



Norad

WWF Final Report 2013-2015

Climate and Forest Initiative funding scheme for civil society

This report presents major outcomes and impacts against the project “REDD+ for People and Nature (II)” supported by the Norad/ Climate and Forest Initiative funding scheme for civil society – illustrating WWF’s contribution towards achieving climate objectives of the Norwegian Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), in line with Norway’s broader policies on sustainable development and poverty reduction. This report highlights important progress to scale up REDD+ efforts and ensure that policies and financial support are in place for REDD+ to succeed, with a particular focus in the following geographies, several of which are key priorities for NICFI: Peru, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

1. General Project Information:

- 1.1 Name of recipient organisation: WWF – “World Wide Fund for Nature”, also known as “World Wildlife Fund” in the USA and Canada
- 1.2 Reporting year: 2015
- 1.3 Agreement Number: GLO-4258 QZA-13/0562
- 1.4 Name of project: REDD+ for People and Nature (Phase II)
- 1.5 Country and region in the(se) country if applicable: Democratic Republic of Congo (Mai Ndombe - MN), Indonesia (Kutai Barat District – KB), Peru (Madre de Dios Region – MDD), Colombia (Putumayo Department - PD), Guyana (WaiWai Kanashen Territory)
- 1.6 Financial support to the project from Norad for last calendar year 2015: Please see financial report attached.
- 1.7 Thematic area: PRIMARY focus: Sustainable landscapes.
SECONDARY focus: Analysis, concept and methodology development that contribute to planning and implementation of REDD+; Creating global consensus on REDD+.

2 Please describe the project's progress for the whole grant period

- 2.1 Please repeat the project's target group(s) and the baseline for the target group at the start of the project (from the approved project document).

GEOGRAPHIC		
Location Description	Primary Actors	Baseline at July 2012
<p>Amazon: Peru, Madre de Dios (MDD) Region <i>Area: 8.4 M ha</i> Covering an area twice the size of Denmark, this landscape encompasses some of the biologically richest forest communities on Earth. The Regional Government of MDD (GOREMAD) is in a unique position to implement a low carbon development strategy having allocated most of the region to land use activities that generate some of the lowest GHG emissions in the Amazon over the last 30 years (60% is protected areas and indigenous reserves). The next 30% of MDD's moist forests are managed as concessions for timber, brazil nut, rubber and ecotourism. GOREMAD has the potential to maintain a low carbon economy. However deforestation is estimated to have increased four-fold since the paving of the Inter-Oceanic Highway in 2006. Population has also increased 14.8% during the period 2002-2007 and gold mining (often illegal) has resulted in the deforestation of 32,750 has and the degradation of about 150,000 has. The completion of the highway has also fueled agricultural expansion and is putting pressure on the concessions, indigenous territories and protected areas, and adding to social conflicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios (GOREMAD): Regional government of MDD, recently signed a 3 years MOU with WWF-Peru for collaboration on a regional conservation and development strategy, including REDD. • Environmental Services & REDD+ Regional Roundtable (MSAR): Platform that gathers representatives from different institutions and sectors (governmental, private, indigenous federations and civil society). Provides technical assistance to GOREMAD in MRV, safeguards... • Consejo Interregional Amazónico (CIAM): CIAM is the group for Amazon Governors led by the President of Madre de Dios. Provides technical assistance for the restructure of Amazon regions towards a green economy. • Consejo Regional del GOREMAD: Support in the development of regional policies as the Council is the one that approves new policies • Universidad Nacional de Madre de Dios (UNAMAD): MOU signed between WWF Peru and UNAMAD to develop capacities towards local authorities. A key partner for the Environmental services and REDD+ certificated course carried-out in the framework of the RPAN project. • Regional Environmental Authority (ARA) (still under design): formulates, proposes, and implements public policies and strategies related to natural resources, biodiversity and environment matters. • Comisión Ambiental Regional (CAR) (Regional Environmental Commission): Oversees a Climate Change and Environmental services action plan. • Peruvian society of environmental law (SPDA): Supports GOREMAD in the design of the Green Development Plan. • Universidad del Pacifico (UP): Conducts large-scale research projects on business administration and economics. • Indigenous organizations (FENAMAD, AIDSESP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARA designed and officially created. - GOREMAD has demonstrated political will to implement a green economy plan and good relations with signed MOU with Acre State (Brazil) to support the improvement of environmental governance. - Steering Committee leads the design of the Regional Environmental Authority policies related to forest resources and environment created by regional ordinance. - MSAR officially recognized by GOREMAD, operational under the nested approach with fluent coordination with MINAM. - Participatory development of a Regional Biomass map and validation of a regional MRV system compatible with the National MRV by GOREMAD. - Low participation of IP in discussions platform due to lack of understanding on REDD+ topics.
<p>Amazon: Colombia, Putumayo Department (PD) <i>Area: 2.6 M ha</i> This Department has ~17% of it's land area designated as protected areas, 18% titled indigenous lands and ~31% areas zoned for forest management. It includes an important environmental altitudinal gradient from the upper Andes to the Andean Piedmont and lowland rainforest of the middle Putumayo River (a major tributary of the Amazon), and some of the Amazon's highest indices of biodiversity. The department is delimited to the north by the Caqueta River and to the south by the Putumayo River, which is the political boundary between Colombia and Ecuador. 109,046 ha are deforested per year in the Colombian Amazon, with 42,679 ha deforested in the jurisdiction area of Corpoamazonia (period 2000 –2005).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corpoamazonia: Regional Environmental authority. WWF has a broad agreement until 2016, complemented by specific agreements focused on sustainable land use, valuing of ecosystem services and species conservation. • Amazon Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI): Works regionally with an objective of development and dissemination of knowledge critical for the management of Amazon ecosystems. WWF and Sinchi have been working together in the Amazon in forest management and they will support the analyses of drivers and threats to deforestation and land use planning . • Cogamayo: Cattle Ranching Association: represents 13 municipal cattle ranching committees and more than 7000 member cattle ranchers. Cogomayo plays a leadership role in promoting more sustainable management practices in cattle ranching that may benefit environmental service provision, improve income and reduce pressures on remaining forest fragments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RPP approved and under execution, no subnational frameworks are yet in place. - Agricultural Financial instruments and policies, promote productive activities without environmental considerations. - Mining / hydrocarbon concessions overlap with HCV areas. - Lack of integrated policies to reduce deforestation and implementation of the development plans of the municipalities and the department of Putumayo.

<p>Amazon: Guyana, Region 9 Area ~400,000 ha Community MRV (CMRV) activities will focus on the far south in Region 9 (the WaiWai lands of Konashen). The Konashen Community titled lands account for 2% of Guyana's land area and are located on the border with Brazil and Suriname, made up of undisturbed rainforest and containing the headwaters of two of the largest rivers of the Guianas Region, the Essequibo and the Corentyne. Successful delivery of CMRV will provide the Wai Wai a functioning, sustainable CMRV system, Protected Areas monitoring, with FPIC applied, and a means for the Government of Guyana to integrate their national MRV with indigenous CMRV.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous-led CBO, North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB): Providing a model of a functioning CMRV project to the Wai Wai community, and the skills and experience to deliver the processes, techniques and lessons learned from their CMRV project to additional indigenous communities. • Wai Wai Indigenous Community: with forest carbon resources located near protected areas including those near the WaiWai community of Konashen – Receive training and capacity development in the areas of REDD+ awareness and education, the design and implementation of a CMRV system and related community resource assessment and planning. • Government of Guyana: Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) – Identify policies, guidelines and procedures based on national LCDS and MRV implementation strategies as they relate to the community aspects of PA development and REDD+ and CMRV; broad consultation with Government (OCC, GFC, PAC, MoAA, MoNRE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAC arecently established - National MRV system established and implemented - Titled indigenous communities have the option to opt in or out of participation in REDD+
<p>Amazon: Indigenous REDD+ (AIR) Aware of their lead role in the care of forests and the repercussions that the climate crisis will have in their ways of life, indigenous peoples from the Amazon – lead by COICA - analysed the current REDD+ mechanism, and developed their own vision about REDD+ (still under construction), called "Amazon Indigenous REDD+". This vision proposal is a response to the challenges and threats, resulting in the alternative of intercultural adaptation of REDD+ to the rights and cosmovision of indigenous peoples which involve placing value on the centrality of the holistic management of Full Life Territories of the indigenous peoples as an integral unit inseparable from nature, society and cultures, which goes beyond carbon capture but that can include it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COICA: Co-executing counterpart of this component. Responsible for organizing a regional workshops (1 per year) with participation of its 9 national organisations to gather and develop inputs, to agree in common strategies, to socialize and validate documents, to share knowledge among Amazon countries (vision and strategy, financial plan, etc.). In addition, responsible for leading lobby activities in international talks. • OPIAC: Establishing dialogue with Colombian national authorities and organizing a national workshop for alignment of vision and strategies on REDD+. • AIDSESEP: As with OPIAC for Peru. • COICA's Supporting Group: In 2011, WWF and CARE fostered the creation of this group to promote synergies among COICA donors in the region. Key partners of this alliance are CARE, Andean Amazon Conservation Initiative, IPAM, Environmental Defense Fund, IBIS, ICCO (Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation), HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COICA's proposal shared with international fora (such as UNFCCC COP 17 in Durban, SBSTA 36 in Bonn, UNFCCC COP 18 in Qatar) capturing attention of different actors including European governments and climate funds.
<p>Borneo: Indonesia, Kutai Barat (KB) District Area: 3.2 M ha This Kabupaten (district) is part of East Kalimantan Province and is one focal area in an effort under the Heart of Borneo (HOB) to secure effective management of forests across 16 million hectares of Kalimantan within three provinces (West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan). Lessons and MRV will be disseminated at national level and (beyond the scope of this project) to other landscapes. 2.4 million ha of Kutai Barat district is still covered by natural forest (Landsat 2009). Among that 433,000 ha located outside forest area which mean subject to legal conversion. Kutai Barat occupied by 1.4 million ha of timber concession areas. Among which, 350,000 ha reach to FSC certificate. The oil palm licences being prepared for 400,000 ha to convert the forest cover.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ Taskforce of UKP4: government ad-hoc institution to develop REDD framework in Indonesia in implementing US\$1 billion Letter of Intent (LoI) between Indonesia and Norway. This institution will provide REDD framework and financing REDD demonstration activities. • Kutai Barat District Government, East Kalimantan: government authority at district level that allocate development budget, issuance recommendation and permit related to land use. This authority will execute policy at district level related land use, permit and rural development planning and interventions. • HOB National Working group: coordinates HOB planning, implementation and stakeholder engagement under Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affair. Executes and oversees together with other parties for the US government US\$ 28.5 M Debt for Nature Swap from US for Kutai Barat, Kapuas Hulu and Berau districts in HOB. • DDPI, East Kalimantan Climate Council: Provincial ad hoc institution for Climate Change including REDD+. • CSF, Centre for Social Forestry of Mulawarman University: Social Forestry research institution at Mulawarman University. • BIOMA and Prakarsa Borneo: Provincial town based NGOs that work for community advocacy and legal rights of indigenous people. It will provide legal and institutional governance that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WWF assisted KB government on spatial planning development and five years forestry development plan. - Low carbon development plan prepared by Provincial government in 2010 assisted by McKinsey consulting. - UKP4 REDD+ Taskforce has approved East Kalimantan as one of 11 provinces as REDD priority provinces.

