs approval by Greenpeace |
| Kalimantan Forest and Climate Partnership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Government BHP's Biliton | REDDI working group | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I&CB MRV CBNRM Rehab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFM Peatlands rehabilitation and protection Biodiversity conservation Incentive-based payments | Sub-national | 2009-2012 | Peatland forest | Planning | \$30 million | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 120 000 ha |
| Bilateral package of support to Indonesia on forest and climate | Australian Government | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a national forest resource information/carbon accounting system Develop national policy framework for REDD+ | National | 2008-2012 | Tropical rain forests Montane rain forests Mangroves Swamp forests Peat swamp forests | Planning | \$10 million | |
| West Kalimantan; Ketapang, Kapuas Hulu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT Macquarie Bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FFI WWF Local community | Demonstration activity | Rehab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop community carbon pool Reduce land fragmentation and conversion | Sub-national | Mar 2009 - ? | Peatland forest | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size: 157 000 ha |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Timescale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|--|--|------------------------|---|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------|--|
| Indonesia (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malinau Avoided Deforestation Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT Inhuntani II KW GTZ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GER Malinau Regency FFI District Government Tropenbos International | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFM CBNPM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management planning Community participation Agreement with concessionaire to stop illegal logging in forest concession area | Sub-national | tbd | Tropical rainforest | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 260 000 ha Emissions reduced: 1.1 MtCO₂e per year, 25 year project No further info available. |
| Berau, Indonesia Climate Action Project; Kabupaten Berau Forest Carbon Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAID | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNC and other local and international NGOs District Government ICRAF Sekala University Mulawarman Winrock International University of Queensland | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFM I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orangutan habitat conservation Forest management planning Carbon offset sales | Sub-national | Expected mid 2009-? | Tropical rainforest, peat swamp | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size: 971 245 ha Emissions reduced: 5 000 000 t/year |
| Berbak Carbon Value Initiative | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERM ZSL Berbak National Park | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | Lowland rainforests | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size: 250 000 ha Emissions reduced: 700 000 t/year |
| Kalimantan: Kuala Kampa | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size: 700 000 ha |
| Kalimantan: Tesso Nilo | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size: 50 000 ha |
| Kalimantan: Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) REDD Project | Public-Private Partnership (7&i Holdings Ltd) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITTO, Government of Indonesia | Demonstration activity | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'improve local livelihoods' avoid deforestation and degradation, and biodiversity conservation | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | tbd |
| Kalimantan: Heart of Borneo | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size: 22 million ha |
| Kalimantan: Kab Jayapura, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF | | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | Peatland, tropical rain forests | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size: 217 634 ha |
| REDD project in Cyclops Mountains near Jayapura | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FFI, Papua Provincial Government | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is still awaiting approval from the Central Government. |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Timescale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|---|--|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|--|
| Indonesia (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunung Halimun Salak National Park Management Project | • JICA • US Government | • JICA • US Government | Non-explicit carbon goals | • PA (biodiversity Conservation) • CBNRM | • Improve park management method • Local community participation | Sub-national | 2004-2009 | Broadleaf forest | Ongoing | tbd | |
| Papua Carbon Project (Kabupaten Mimika in Papua and Kabupaten Memberamo) | • CI and FFI | • CI • New Forest, Emerald Planet • FFI • Local community • Other NGOs | Demonstration activity | • Rehab • CBNRM • SFM | • Forest restoration and protection from land conversion • Reduce industrial logging permit • SFM for logging company and community (reduced impact logging) | Sub-national | 2008?-? | Rain forests, peat forest | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 265 000 ha • Emissions reduced: 1 000 000 – 2 000 000 t/year |
| Kampar Ring and Kampar Core Project | tbd | • NGO partners • Local Community • Leaf Carbon Ltd • Government and APRIL/RAPP | Demonstration activity | • Rehab | • Forest conservation (existing peatland forest and buffer forest transition) • Ecosystem restoration • Best practice hydrological practice | Sub-national | tbd | Peat forest | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 400 000 ha • Emissions reduced: Emissions avoided c.10 MtCO ₂ e per year • Continued discussions with carbon partners |
| Harapan Rainforest Project | tbd | • Burung Indonesia • The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds • Birdlife International | Demonstration activity | • Rehab | • Forest and animal conservation • Forest restoration | Sub-national | 2008?-? | Dry lowland forest | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 101 000ha |
| Katigan Conservation Area: A Global Peatland Capstone Project | tbd | • Starling Resources | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | Peatland forest | Planning | tbd | |
| Mawas Peatland Conservation Area Project (Orangutan PCAP in Central Kalimantan) | • The Dutch Royal Government • Shell Canada | • The Borneo Survival foundation • The Dutch Royal Government • Shell Canada | Demonstration activity | tbd | • Forest conservation | Sub-national | tbd | Peatland forest | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 364 000 ha • Emissions reduced: 1 442 288 t/year • Completion of PDD validated by Winrock International |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Timescale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|---|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|--|--|
| Indonesia (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Kalimantan Peatland Project (CKPP) | • Dutch Government | • World Wide Fund for Nature • BOS Mawas Program • Wetlands International Indonesia Programme • CARE International Indonesia • Palagak Raya University | Demonstration activity | • Rehab | • Peatland conservation and forest plantation and restoration | Sub-national | tbd | Peatland forest | Ongoing | tbd | • Project size: 50,000 ha (500,000 ha) |
| Forest Land Use and Climate Change in North Sulawesi (FLUCC) in the Poigar Forest | tbd | • Green Synergies | Demonstration activity | • PA (protect the virgin forest) • REHAB | • Forest protection from logging and land clearing • Rehabilitate logged and degraded forest (community and local business engagement) | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 34,989 ha • Emissions reduced: 170,000 t/year |
| Mamuju Habitat | tbd | • Keep the Habitat • Inhutani I • CI | Demonstration activity | • Rehab • CBNRM • SFM (Sustainably managed timber supply for the future) | • Forest protection from logging and land clearing • Rehabilitate logged and degraded forest (community and local business engagement) | Sub-national | 15 years and can be extended | Rain forests | Planning | AUD7 million for project implementation for each year through the project life | • Project size: 30,000 ha • Emission reduced: 250,000 t/year |
| Merauke-Mappi-Asmat demonstration activity-REDD+ | • WWF | • WWF | Demonstration activity | • Rehab | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | |
| Sebangau REDD+ Project | • Deutsche Post | • WWF • Terracarbon • Deutsche Post (funder) | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | Peatland swamp | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 580,000 ha (might be whole national park) |
| Protection of biodiversity through reduced deforestation (REDD+) in the peatland forest of Merang, Southern Sumatra | • German Government | • International Climate Initiative (ICI) • German Government | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Sub-national | 2008-? | Peatland forest | Planning | \$2.2 million | |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Timescale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|--|--|----------|-----------|---|----------|--|---------|
| Lao PDR | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve governance and law enforcement • Secured protected areas • CFM | National | 2008-2012 | Potential forest Commercial tree plantation Mixed deciduous forest | Planning | tbd | |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFM • Forest certification | National | 2008-2012 | Broadleaved forests Moist deciduous forests Tropical dry deciduous forest | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$1 000 000 | |
| PNG | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN-REDD | UN-REDD Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • UNEP • FAO | Readiness | tbd | tbd | National | 2008-2012 | Savanna woodlands Swamps Mangroves Rainforest | Planning | Approved budget of \$2 585 034 | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Develop carbon monitoring and assessment system • Public awareness (education) | National | 2008-2012 | Savanna woodlands Swamps Mangroves Rainforest | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$1 319 250 | |
| Papua New Guinea - Australia | • Australian Government | • PNG Gov | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy development and capacity building • monitoring and measurement system | National | 2008-2012 | Savanna woodlands Swamps Mangroves Rainforest | Planning | \$3 million in initial fund | |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Timescale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------|-----------|--|----------|--|---|
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring system development • Institutional capacity building process on forest conservation • National forest restoration program • Collaboration with other Greater Mekong Sub-region on REDD+ implementation | National | 2008-2012 | Mixed deciduous forest Semi-evergreen forest Dry deciduous forest Tropical rain evergreen forest Hill evergreen forest | Planning | Estimated budget requirement : \$1.62 million | |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • Agroforestry | National | 2008-2012 | Lowland rain forest, Montane cloud forest Seasonal rain forest Mangrove forest Littoral forest Secondary forest | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$2 448 000 | |
| Vanuatu Carbon Credits project | • University of Wellington and UK Government | • ClimateFocus Victoria | Readiness | • I&CB MRV | • Develop monitoring system | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Ongoing | Victoria University URF grant: NZ\$50 000 UK Government Global Opportunity Fund: NZ\$225 000 | • Project time frame unavailable |
| Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payment for Forest Carbon Ecosystem Services (Lamdong) | • GTZ • USAID | • Winrock • GTZ • USAID | Non-explicit carbon goals | • PES | tbd | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions reduced: tbd Based on an estimated 2.2MtCO₂ sequestered by 2038 on the voluntary market |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Timescale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|--|----------|-----------|--|----------|--|---|
| Vietnam (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop SFM framework • CFM • Strengthening MAR | National | 2008-2012 | Evergreen/ Semi-evergreen broadleaf forest Coniferous/ mixed coniferous Broadleaved forest Mangrove | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$500 000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCPF possibly offer \$1 000 000 to each FCPF country for readiness process |
| UN-REDD | UN-REDD Fund | • UNDP • UNEP • FAO | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise forest policy • Reforestation, afforestation • Implement PES policy | National | 2008-2012 | Peatland forest Mangrove | Planning | Approved budget of \$4 384 756 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program aims to demonstrate something via PES payment mechanism and is interested in looking at and establishing REDD+ activity in on-going PES project site in Lamdong province. |

