Belize's Journey to Result Based Payments

REDD+

Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management

Edgar S. Correa,

CONTENT

Belize Context

- 8,867 mi² (22,151 km²)
- Natural Resource-Based Economy (agriculture and tourism)
- Population: 400,000 (2020 est)
- Growth rate: 2.3%
- 43% poverty
- English speaking

- 61. 75 % forest cover (2018)
- 36% terrestrial area protected
- Main driver of Forest Loss:
  - Agriculture Expansion
  - Infrastructure Expansion
  - Unsustainable and Illegal Logging
  - Hurricanes, Pests and Wildfires
  - Average of 9712 ha (0.07%) of deforestation rate between 2000-2018

Background

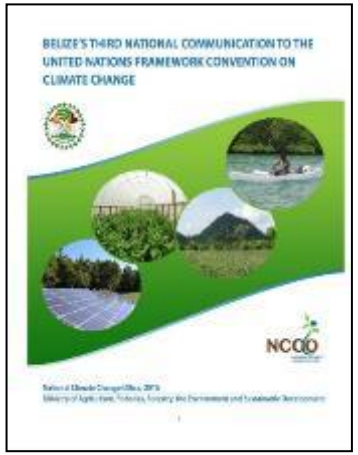
Under the **FNC/BUR Project**, Belize is in the process of submitting its 4th National Greenhouse Gas Inventory to the UNFCCC.

- Annex within the BUR (2019)
- Chapter within FNC- 5th GHG Inventory (2021)

What is the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory and why do we care?

- The GHG Inventory contains Belize's official reported greenhouse gas emission estimates
- Key Policy Building tool for understanding the origin and magnitude of Belize's emissions.
- Covers the six direct greenhouse gases under the Kyoto Protocol
  - Carbon dioxide (CO2)
  - Methane (CH4)
  - Nitrous oxide (N2O)
  - Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
  - Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
  - Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

3



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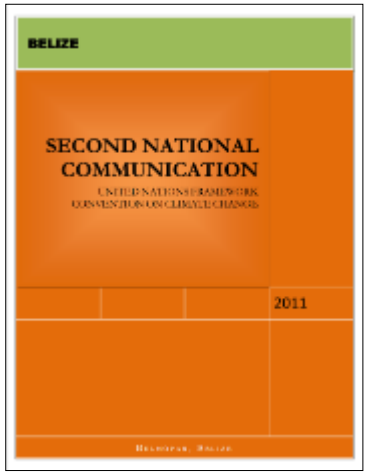

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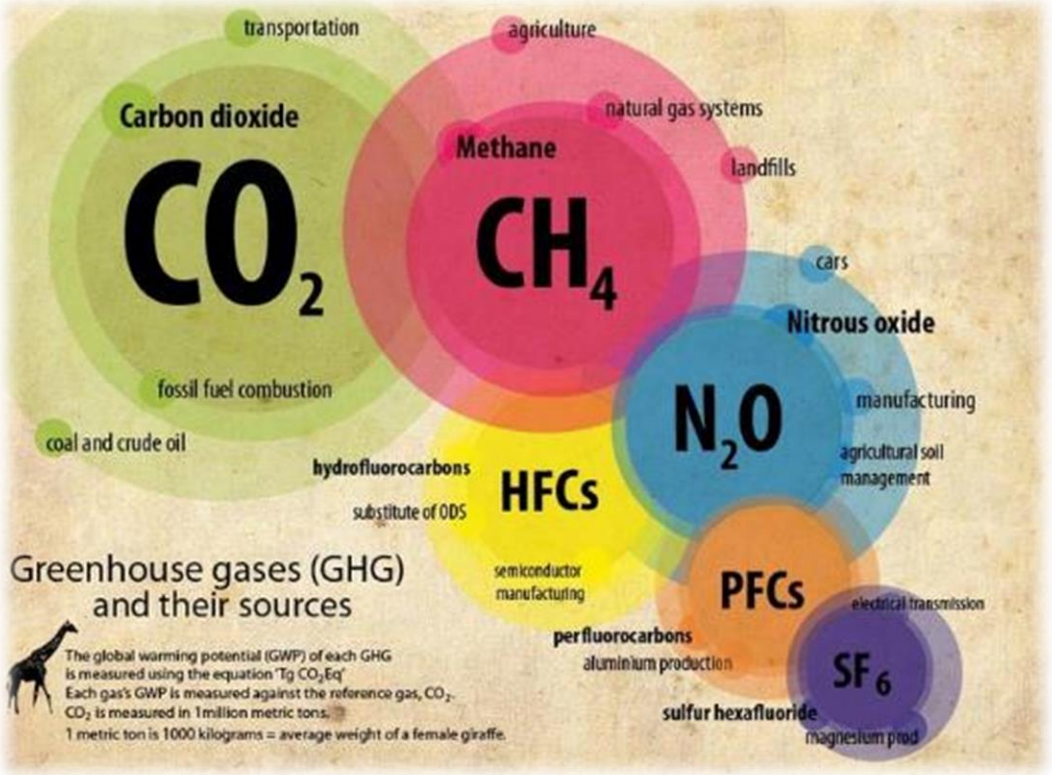
What is a GHG Inventory? Cont.

- Estimates of all emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) from given sources or sinks from a defined region in a specific period of time.
- **Agriculture, Forestry (AFOLU), Energy, Industrial, Waste**

Here we are dealing with:

- – Greenhouse Gases
- – National Estimates
- – Annual Estimates

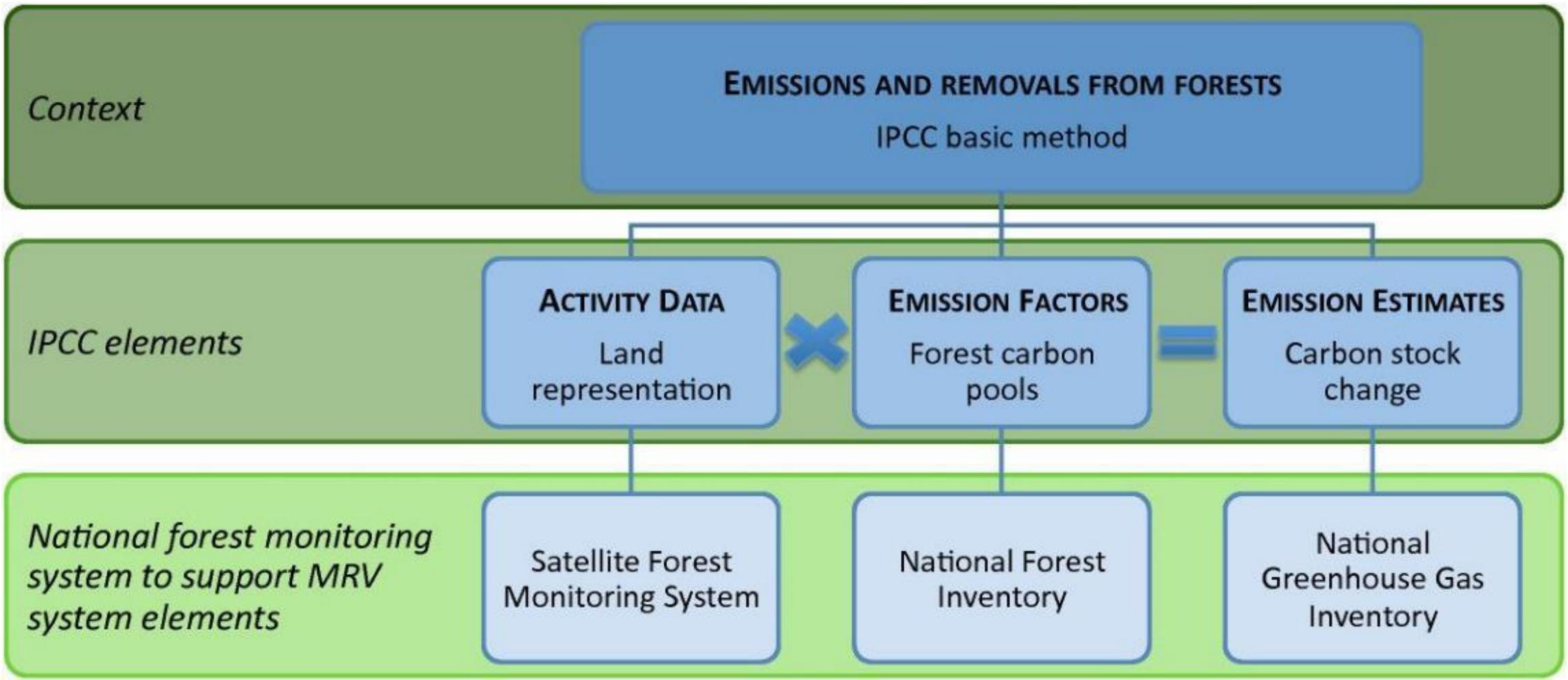


UNFCCC reporting requirements

- All countries are required to report National Communications every 4 yrs, including a GHG inventory Biennial Update Reports to be submitted every 2 yrs, including a GHG inventory

- Those countries that voluntarily participate in REDD+ should present a RL consistent with their GHG inventory. REDD+ results should be consistent as well.

- Paris Agreement (specific rules under negotiation) require countries to report a GHG inventory and other information to understand progress of NDCs


Context
EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS FROM FORESTS
IPCC basic method
IPCC elements
ACTIVITY DATA
Land representation
EMISSION FACTORS
Forest carbon pools
EMISSION ESTIMATES
Carbon stock change
National forest monitoring system to support MRV system elements
Satellite Forest Monitoring System
National Forest Inventory
National Greenhouse Gas Inventory

What is REDD+?

REDD+ is a framework created by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) to guide mitigation activities in the forest sector that **reduces emissions from deforestation and forest degradation** and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

REDD+ Activities

1

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation

2

Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation

3

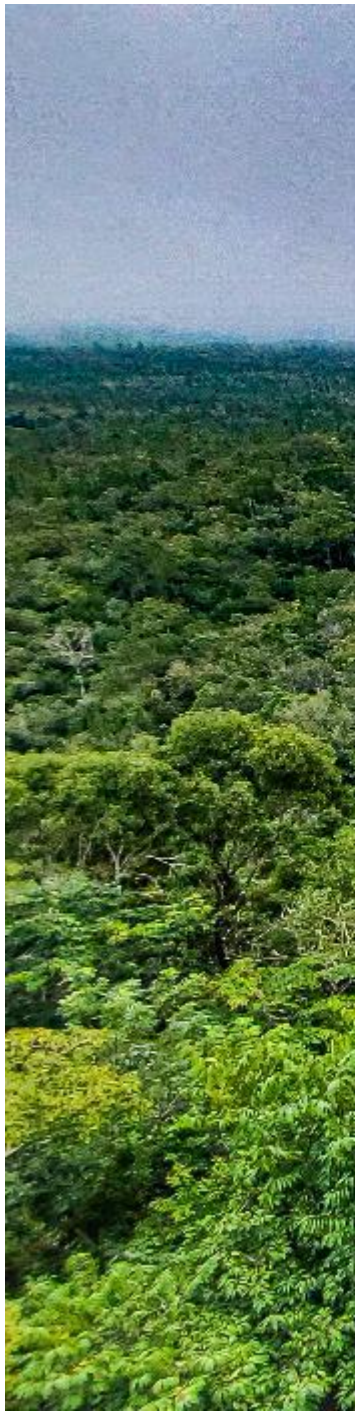
Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks

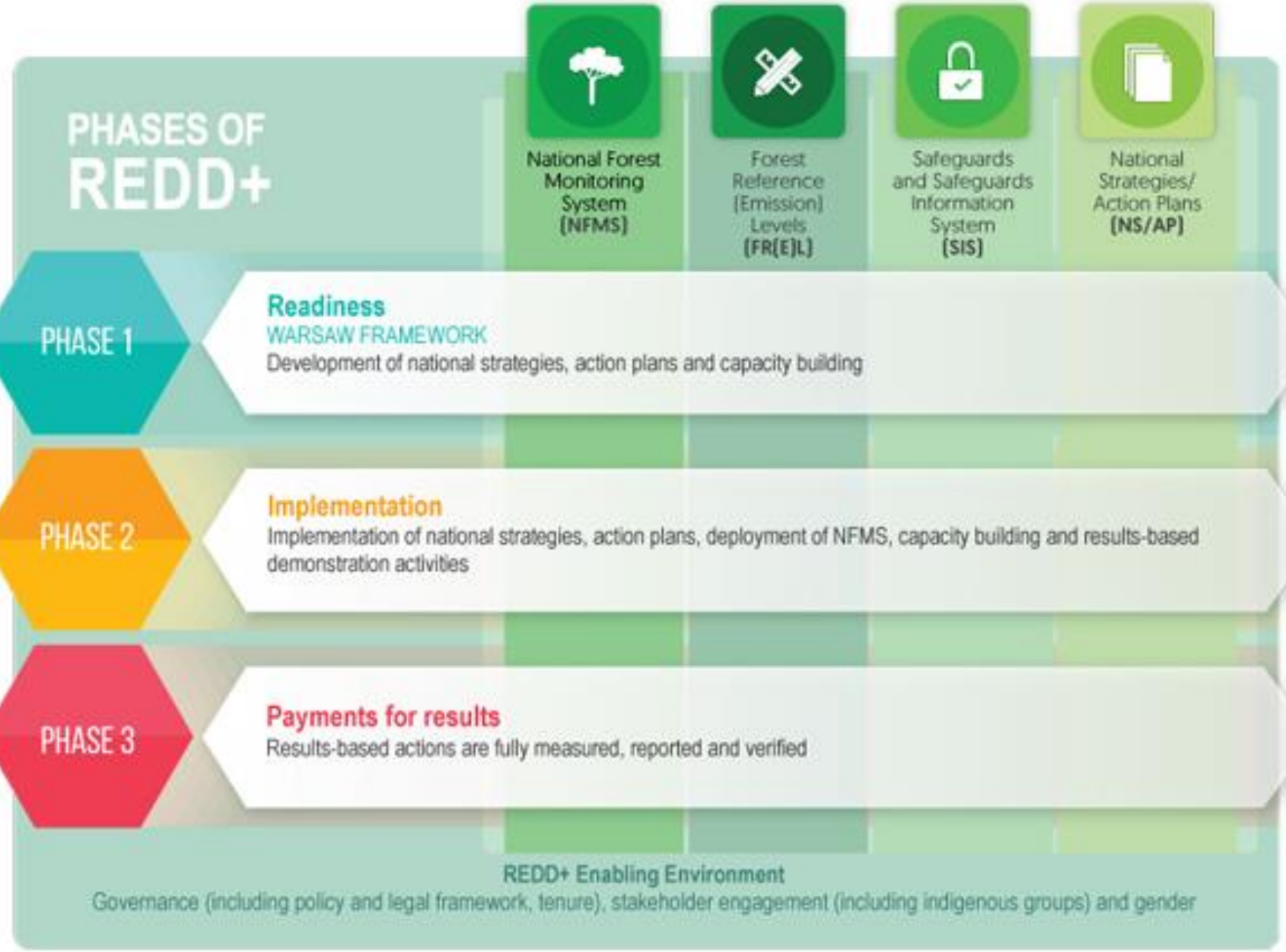
4

Sustainable Management of Forest

5

Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks





Source: www.fao.org

REDD+

- It is the only emissions reduction program and standard included in the Paris Agreement.
- Creates financial value for the carbon stored in forests.
- Allows countries to obtain economic value for carbon reductions resulting from actions they take to reduce deforestation and preserve their forests.
- Offers incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions.
- It is the framework through which developed countries, the private sector, and consumers can engage rainforest countries with payments for actions to conserve and restore forest lands.
- This can take the form of direct payments from multi-lateral banks and inter-governmental organizations, such as Green Climate Fund, or can be in exchange for “carbon credits”.
- Now, businesses and individuals can also purchase carbon credits created from nationally issued, UNFCCC verified emissions reductions.