	<p>incorporate indigenous people participation in decision-making and involvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borneo Indigenous Peoples Alliance (BIPA) 	
<p>Congo: DRC, Mai Ndombe (MN) landscape <i>Area: 1.96 M ha (expanding to 12 M ha)</i> Located in Bandundu Province, in the territories of Kwamouth, Bolobo and Yumbi is the Mai Ndombe (MN) area. This area covers 1,963,315 ha, of which 38.8 % are covered by forests: 438,350 ha of primary forest, 194,742 ha of secondary forests and 128,392 ha of wooded savannah. Between 2000 and 2010, 75,058 ha have been deforested, i.e. an annual deforestation rate of 0.94%. Once the first phase of the emission reduction program is finalised in this initial zone, the objective is to gradually expand the program in adjacent priority areas to cover the entire future Mai Ndombe Province, i.e. an 12 M ha area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism • UNDP MDTF, UN-REDD program • Local government and Rural Committees (CARGs) • Voluntary Carbon Standards – VCS, CCBA • Customary authorities and Legally recognized local community organisations (ASBL) • Agricultural companies (NOVACEL, SEBO) • Legal logging companies SODEFOR • Civil society: GTCR, RRN, CEDEN, ISCO Congo, Hans Seidel, Churches • FCPF, FIP, KfW, CBFF, USAID-CARPE, AFD • GTCR (Groupe de Travail Climat REDD), Rainforest Alliance, DRC ONFI (ONF International) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress on macro and micro-zoning in the MN area. - The proposed emission reduction program (ER-PIN) at sub-national level was presented with positive response at the FCPF meeting in Colombia in June 2012. - An official proposal to FCPF will be developed in parallel with the preparation of a national R-Package.
<p>Congo: Congo Declaration Implementation The “Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ in the Congo Basin” was signed during UNFCCC COP 17 at Durban 2011 by seven Congo Basin countries, and eight donor partners to strengthen the enabling conditions for REDD+ implementation in the region. This sub-component will complement ongoing regional REDD+ initiatives (in particular GEF and CBFF-funded projects) by drawing from field experiences in DRC (MN) and other Congo Basin field projects as well as national and regional level REDD+ activities and processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMIFAC • National and multilateral donors - FCPF, KfW, CBFF, USAID-CARPE, EU, World Bank-GEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively low annual deforestation rate of 0.26% but high forest degradation in the Congo. - The current project will therefore generate experiences and lessons that would inform the implementation of the Congo Declaration by both the Congo Basin countries and their donor partners.

2.2 Please repeat the project’s desired impact (from the approved project document).

REDD+ has emerged as one of the leading areas of consensus within the global climate debate but nonetheless remains at a crossroads. The route to formalize this strategic mechanism within a global climate agreement will be a defining moment for conservation and development. On the right road, REDD+ will combat climate change by reducing the second largest source of global carbon emissions while enabling the sustainable management of the world’s remaining tropical forests by providing natural and financial resources to communities that depend on them, while also conserving the world’s rich terrestrial biodiversity. If REDD+ treads off its path, it will be, perhaps, one of the greatest lost opportunities for tropical forest conservation and poverty reduction in the tropical world of this generation. No other single mechanism has ever before mobilized this scale of political attention and financial resources to protect bio diverse regions while promoting sustainable livelihoods, nor had the potential for even greater outcomes, as has REDD+. The aim of this project is to catalyze REDD+ governance and financing systems that provide incentives for sustainable forest management and low carbon development at scale. With this, the project will build on jurisdictional approaches to REDD+, “scaling up” those efforts to influence national dialogues for maximum outcomes. It will also seek to harness this work across multiple jurisdictions for even greater impact through REDD+ regional agreements such as the Congo Declaration, and the Indigenous REDD+ mechanisms proposed by the Coordinating Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin (COICA).

Figure 1: Programmatic Framework



2.3 Is the project still relevant for the desired impact? (Yes/No) If No, please give a short explanation.

Yes.

IMPACT (2020)	To establish REDD+ governance and financing systems that provide incentives for replicating sustainable forest management and low carbon development at scale	Indicators 1. No of WWF priority countries with REDD+ programs 2. No of ha under REDD+ management 3. No of tonnes of CO2 reduction achieved pa 4. Change in forest cover in key landscapes (overall and core)	Baseline 1. 0 – Emissions reductions plans close to completion in MN (and started in KB and MDD). 2. 0 3. 0 4. Forest cover in the landscapes (million ha) is: MDD 8.4; MN 1.96; KB 3.2; NM0.96; PD 2.6; PS 2.0 Total for the six landscapes is 19.2 M ha. Deforestation rate 2005-2010 : MDD 0.228%; 2000-2010 MN 0.03%; 1990-2009 KB 0.6%; NM 0.14%;PD around 0.72%.	Summary Status by December 2015: 1. One (1) ER-PIN (Emission Reductions Program Idea Note) approved for DRC Mai NDombe on 11 Apr 2014. ERPD pending approval. 2. 12.3M Ha under approved DRC Mai Ndombe ER-PIN 3. Please see Table 1 at end of report 4. Please see Table 2 at end of report
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2.4 Main outcome(s).

- a) Please repeat the project's planned outcome(s) (effect on project's target group(s), beneficiary (-ies)) (from the approved project document).

OUTCOME 1. Consolidating Jurisdictional REDD+ [NICFI Theme 1] - The main results of the first grant period have been the initiation of models and frameworks for three strategic landscapes that demonstrate how REDD+ can contribute to integrated low carbon development planning and demonstrate pathways to zero net deforestation. This new phase will seek to consolidate existing pilots, scale up lessons to influence national, regional, and global policy dialogue and build capacity of key actors. In this action, the three landscape models in Peru, Indonesia and DRC will be consolidated to finalize land use plans and REDD+ policy frameworks. Six key elements lie at the core of these REDD+ landscape models:

1. Participation and safeguards – Effective stakeholder participation and social safeguards (including indigenous people and local communities)
2. MRV – A system to check carbon status and savings through REDD+ activities as well as to measure the impact of social and environmental safeguards
3. Spatial planning – Macro and micro-zoning of forests as part of national and regional (sub-national) forest land use plans
4. Drivers – Strategies to address the underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
5. Institutions – The incorporation of REDD+ objectives and criteria into policies and measures related to forest land-use policy by the corresponding authorities and forest land managers. This includes attention to customary/traditional institutions and informal land use and resource management systems (including the roles of vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, ethnic minorities, indigenous groups, etc.)
6. Finance – Models for providing payments for performance in emissions reductions activities and measures in an equitable and transparent manner, including gender-sensitive funding strategies.

OUTCOME 2. Replicating Jurisdictional REDD+ [NICFI Theme 1] - The same process as above will be initiated in Colombia - with a nested jurisdictional REDD+ model being developed in the Putumayo Department. They will be able to learn from neighboring REDD+ examples in Peru, Guyana, and DRC. The project will develop

opportunities for exchange and assistance. This new landscape will apply the same six elements of REDD+ with support from the thematic components. The activities of this project will inform work in many other locations worldwide where WWF is active on subnational and national REDD+.

OUTCOME 3. National REDD+ Frameworks Linked to Low Carbon Development Frameworks [*NICFI Theme 1*] - Parallel to this, WWF will proactively contribute to the development of national REDD+ frameworks and policies in at least five countries, including Guyana. The key focus will be to ensure that landscape and national efforts are coordinated and “nested” into one another. Any effective country-wide REDD+ strategy combines (a) broad national level actions: e.g. new laws, policies regulations, standards, enforcement measures, etc.; (b) local level actions in key landscapes undertaken by local forest users and local authorities: e.g. land use planning, sustainable agriculture practices, sustainable forest practices, etc.; and (c) incentives based upon performance to encourage actors to align their land use activities with the desired outcome. Bringing these pieces together and ensuring compatibility between the parts, while avoiding leakage and double counting is the basis of a successful nested approach.