Annex 6. Survey results: REDD+ in Africa

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹⁰ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|----------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|---|
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REDD COMIFAC pilot project | • KfW | • COMIFAC • GTZ • GIMES • FAN (Bolivia) • WWF • World Bank | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Regional | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | No further info is available. |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • SFM production forest • Secure national parks • Community funding | National | 2008-2012 | Closed evergreen rainforests | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$1 000 000 | |
| CBFF | • DFID and Norwegian government | • AfDB • COMIFAC • NGOs | Readiness | • I&CB | • Forest conservation • Local and institutional capacity building | Regional | 2008-? | Closed evergreen rainforests | Planning | \$100 million (as part of Environmental Transformation Fund) initiative fund and another \$1.5 billion is to be committed from the British Government | • Decision of which proposal will receive fund will be made by May 2009 |
| Enhancing Institutional capacity on REDD issues for sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin | • WB • AfDB • WWF, WCS, CI | • WB • AfD, CIRAD, COMIFAC, WWF, WCS, ONFI, FRM | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • Strengthen institutional capacity • Technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation • Enable stakeholder participation | Regional | 2008-2015 | Savanna, Closed evergreen rainforests | Ongoing | Co-financing (6 Congo Basin Countries, Bilateral Aid agencies, Multilateral agencies, NGOs, Others): \$13 180 000 World Bank: \$15 000 000 | |
| Reduce emission for Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) in Congo Basin | • WWF | | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | • Technical assistance • Ensure additional funding • Capacity building and lobbying issues related to REDD and climate change | National | 2008-2009 | tbd | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 190 million ha (total forest cover over the Basin) |

10 For REDD+ demonstration activities: payments for environmental services [PES]; community-based forest management [CBNRM]; forest conservation including protected area management [PA]; improved governance and law enforcement [I&Gov]; sustainable forest management including reduced impact logging [SEM]; forest restoration or rehabilitation [Rehab]; extra-sector policies aiming at reducing the profitability of land conversion [ExSect P].
For REDD+ readiness activities: preparation of national REDD+ strategy [R-strategy]; institution and capacity building for MRV [I&CB MRV]; institution and capacity building for handling REDD+ funds [I&CB R-funds].