MRV

Measuring, Reporting, Verification

Baseline and Results

- MRV is important within the context of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement
- MRV includes data collection, analysis, reporting and validation
- Provide data for our national reporting commitments
- Fundamental to entering carbon market and results-based payments under REDD+
- A baseline assessment/Forest Reference Level was carried covering 15 years: 2000 to 2015
- Data for 2016 to 2018 were assessed against the Reference Level to determine Results

REDD+ Belize

- (R-PP) was presented to the Participants Committee (PC) of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in July, 2013
- Subsequently, the World Bank signed a Country Participation Agreement with Belize in October 2014.
- Grant Agreement signed February 2017
- REDD+ Readiness Preparation Grant (P152415) to a total of US$3.8 million

THE WORLD BANK

FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

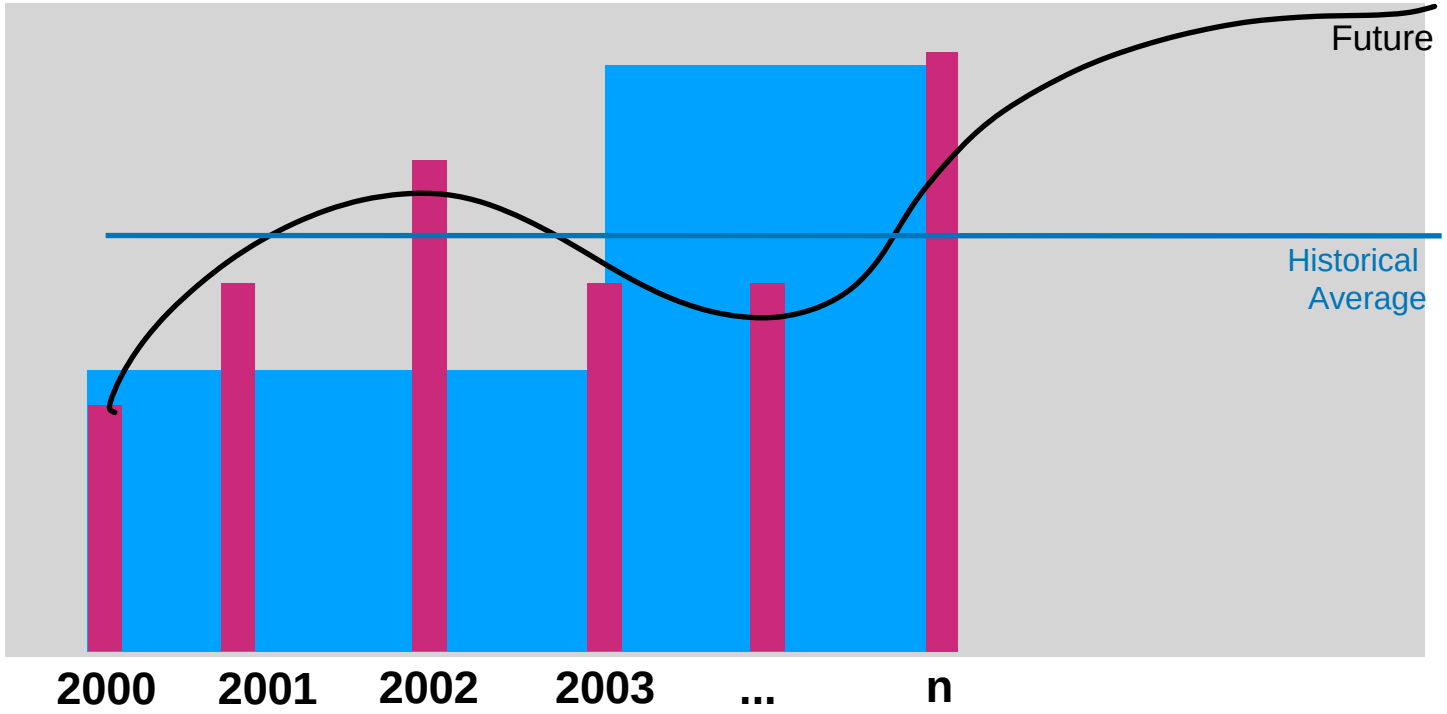
The Belize Forest Department

- Sustainable Forest Management
- Wildlife Management
- Protected Areas
- Geospatial Monitoring Unit/MRV Program

Land representation

And why the mapathon is so important?

- Evolution in methods and data
- Sporadic wall-to-wall mapping to annual sampling (Collect Earth + ICE)
- Improves understanding of the trend & supports better projections
- Better projections reduce uncertainty & increases credibility (markets)
- All results in improved trust + transparency



Assessing Belize's Results?

Development of AFOLU Green House Gas Inventory Tool

National Forest Information System

- Monitoring of Forest Product Yields
- Monitoring of Forest Increments
- Monitoring of Forest Change
- Monitoring Of Forest Disturbances

Field Monitoring of Permanent Forest and Non- Forest Plots

National Forest Inventory – Emission Factor Estimate

Collection of Activity Data and Quality Assurance

Collection of National Activity Data following IPCC Classes. Using high resolution imagery for visual interpretation classification in Collect Earth.

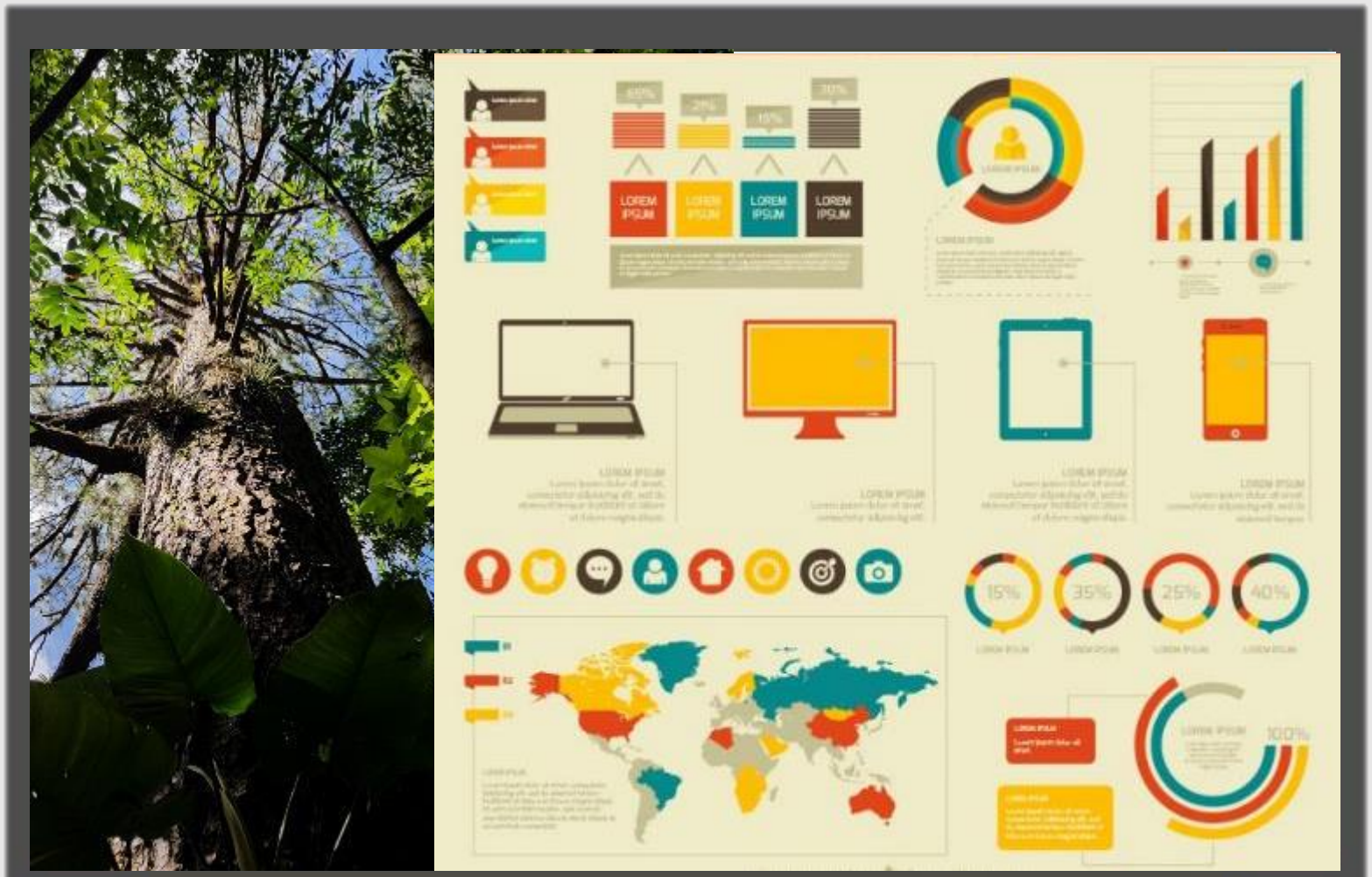
Generation of wall-to-wall landcover/ land use maps using opensource satellite imagery, as a Quality Assurance Activity for Activity Data

Land Use Change Assessment (2000 – 2018)

Collection of GHG Emissions Through the Permanent Sample Plots Network

Information used to Present Result Based payment 2016-2018

National Forest Monitoring System



Two Main Activities

Activity Data

- Land-use/Landcover Data

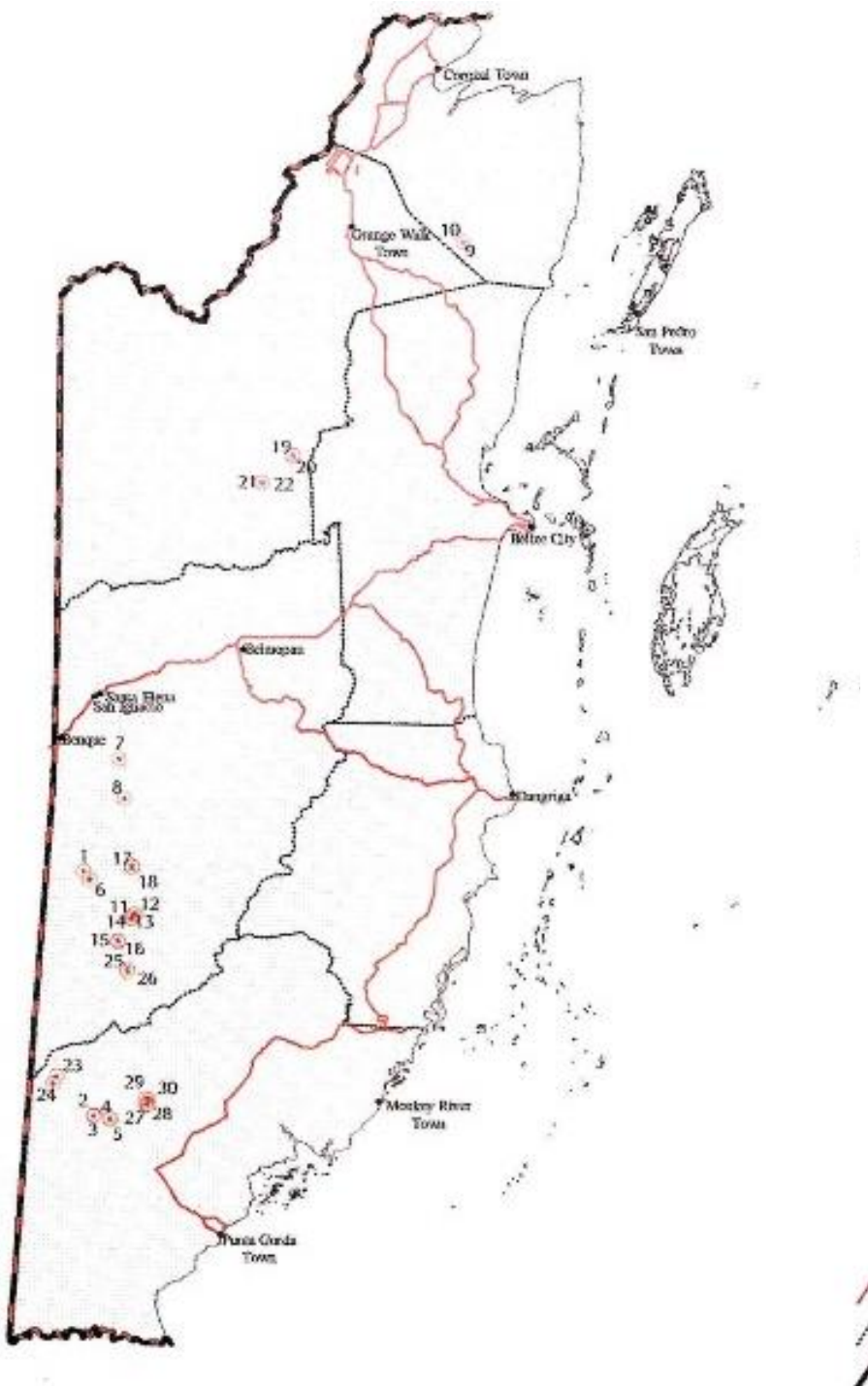
National Inventory

- Permanent Sample Plots

Long-term Forest Monitoring in Belize: Permanent Sample Plots

What are Permanent Sample Plots?

- PSPs are permanently demarcated areas of forest, typically of 1 ha each, which are periodically remeasured. They are maintained over years and provide estimates of changes in forest stocking and volume. This information is essential for the management of the forest.



The Permanent Sample Plot Program in Belize

1992 – 1997

- 30 permanent sample plots established under the Forest Planning and Management project
- Samples many vegetation types
- Comprehensive dataset of tree stand & forest structure.

Revival of network by Dr. Percival Cho

Presently

- Total number of plots has increased to a total of 60 permanent sample plots established within the country with the aid of funding from various projects.

Tree Census

Within the PSP standard measurements are made to allow comparison over time. Trees within a PSP are enumerated. The point of measurement for DBH of trees is marked to allow re-measurement at same point in the future.