OUTCOME 4. Regional REDD+ Cooperation [*NICFI Theme 3, 4*] – Regional agreements on REDD+ provide the opportunity for aligning approaches across countries in a region, for lessons exchange and to build more coordinated support and funding structures. The “Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ in the Congo Basin” signed at the Durban UNFCCC Conference of Parties provides a more specific set of principles for coordination on REDD+. While implementation is much more difficult across the countries of this complex region, this agreement could provide a foundation for significant scaling up of REDD+ financing and effort. The Amazon Basin is lagging in having no regional approach to REDD+ at present – though this may change with the proposal presented recently by COICA for a specific “Amazon Indigenous REDD+” instrument. WWF will assist COICA with the design, socialization, financing, and implementation of this important initiative.

OUTCOME 5. REDD+ Lessons Influence REDD+ Policy and Implementation [*NICFI Theme 3, 4*] - UNFCCC negotiations have failed to deliver a new, comprehensive climate agreement that would be entered into force and create the necessary or expected financial incentives for REDD+. However, in the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, UNFCCC negotiations have succeeded in establishing the rules and modalities of a positive incentive mechanism for REDD+ action. The high expectations at the international policy level as well as at the level of national or sub-national implementation have had to be reconsidered by many, based on the practical lessons learned. If REDD+ is to become effective, international policy debates need to be grounded in national and on-the-ground realities. The effectiveness of international REDD+ policies must be tested in the relevant REDD+ countries and landscapes. Equally, it is crucial that lessons from these countries and landscapes are tested scientifically and incorporated into international debates. Only then can REDD+ deliver on its potential.

In partnership with globally recognized research institutions such as Wageningen University and Research Centre, WWF will develop a REDD+ policy research agenda to influence national, regional, and international policy. This will provide guidance on key interdisciplinary REDD+ policy issues such as reference levels, national reporting on safeguards, deforestation drivers, results-based finance, and sources. It will emphasize the interlinkages between these necessary for achieving low carbon development pathways. The results of this research agenda will be linked for relevance directly to the various international REDD+ policy agenda's, including those of the UNFCCC, RPP, and multilaterals (e.g. FIP, FCPF and UN-REDD). Fundamental to the above will be to actively promote south-south knowledge exchange and learning through WWF's supporting REDD+ Learning and Knowledge Sharing program and with research partners such as Wageningen University. With key partners, WWF will draw lessons from landscape experiments to inspire national systems while testing national policy approaches in the field locations. WWF technical advisors will assist national and landscape actors to achieve common approaches that can be relevant in the evolving global consensus on REDD+. Furthermore WWF will actively promote the results of and lessons from this effort to the Norwegian public. As a leading actor in promoting international forest conservation and reduction of tropical forest loss, Norway plays a critical role in catalyzing policies and action to safeguard environmental and social benefits of REDD+. Within this context, WWF-Norway is in an outstanding position to critically influence the development of the REDD+ architecture through its proximity to

Norway's International Climate Forest Initiative (NICFI), Norad, and other key Norwegian institutions and stakeholders, which play an essential role in shaping the national and international policy and implementation of REDD+.

b) Please report on all outcomes from the project document:

Component 1: Sustainable Landscapes: Jurisdictional REDD+ in National Low Carbon Development Frameworks

We have helped to successfully design and implement large-scale national and sub-national REDD+ programmes in the Amazon (Colombia, Guyana, Peru), the Congo Basin (Democratic Republic of the Congo), and Borneo (East Kalimantan, Indonesia). These provide models for how REDD+ can contribute to sustainable low-carbon development and zero net deforestation in key landscapes. We have helped develop MRV systems that will enable countries to receive payments for proven emissions reductions. We produced technical guidelines on deforestation data accuracy and reference emission levels in the DRC, Indonesia, Colombia and Peru, including collaboration with those governments' national MRV processes. A peer reviewed paper on the methodology developed by WWF was published. In addition, we developed participatory community MRV methodologies that empower local people, including indigenous communities, to participate in and benefit from REDD+, and ensure that social and environmental safeguards are in place. We worked with Indigenous Peoples and local communities to ensure REDD+ programmes include safeguards that protect their rights and support their aspirations. We worked with governments to enact stronger land titling laws, enforce policies guaranteeing free, prior, and informed consent before outside groups undertake activities in indigenous-owned forests, and advocating a greater role for indigenous communities in REDD+ decision making, and for those communities to have direct access to financing for carbon stored in forests. As well as working with communities on the ground, we've supported Indigenous Peoples organizations to participate in national and international dialogues on REDD+, including through the UNFCCC. As a result of WWF's work, Indigenous Peoples have been empowered to make decisions according to their traditional processes and manage forests in ways that integrate their local knowledge. In addition, their technical and political capacities have been strengthened to foster partnerships with governments and alliances with donors who can fund REDD+ work. Partnerships at the global level made it possible to achieve results at scale, and facilitate the building of international consensus on REDD+. Our global partners represent a variety of stakeholders, from international programmes on climate change to universities and donor agencies. The results and lessons learned are being shared at regional, national and international levels.

OUTCOME 1: Jurisdictional/Subnational frameworks designed – By 2016, jurisdictional/subnational REDD+ programmes with ZNEDD targets nested within national REDD+ and/or low carbon development plans are designed in at least three WWF priority landscapes and started in one additional landscape. (Consolidated Outcome 1: Consolidating Jurisdictional REDD+, Outcome 2: Replicating Jurisdictional REDD+, and Outcome 3: National REDD+/LCD Frameworks and Jurisdictional REDD+ Linked)¹

¹In our 2013 report we explained that Outcomes 1-3 in our Results Framework were consolidated under one Outcome: Jurisdictional/Subnational REDD+ frameworks designed and nested within national frameworks - By 2016, jurisdictional/subnational REDD+ programmes with ZNEDD targets nested within national REDD+ and/or low carbon development plans are designed in at least three WWF priority landscapes and started in one additional landscape. Therefore, in the below section reporting on progress against Outcome 1 (Consolidating Jurisdictional REDD+), Outcome 2 (Replicating Jurisdictional REDD+) and Outcome 3 (National REDD+/LCD Frameworks and Jurisdictional REDD+ Linked) is combined.

Results framework indicators	Baseline -2012-	Summary of Status by December 2015
<u>Former outcomes 1 and 2</u>		
<p>Public statement to proceed with nested REDD+ including WWF 5 Principles Target: 3 (MN, MDD, KB) No of endorsed nested REDD+ plans in Amazon, Borneo and Congo (target included in the indicator)</p> <p>No of Subnational REDD+ programs linked to national frameworks</p> <p>Distribution of emission reductions (ERs) defined in nested programs</p>	<p>DRC signaled intentions in Durban COP</p> <hr/> <p>1 nested REDD+ plan in design in DRC that links national and landscape level action – USD70M ERPIN (MN)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD) in the Mai Ndombe Province of the DRC was accepted into the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund pipeline in September 2015. The government of DRC views the program as a first step in implementing the DRC REDD+ strategy at the jurisdictional level. Over the course of the program (2016 – 2020) approximately 30 MtCO2 emissions reductions are estimated to be achieved. • An Emissions Reductions Program Idea Note for Indonesia was conditionally approved by the FCPF Carbon Fund in October 2014. One of WWF's priority landscapes within the Heart of Borneo, Kutai Barat, is included as a priority jurisdiction under the USD 251 million program. WWF provided support to the Kutai Barat government to complete a Green Development Strategy. The strategy outlines actions to reduce emissions, including the protection of 942,000 hectares of tropical forest, supporting deforestation free palm oil and development of sustainable land use plans among local communities. A similar strategy for climate resilient development was initiated with the Mahakam Ulu district government. 19 MtCO2 unplanned deforestation/degradation. • In Peru the regional government of Madre de Dios, GOREMAD, has put in place a Concerted Regional Development Plan (PRDC) (2015-2021), an instrument for sustainable management and conservation of forests for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) as a means to achieve integrated conservation and rural development in the region. The regional development plan is linked with Peru's National Climate Change and Forest Conservation Strategy (PNCBCC) which aims for zero net emissions from land use change by 2021. No commitments on emissions from deforestation have been made as Madre de Dios is still working on its REL and engagement with the National Peruvian process has begun.
<u>Indicators for former outcome 3:</u>		
<p>No of national REDD+ strategies developed that meet WWF 5 Principles and integrate subnational REDD+ programs</p>	<p>Baseline: DRC has strong system under ER-PIN. Indonesia defining aspects. Limited progress elsewhere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia gov. completed the REDD+ National Strategy. • Peru gov. completed the National Climate Change and Forest Conservation Strategy. • Guyana gov., waiting to reactivate the opt-in mechanism under the Guyana – Norwegian Agreement. • Colombia gov. still defining key components of the National REDD+ Strategy, mainly those including IIPPLC participation.
<p>Capacity building to implement national REDD+ strategy completed</p>		<p>Each country defined and put into practice capacity building strategies with particular emphasis depending on the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC developed a capacity building process with IIPPLC and gender approach for the safeguards system, and the communities land use planning and mapping. • Peru implemented a capacity building process with emphasis on monitoring, reporting and verification. • Guyana put in place a very innovative capacity building process for forest monitoring with IIPP in their territories. • Indonesia focused on land use planning and mapping, and its links with village green development plans. • Colombia implemented a capacity building process in REDD+ basic concepts, and safeguards system, with

No of National REDD+ policies and measures completed to implement REDD+ strategy		indigenous and afro descendant community members.
No of policy reforms, regulatory measures and performance based incentives		<p>WWF gave support to government agencies in the five priority countries to complete key components for REDD+ strategy implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia: ERPIN; Kutai Barat Green Development Strategy. Village Law – Law No.6/2014 - recognizes customary land use and traditional governance institutions-. Government Regulation No. 43/2014 on the Implementation of the Village Law; Government Regulation No. 60/2014 on Village Grants; Amended by Government Regulation No. 22/2015 • DRC: ERPD; MRV process; safeguards system; technical and financial proposal of the Forest Investment Programme's REDD+ Sub-Project in the Plateaux District (known as PIREDD Plateaux). • Guyana: technical and legal support for land titling and capacity building for land and resource monitoring and enforcement among Amerindian communities in Guyana. • Peru: national climate change strategy ; the Concerted Regional Development Plan (PRDC) • Colombia: safeguards system; MRV Process; the Amazon Vision's Indigenous Pillar; National Climate Change Law; municipal guidelines for climate change adaptation and mitigation (Putumayo).