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--|---|-----------|---|--|----------|------------|---|----------|---|---|
| Central African Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • PES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest zoning for new tenure code • PES • Forest management training | National | 2008-2012 | Tropical forests Bush covered savannahs | Planning | tbd | |
| Enhancing Institutional capacity on REDD+ issues for sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AfDB • WWF, WCS, CI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AfDB, CIRAD, COMIFAC, WWF, WCS, ONFI, FRM | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional capacity • Technical assistance for Mande • Stakeholder participation | Regional | 2008-2015 | Savanna | Ongoing | Co-financing (6 Congo Basin countries, Bilateral Aid agencies, Multilateral agencies, NGOs): \$13 180 000 World Bank: \$15 000 000 | |
| Reduce emission for Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) in Congo basin | • WWF | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Ensure additional funding • Capacity building and lobbying issues related to REDD+ and climate change | National | 2008-2009 | tbd | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 190 million ha (total forest cover over the Basin) No further info available. |
| DR Congo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop land use plan • Sustainable agriculture • Alternative energy source | National | 2008-2012 | Charcoal wood forest, Savanna | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$6.5 million | |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|----------|------------|---|----------|--|--|
| Central African Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • PES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest zoning for new tenure code • PES • Forest management training | National | 2008-2012 | Tropical forests Bush covered savannahs | Planning | tbd | |
| Enhancing Institutional capacity on REDD+ issues for sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AfDB • WWF, WCS, CI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AfDB, CIRAD, COMIFAC, WWF, WCS, ONFI, FRM | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional capacity • Technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation • Stakeholder participation | Regional | 2008-2015 | Savanna | Ongoing | Co-financing (6 Congo Basin countries, Bilateral Aid agencies, Multilateral agencies, NGOs): \$13 180 000 World Bank: \$15 000 000 | |
| Reduce emission for Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) in Congo basin | • WWF | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Ensure additional funding • Capacity building and lobbying issues related to REDD+ and climate change | National | 2008-2009 | tbd | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 190 million ha (total forest cover over the Basin) • No further info available. |
| DR Congo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop land use plan • Sustainable agriculture • Alternative energy source | National | 2008-2012 | Charcoal wood forest, Savanna | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$6.5 million | |
| Enhancing Institutional capacity on REDD+ issues for sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AfDB • WWF, WCS, CI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIRAD, COMIFAC, ONFI, FRM | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional capacity • Technical assistance for MandE • Stakeholder participation | Regional | 2008-2015 | Tropical rainforests | Planning | Co-financing (6 Congo Basin countries, Bilateral Aid agencies, Multilateral agencies, NGOs, Others): \$13 180 000 World Bank: \$15 000 000 | |
| CBFF | • DFID and Norwegian government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AfDB • COMIFAC • NGOs | Fund related to REDD+ | • I&Gov | • Forest conservation | Regional | 2008-? | Tropical rainforests | Planning | £100 initiative fund from British and Norwegian Gov | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision of which proposal will receive fund will be made by May 2009 |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--|--|----------|------------|--|----------|--|---|
| DR Congo (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN-REDD | UN-REDD Fund | • UNDP • UNEP • FAO | Readiness | tbd | tbd | National | 2008-2012 | Tropical rainforests | Planning | Approved budget of \$1 883 200 | |
| Reduce emission for Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) in Congo basin | • WWF | • WWF | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | • Technical assistance • Ensure additional funding • Capacity building and lobbying issues related to REDD+ and climate change | National | 2008-2009 | tbd | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 190 million ha (total forest cover over the Basin) No further info available |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • I&CB MRV | • Stakeholder participation in forest management planning (Capacity development) • Policy and institutional reform • Better forest management (protected area) | National | 2008-2012 | Closed canopy Wet forest, Tropical forest Alpine and sub-alpine forest Mangrove forest | Planning | tbd | • FCPF possibly offer \$1 000 000 to each FCPF countries for readiness process |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • Strengthen land distribution process • Reforestation • Strengthen and secured land ownership | National | 2008-2015 | Dry forests | Planning | tbd | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CBFF | • DFID and Norwegian government | • AfDB • COMIFAC • NGOs | Readiness | • I&CB MRV | • Forest conservation | Regional | 2008-? | Closed evergreen rainforest | Planning | \$100 million (as part of Environmental Transformation Fund) initiative fund and another \$1.5 billion is to be committed from the British Government | • Decision of which proposal will receive fund will be made by May 2009 |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • Secure protected areas • Extending SFM areas • Improve land tenure | National | 2008-2012 | tbd | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$6 000 000 | |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|----------|------------|---|----------|---|---|
| Gabon (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhancing Institutional capacity on REDD+ issues for sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AfDB • WWF, WCS, CI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AfDB, CIRAD, COMIFAC, WWF, WCS, ONFI, FRM | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional capacity • Technical assistance • Stakeholder participation | Regional | 2008-2012 | tbd | Planning | Co-financing (6 Congo Basin Countries, Bilateral Aid agencies, Multilateral agencies, NGOs, Others): \$13 180 000 World Bank: \$15 000 000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 190 million ha (total forest cover over the Basin) |
| Reduce emission for Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) in Congo basin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Capacity building and lobbying issues related to REDD+ and climate change | National | 2008-2009 | tbd | Planning | tbd | |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-Strategies • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Improve land tenure and land use policy | National | 2008-2012 | Savanna and High forest | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$1 200 000 | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhancing Institutional capacity on REDD+ issues for sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AfDB • WWF, WCS, CI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • AFD, CIRAD • COMIFAC, WWF, WCS, ONFI, FRI | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutional capacity • Technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation • Stakeholder participation | Regional | 2008-2015 | Low- and medium-altitude closed rainforests, Savannah, Evergreen forest | Planning | Co-financing (6 Congo Basin Countries, Bil-/Multilateral Aid, NGOs): \$13 million World Bank: \$15 million | |