Data collected for the Tree Census:

- Height
- Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
- Crown Health (Position & Form)
- Liana Load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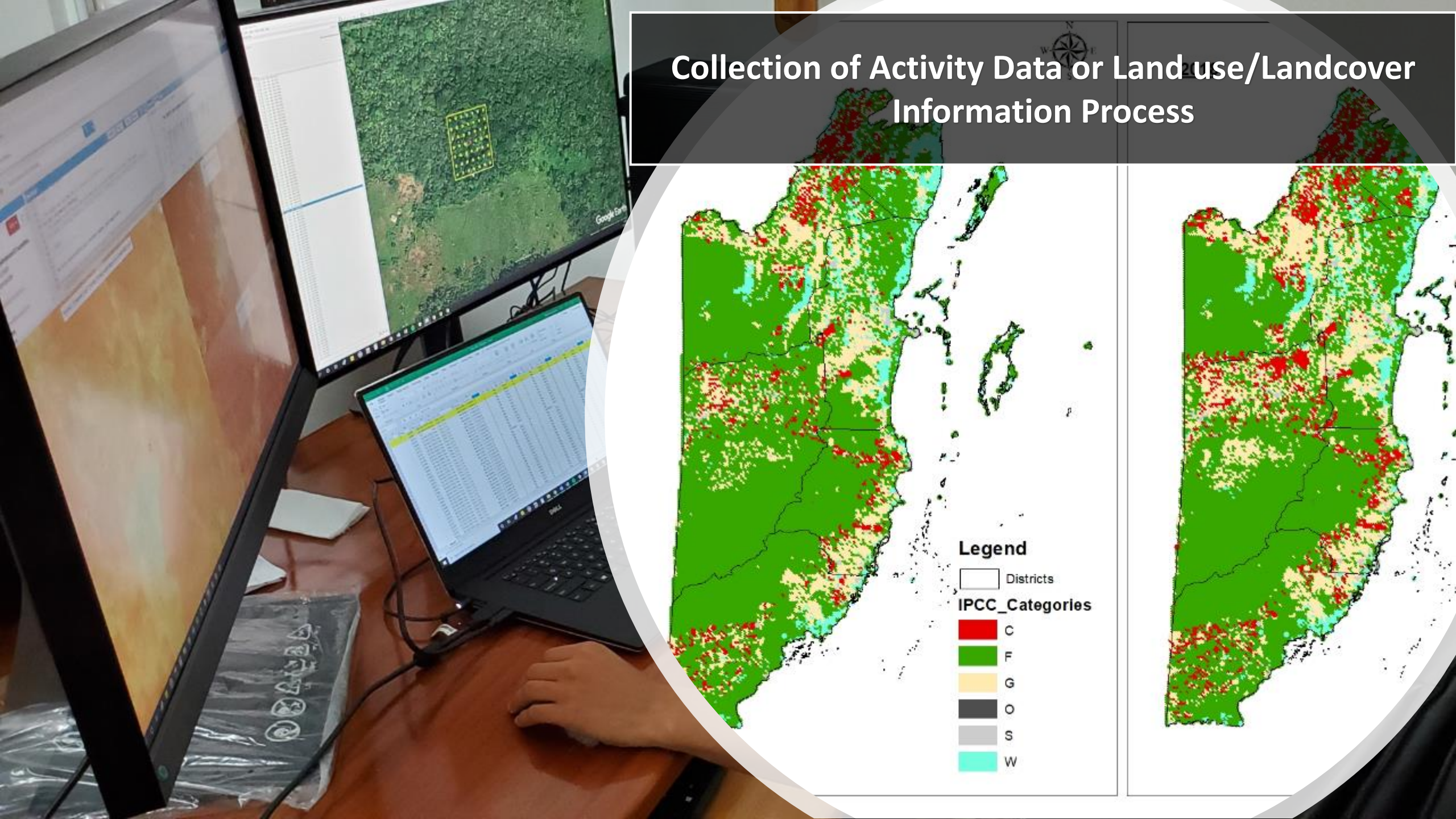
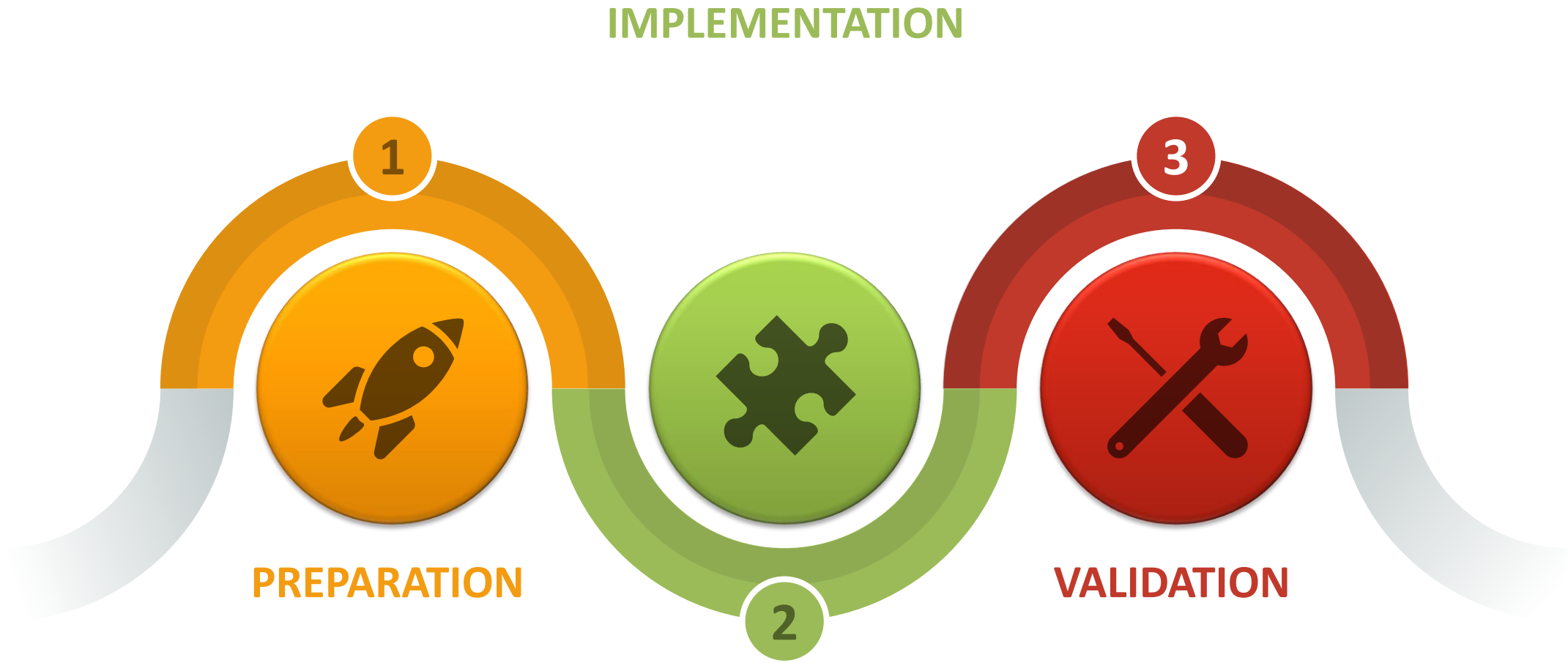
Collection of Activity Data or Land use/Landcover Information Process



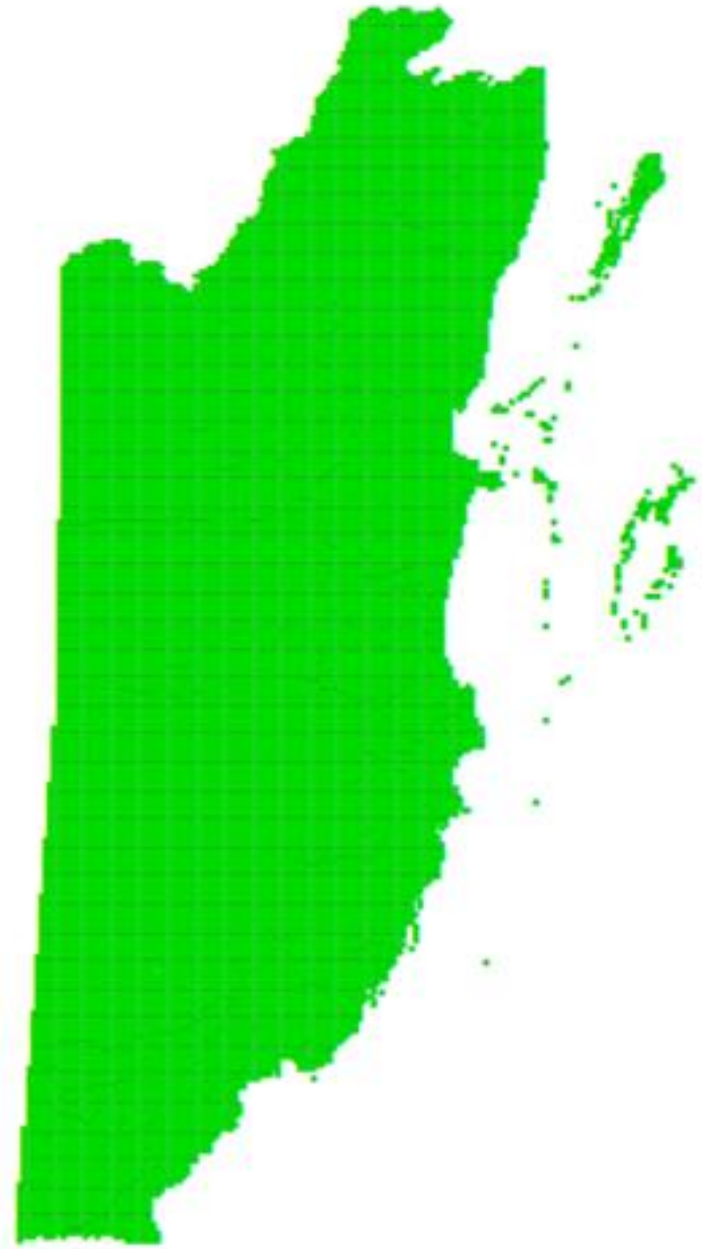
PROCESS DIAGRAM ACTIVITY DATA



Tool that enables data collection through Google Earth. In conjunction w/t Bing Maps and Google Earth Engine.

- Support multi-phase National Forest Inventories
- Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) assessments
- Monitoring agricultural land and urban areas
- Validation of existing maps
- Collection of spatially explicit socio-economic data
- Quantifying deforestation, reforestation and desertification

Belize Grid Design (Collect Earth)



Grid Design Total to 21,991 plots (Developed in GEE)

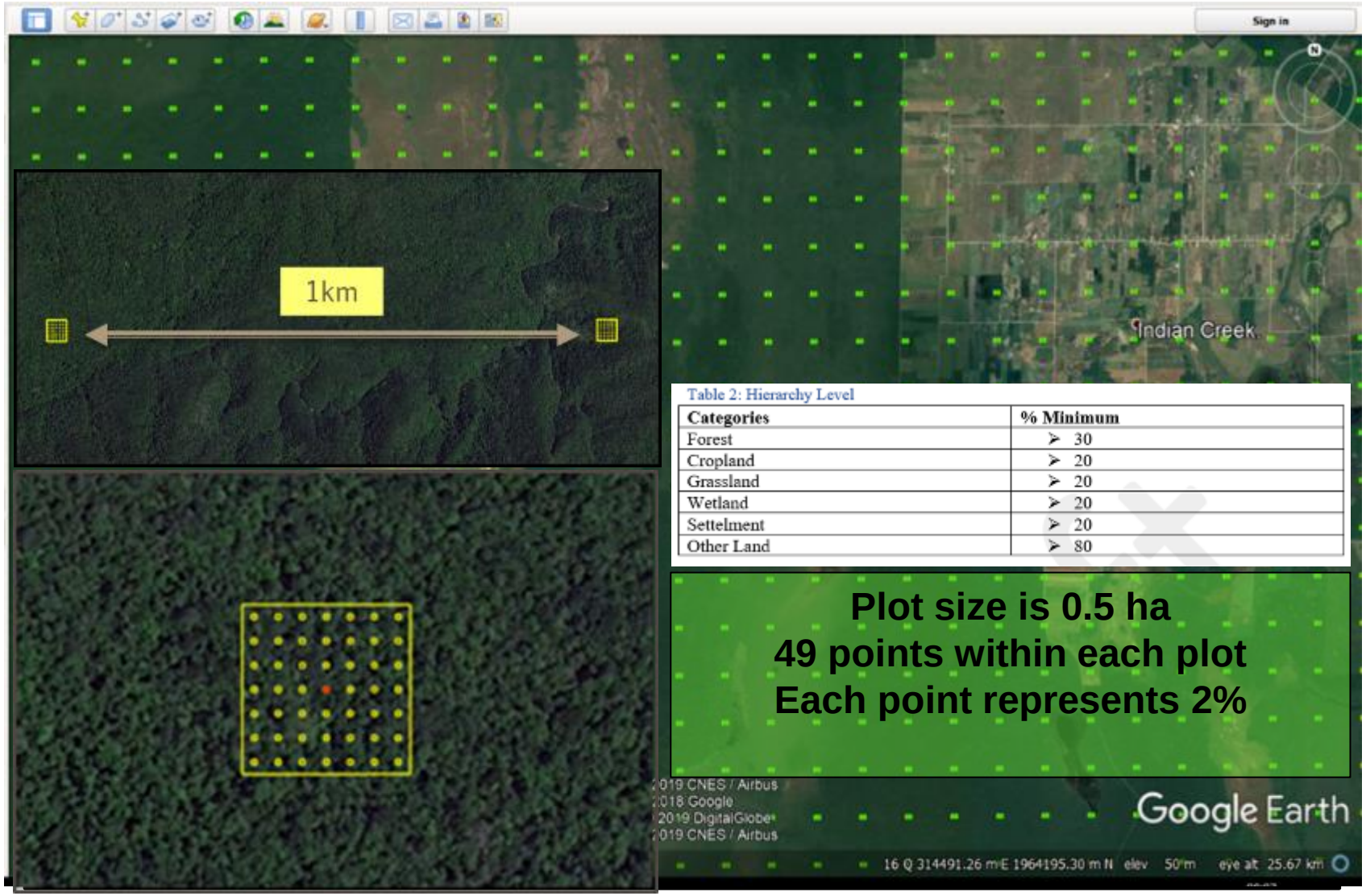


Table 2: Hierarchy Level

Categories	% Minimum
Forest	➢ 30
Cropland	➢ 20
Grassland	➢ 20
Wetland	➢ 20
Settelment	➢ 20
Other Land	➢ 80

Lit Review/ Discussion

Contents

Classification system for the forest and land cover map of Belize 2012/2014 based on RapidEye imagery 3

1

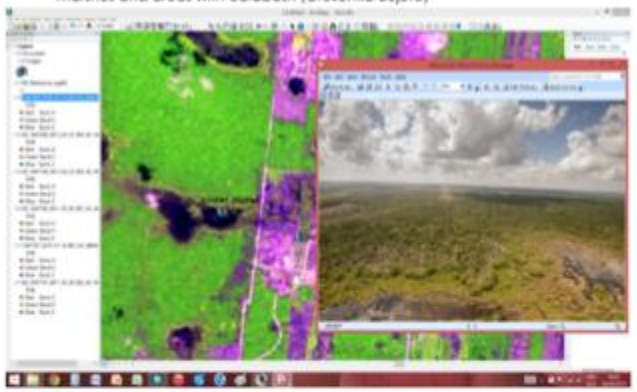
1. Forests

1.1. Broad-leaf dominated semi-deciduous/semi-evergreen mature forest. Includes all classes of mixed-species broadleaf forest on all types of soil at all elevations. The important defining characteristic here is a **closed canopy** that is dominated by a mix of broadleaf tree species and may have intermittent palms. The canopy will appear even, smooth or slightly textured on rapideye images. On the ground, forests in this category must be at least 5 metres tall and dominated by large broadleaf trees forming one main upper canopy. This class can be further separated by deciduousness/evergreeness post-classification by looking at whether the forest occurs over predominantly limestone areas (deciduous) versus santa rosa soils (evergreen).