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): With WWF's guidance and leadership, a participatory model for green development, the Emission Reductions (ER) Program in the Mai Ndombe Province of the DRC was accepted into the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund pipeline in September 2015. The program is the first in Africa and a key test of climate action in the Congo Basin. It aims to provide alternatives to deforestation and rewards for performance in order to reduce emissions, ease poverty, and support sustainable development on a jurisdictional scale—one that covers more than 12 million hectares, reaching 300,000 families and sustainably reducing deforestation and forest degradation by half. The government of DRC views the program as a first step in implementing the DRC REDD+ strategy at the jurisdictional level. Over the course of the program (2016 – 2020) 29 MtCO2 emissions reductions are estimated to be achieved. Additionally, the Forest Investment Program (FIP) has provided USD 14 million to support enabling conditions for implementation of the ER Program in Mai Ndombe, including transformational changes in land use management and planning, and improved forest governance that will lead to the emissions reductions registered (and later paid for) under the Carbon Fund. REDD+ activities promote sustainable forest management, such as agroforestry and controlled burning in order to address the main drivers of forest loss while improving local livelihoods and promoting food security among local communities. WWF was contracted as program lead for the FIP and is facilitating coordination with the ER Program. WWF was instrumental in the development of the ER Program. We took the lead on the design of REDD+ interventions on the ground and provided technical guidance on the development of a jurisdictional reference level, a safeguards system and benefit sharing systems, and a payments for ecosystem services mechanism under the program. To complement this support, WWF developed trainings on issues such as payments for ecosystem services, reference levels, monitoring and safeguards with government officials and local communities. We provided political support as well as Northern Civil Society Observer at the FCPF Carbon Fund, a unique position that enabled us to engage with the FCPF Secretariat and Carbon Fund participants to ensure that lessons from the field were taken into account in the development of the Fund's methodologies and procedures, and to translate this technical framework at the country level. We also played a crucial role in facilitating a participatory multi-stakeholder process involving national and provincial government agencies, private sector actors, civil society, and local communities. The strengthening of local civil society has been one of the most notable impacts of this project in the DRC. As a result WWF's capacity building and policy advocacy efforts, local communities, including women and Indigenous Peoples , are effectively participating in REDD+ related policy decision-making, land use planning, and management. WWF played a major role developing guidelines of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) which will become a requirement for all REDD+ projects in DRC. WWF also provided training to communities on micro-zoning process to gain recognition for their customary land use and tenure. A total of 15 communities will receive payments as rewards for protecting their forests in line

with these micro-zoning plans. Through this work, local communities gained knowledge of the policy, legal and contractual issues that may affect land use and local rights, and the capacity to fully participate in land-use decision-making processes. This work has provided an important basis for implementation of the recent community forestry decree and the development of a national level policy regarding gender and community forest management. Our capacity building efforts also led to greater awareness about the important role women play in forest and land use management and planning, and has resulted in a plan for gender integration within REDD+ and community forestry.

Indonesia: An Emissions Reductions Program Idea Note for Indonesia was conditionally approved by the FCPF Carbon Fund in October 2014. Once underway this stands to be among the largest climate and conservation projects in Asia. WWF provided important technical and political input to this process. One of WWF's priority landscapes within the Heart of Borneo, Kutai Barat, is included as a priority jurisdiction under the USD 251 million program. Both Kutai Barat and neighbouring Mahakam Ulu Districts, within the province of East Kalimantan, are in line for investment from the USD 1 billion Indonesia-Norway REDD+ partnership LOI funds and USD 28.5 million under the debt for nature swap agreement that now has a focus on green development and REDD+. As a key contribution, WWF provided support to the Kutai Barat government to complete a Green Development Strategy which was launched by the Norway's Ambassador to Indonesia, H.E. Stig Traavik, and Provincial Secretary of East Kalimantan, Dr. Ir. H. Rusmadi, MS. in Balikpapan on 18 September 2014. The strategy is the first to be completed at a district scale in Indonesia and offers a comprehensive plan that demonstrates how spatial planning and management at the landscape scale can achieve multiple conservation and sustainable development outcomes. The strategy outlines actions to reduce emissions, including the protection of 942,000 hectares of tropical forest, supporting deforestation free palm oil and development of sustainable land use plans among local communities. In addition to maintaining forest stocks and improved livelihoods, the plan conserves critical habitat for endangered populations of orangutans and Bornean Clouded Leopards as well as a recently discovered population of Sumatran Rhino in Kalimantan. A similar strategy for climate resilient development was initiated with the Mahakam Ulu district government. These efforts serve as the basis for ER Program actions and supports implementation of national priority actions established by the REDD+ Agency on spatial planning, green village development, as well as a review of land use licensing to address the major drivers of deforestation such as forest conversion to oil palm and expansion of community agriculture farming. WWF worked directly with Indigenous Peoples communities to provide technical support for mapping of Indigenous territories, development of management plans and integration in existing government spatial plans in to safeguard their resources and rights. The documentation, recognition and integration of Indigenous Peoples and community territories and areas in conservation landscapes has led to stronger recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights and more effective and equitable governance and provides an important basis for REDD+ in the region. WWF engaged in an advocacy coalition together with Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN), the national umbrella group for Indigenous Peoples, to influence the revision of the biodiversity law for the recognition and protection of the rights and practices of Indigenous Peoples after the watershed Constitutional Court ruling in Indonesia that recognizes customary forest use. The ruling opens the opportunity for Indigenous Peoples to have their territories recognized if mapped and documented, and after the districts and provincial governments have endorsed local laws for the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights. WWF advocated for such laws in the Kalimantan region, where other forest tenure schemes like Hutan Desa (Village Forest), Hutan Adat (Customary Forest), and Hutan Tanaman Rakyat (community management and sustainable use) are also developed as mechanisms to secure stronger community rights. WWF worked with local governments to propose designation of 41,125 hectares of tropical forest as Hutan Desa, and approximately 10,000 additional hectares as Hutan Tanaman Rakyat. At least four communities have identified and proposed Community Conservation Areas (CCA) that reflect and protect their traditional uses of the land. Villagers were empowered to designate areas for community management and conservation and, in some cases, to forge new agreements with concession-holding companies to ensure continued access to these areas. Five communities have drafted regulations to assert and gain government recognition for their own CCAs. These regulations represent a key first step in securing legal status for CCAs. Building a shared understanding and vision of their territories empowered communities to engage more effectively with the government and private sector, which can in turn reduce marginalization and stop forest encroachment.

Peru: With technical support from WWF, the regional government of Madre de Dios, GOREMAD, has put in place a Concerted Regional Development Plan (PRDC) (2015-2021), an instrument for sustainable management and conservation of forests for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) as a means to

achieve integrated conservation and rural development in the region. The basis of the plan is to promote a territorial and intercultural approach to conservation and sustainable development. The PRDC was developed in a participatory manner with WWF serving as facilitator and coordinator during the process while providing technical support and training for government officials through a diploma on environmental governance. Essential for guiding implementation of the development plan, WWF supported the formation of the Regional Environmental Authority (ARA). To monitor land use planning and spatial data about deforestation risks, a regional MRV system within a governmental unit has been created and is now operational as a result of WWF's technical support to the government. We developed a carbon map for the region and published methodological approaches to deforestation risk modelling in addition to manuals for carbon accounting (including indigenous specific). The MRV work in Peru evolved from a regionally based approach that was concentrated in Madre de Dios, to a national based approach that sought to capitalize and synergize the experiences on outputs from the Madre de Dios process. As a result, WWF supported the Ministry of Environment, MINAM, in areas like carbon accounting, change detection, data validation and reference levels development. This support has moved into the strengthening of civil society via community MRV initiatives with funding provided by various entities. The regional development plan is linked with Peru's National Climate Change and Forest Conservation Strategy (PNCBCC) which aims for zero net emissions from land use change by 2021. The strategy prioritizes addressing the main drivers of deforestation through sustainable forest management, conservation of 54 million hectares of forest. This includes the recognition of communities' land rights, with a provision for the titling of up to 2 million hectares of indigenous and community lands in the Amazon region, including in Madre de Dios, and improved indigenous territorial governance through the development of conservation management plans linked to a payment for performance systems under the PNCBCC.²² In order to access these funds, communities must resolve land tenure conflicts and develop a conservation plan. In parallel, the Forest Investment Program (FIP) through its Dedicated Grant Mechanism has allocated funds for territorial governance and land titling for Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This project also supported the undertaking of a research study on the carbon benefits of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL-C) approaches. In collaboration a private timber company, we developed a study to estimate the carbon benefits of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL-C) practices. Results of the study were presented as recommendations to Peruvian Government on establishing explicit region-specific measurable improved forest management practices that target carbon emissions reductions.