| CBFF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID and Norwegian Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID and Norwegian Government (donors) • AfDB • COMIFAC • NGOs | Fund related to REDD+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I&CB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest conservation | Regional | 2008-? | Low- and medium-altitude closed rainforests, Savannah, Evergreen forest | Planning | \$100 million (as part of Environmental Transformation Fund) and another \$1.5 billion is to be committed from the British Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision of which proposal will receive fund will be made by May 2009 |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|----------------------|--|------------------------|--|--|--------------|---|--|----------|--|--|
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing further forest fragmentation • Promotion of improved stove and other energy conservation technologies | National | 2008-2012 | Nature high forest, dryland forest (woodland), Forest plantation | Planning | tbd | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFM practice • Sustainable timber process • Develop national forest strategies (forest zoning) | National | 2008-2012 | Low land tropical forest | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$650 000 | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ankeniheny-Zahamena-Mantadia Biodiversity Corridor and Restoration Project | • WB • CI | • GEF, BioCF • Ministry of the environment of Madagascar • WB • CI • ANAE (local NGO) | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA • Rehab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable use protected area • Reforestation • Wood and fruits garden | Sub-national | tbd | Rainforest | Ongoing | Part of \$150 million of the national environmental protection program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 425 000 ha • Emissions reduced: At least 10 MtCO₂e over project life |
| Vohidrazana-Mantadia Corridor Restoration and Conservation Carbon Project | • Multilateral donor | • WB (BioCF), • Madagascar's Government • GEF • USAID • CI-GCF • Climate Trust • DYNATEC | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA • Rehab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation and forest protection activities (fruits garden) • Establish forest corridor (land fragmentation) • Sustainable agricultural practice • Set aside threatened forest | Sub-national | First carbon credit should be ready by 2017 | Rainforest | Ongoing | Carbon Fund: \$1 500 000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 450 000 hectares • Emissions reduced: 10 million tons over 30 years |
| REDD+ COMIFAC pilot project | • KfW | • KfW • COMIFAC • GTZ • GMES • FAN (Bolivia) • WWF • World Bank | Demonstration activity | tbd | tbd | Regional | tbd | tbd | Planning | tbd | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production forest management • Improve agroforestry techniques | National | 2008-2012 | Eastern rainforest, dry western forest and Southern spiny forest | Planning | tbd | |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--|--|------------------------|---|---|--------------|------------|------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Madagascar (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Makira Forest Area Conservation Project | Mitsubishi Group, NavTech and the music group Peal Jam | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCS, CEPE, CI-GCF (fund) Maakira carbon company Malagasy Government Mitsubishi Group, NavTech and the music group Peal Jam (carbon credit buyers) | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PA SFM Carbon sequestration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conservation Design a new protected area Develop land use planning | Sub-national | 2003-2005 | Rainforest | Ongoing | <p>WCS \$70 000 a year (ongoing)</p> <p>Tany Meva Foundation \$80 000 (1 year, beginning in 2006)</p> <p>Imperial Tobacco £120 000 (3 years beginning in 2006)</p> <p>CI \$110 000 (ongoing)</p> <p>MacArthur Foundation \$90 000 (3 years, beginning in 2005)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 350 000 ha Emissions reduced: 9.5 MtCO₂eq over 30 years The project is expected to offset carbon for 30 years |
| FORECA pilot project | SDC and BMZ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercooperation GTZ SDC and BMZ | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB MRV PES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing institutional capacity and poverty reduction SFM A/R CDM | Sub-national | 2006-2009 | tbd | Ongoing | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although it is said that FORECA is a REDD+ pilot, the project output at the present tends to fall under 'readiness' criteria. |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | WB | WB | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance development (policy, monitoring, law enforcement etc) Capacity building program Land use planning and zoning development Alternative technology solutions Sustainable livelihood development | National | 2008-2012 | Dense and open forests | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCPF possibly offer \$1 000 000 to each FCPF countries for readiness process |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|--|---|--------------|------------|---|----------|--|--|
| Mozambique (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nhambita Community Carbon Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFID and the European Commission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local community Sofala Provincial Government DFID and the European Commission (donors) ODA Envirotrade Ltd. WWF, GTZ, ORAM and other NGOs | Non-explicit carbon goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PES Rehab SFM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agroforestry/ Reforestation Restore degraded land and rehabilitation Sustainable agricultural and land use practice | Sub-national | 2002-? | Tropical savanna | Ongoing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.13 million Euro from EU commission In 2004, farmers that plant 1 hectare of trees receive around \$100 and another \$25 is paid into a community fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 35 000 ha Emissions reduced: 500 000 tCO₂ over 50 years (0.79/ha/yr) The project is expected to sequence carbon for 50 years. |
| Republic of Congo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create alternative sustainable production Reduce wood fuel consumption | National | 2008-2015 | Dry forest, Flood forest, Shrub savanna | Planning | Estimate budget requirement \$4 500 000 | |
| Enhancing Institutional capacity on REDD+ issues for sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB AfDB WWF, WCS, CI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIRAD, COMIFAC, WWF, WCS, ONFI, FRM | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen institutional capacity Technical assistance for MandE Stakeholder participation | Regional | 2008-2015 | Dry forest, Flood forest, Shrub savanna | Planning | | |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN-REDD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-REDD Fund UNEP FAO | | Readiness | tbd | tbd | National | 2008-2012 | Montane and Submontane forests, Lowland forests and groundwater forests | Planning | Approved budget of \$ 4 280 000 | |
| FCPF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-strategies I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBNRM (local and private) PES Improved law enforcement | National | 2008-2012 | Miombo Woodlands, | Planning | tbd | |

| Initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---------------|--------------|---|-----------|----------------|---|----------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | • R-strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernizing agricultural practice • Strengthen land tenure • Better protected forest management | National | 2008-2012 | Grassland, Tropical | Planning | tbd | |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN-REDD | UN-REDD Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • UNEP • FAO | Readiness | tbd | tbd | National | 2008-2012 | Swamp forests, Lowland forests | Planning | tbd | |

Annex 7. Survey results: REDD+ in Latin America

| Name of initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹¹ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|--|--------------|------------|---|----------|--|--|
| Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Institutional decentralisation • Alternative forest management practice | National | 2008-2012 | tbd | Planning | tbd | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN-REDD | UN-REDD Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • UNEP • FAO | Readiness | tbd | tbd | National | 2008-2012 | Wet forest Dry forest Savanna | Planning | tbd | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies I&CB MRV • I&CB R-fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Revise legal benefitting deforestation income activity to deforestation | National | 2008-2012 | Wet forest Dry forest Savanna | Planning | Estimate budget requirement \$5 897 000 | |
| Noel Kempff Climate Action Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GTZ • AEP, Pacific Corps and BP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GTZ • Bolivian Government (carbon credit seller) • AEP, Pacific Corps and BP (carbon credit buyers) • FAN | Demonstration activity | • PA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community funding • Secure national park • Habitat conservation | Sub-national | 1997-? | Savanna, Dry forest Broadleaf forest | Ongoing | \$9.5 million for start up cost | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size: 642 500 ha • Emissions reduced: 5.8 MtCO₂e over 30 years • The project is expected to sequence carbon emissions for 30 years. |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolsa Floresta Program | • Bradesco | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community • Amazonas Sustainability Foundation • State of Amazonas Government • Bradesco (funder) | Demonstration activity | • PES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment to communities for avoided deforestation • Community funding • Forest conservation | Sub-national | 2007-? | tbd | Ongoing | Part of \$20 million of Amazonas Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 17 million ha |
| Mato Grosso REDD+ demonstration site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alex C. Walker Foundation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNC • Federal government agencies • IPAM • WWF Brazil | Demonstration activity | • Rehab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest conservation and restoration | Sub-national | tbd | Rain forest, Cerrado, Pantanal | Planning | \$25 000 approved from Alex C. Walker Foundation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertain about exact the name of the project and if it has already started |