4

5. Wetlands

5.1. Wetland. Permanently or seasonally flooded areas, dominated by herbaceous/graminoids vegetation with or without limited tree cover. Example: marshes and areas with calabash (Crescentia cujete)



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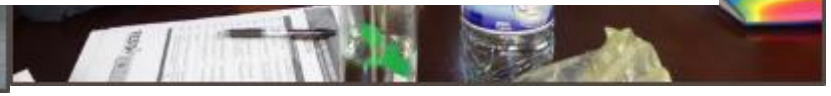
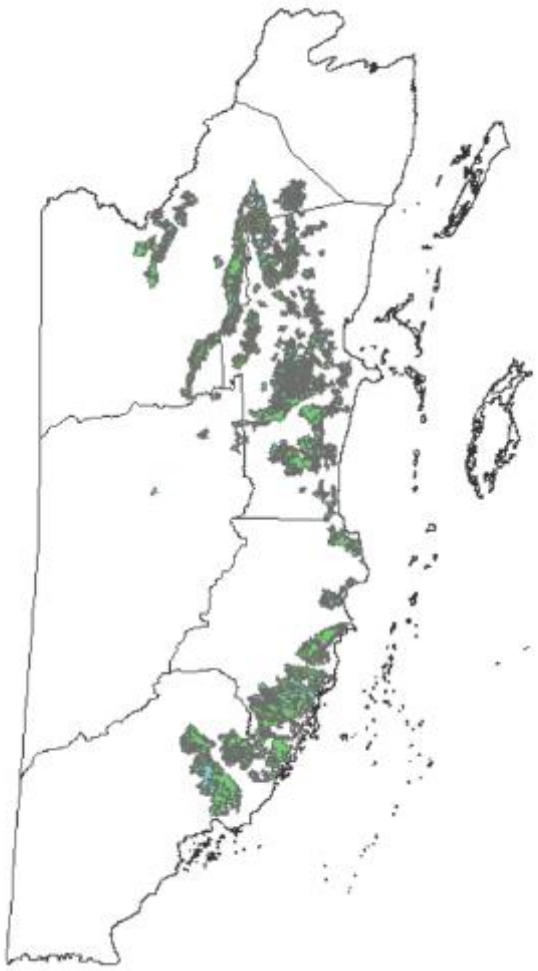
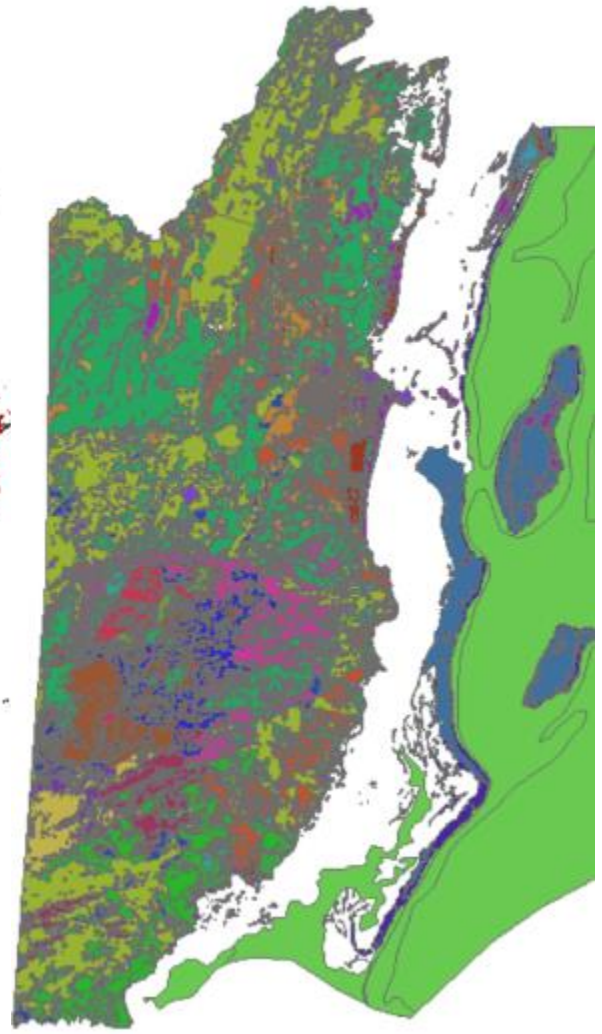
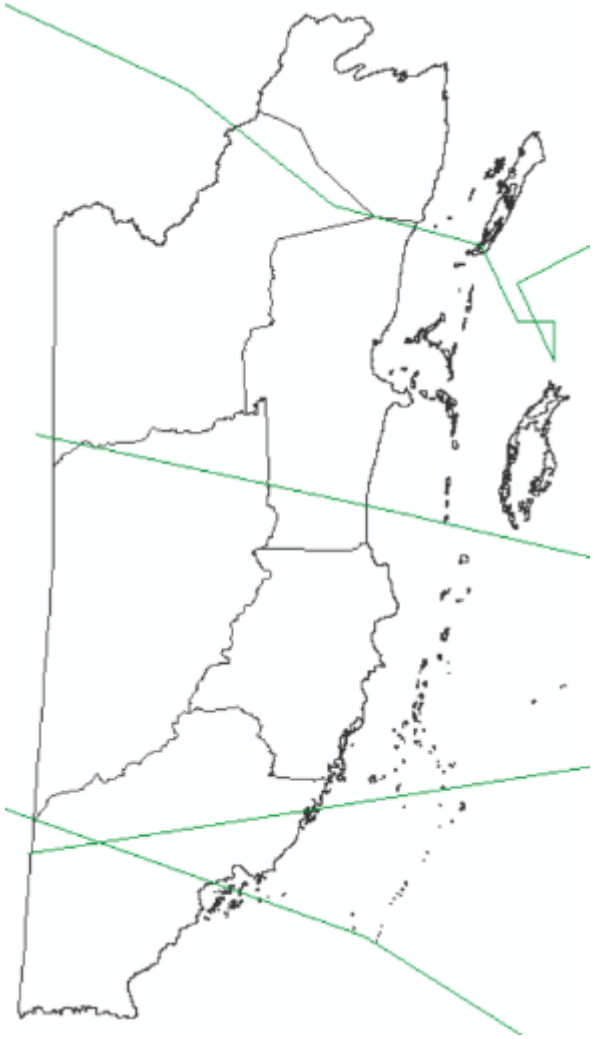


Available Layers for Guidance











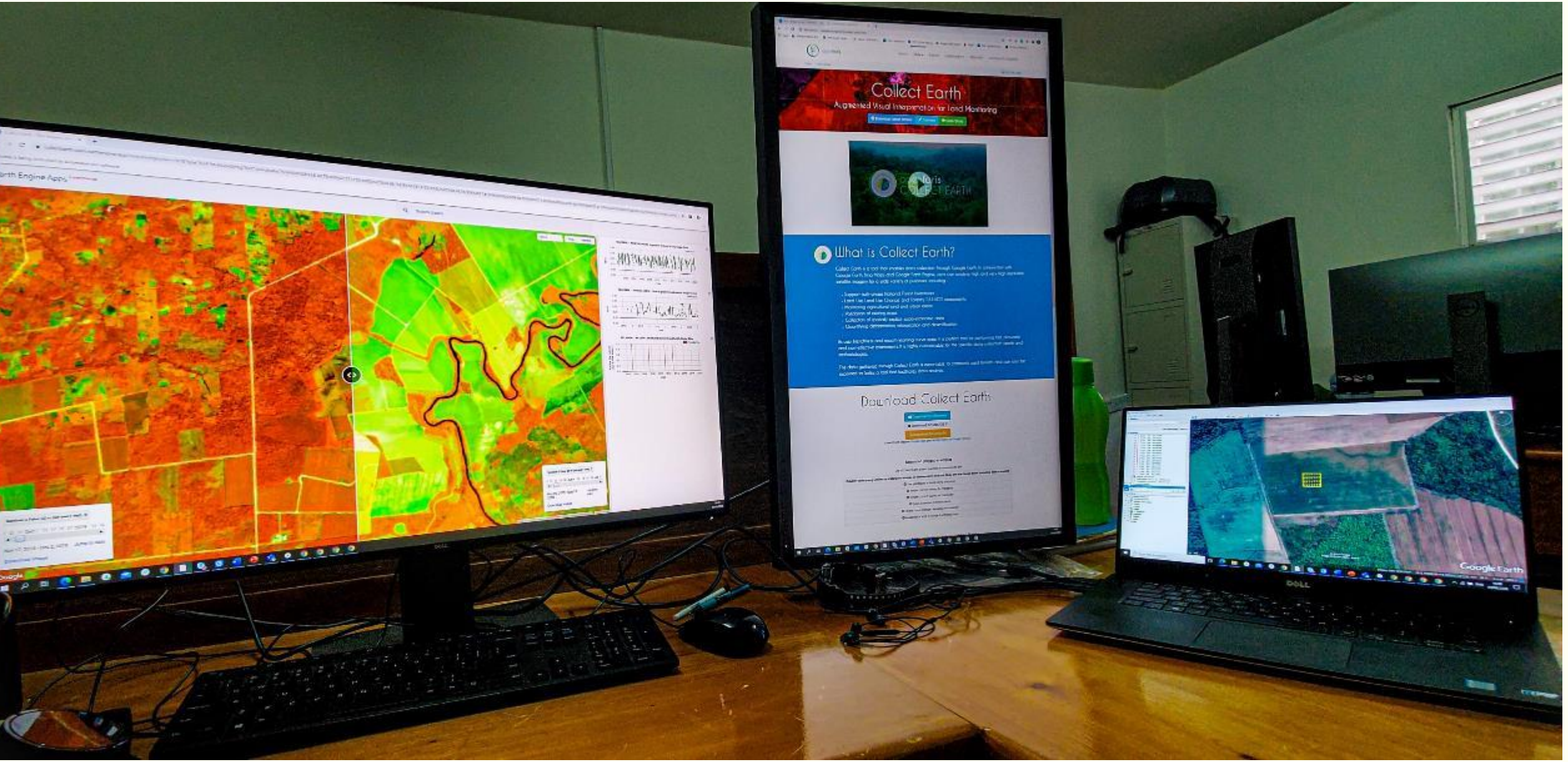

IPCC Classes	Sub-Classes		Specific Class
Forest	Mature Broad Leaf Forest	Regenerating Forest	Riparian
			Swamp Forest
	Secondary Broad- Leaf		Riparian
			Swamp Forest
	Pine Forest		Mature
			Secondary
	Mangrove		Mangrove& Littoral
			Dwarf mangrove
	Plantations		Teak
			Other Plantations
IPCC Class	Sub-Classes		Specific Classes
Grassland	Lowland Savannah		Savannah wt scattered trees
			Open-savannah
	Shurbland		
	Pasture		
	Ferns		
	Regerating grassland (Shurbs & Bushes)		
IPCC Class	Sub-Classes		Specific Classes
Other lands	Bare Soil		Rocks
			Beaches
IPPC Class	Sub-Classes		Specific Classes
Cropland	Agriculture Intensive Farming		Corn
			Rice
			Sugar Cane
			Beans
			Bannana
			Coffee
			Citrus
			Coconut
			Shifting Agriculture
			Other crops
	Agriculture-swidden Farming		
	Fallow land		
IPCC Class	Sub-Classes		
Wetland	Wetland		
	Inland water Bodies		
IPCC Class	Sub-Classes		
Settlements	City		
	Town		
	Village		
	Road		
	Mining		
	Aquaculture		
	Other infrastructure		

For Belize, The Forest Definition

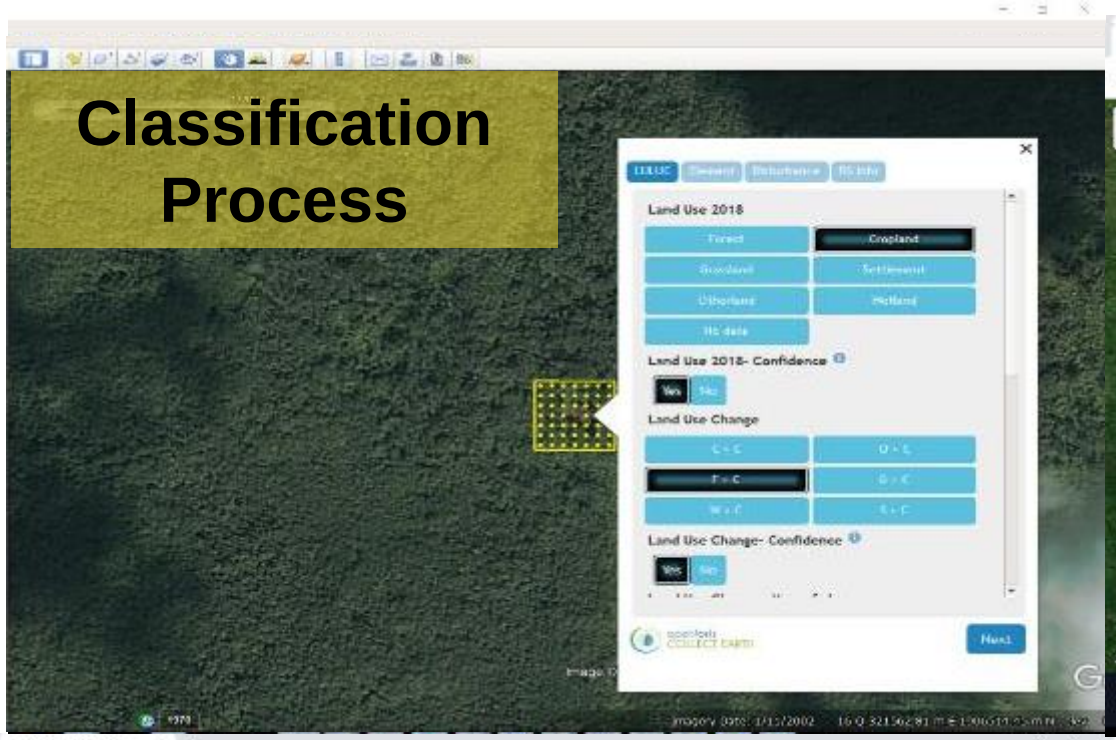
Is a plot of land with an area of 0.5 hectares or more, with trees 5 meters or higher, and a canopy cover of 30% or higher. This definition also includes forest plantation. In addition, it includes an ecosystem that due to biotic conditions (terrain, soil type, rainfall, et cetera), the trees cannot grow higher than 5 meters.