Colombia: WWF has been named a strategic partner in Colombia's Amazon Vision 2020 (AV2020). The Amazon Vision is an important instrument for delivering Colombia's national contributions to the global climate agreement and implementation of its national climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, including REDD+, integrated with rural development planning. WWF provided guidance on the development of these national climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, including REDD+, and played a key role in facilitating coordination with actors and institutions across sectors. To support implementation of Amazon Vision, WWF provided technical guidance for integrated territorial planning in the Departments of Putumayo, Caquetá, and Guaviare, to address key agricultural drivers of deforestation while supporting the livelihoods of local communities in order to inform the development of low carbon development alternatives in the region. WWF produced initial studies on deforestation drivers, threats, and carbon stock estimates and on the development of financial mechanisms and best management practices to implement strategies to reduce deforestation, such as REDD+, influencing decision making and land use management agreements. Financial mechanisms and best practices were tested in the region with local smallholder communities, COGAMAYO, the regional cattle ranchers association, and Banco Agrario, a national bank. Additionally, WWF provided technical guidance and training to local governments to successfully incorporate guidelines for climate change adaptation and mitigation into legal frameworks for territorial development planning. These municipal laws represent a long-term commitment to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and have been adopted by ten different communities in Putumayo and the neighboring departments of Caquetá and Cauca. Establishing a legal basis for factoring climate change into land use planning represents an enforceable, long-term commitment to sustainable development. It also offers an opportunity to scale up local efforts through a replicable, effective approach—one that is already spreading to communities beyond the borders of the ten initial municipalities. An agreement is already in place with the regional environmental authority, Corpoamazonía, to replicate the process throughout Putumayo. Before this work, environmental challenges were seen as the domain of Corpoamazonía, however municipalities have

²² The PNCBCC establishes a mechanism called Conditional Direct Transfers that gives Indigenous Peoples and local communities to 10 soles per hectare (about \$3) for forest conservation through a conservation agreement.

become more empowered and aware of the role they can play in confronting climate change while community leaders have become more knowledgeable about climate change and more invested in addressing it at the local level as a result of their involvement in this process and their pride in its results. This process has forged a new path to policy change, one developed by the region's key stakeholders in a participatory way and rooted in the region's realities. It is an effective, replicable approach that can be adapted to the needs of many communities facing similar risks and challenges.

Guyana: In Guyana, WWF's support resulted in increased capacity for territorial governance and empowerment of Indigenous Peoples to participate in REDD+ under the Guyana-Norway Agreement. Through this ground-breaking agreement with Norway, Guyana receives annual payments for maintaining low rates of deforestation. Although enabling indigenous communities to participate in and benefit from REDD+ has always been part of the vision of both countries, their involvement has so far been limited. Based on our experience with community capacity development, Guyana's Office of Climate Change and the Project Management Unit of the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF) contracted WWF to pilot an Opt-in Mechanism which would allow communities to participate and benefit from REDD+. WWF worked with indigenous communities and the national government to enable indigenous communities to monitor their natural resources and have the opportunity to participate in and potentially benefit from REDD+. We partnered with the North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB), an indigenous community organization, the Guyana Forestry Commission and 16 communities with the Wai Wai Kanashen Community Owned Conservation Area (K-COCA) to develop a participatory monitoring approach of the forest carbon and other non-carbon benefits found within their territories. This community MRV (CMRV) system has been integrated with the national MRV system. This holistic approach involves local communities in the monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon stocks and other forest data in a cost-effective, participatory manner; promotes equality in benefit sharing; and integrates local knowledge of forest landscapes essential for sustainable forest management as well as biodiversity conservation and social safeguards. We trained Wai Wai community members to inventory their forest carbon as required under REDD+ and thereby open the way for REDD revenue to flow to the community in the future, and to document other natural resources as determined by the community as important to them, thereby recognizing the multiple values of forests to the community and providing the basis for developing a monitoring plan. This reflects the recognition under REDD+ that forests are more than just carbon stocks. Sixteen Wai Wai communities now have capacity to monitor natural resources in their territories, enabling them to effectively participate in REDD+ and access results-based payments for forest conservation. Six community members were trained as monitors, both male and female. The process strengthened the capacity of Guyana's indigenous community-based organizations, indigenous communities, university students, research institutions and civil society. As well as enabling communities to participate in REDD+, improved capacity in CMRV will help improve land-use planning, develop conservation-based economies, and consolidate and expand protected areas. The process also facilitated research to inform forestry and REDD+ policy and practices, and promoted forest communities' needs and priorities within Guyana's national agenda. The Wai Wai 1.5 million acre territory is now included in Guyana's protected areas system. Monitoring of communities' natural resources is a critical contribution. Technical approaches and lessons from this work were shared through two international workshops— in August 2014 and August 2015 - to replicate and scale up communities' participation in REDD+ in other countries. To ensure sustainable support for this work we sought synergies with other processes and initiatives including the Protected Areas authority to try to ensure funding for ongoing monitoring that would be sustained until the opt-in mechanism is functioning. The project also provided us with the opportunity to facilitate the development of the capacity and financial viability of an indigenous CBO, NRDDB.

OUTCOME 4: Regional REDD+ Cooperation—At least two REDD+ agreements support regional coordination and learning to improve the implementation of REDD+ and to manage cross border risks (e.g. leakage)

Results framework indicators	Baseline -2012-	Summary of Status by December 2015
No of regional actions financed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Declaration on REDD+ in Congo Basin” not implemented 	Two regional actions technically supported, and under implementation: the Declaration on REDD+ in Congo Basin, and the Amazon Indigenous REDD.
No of cross border exchanges implemented to foster learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amazon Indigenous REDD+ concept presented in Durban COP 	<p>Congo Basin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚩 Tanzania experience exchange on REDD+ SES: REDD+ SES and community involvement in the implementation of REDD+ projects. 🚩 Congo Basin delegation (COMIFAC)? Negotiation on Climate Change in Bonn, Germany (June 2015) 🚩 Congo Basin delegation (COMIFAC)? <u>XIV World Forestry Congress</u> in Durban, South Africa, Forest biggest event occurring every 6 years, Lessons learned from the field shared during the Side Event on Landscape REDD+: the biggest new game in forest management; but where are the foresters 🚩 Congo Basin delegation (COMIFAC)? <u>COP 20 Lima, Peru; and COP 21, Paris in France.</u> <p>Amazon Basin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshop (Lima, October 2014) in which more than 40 indigenous leaders participated in capacity building and policy discussions regarding the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ concept to prepare for COP 20 in Lima where it was launched. • Indigenous Peoples’ International Roundtable on Forests and Climate Change (Vancouver, October 2015). Near 30 indigenous representatives from Africa, Asia, North America (including Canada) and Latin America came together to share experiences and lessons learned in working on climate change mitigation efforts related to forests. • Amazon Indigenous REDD+ approach lessons collection workshop (Bogota, November 2015): 20 leaders from the 9 COICA filial organizations; reflection on Amazon Indigenous REDD+ process since its origin back in 2011.
No of policies and measures adopted to address cross border risks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Congo Basin Regional: WWF provided direct political and technical support to the ten-member states of Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) to successfully negotiate and contribute to the REDD+ negotiations. As a result, the REDD+ framework reflects the priorities of countries in the Congo Basin region with high forest cover and low deforestation rates including integration non-carbon benefits such as poverty reduction and sustainable development. WWF contributed by supporting the COMIFAC Climate Working Group in preparing negotiation statements before and during UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) 19, including on the development of position papers to the UNFCCC Secretariat that outlined COMIFAC’s negotiation positions and proposals.

Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (AIR): WWF supported the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA) to implement the Amazon Indigenous vision for REDD+ and a regional strategy for forest conservation based on the holistic management of indigenous territories for the protection of cultural and ecological integrity tropical forests. This innovative and holistic approach collectively developed by the Amazon Basin Indigenous Peoples aims to conserve and sustainably manage indigenous territories for cultural and ecosystem services through REDD+. Since Indigenous Peoples have traditionally occupied, owned, and/or sustainably managed roughly 30% of the Amazon forest – some 210 million hectares across 9 countries– this concept has major significance. Following from the MoU signed between WWF and the Coordinator of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), WWF provided direct technical and policy support to COICA and its members to further develop the concept and advocate for Indigenous Peoples' vision for REDD+ in international and national discussions. We played an important role facilitating dialogues between Indigenous Peoples and national governments, including advocacy within the international climate change agenda and national and regional strategies and climate change policies. This included capacity building among indigenous leaders to empower them to participate in REDD+ discussions at international and national levels. WWF provided support to COICA through a grant (20 November 2014 – 10 June 2015) to carry out implementation of their work plan and climate change agenda. WWF and COICA organized a training workshop in October 2014 in which more than 40 indigenous leaders participated in capacity building and policy discussions regarding the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ concept to prepare for COP 20 in Lima where it was launched. The Amazon Indigenous REDD+ proposal has since received contributions from governments of Norway, Finland, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands, and was incorporated in the official documents of the Peruvian State, through the Ministry of Environment (MINAM). Implementation of the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ concept in Peru has begun in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and is being coordinated between SERNANP, Consejo Harakmbut Yine Machiguenga (COHARYIMA), the Reserve's administrative unit, Administración de la Reserva Comunal (ECA), and FENAMAD. We also provided technical and political support on issues such as territorial rights, drivers of deforestation, and generation of additional guidance on safeguards information systems. Systematization of the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ was carried out to establish a framework for the AIR vision and systematize the progress and achievements to date, and to influence international discussions on climate change and the funds available. WWF supported Indigenous Peoples Organizations in accessing climate finance to strengthen their territorial governance, including support for COICA's proposed Fondo Indígena Amazonía Viva por la Humanidad and supporting implementation the Saweto, Living Memory Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) under the World Bank's Forest Investment Program (FIP) in Peru. WWF was appointed executive administrator of the DGM which finances projects that are designed and implemented directly by indigenous organizations and communities. These efforts contribute directly to the National Climate Change and Forest Conservation Strategy which aims to secure title to community lands and improve indigenous territorial governance linked to conditional payments for forest conservation. Altogether these efforts have fostered empowered, informed and inclusive engagement with forest-dependent communities, and to strengthen environmental and community governance and land tenure through titling and recognition of indigenous rights.