11 For REDD+ demonstration activities: payments for environmental services [PES]; community-based forest management [CBNRM]; forest conservation including protected area management [PA]; improved governance and law enforcement [I&G]; sustainable forest management including reduced impact logging [SFM]; forest restoration or rehabilitation [Rehab]; extra-sector policies aiming at reducing the profitability of land conversion [ExSect P].

For REDD+ readiness activities: preparation of national REDD+ strategy [R-strategy]; institution and capacity building for MRV [I&CB MRV]; institution and capacity building for handling REDD+ funds [I&CB R-funds].

| Name of initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹¹ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|--|--|---------------------------|---|--|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------|---|--|
| Brazil (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Climate Action Project: Guaraqueçaba Environmental Protection Area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Electric Power GM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNC (intermediary) American Electric Power GM (carbon credit buyer) Texaco and SPVS Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation easement (purchasing active buffalo ranches) Land protection Sustainable land use planning Community development | Sub-national | 1998-? | Atlantic forest | Ongoing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project life is 40 years Estimated budget requirement \$10 000 000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 64 000 ha, mixed afforestation, reforestation and avoided deforestation Emissions reduced: 47 MtCO₂e over 40 years |
| ProAmbiente Programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amazonas State Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localfarmers RUPES IPAM Amazonas State Government | Non-explicit carbon goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PES CBNRM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment for forest conservation CFM Agroforestry | Sub-national | 2006-2050 | tbd | Ongoing | tbd | |
| Juma Reserve RED Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norwegian Government (Amazon forest fund) Marriott Int'l FAS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norwegian Government (Amazon forest fund) and Amazon State Government Marriott Int'l FAS | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PA CBNRM PES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFM (private reserve) Revenue generation through the promotion of sustainable business Law enforcement | Sub-national | 2003-2050 | Tropical forest | Ongoing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$2 million from Marriott Int'l, \$294 117 from FAS from 2008-2011, \$105 471 from State of Amazonas from 2005-2007, and \$469 175 from 2008-2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 589 612 ha Emissions reduced: 190 MtCO₂e over 50 years |
| Genesis Forest Project: Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in the State of Tocantins | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrobras, Natura, HSBC, Bank of Brazil, FNMA, and Brazil Power | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instituto Ecológica (intermediary) Cantor CO₂e Brazil Carbonfund Petrobras, Natura, HSBC, Bank of Brazil, FNMA, and Brazil Power | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PA (design protected area) CBNRM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring and avoiding forest fragmentation Reforestation and conservation Community engagement | Sub-national | 2009-2029 | Savanna forest | Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyundai will award \$35 000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: 121 415 ha Emissions reduced: 57 389.55 tCO₂e over 20 years (against deforestation baseline) |
| Muriqui Habitat Corridor | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minas Gerais Forestry Institute (Local NGO) Local communities and farmer CI | Non-explicit carbon goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest and habitat restoration (land fragmentation) Carbon sequestration | Sub-national | 2008-? | Atlantic forest | Planning | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project size: Current 180 ha with future expansion to 1,800 ha |

| Name of initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹¹ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|---|--|--------------|------------|---|----------|--|--|
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rio Bravo Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project | • Cinergy, Detroit Edison, Nexen, PacificCorp, Suncor, Utilitree Carbon Company and Wisconsin Electric Power Company | • TNC, Winrock • Cinergy, Detroit Edison, Nexen, PacificCorp, Suncor, Utilitree Carbon Company and Wisconsin Electric Power Company (investor) | Demonstration activity | • PA • SFM | • Biodiversity conservation • Create buffer zone and protection zone • Forest recreation | Sub-national | 1995-2034 | Mixed lowland, moist sub-tropical broadleaf | Ongoing | Some energy sectors provide \$5.6 million funding for the first 10 years | • Project size: 21 000 ha • Emissions reduced: 8.8 MtC over 40 years |
| Chile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-Strategies • I&CB MRV | • Develop monitoring methodology process • Forest management certification | National | 2008-2012 | tbd | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$3 355 000 | |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-Strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-fund | • I&CB MRV | National | 2008-2012 | Montane forests Dry forests Tropical forest | Planning | tbd | |
| REDD+ pilot project in Huila (Planet Action) | • FFEM | • CAM (intermediary) • FFEM (donor) • ONFI | Readiness | • PA • SFM | • Establish National parks corridor • Development of forestry and agro-forestry practices | Sub-national | 2008-? | tbd | Ongoing | tbd | The actual REDD+ demonstration activity will be later identified. |
| The Colombia San Nicolas Carbon Sink and Arboreal Species Recovery Project | • WB (BioCarbon Fund) | • WB • Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Forests • The Autonomous Regional Cooperation for the Rio negro-Nare Region | Non-explicit carbon goals | • Rehab | • Afforestation and reforestation on degraded land • Carbon offset sales | Sub-national | 2007-? | tbd | Ongoing | \$4 735 000 from Carbon Fund (WB) Expected project cost: \$18 million | • Project size: 5 000 ha avoided deforestation and 1 400 ha afforestation • Emissions reduced: 0.20 MtCO ₂ e by 2017 |