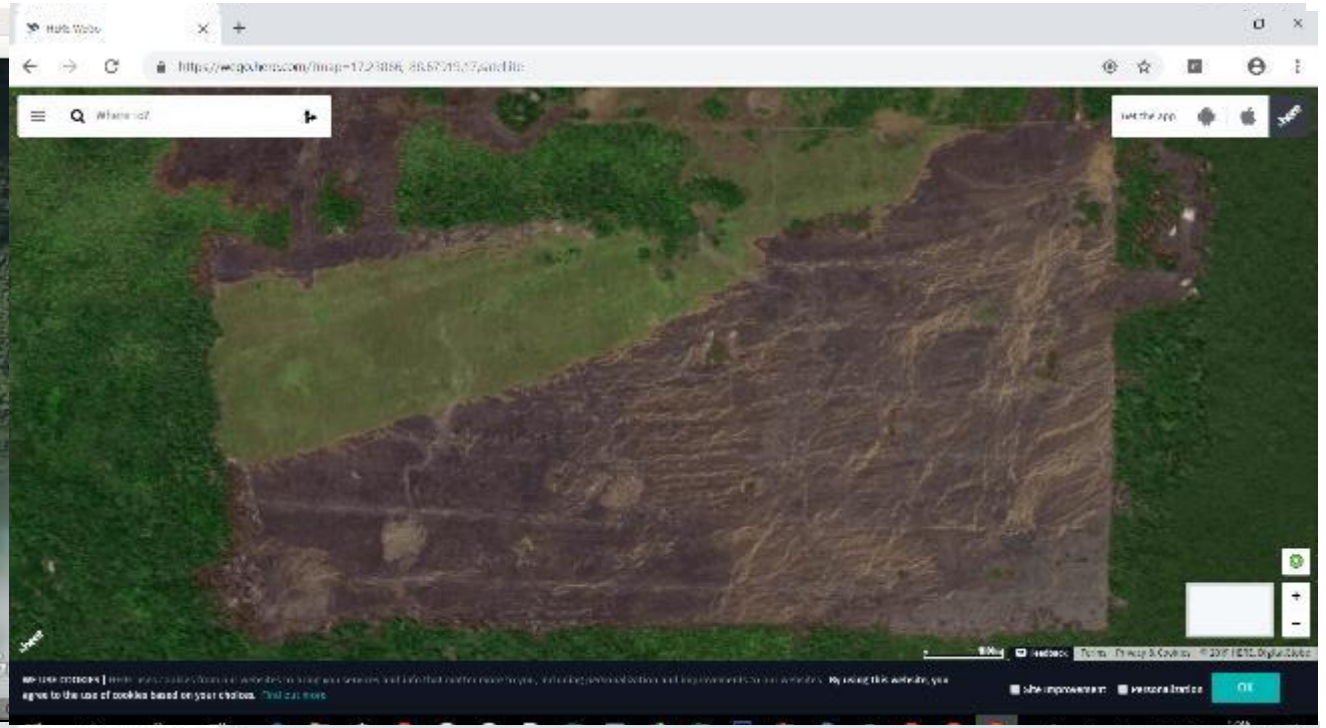
Belize divided its ‘forest category’ into five subcategories/subdivisions. These are mature broad-leaf forest, secondary broad-leaf forest, pine forest, mangrove forest, forest plantation and regenerating forest (this is disturbed forest).

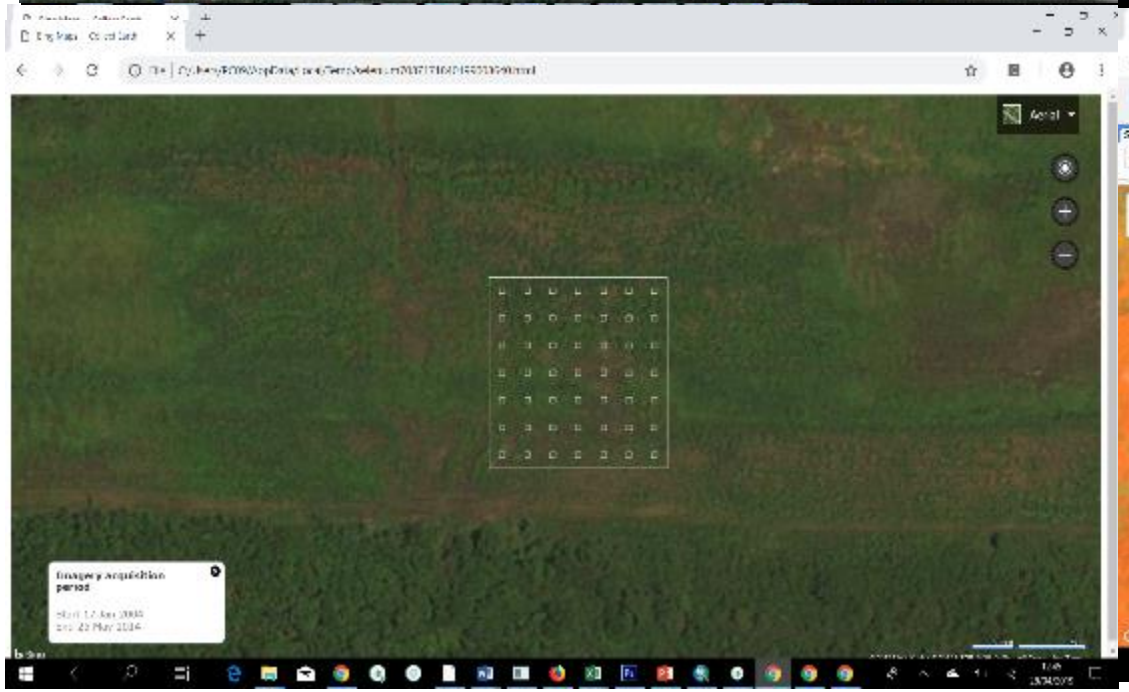
Land-use 2000-2018 classification Mapaton

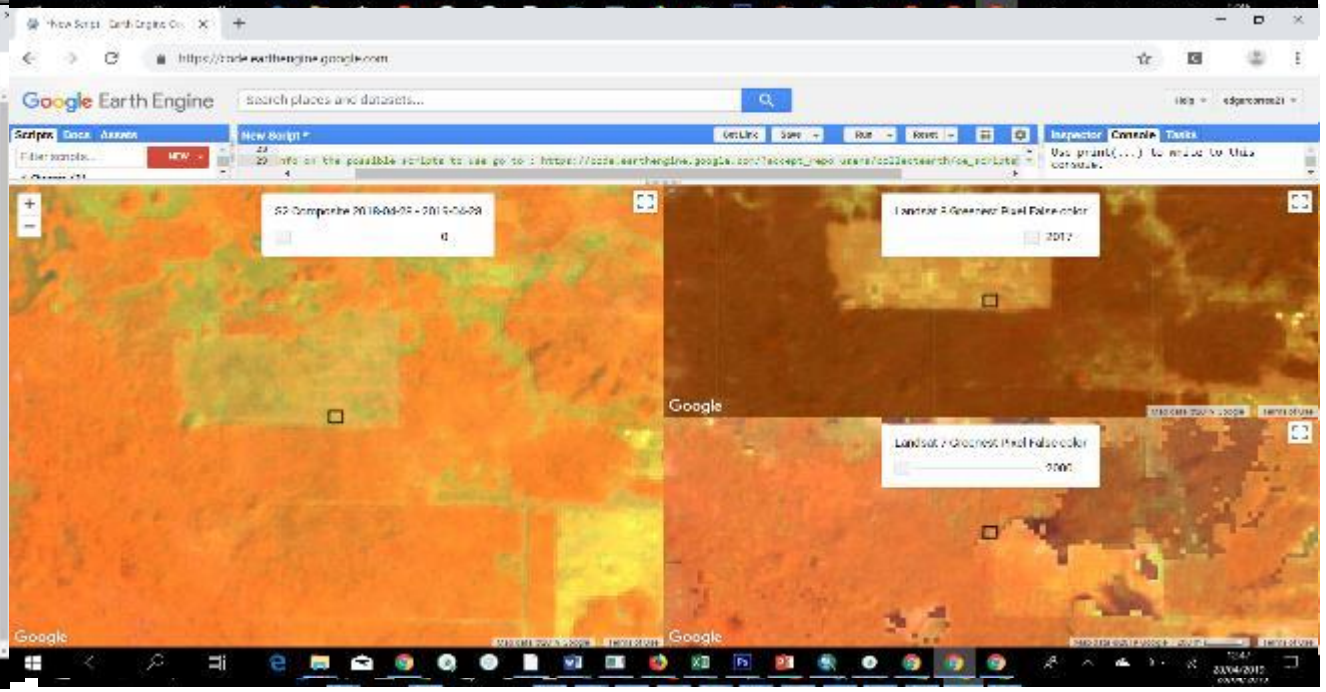

Collect Earth
Augmented Visual Interpretation for Land Monitoring
What is Collect Earth?
Download Collect Earth
Google Earth

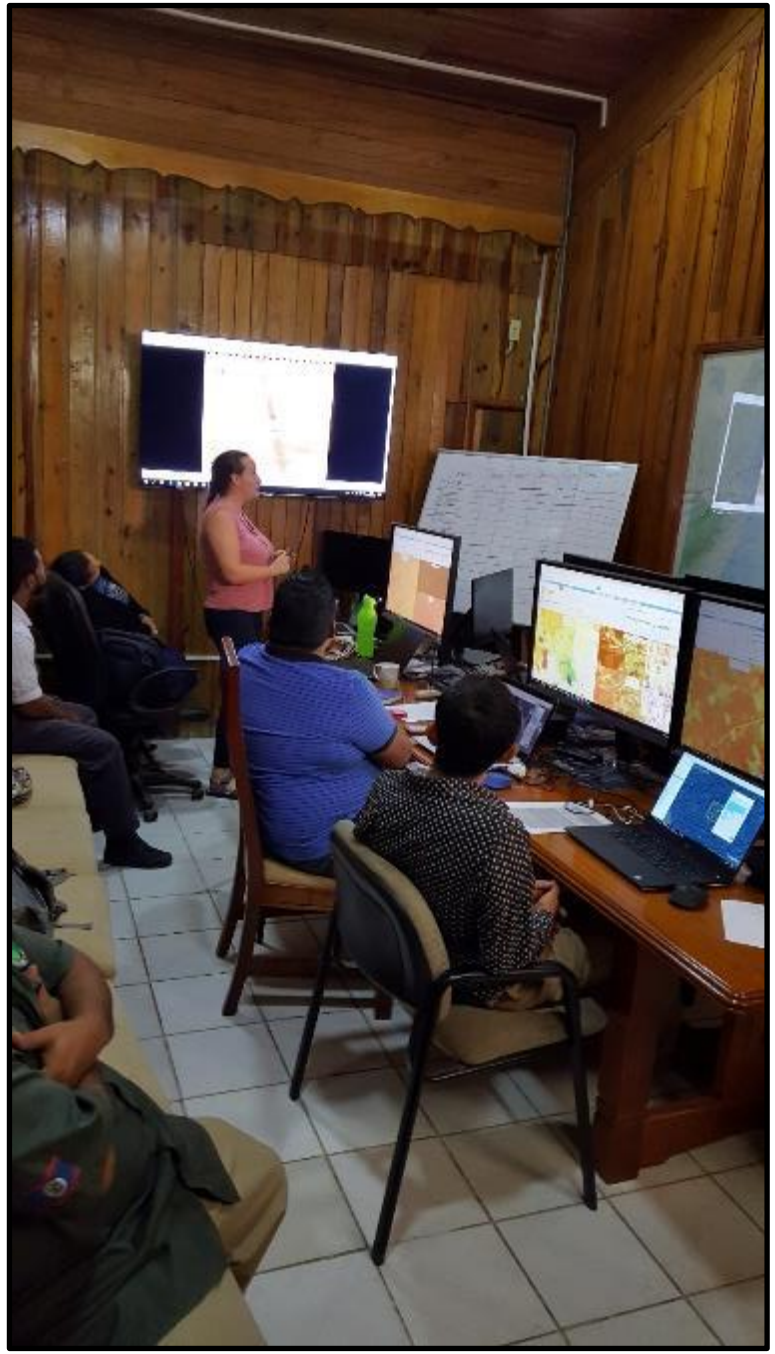
Classification Process







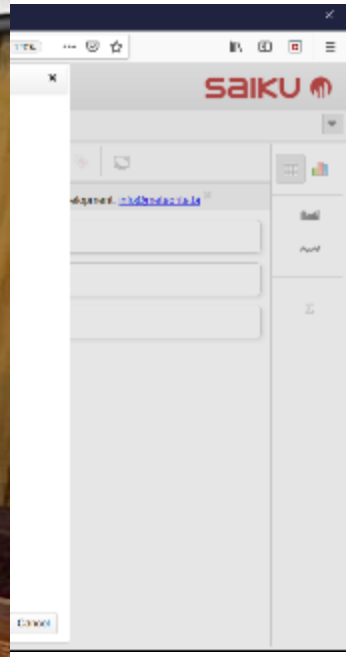




QA/QC during the Mapathon


REDD+
Reduction of carbon emissions from
deforestation & forest degradation
BELIZE