Component 2: Creating Global Consensus on REDD+ - REDD+ Lessons Influence Policy and Implementation

OUTCOME 5: REDD+ Lessons Influence REDD+ Policy and Implementation

A major pillar of WWF's Forest and Climate Strategy focuses on building REDD+ capacity in REDD+ implementing countries and landscapes and also on acquiring and disseminating best practices and lessons learned to help shape the policies and measures that are essential for REDD+ to succeed. Making REDD+ successful involves the participation of a wide range of groups, many of whom may have little prior knowledge of the subject. Our work has helped to build the capacity of key stakeholders including local government, Indigenous Peoples Organizations and local communities to engage with and benefit from REDD+. We also worked closely with academic institutions, NGOs, national governments and international donors. As part of this project, we worked with globally recognized research institutions such as Wageningen University and Research Centre to support research and collect evidence that can guide REDD+ policy on reference levels, national reporting on safeguards, deforestation drivers and results-based finance. We produced several technical and policy reports related to these topics. With our partners, we have drawn practical lessons from our experience in the field to inform national and international policy, and tested policy approaches in field locations.

- International advocacy: Drawing on our experience of designing REDD+ programmes and our understanding of the practical realities in the field, we influenced REDD+ policy and finance at the international level. A major success was the Paris Climate Agreement's explicit references to the significance of forests and the importance of REDD+ incentives. We produced key documents to influence international discussions on forest and climate in a positive way, as part of our collaboration with Wageningen University. We launched a series of policy briefs that intend to contribute to the international discussions, but also to connect these with the national and subnational implementation. Examples of this line of work include the submission to the UNFCCC that provided inputs and experiences related to REDD+ safeguards systems and guidance³, and the policy brief on the contribution of forests and the land sector to closing the gigatonne emissions gap. The latter was widely consulted and downloaded from our website.⁴ Other key results in this project regarding our engagement at the international level are WWF's endorsement of the New York Declaration on Forests and lobbying efforts to achieve its endorsement by some key countries, and later, the launching of the Lima Challenge during COP20 in Lima.
- Learning and knowledge sharing: Through our [REDD+ Community](#), [Inspiring Practices](#), and [webinar series](#), we promoted south-to-south learning and sharing of such lessons amongst REDD+ practitioners. During the project period, key outputs of this work included: CMRV training and south-to-south learning exchanges (August 2014, 2015), safeguards information systems south-south exchange (Colombia 2014), MRV lessons exchange (Berlin 2015), systematization process of documenting lessons learned from our work with Indigenous Peoples within the context of REDD+ and an International Roundtable of Indigenous Peoples on Forests and Climate Change (Vancouver, October 6-8, 2015). In addition, the "[Little Sustainable Landscapes Book](#)" was launched at COP21 in Paris as a contribution to the policy debate on REDD+, land use and green economy planning at scale. Following on from the multiple global discussions, this sought to offer a comprehensive set of definitions on the landscape approach as well as proposing core elements for establishing integrated landscape management. This was led by a consortium of WWF, Global Canopy Program, IIASA, EcoAgriculture Partners and TNC with over 20 organisations as supporting contributors. Notable impacts during the course of the project are highlighted below. WWF also produced several technical and policy reports on topics included MRV, benefit sharing, and reference levels which are available [here](#).

2.5 Are there any internal and/ or external factors that have affected the project in any significant way?

a) Please specify deviations from plans.

In general, the project proceeded as planned, with only minor delays, and minimal changes to overall project plan. Only the Guyana component saw a more major shift in strategy and outcomes. While the component geographic area has remained consistent with that described in the Project Document, the focus of the work has shifted to Community MRV, with outputs contributing to Outcome and efforts toward a regional indigenous REDD+ mechanism (Amazon Indigenous REDD+). In an effort to consolidate the Project Results Framework in order to bring it into alignment with the 2014-2016 WWF Forest and Climate Programme Strategy slight modifications were made resulting in the consolidation of Project Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. Please note that this did not result in any changes to planned project results. The updated Outcome to replace Outcomes 1-3 is: *Jurisdictional/Subnational frameworks designed - By 2016, jurisdictional/subnational REDD+ programmes with ZNEDD targets nested within national REDD+ and/or low carbon development plans are designed in at least three WWF priority landscapes and started in one additional landscape*

b) Please provide a short assessment of the risks occurred

³ WWF's submission to the UNFCCC can be consulted here: <http://bit.ly/1yfBhaK>

⁴ The document can be downloaded here: <http://bit.ly/1FsFLhk>

Assumptions / Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
EXTERNAL			
Political and civil unrest	Med	High	Close monitoring of political developments. Maintain strong field programs and, where possible, continue field conservation activities, even in times of
governance			of inclusive and transparent systems of governance as well as adequate monitoring thereof. Corruption and lack of governance is also a risk when strengthening forest governance frameworks
Lack of integration of environmental and conservation values in national REDD+ and development plans	Med	Med	Strong involvement in national REDD+ development, demonstrating clearly the added socio-economic values from REDD+ and sustainable natural resource
Lack of political willingness and capacity to engage in transparent REDD+ policy and legislative reforms, strategic environmental assessment, land-use planning etc.	Med	Med	Maintain platforms / coalition of a broad base of stakeholders that can together have an impact on policy change, large project design, etc.
Failure to significantly affect major drivers and their impact on forests	High	High	Target main actors and develop solutions that do not significantly impact economic activity or value while protecting forests. Work to align government policies to support deforestation-free commodities
Lack of inter-sectoral collaboration and information exchange resulting in low REDD+ performance, land use conflicts and biodiversity loss	Med	Med	Facilitate inter-sectoral cooperation and conflict resolution, build common MRV database management capacity, promote establishment of technical capacity building among actors, established agreed national standards
Low capacity of local institutions and individuals to adopt and maintain REDD+ actions and structures	High	Med	Maintain a focus on capacity building and lessons sharing. Support regional exchange and cross-sectoral platform building
REDD+ under international pressure from groups opposed to REDD+	Low	Med	Communicate success stories and highlight REDD+ benefits; foster dialogue with REDD+ opposition groups
Ongoing global economic weakness may cause governments to give lower priority to REDD frameworks and associated projects	Low	Med	Focus strongly on building the case for REDD+/PES programs as a net financial benefit especially when budgetary constraints are high
Slow implementation and high cost of REDD+ reduces stakeholder enthusiasm	High	Med	Ensure short-term results. Link actions to existing developmental agendas. Lower transaction costs for engaging
INTERNAL			
Project monitoring is operational but could be improved, simplified and linked to a limited set of milestones	High	Med	Establish a more streamlined and simple project M&E system. Align this with the overall WWF planning and M&E system for forest and climate to eliminate duplication of reporting

Assumptions / Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
potentially valuable lessons and knowledge is not shared with key actors in the country or internationally			
Players outside WWF could be more formally engaged as partners and collaborators in this initiative and in active learning	Med	Med	Increased focus on working with and supporting partner organisations. Greater transfer of resources to partners.
Capacity of project teams to deliver on stated results proves to be insufficient	Med	High	Increased WWF FC focus on capacity needs identification and capacity building efforts and support to implementing teams
Lack of alignment between WWF FC and implementing teams in regards to strategic and operational priorities and collaboration limits potential for successful project implementation and impact	Med	Med	New WWF FC strategy developed with input and buy-in from key WWF Network stakeholders (implementing countries); Stakeholder Executive Team (SET) expanded to include additional implementing countries; ongoing dialogue within WWF Network regarding REDD+ priorities, scope and capacity

Risks occurred

External:

- Political and civil unrest
- Corruption and lack of governance
- Lack of integration of environmental conservation values in national REDD+ and development plans
- Lack of political willingness and capacity to engage in transparent REDD+ policy and legislative reforms, strategic environmental assessment, land-use planning, etc.

In all Landscapes we developed a multi-pronged approach engaging all types of stakeholders. This created a wide network of reaction capacity that allowed us to continue our work when one of the elements would appear to be struggling with governance and other matters.

As one example – during the course of the grant we experienced a change in government in Madre de Dios, Peru. The new government was not supportive of the environmental agenda, and instead, it was pro-mining. We worked with other stakeholders: Ministry of Environment (MINAM), Indigenous Peoples Federations (FENAMAD), local authorities in Tambopata and Tahuamanu, and other NGOs working in the area (e.g. CARE) to continue advancing the forest and climate agenda, and to put positive pressure in the government of Madre de Dios to keep taking action to protect their forests. The strategy was effective, and we managed to establish a common front of organizations and stakeholders that continue to work together.

To mitigate the instability and the weakening of governance, we kept promoting round tables to bring together government officials and key stakeholders and to facilitate an open and transparent dialogue. In order to strengthen the governance in Madre de Dios, we supported the process to establish the Local Development Plan (Plan de Desarrollo Concertado). In Indonesia we promoted constant dialogue among local government officials and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs).

In DRC, we worked at the local level with civil society and other NGO's, as well as the WB, FCPF, FMT, CFPs, TAP team members, and academia in order to keep an eye on things how things evolved, particularly in the areas of Social Safeguards and Carbon accounting. We believe this was successful as the level of international awareness about this program is now very high when compared to the levels observed at the beginning of the grant.

We worked in our 5 countries to build the capacities of IPLCs to engage in forest monitoring actions, as a means to promote their inclusion in land use planning processes, but also with the objective to get land recognition and titling for their lands.

External (contd):

- Lack of inter-sectoral collaboration and information exchange resulting in low REDD+ performance, land use conflicts, and biodiversity loss
- Low capacity of local institutions and individuals to adopt and maintain REDD+ actions and structures
- REDD+ under international pressure from groups opposed to REDD+
- Slow implementation and high cost of REDD+ reduces stakeholder enthusiasm

To address these risks, WWF invested heavily in knowledge sharing and learning across our priority landscapes to strengthen local and national capacities for REDD+. Through WWF local offices, we worked in building bridges among Environmental Ministries and other key Ministries, such as Agriculture and Finance. We also focused on strengthening the capacities of key champions to maintain the momentum for forests and REDD+ within national agendas. For example, in Guyana we worked closely with the Wai-wai people; in Peru we worked closely with the National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation, as well as with local stakeholders in Madre de Dios; in Indonesia, we worked closely with the local government in Kutai Barai and Mahakam-Ulu, but also with the IPLCs in Mahakam Ulu; in DRC we worked to strengthen the capacities of the Coordination National REDD+, as well as with representatives from local communities to increase transparency and participation in the design of the ERPIN and ERPD; and finally, in Colombia, we worked with different levels of government, and with the afro-descendent communities, for example, in translating the Cancun safeguards to the national process.