| Name of initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹¹ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|--|---|---------------------------|---|--|--------------|-------------|---|----------|---|---|
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-Strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PES • Strengthen conservation areas • Develop land use policy | National | 2008-2012 | Montane forests Tropical forests Rainforest | Planning | tdb | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCPF possibly offer \$1 000 000 to each FCPF countries for readiness process |
| Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Avoided Deforestation of Tropical Rainforests on Privately-owned Lands in High Conservation Value Areas of Costa Rica | tdb | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity Institute (INBio) • National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO) • FUNDECOR | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PES • Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PES • Monitor result against baseline • Voluntary recruit privately owned forest farmers | Sub-national | 2009 - 2019 | Premontane rainforest Tropical wet forest Montane forest Wet forest Basal belt transition | Ongoing | Estimated total cost of \$10 000 000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 12 000 ha • Emissions reduced: • 1 614 887 t CO₂ |
| ECOLAND: Peidras Blancas National Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenaska Power Partner • Rainforest Austria • National Fish and Wildlife Foundation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenaska Power Partner (investor) • Costa Rican Government • Rainforest Austria (NGO) and Costa Rican NGO • Trexler Association and others • National Fish and Wildlife Foundation | Non-explicit carbon goals | • PA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase private land within the national park • Manage the purchased land to become secured national park (forest preservation and natural regeneration) | Sub-national | 1995-2010 | Rain forest | Ongoing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project development: \$150 000 from Tenaska • Project implementation: \$500 000 from Tenaska, \$200 000 from Rainforests Austria, \$250 000 from National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (*EcoSecurities said Tenaska required to pay \$1 million to offset a portion of CO₂ from their planned facility) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 2 500 ha • Emissions reduced: 44 Mt CO₂/12 Mt C./year • The first fully funded forestry project under the U.S Initiative on Joint Implementation |

| Name of initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹¹ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conservation and Reforestation Project in the Cordillera Chongón Colonche | • KfW | • FAN • IUCN | Demonstration activity | • PA • CBNRM • Rehab | • Reforestation • Forest preservation • Secure land tenure | Sub-national | 1988-2008 | Dry forest | Ongoing | €1 530 400 | • Project size: More than 154 000 ha |
| Socio Bosque program | KfW (National Environmental Fund) | • Ecuador Government • CI | Demonstration activity | • PES | • Community funding • Forest conservation | Sub-national | 2008-? | tbd | Planning? | tbd | • Project size: 4 million ha • Incentives for conservation range from \$5-\$10 to individual who protect a hectare of forest |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • PES • Forestry law related to climate change development • Capacity building and training programmes | National | 2008-2012 | | Planning | Estimated budget requirement: \$465 000 | |
| Avoided Deforestation in the Coffee Forest in El Salvador | • BMI • Government of El Salvador | • BMI • Coffee farmers | Demonstration activity | • PES (debt relief) | • Sustainable agroforestry | Sub-national | 2008-2027 | tbd | Ongoing | The government of El Salvador has sponsored a 30% debt relief payment to coffee growers in the program from 2006-2007 | • Project size: 160 000ha • Emissions reduced: 6 692 738 tons through project life • BMI funded the project initiative |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • SFM through existing programmes and policy • Forest zoning and planning • Firewood consumption management • Institutional transparency | National | 2008-2012 | Subtropical moist forest | Planning | tbd | |

| Name of initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹¹ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|--------------|------------|---|----------|--|---|
| Guatemala (cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Maya Biosphere Reserve Conservation Carbon Initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID • IDB-MIF • Gibor and Baren • Rainforest Alliance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI • WCS • Other NGOs • Rainforest Alliance (intermediary) • USAID • ACOFOP • IDB-MIF • Gibor and Baren (carbon investor) | Demonstration activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehab • CBNRM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFM (create multiple use zone) • CFM program (community land use planning) • Forest conservation | Sub-national | 1990-? | High and medium lowland forest, Savannas | Ongoing | \$825 000 from Inter-American Development Bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 150 000 ha • Emissions reduced: over 89 MtCO₂ by 2012 |
| Mi Bosque Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARE Guatemala (intermediary) • AES (investor) • WRI, Winrock | Non-explicit carbon goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBNRM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroforestry management • Develop methodology for carbon monitoring • Strengthen environmental governance | Sub-national | 1990-? | tbd | Ongoing | \$2 million from AES for 10-year period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 121 000 ha • The project has a 25 years implementation period. |
| Guyana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-strategies • I&CB MRV • I&CB R-funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable land use • Establish protected areas • Stakeholder engagement | National | 2008-2012 | Rain forest, Dry forests, Swamp forest, Mangroves | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$700 000 | The country already has a proposal for the 'R-plan'. |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB | Readiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I&CB MRV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder participation consultation • Strengthening the regulator framework | National | 2008-2012 | Broad leaf and productive coniferous forests | Planning | tbd | |
| Pico Bonito Forest Restoration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB (BioCarbon Fund) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUPNAPIB • Ecological Development Fund • Bosques Pico Bonito • Brinkman Associates • WB | Non-explicit carbon goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehab • PA • SFM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Stewardship Council-Certified plantation • Sustainable forest and agricultural management • Carbon offset sales | Sub-national | tbd | tbd | Ongoing | tbd | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project size: 2 600 ha • Emissions reduced: 0.5 MtCO₂e from avoided deforestation (2 500,000 tons for 10 years) |