Validation



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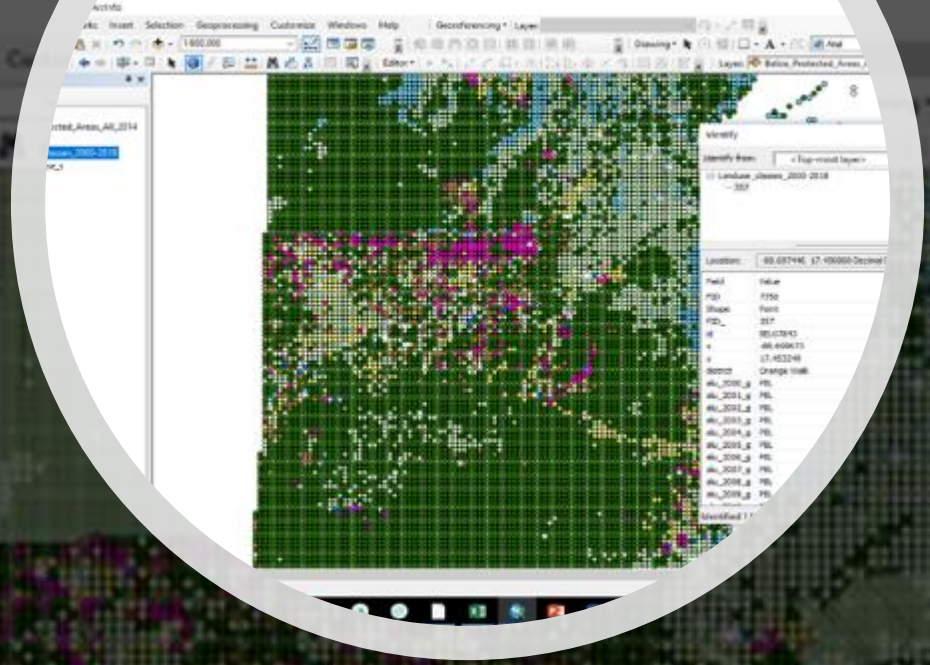
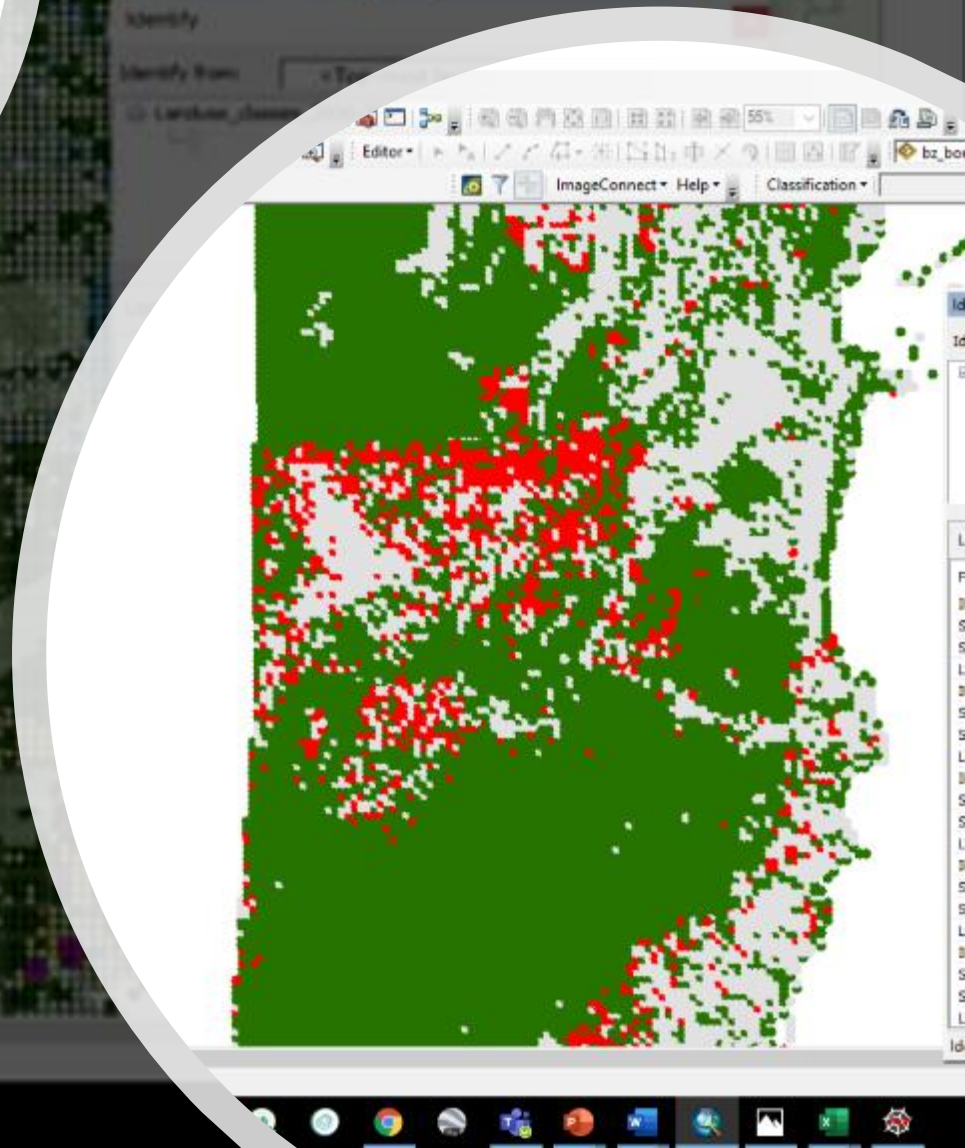
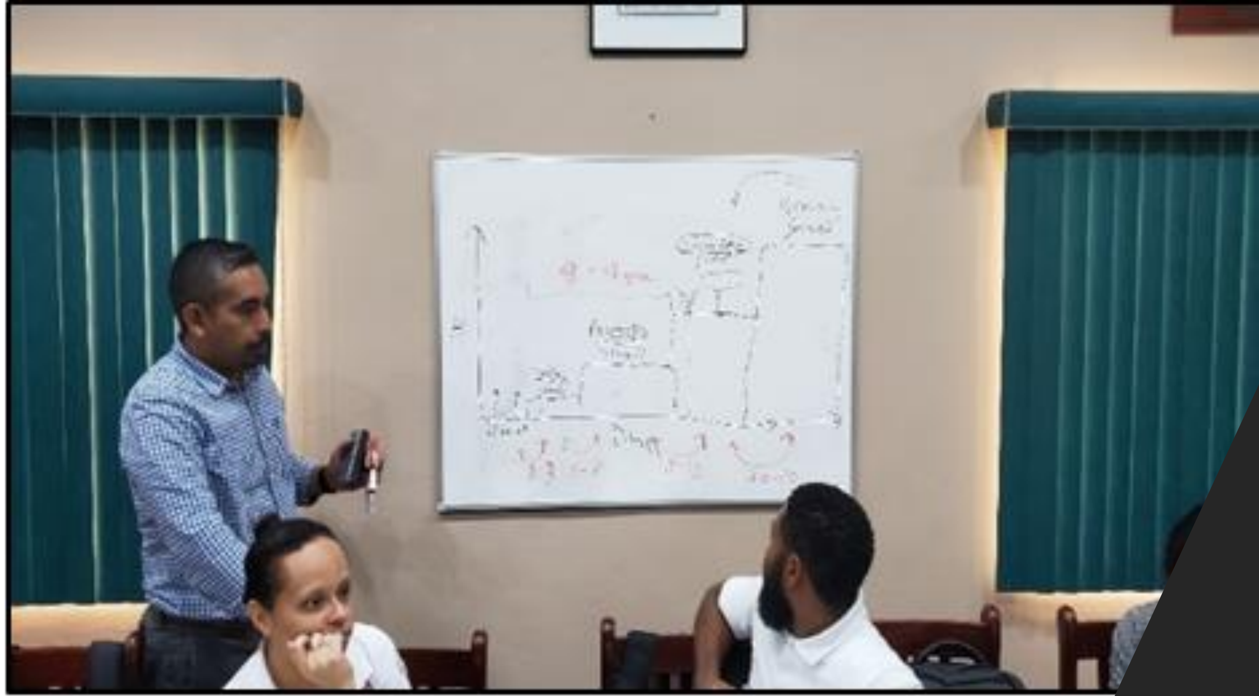
Plots where the LU change year wa
Plots that where there was a chang
Forest plots where the tree cover w
Intensive agriculture plots where th
Mangrove plots that are located ab
Plots that are still not finished (in y
Plots with more than 30% crop cov
Plots with more than 30% tree cov
Plots with more than 30% of roads
Plots with more than 30% of Built-U
Plots with mulitple land uses that a
Plots with mulitple land uses that a
Plots where there is no land cover
Review plots inside protected areas
Review plots with one cange where
Review plots where there is a trans
Review plots that have changed from Pine to shrubs or Lowland Savannah

Importing of AD into Arc Map Platform






initial
soil
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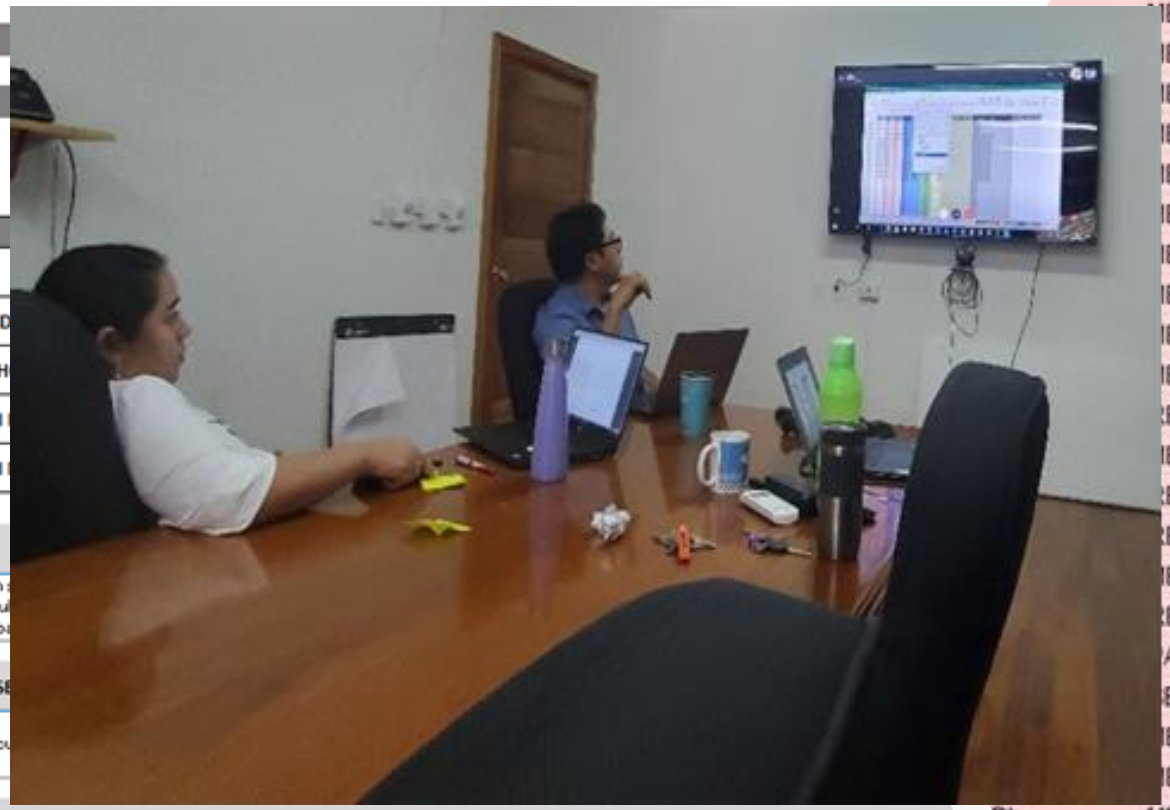
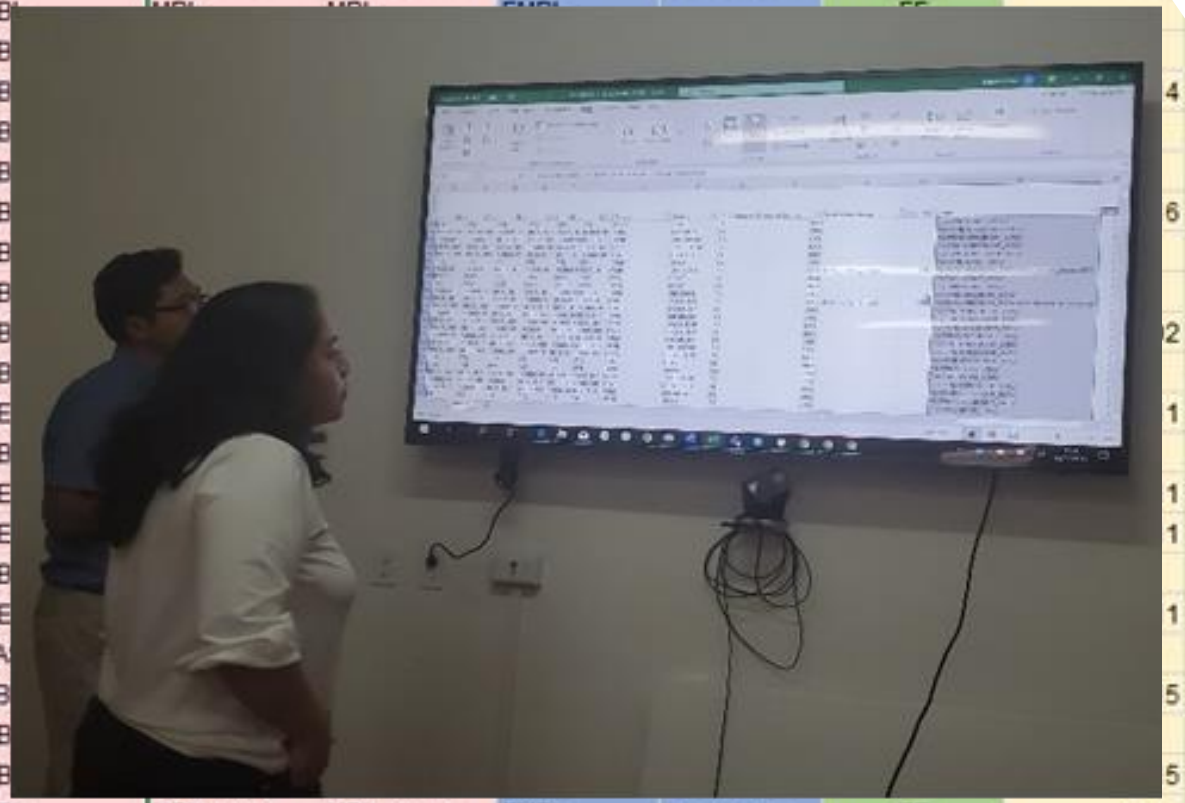
Belize

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Greenhouse gas (GHG) I

and

REDD+ Reference Level and REDD+ Res





Date
Version
Contact
Vice-Minister
Focal point RED
Coordinator GH
Technical Lead
Technical Lead

INTRO

This calculation
and REDD+ resul
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LAND REPRESE

This section inclu

AD-Database (Land use and Land Use Change)

This section refers to the Land Use and Land Use changes information, collected using a sampling approach at the national scale, for every year of th
representation and the definitions of land use categories follows the 2019/2006 IPCC guidelines.

AD-PlotSum

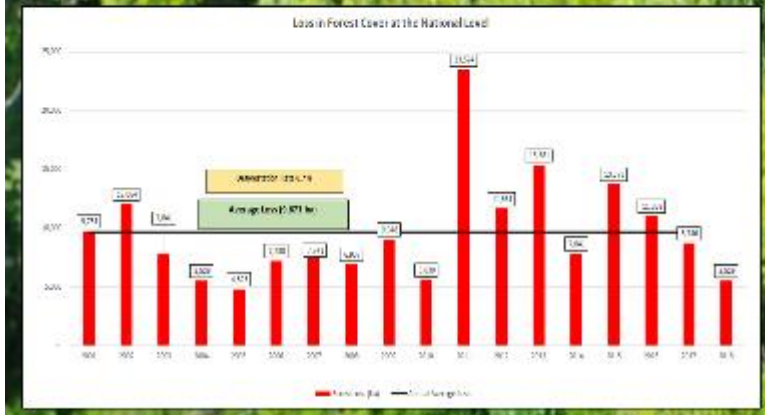
This section refers to a coding system created to aggregate plots with the same land use or land use change. It inlcudes a Pivot Table counting the codes describe
land use or land use change, and were created to simplify the analysis as it considerably reduced the number of plots for which IPCC equations were applied.