Our knowledge and sharing program promoted exchanges among key countries and constituencies, and produced different materials and webinars to help build capacity around REDD+ in our priority countries, but also globally to help maintain the momentum for REDD+.

Finally, in order to mitigate the negative rhetoric around REDD+ internationally, and to help build and maintain momentum for forests at the international level and towards COP21 in Paris, WWF developed and implemented a strong policy and advocacy strategy globally. We participated in all the UNFCCC meetings and produce materials to advocate for the inclusion of forests in the new climate agreement. WWF was the last organization standing for the explicit inclusion of forests into the climate agreement in Paris, and we contributed in multiple ways to the adoption of the Article 5 on the Paris Agreement which explicitly recognizes forests and REDD+.

All work with IPLCs had a scope of integration of both social and environmental safeguards; including aspects of participation in the MRV process that are now a cornerstone of our current grant. This enabled maintaining MRV capacities in the face of high key personnel rotation like was the case in Madre de Dios.

During the whole grant cycle, we emphasized the fact REDD+ work has constituted so far a learning by doing experience. Our lessons learning collection and dissemination allowed us to respond to REDD+ criticism in a constructive manner as well as inform our political engagement with UNFCCC and countries, donor and multilaterals. This resulted in collaborative learning exercises with on reference levels and MRV that are now being replicated with multilateral programs like FCPF.

Internal

- Project Monitoring
- Poor communication
- Lack of alignment of FC with local offices and network

During this grant cycle the program developed an M&E approach that made Lessons integration a fundamental part of the M&E cycle. This simplified the M&E process and at the same time enhanced the communication between the local teams and the management team, as well as among the local teams. This approach has been replicated in the new grant with and emphasis towards south-south exchanges as management has been concentrated more on the local teams and their partner organizations.

This was possible due to an active engagement with local and network level planning so all activities of the grant were fully aligned and there was a seamless integration of REDD+ work with other areas of work in the corresponding Forest programs.

2.6 Cross cutting concerns. Please report on whether the project has had any effect (positive or negative) on: a) Corruption, b) Gender equality, and c) Respect for human rights.

Reduced corruption - WWF has made major advances in improving forest governance and monitoring through the use of innovative technologies. In Indonesia, WWF developed Eyes on the Forest, an open source online platform and early warning system designed for monitoring and tracking forest governance and violations to the moratorium. In Peru, the early warning system for Madre de Dios developed by WWF was transferred to the Government. In addition, WWF is working at multiple levels to develop and implement safeguards systems to ensure that communities' rights are respected throughout REDD+ design and implementation. As outlined in the Project Document, WWF is very clear on having zero tolerance for corruption, both in the programs we operate ourselves and in challenging systems and structures which allow such practices to thrive, often to the detriment of natural resources and the people who rely on them for their livelihoods.

Gender equality – WWF provided technical and policy support for Peru's regional development plan under which includes gender issues as a cross cutting issue, as well as Indigenous Peoples affairs. WWF has played an integral role in the DRC at the regional and national level to mainstream gender into forest governance related issues, including REDD+ and recently signed community forestry decree. WWF's own safeguards and gender policies are being implemented in order to ensure equitable outcomes for livelihoods and well-being for all local communities and Indigenous Peoples within the project, with particular attention to women and ethnic minorities. WWF has also carried out an internal program of gender training to ensure project implementers are familiar with WWF tools and guidelines. We are working with men and women in communities on the ground to ensure their rights, needs and knowledge are taken into account in REDD+ programs and policies. We are building their capacity to effectively monitor and enforce their rights and participate effectively in REDD+ processes.

Respect for human rights – A major pillar of our work focuses on promoting the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC), including women, in REDD+ processes and through the development and implementation of social safeguards. In 2014, key activities included capacity building seminars, technical and legal support for: tenure reform (or establishment); participatory mapping; benefit sharing; community monitoring; and REDD+ policy. WWF has also supported IPLC participation in safeguards development to ensure their concerns are taken into account in national REDD+ programs. These efforts have been very successful in establishing and strengthening linkages with the international Indigenous Peoples' movements.

2.9 Lessons learned. For final report, please summarize lessons learned for the whole agreement period. Both internal and external factors are relevant. What could have been done differently? How can lessons learned be incorporated in future plans? We are interested in learning based on positive and negative experiences.

Indonesia:

- Local communities are the experts on their forests. Once villagers learned the necessary techniques to measure and monitor carbon, their professional trainers had a hard time keeping up. Local people produced carbon measurements quickly and accurately. Acknowledging this expertise empowered the villagers and encouraged greater enthusiasm for forest monitoring and protection.
- Community-based carbon accounting can be feasible, cost-effective, accurate and reliable. Calling on local knowledge and skills is an effective, efficient way of measuring and monitoring carbon levels, saving the time and expense of sending experts into remote forests – and with greater benefits for local communities.
- Local knowledge strengthens REDD+ engagement and sustainability. Indonesian universities took an active role in training communities and in developing appropriate tools. This transfer of knowledge and direct involvement of local academic institutions can lend REDD+ projects greater legitimacy and sustainability.
- Community participation in carbon monitoring is essential for REDD+. It strengthens REDD+ governance, effectiveness and community buy-in, and builds technical capacities among communities that can improve their livelihoods and ability to manage their lands. Equipping communities to assume a more active role in forest management and decision-making brings needed checks and balances into REDD+ governance, and helps ensure local and Indigenous Peoples will have a say in the fate of their forests.
- A successful participatory process needs clear communication. This process required stakeholders from different languages and cultures with different views and priorities to venture into new territory together. Despite significant challenges, stakeholders were willing and able to work together efficiently and effectively.

Peru:

- Supporting different processes such as the development of PRDC and the creation of ARA, has helped improve coordination among different areas of GOREMAD (such as natural resources, economic development, planning and land-use planning).
- Transparency in these processes encouraged other institutions to get involved.
- The presence of permanent staff committed to the region has helped build trust and relationships with GOREMAD and other organizations, such as FENAMAD, which represents the Indigenous Peoples of Madre de Dios. This has provided continuity and increased legitimacy in times of change.
- Capacity strengthening, continued support to GOREMAD and participation are key elements for creating enabling conditions for REDD+. By emphasizing capacity building, we've helped create a critical mass of trained people.
- Constant technical assistance to GOREMAD built confidence: they now consider WWF as an ally and technical advisor.

Guyana:

- Community-based monitoring work is particularly important in Guyana because it focuses on building skills that are valuable to the communities, both for REDD+ and beyond. The project has helped foster the rapid development of an indigenous civil society with the knowledge and capacity to participate in REDD+ and weigh in on other natural resource conservation issues. These communities will be empowered to advocate for their interests and influence government decision-making on forests and natural resources.
- REDD+ is not the only motivation for local stakeholders – communities, organizations, land owners, private reserves owners, etc. – to monitor and report on their territories and resources. Most local actors developing MRV processes are interested in monitoring the resources they use, threats to their territories, and aspects of well-being such as health, education, and income.
- For sustainability, replicability, legitimacy, and other added values, governmental agencies should be involved from the beginning. Government and local stakeholders should harmonize and coordinate techniques, methodologies, procedures and objectives. Inviting governmental agencies to be part of the capacity building and trainee teams has proved to be good practice.
- Participatory MRV is a long term process that needs long-term commitments from multiple stakeholders.

Colombia:

- Our work with local authorities is opening up new ways of working in the field, not only for WWF but also for other organizations in the area. Linking technical aspects with policy, capacity building, and involving decision-makers throughout the process help guarantee the sustainability of our efforts.
- WWF assumed the role of a facilitator from the beginning, but then the process became so specific and strong that we became a leader in the region and a key partner for the municipalities. Our main role was to analyse the different planning instruments and enhance them with legal tools to support climate change adaptation and emission reductions.
- During the advocacy work we created an environment of trust, by sharing information, jointly constructing working plans and offering technical support and advice.
- Multiplication and replication: Initially our work focused on just two land-use plans, but other municipalities subsequently expressed an interest in replicating the exercise. These municipalities can play an important role in sharing information and further building capacity.

DRC:

- The inclusion of forest-dependent communities is essential to any forest conservation effort. They stand to lose most from deforestation and are often best placed to act as stewards and defenders of forests.
- Working with diverse stakeholders presents opportunities. Although divergent priorities and viewpoints created conflict at times, they also offered a learning opportunity. Working through conflicts to build consensus deepened understanding and brought greater insight, breadth and creativity to the model they were designing. Bringing together civil society and private sector actors, for example, strengthened the model by incorporating and reconciling community concerns with business experience.
- Gaining support and buy-in from communities takes time. During participatory mapping efforts, some community members were reluctant to take part at first; however, this began to change once they recognized the potential benefits. Some communities are now using the maps to prepare joint management activities with their neighbours, defend their land rights, and plan community forestry projects. Seeing first-hand how these benefits develop is often the most effective way for local communities to start to trust the process.
- Strengthening local governments and communities leads to more effective engagement. In the Malebo area, WWF provided young community representatives with computers and training on how to use them. They monitored changes in forest cover using online tools and in turn could make more informed decisions about their lands. This training empowered them to engage in the REDD+ process at local and district levels. Now they are involved in designing national-level green development policies and forest monitoring systems.