| Name of initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹¹ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|--|--------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|------------|---|----------|---|---|
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • PES • CFM planning • Law enforcement | National | 2008-2012 | Tropical forests Cloud forests Oak forest Mangrove Riparian forests | Planning | tbd | |
| Scolec Te: Carbon Sequestration and Sustainable Forest Management in Chiapas | • DFID | • SmartWood • Plan Vivo • Local farmers • ECOSUR (intermediary) • DFID | Non-explicit carbon goals | • CBNRM • SFM | • Agroforestry • CFM • Reforestation • Carbon sequestration | Sub-national | 1997-2027 | Tropical forests | Ongoing | \$380 300 for project development \$3 300 000 for project implementation | • Project size: 13 000 ha |
| La Cojolita Selva Lacandona Carbon Initiative | • CI | • CI • Local community | Non-explicit carbon goals | • CBNRM • Rehab | • Conservation agreement with the local • Reforestation • Agro-forestry | Sub-national | tbd | Rainforest | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 1.8 million ha |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • Promoting forest governance • Modernizing forest management system • Increase protected land | National | 2008-2012 | Broadleaf forest Pine forest Dry forests | Planning | tbd | • FCPF possibly offer \$1 000 ,000 to each FCPF countries for readiness process |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN-REDD | UN-REDD Fund | • UNDP • UNEP • FAO | Readiness | tbd | tbd | National | 2008-2012 | Upper Paraná Atlantic forest, Chaco woodland, Atlantic forest | Planning | tbd | |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies | • Policy reform • Empower local government • Strengthen institutional and technical capacity | National | 2008-2012 | Upper Paraná Atlantic forest, Chaco woodland, Atlantic forest | Planning | tbd | |

| Name of initiative | Donors | Other organisations involved | Type | Objective ¹¹ | Project activities | Scale | Time scale | Forest type | Status | Investment sum | Remarks |
|---|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|------------|--|----------|--|--|
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN-REDD | UN-REDD Fund | • UNDP • UNEP • FAO | Readiness | tbd | tbd | National | 2008-2012 | Mangrove, Swamp forests, | Planning | \$35 000 000 sharing among UN-REDD countries | The country already has 'R-plan'. |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • Create MandE system • Indigenous participation | National | 2008-2012 | Cloud forests, Mangrove, | Planning | tbd | • Size: 3 145 ha • Emissions reduced: 43, 689.9 MtCO ₂ e over 25 years |
| The Ipeti REDD+ demonstration activity | • HSBC, WWF, Bluemoon fund, GEF | • STRI • Local community • HSBC, WWF, Earthwatch and the Climate Group, Bluemoon fund • GEF | Demonstration activity | • PA | • Forest plantation • Forest conservation | Sub-national | 2008-? | tbd | Planning | tbd | |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alto Mayo Forest | • GTZ | • CI • INRENA, PEAM | Demonstration activity | • PES | • Agroforestry • Community conservation agreement • Forest Plantation | Sub-national | 2003-2007 | Rainforest, Andean forest | Planning | tbd | • Project size: 180 000 ha |
| FCPF | • WB | • WB | Readiness | • R-strategies | • Revise law that favor deforestation activities • Promote sustainable forestry activities | National | 2008-2012 | Cloud forests Montane forest Dry forest Mangroves | Planning | Estimated budget requirement \$5 400 000 | |
| Avoided Deforestation in Central Selva | • BMU | • KfW (intermediary) PROFONANPE (intermediary) SERNANP • Ministry of Environment, Peru | Non-explicit carbon goals | • PA • SFM | • Biosphere Reserve • Sustainable development project implementation | Sub-national | 2008-? | | Planning | €1 932 000 The amount of donated fund will be last for 3 years. | • Project size: 800 ha |
| RED through the protection of forest eco-systems of protected areas in the region of Amazonia | International Climate Initiative (KfW) | • German Government | Readiness | • I&CB MRV • PA | • Carbon stock monitoring • Protected area and buffer zone management | Sub-national | 2008-? | Rainforest | Planning | \$3.0 million | • Project size: 300 000 ha |
| Suriname | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FCPF | • WB | | Readiness | • R-strategies • I&CB MRV | • Land use planning development (incl sustainable agriculture and logging management) • Monitoring mechanism • Capacity building | National | 2008-2012 | High dryland forest Mixed marsh forest High swamp forest Creek forest | Planning | tbd | |

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