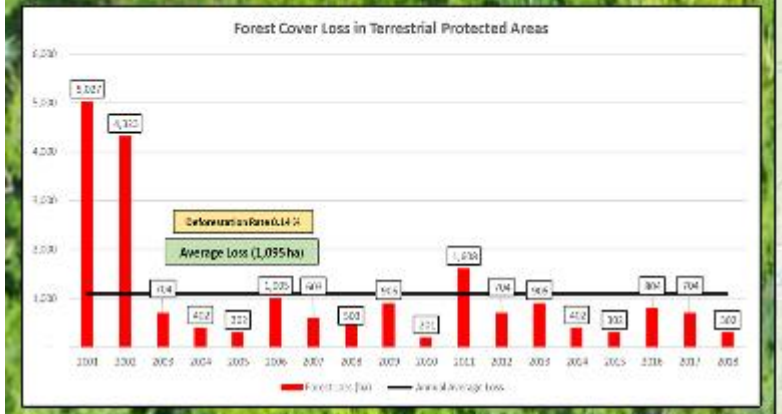
2017	2018	Time 1 (Initial LU)	Time 2 (Final LU)	IPCC
MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	CANNUAL		CC
SBL	SBL	GREG	FSBL	GF
SBL	SBL	GREG	FSBL	GF
REGBUSH	REGBUSH	FMBL	GREGBUSH	FG
MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
SHIFTAGR	SHIFTAGR	CANNUAL		CC
MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF
MBL	SHIFTAGR	FMBL	CANNUAL	FC
SBL	SBL	GREG	FSBL	GF
REGBUSH	REGBUSH	GREG		GG
MBL	MBL	FMBL		FF

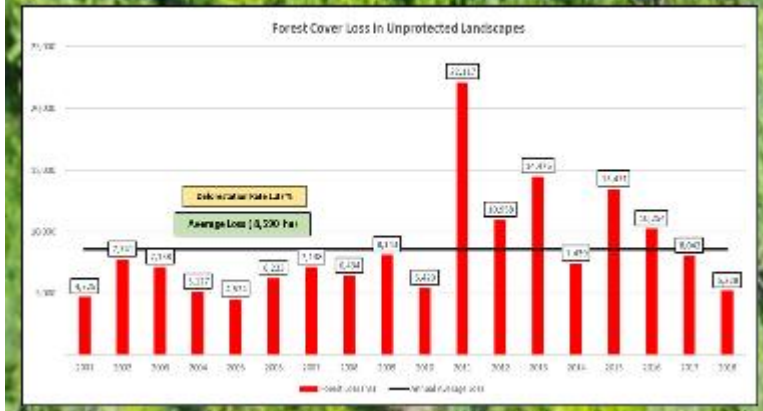
INTRO | Land Representation | AD- Database | AD-PlotSum | EF-VALUES | FL (Fluxes) | RESULTS GHGi


Results

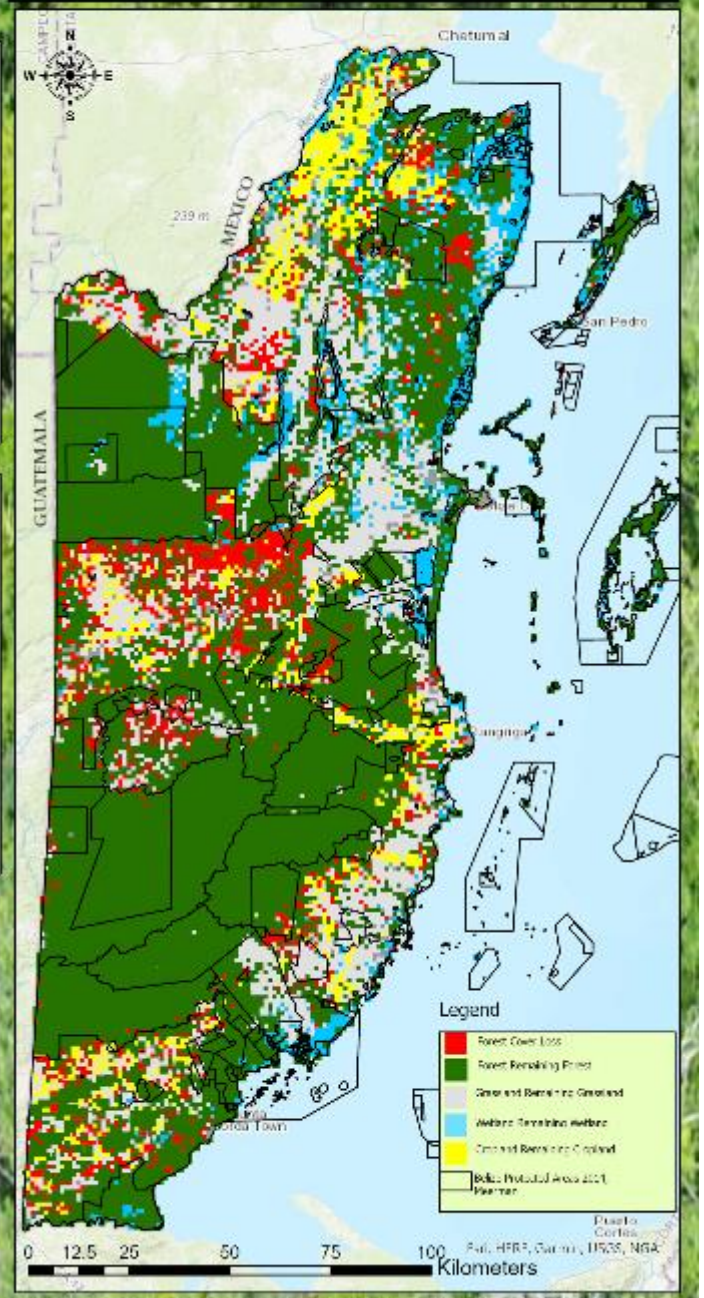
INFOGRAPHICS SHOWING BELIZE'S LOSS IN FOREST COVER FOR THE PERIOD, 2000-2018

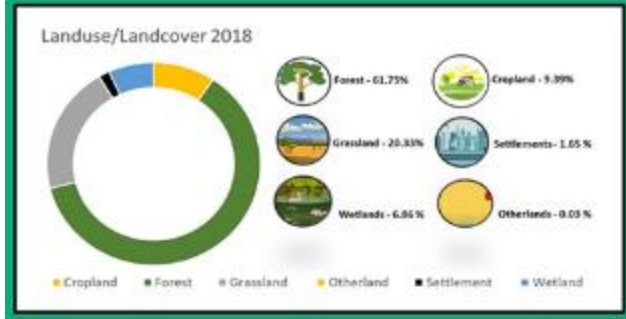


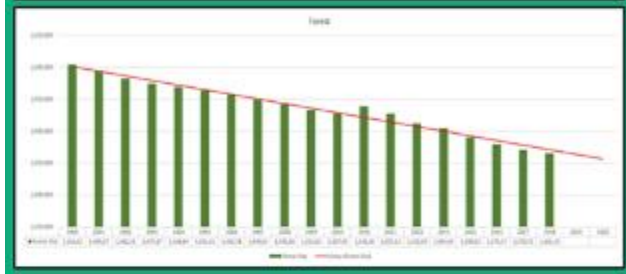


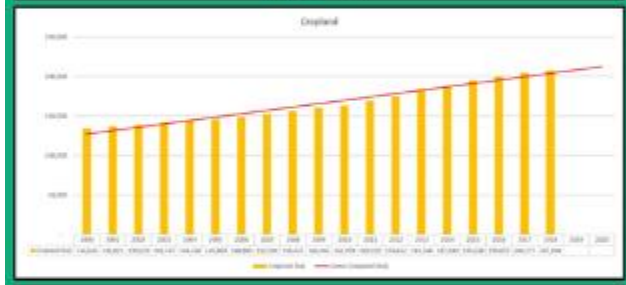


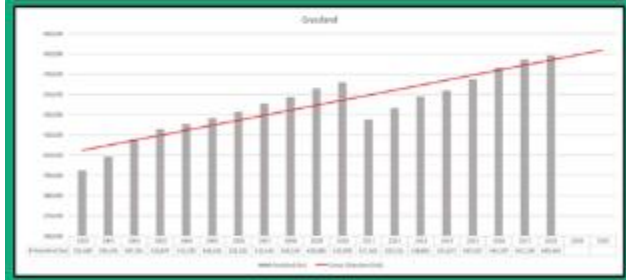
BELIZE'S FOREST COVER LOSS, 2000-2018

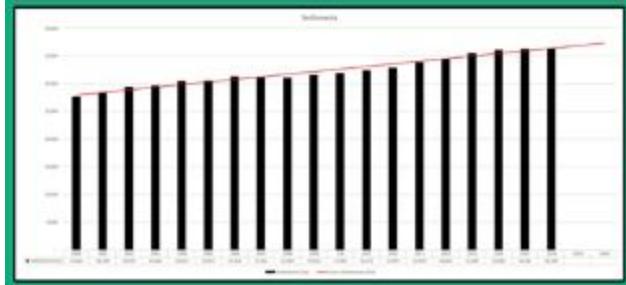










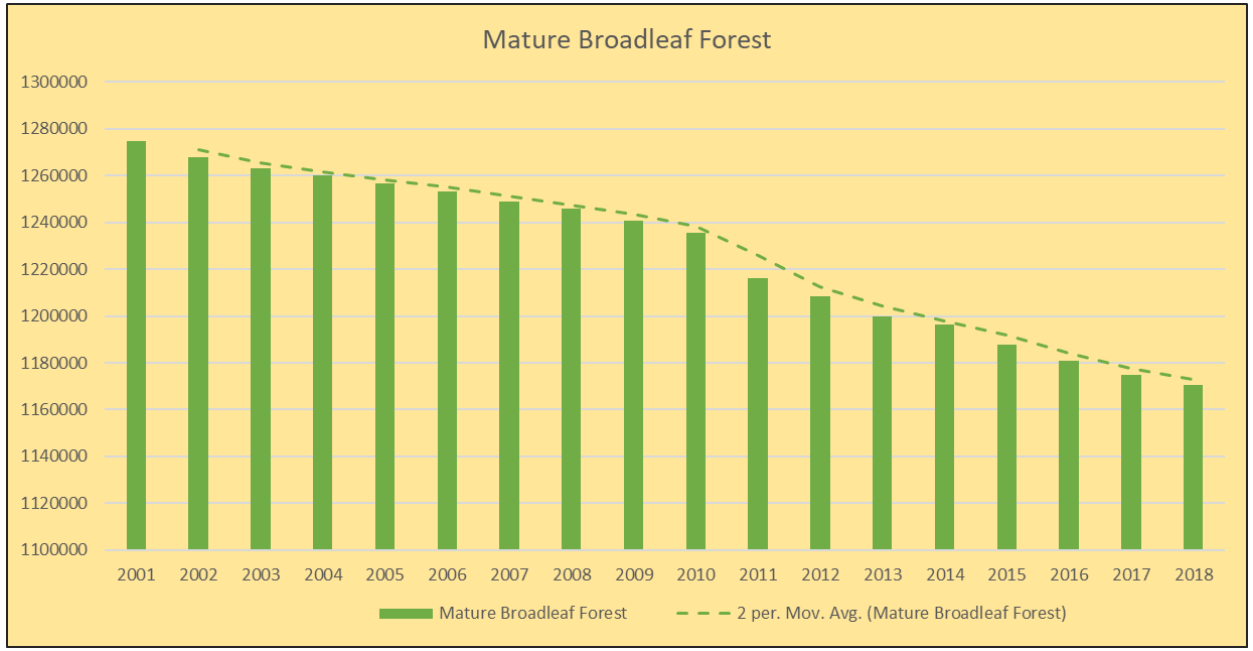


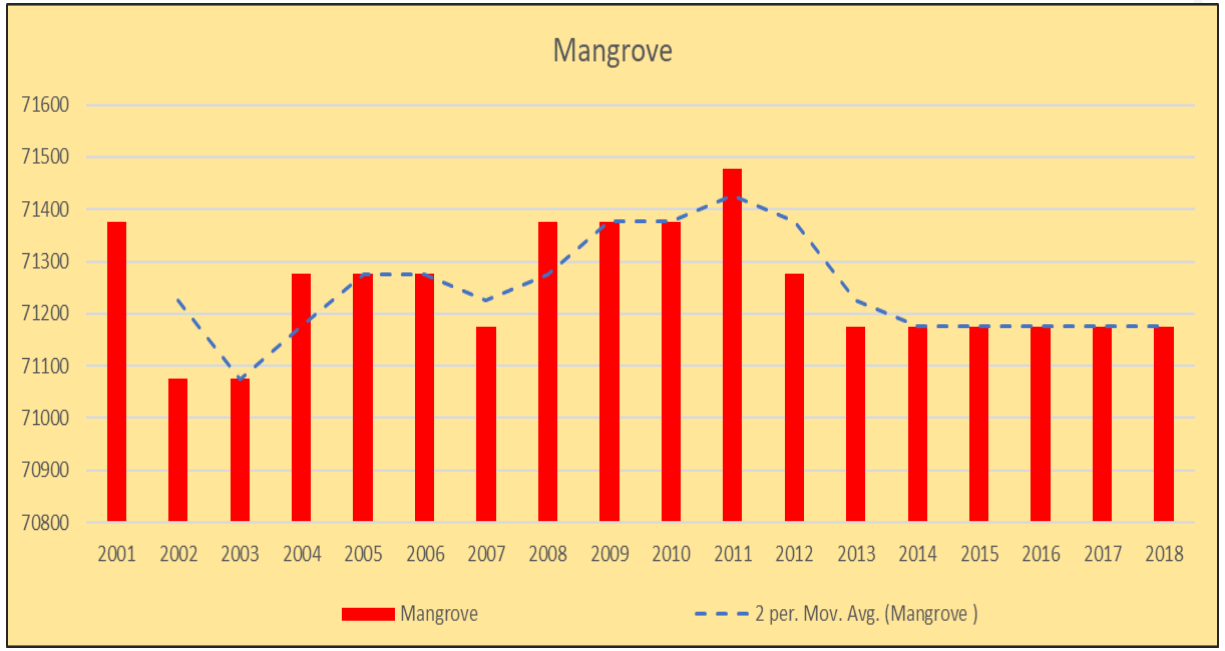
Landuse/Landcover 2018	Hectares	Percentage
Cropland	207,494	9.39%
Fallow Land	15,482	0.70%
Intensive Agriculture	156,525	7.08%
Swidden Farming	35,487	1.61%
Forest	1,365,197	61.75%
Mangroves	71,175	3.22%
Mature Broadleaf Forest	1,170,672	52.95%
Pine Forest	20,910	0.95%
Forest Plantation	1,307	0.06%
Regenetating Forest	47,651	2.16%
Secondary Broadleaf Forest	53,482	2.42%
Grassland	449,369	20.33%
Ferns/Thickets	11,460	0.52%
Pasture	139,134	6.29%
Regenerating Bushes and Shrubs	80,726	3.65%
Regenerating Bushes and Shrubs Pine	18,196	0.82%
Lowland Savannah	171,605	7.76%
Shrubland	28,249	1.28%
Otherland	603	0.03%
Bare Soil	603	0.03%
Settlements	36,392	1.65%
Aquaculture	4,222	0.19%
City	2,212	0.10%
Other Infrastructure	2,212	0.10%
Mining	1,709	0.08%
Other Settlements	4,122	0.19%
Roads	2,915	0.13%
Town	3,921	0.18%
Village	15,080	0.68%
Wetland	151,700	6.86%
Inland Water Bodies	37,900	1.71%
Wetlands	113,800	5.15%
Grand Total	2,210,755	100.00%