Building Capacity for Indigenous Peoples to participate in the Guyana-Norway Agreement's Opt-In Mechanism

In Guyana, Indigenous Peoples are by far the biggest stakeholders in forest conservation and REDD+. Indigenous people make up more than 10% of the country's population and the great majority of the residents in Guyana's forested interior. Indigenous communities currently hold title to 15% of Guyana's land area. These communities have used and continue to enjoy traditional use rights over all of Guyana's state lands. However, Indigenous communities are also among Guyana's most disenfranchised - poorest economically, most dependent on natural resources, and restricted in their access to education, employment and natural resource decision-making.

Guyana has the first national scale payment for performance REDD+ system in the world. Norway and Guyana initiated this deal in 2009, when Guyana's previous president, Bharrat Jagdeo, a leading proponent of REDD+ for high forest, low deforestation (HFLD) countries, offered Guyana's forests as a REDD+ model. Most of the focus on REDD+ is about lowering deforestation rates, but Guyana already had one of the world's lowest annual deforestation rates at about 0.03% and we want to keep it low. The ground-breaking Guyana Norway REDD+ agreement's (GNA) 5-year term will expire in June 2015, Guyana and Norway are currently negotiating its renewal. Since the GNA's inception in 2009, the provision of a mechanism by which Guyana's indigenous communities could participate in the REDD+ was envisioned; both Norway and Guyana's communities have anxiously anticipated this 'opt-in' pathway. Guyana's government, however, has been slow to develop the opt-in mechanism (perhaps because it will require the government to share the performance-based GRIF payments with communities that opt-in).

Our project built on the techniques and capacities developed during two previous Norad-funded CMRV projects in Guyana - the Global Canopy Programme/Iwokrama/North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB) and the WWF/NRDDB/Wai Wai Projects as well as WWF's piloting of the opt-in mechanism. For our CMRV work we have partnered with an indigenous CBO, the NRDDB, the Guyana Forestry Commission and the indigenous Wai Wai community of Kanashen to develop a community MRV system that is integrated with the national MRV system. The CMRV work is doubly important in that it is building skills that are valuable to the communities both for REDD+ and beyond. Guyana's indigenous communities remain highly dependent on natural resources – farming, hunting, and fishing. Through our implementation of the Wai Wai Kanashen CMRV capacity development project over the past 15 months, WWF has developed the curriculum, assembled the team of experts, and established replicable procedures.

Our project contributed towards building the capacity of Guyana's indigenous communities (owners of over 2 million hectares -- more than 2/3 of titled indigenous lands) to make informed decisions about their resources and to become active participants in Guyana's carbon economy with the opportunity to opt-in to REDD+. Community-based monitoring work is particularly important in Guyana because it focuses on building skills that are valuable to the communities both for REDD+ and beyond. Community monitoring work helps communities build their skills to monitor the resources that are important to them, and to recognize when their resources are threatened. That enables them to be proactive and develop plans to manage their resources before they disappear. REDD+ is not just carbon and forests, it is about fish stocks, and wildlife populations, and community health and well-being. By fostering the rapid development of an indigenous civil society with the knowledge and capacity to participate in REDD+ and weigh-in on other natural resource conservation issues, we anticipate that these communities will be empowered to advocate for their interests and influence government decision making as it relates to forests and natural resources generally.

4.1 The accounts must relate to the approved budget for the year in question. All deviations (positive and/ or negative) must be clearly shown and explained.

Attachment: Audited accounts and completed form from the accountant for last year's accounts.

Only after a contract expires should unspent funds be returned to Norad.

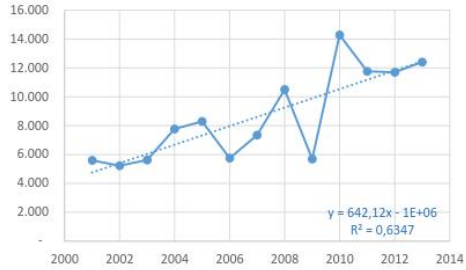
Date

Signature

Attachments:

TABLE 1 - Emissions reductions (metric tons CO2) in project area

Country/ Geographical area (if several project locations)	Ton CO2 emissions reduction	% change compared to previous year (if possible)	Approved commitments to emission reductions	Hectares involved (if possible)	Data source/description
Mai Ndombe, DRC	n/a	Deforestation and emission have gone up as per GFW data. However no estimates have been produced.	~30 MtCO2 (2016 – 2020 vs Proposed REL to FCPF of 538 million MtCO2total (107 per year): Proposed total Er's =5% reduction is considered as a result of ERPD implementation.	12.3 M ha	REL proposed in ER-Program is under discussion. The jurisdictional area comprises the Mai Ndombe region (including current Plateau and Mai Ndombe Districts), covering 12.3 million hectares total area (9.8 million hectares of forest). Over the course of the project approx. An REL of 107 million MtCO2eq per year (538 total) has been proposed to FCPF. This REL is still under discussion based on FCPF Technical Assessment and on feedback from stakeholders (including WWF). 30 MtCO2 emissions reductions are estimated (2016 – 2020). Source: DRC ERPD

Madre de Dios, Peru	n/a	n/a	Proposed REL for MDD for 2015: 7,430,080 MTCO ₂ eq	8,462,576 ha	<p>No commitments have been made as Madre de Dios is still working on its REL and engagement with the National Peruvian process has begun. However Peru proposed a linear regression fit to historical 2002-2013 emissions estimates for all the Amazon region and did so for each region: 12,400 ha in 2013 and 6.35 MTCO₂eq emissions. Average emissions fro 2000-2013=4.2 million MTCO₂eq.</p> <p>MADRE DE DIOS</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Historical Emissions for Madre de Dios (2000-2014)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Emissions (MTCO₂eq)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2000</td><td>5,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>5,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>6,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>8,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>8,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>6,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>7,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>6,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>14,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>11,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>11,500</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>12,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>12,500</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Emissions (MTCO ₂ eq)	2000	5,500	2001	5,000	2002	5,500	2003	6,000	2004	8,000	2005	8,500	2006	6,000	2007	7,500	2008	10,000	2009	6,000	2010	14,000	2011	11,500	2012	11,500	2013	12,000	2014	12,500
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WaiWai Kanashen territory, Guyana	500,995 MTCO ₂ eq	0.02% (increase as def rate decreased from 0.069 to 0.065%)	n/a	625,000 ha	<p>This is what is being proposed based on GY-NO agreement. The new version would be based on carbon emissions as proposed up until now (e.g. to the FCPF). Guyana GFC beta version of Opt-in compensation calculator. Works applying national deforestation rate and reference levels to area of land under each community.</p>																																
Colombia (Amazon)	5+ MtCO ₂ (20014)	n/a	17 MtCo ₂ (by 2018)	1,856,000 ha	<p>Colombia has submitted a RL 82,000 ha to UNFCCC that is under review. Government of Colombia has committed to reduce deforestation in the Amazon (A8 region, which includes Putumayo, a target landscape for WWF) by 30,000ha/year 2018 (16.9 MtCO₂/year) as part of the REDD+ Early Movers. Apparently deforestation has been reduced in A8 however in Putumayo apparently there has been forest loss over the last year reported.</p> <p>Source: IDEAM</p>																																
Kutai Barat, Mahakam Ulu, Indonesia	n/a	n/a	19 MtCO ₂	3,500,000 ha approx..	<p>New reference levels are currently being worked on since the province was split into two: Kutai Barat</p>																																

					and Mahakan Hulu. Both sections with very distinct dynamics. 19 MtCO2 unplanned deforestation/degradation
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TABLE 2 – Change in forest area in targeted landscapes

Country and project location	Hectares of targeted landscapes covered by forest	% change in forest area during the last year reported on	Specify, if possible, hectares & % change in native forest	Hectares of forest prevented from negative change in forest cover	Comment (source of information etc.)
DRC, Province of Mai Ndombe	9,847,550 ha (Primary and secondary forest based on Hansen 2014)	0.3 to 1.12% (2004-2014)	n/a	n/a	The ERPD draft estimates based on a sampling approach a rate of deforestation of around 1.12% with a degradation rate of 1.49%. National wall to wall data estimates place the average rate at about 0.3%. The discrepancies are quite large and studies need to be made to understand the reasons. A strong hypothesis is related with sampling error in the sampling approach.
Peru, Madre de Dios	8,462,576 ha	na	15,767 ha lost in 2014 (8+ MTCO2eq)	n/a	MINAM: Peru REL submission to UNFCCC (https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%3A%2F%2Fredd.unfccc.int%2Ffiles%2F2015_submission_frel_peru_en.pdf)

Guyana, WaiWai Kanashen territory	625,000 ha	0.065 % (2014 all of Guyana. Much lower in WaiWai area)	n/a	n/a	Source: Guyana Interim Measures report v 5.0.
Colombia, Putumayo	1,856,000 ha	67(2014)	11,106 haha of natural forest in 2014-15 (63280 ha for all the amazon)	nathis is 19k ha below the 82k reported as reference for REM.	According to IDEAM, the deforestation decreased slightly in the Amazon region. However in Putumayo it went up in 2015. Colombia has submitted a RL for 82,000 ha to UNFCCC that is under review. Government of Colombia has committed to reduce deforestation in the Amazon (A8 region, which includes Putumayo, a target landscape for WWF) by 30,000ha/year 2018 (16.9 MtCo2/year) as part of the REDD+ Early Movers. Apparently deforestation has been reduced in A8, however in Putumayo apparently there has been forest loss over the last year reported. Source: REM, IDEAM
Indonesia, Kutai Barat	581,304 ha (2013)	2.57% (2009-2013)	35,272 ha (2009 - 2013)	n/a	WWF IND
Indonesia, Mahakam Hulu	1,793,588 ha (2013)	1.29% (2009-2013)	24,891 ha (2009 - 2013)	n/a	WWF IND