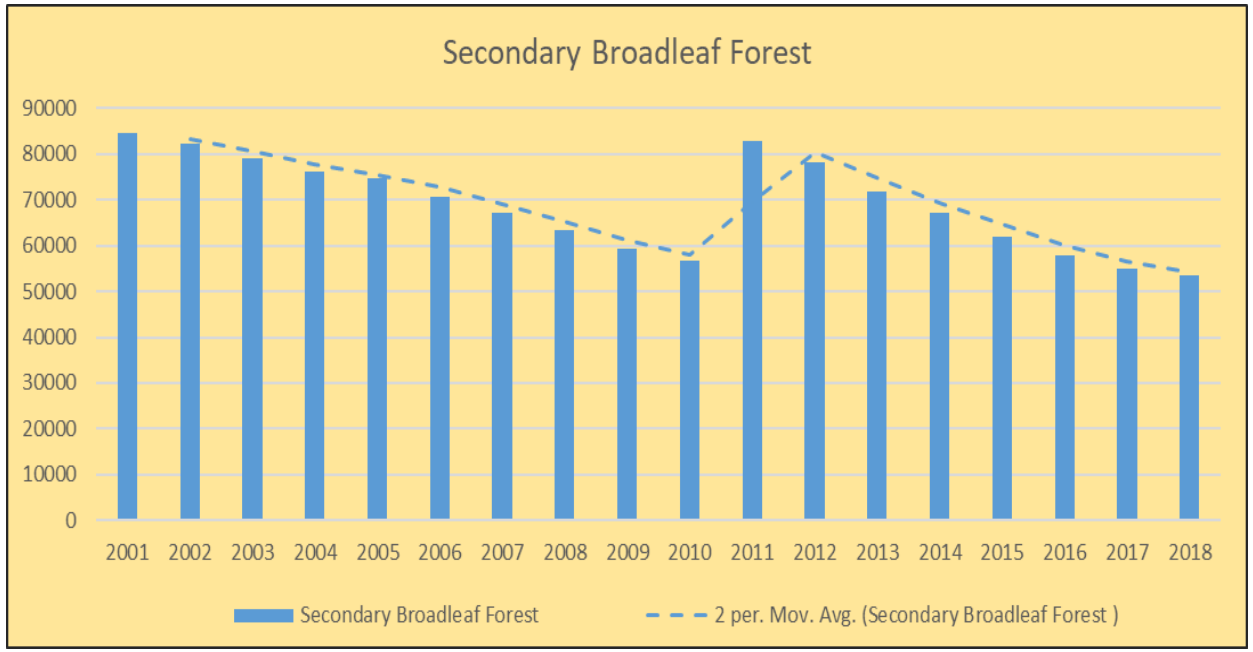
INFOGRAPHICS SHOWING BELIZE'S FOREST COVER CHANGE, FOR THE PERIOD, 2000-2018

openforis COLLECT EARTH

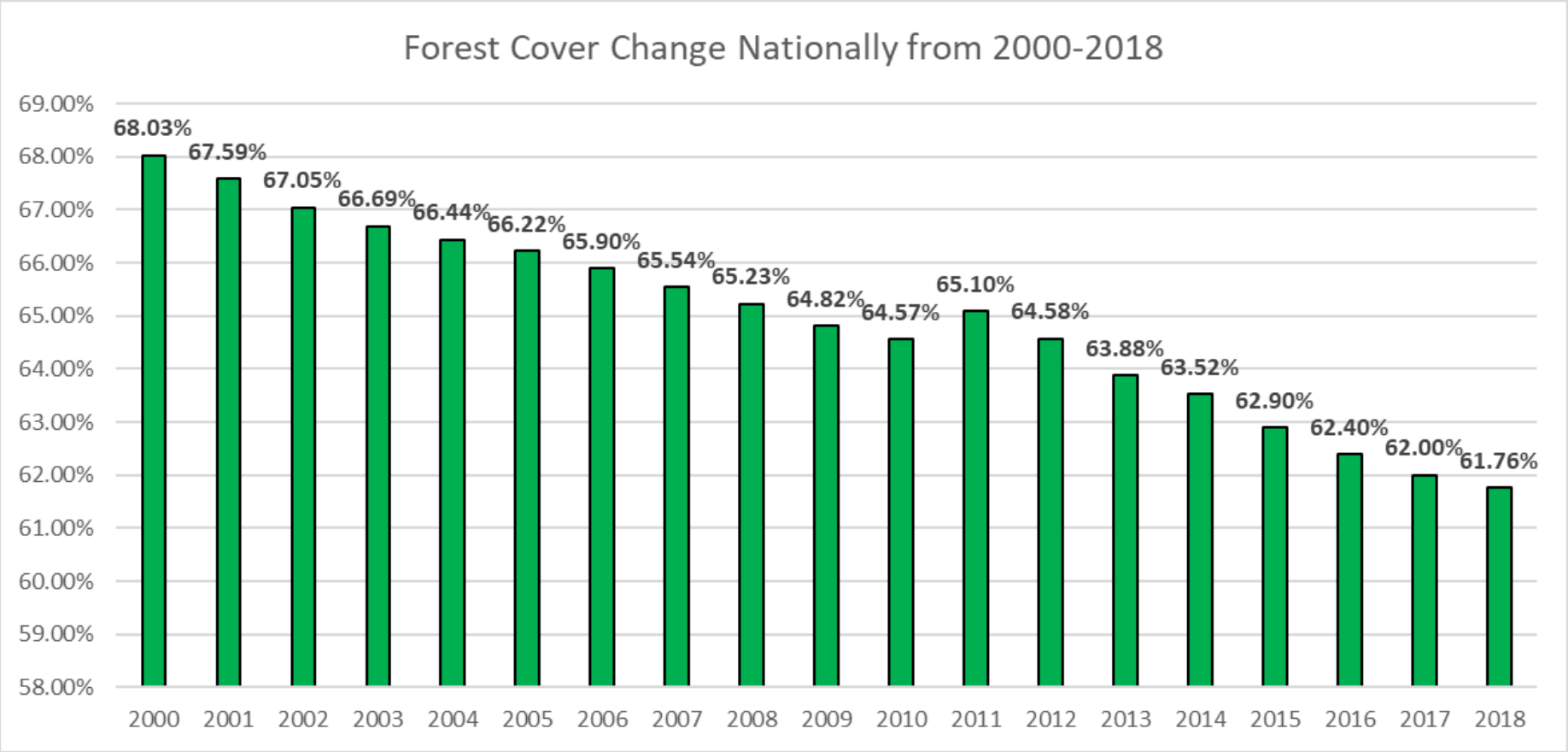
BELIZE • FOREST • DEPARTMENT •


Mature Broadleaf Forest
1300000
1280000
1260000
1240000
1220000
1200000
1180000
1160000
1140000
1120000
1100000
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
Mature Broadleaf Forest
2 per. Mov. Avg. (Mature Broadleaf Forest)

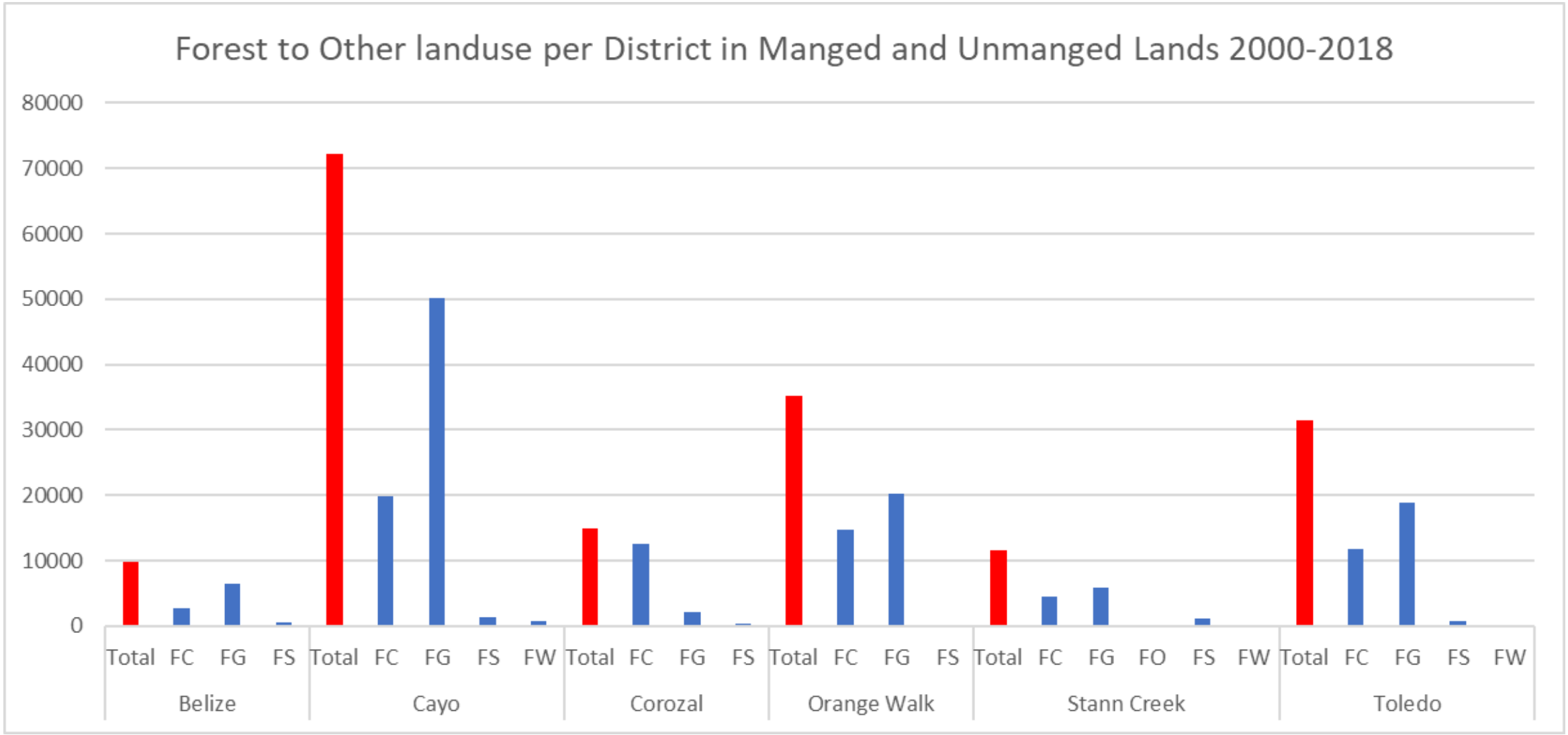

Mangrove
71600
71500
71400
71300
71200
71100
71000
70900
70800
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
Mangrove
2 per. Mov. Avg. (Mangrove)

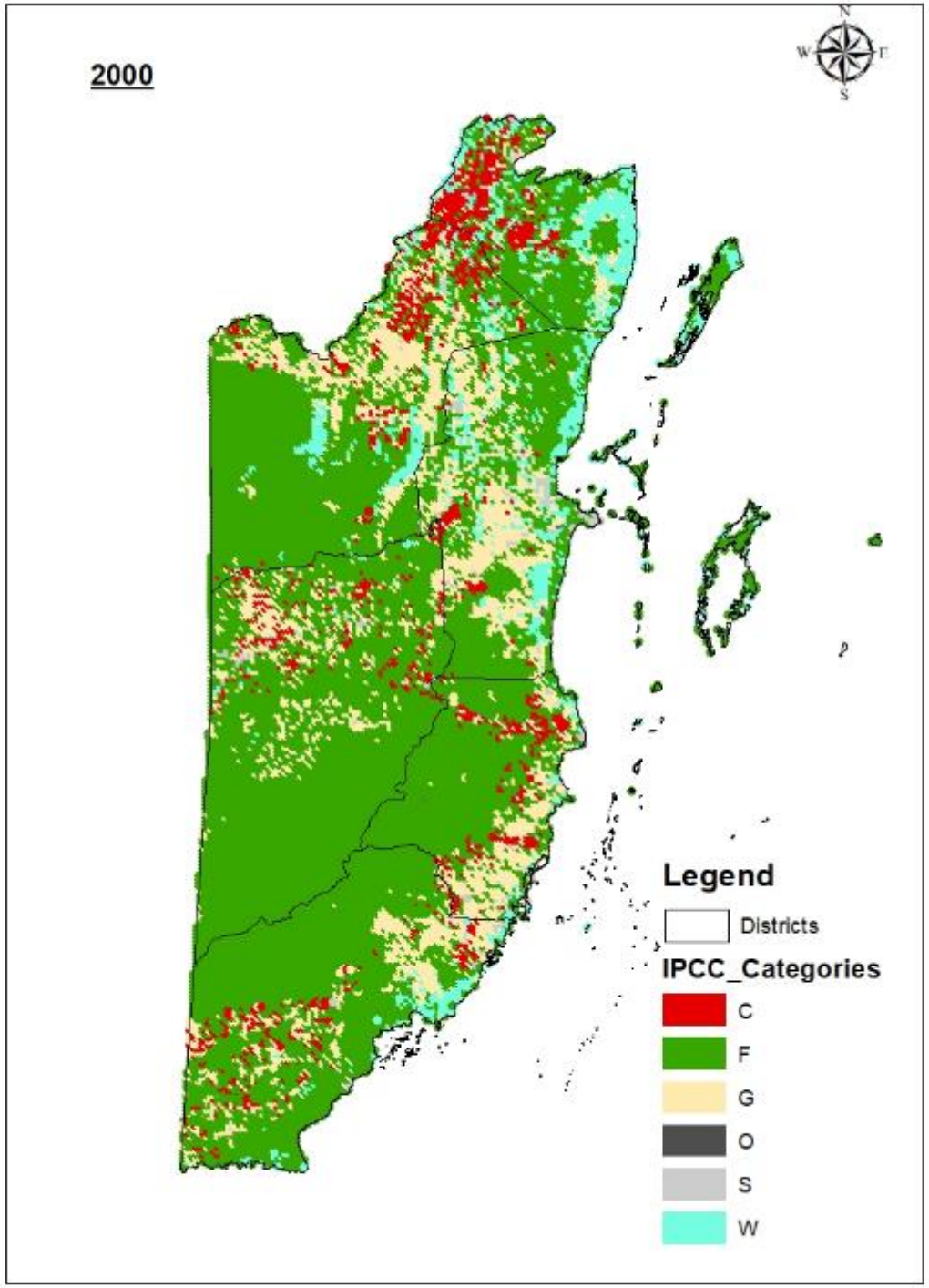

Secondary Broadleaf Forest
90000
80000
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
Secondary Broadleaf Forest
2 per. Mov. Avg. (Secondary Broadleaf Forest)

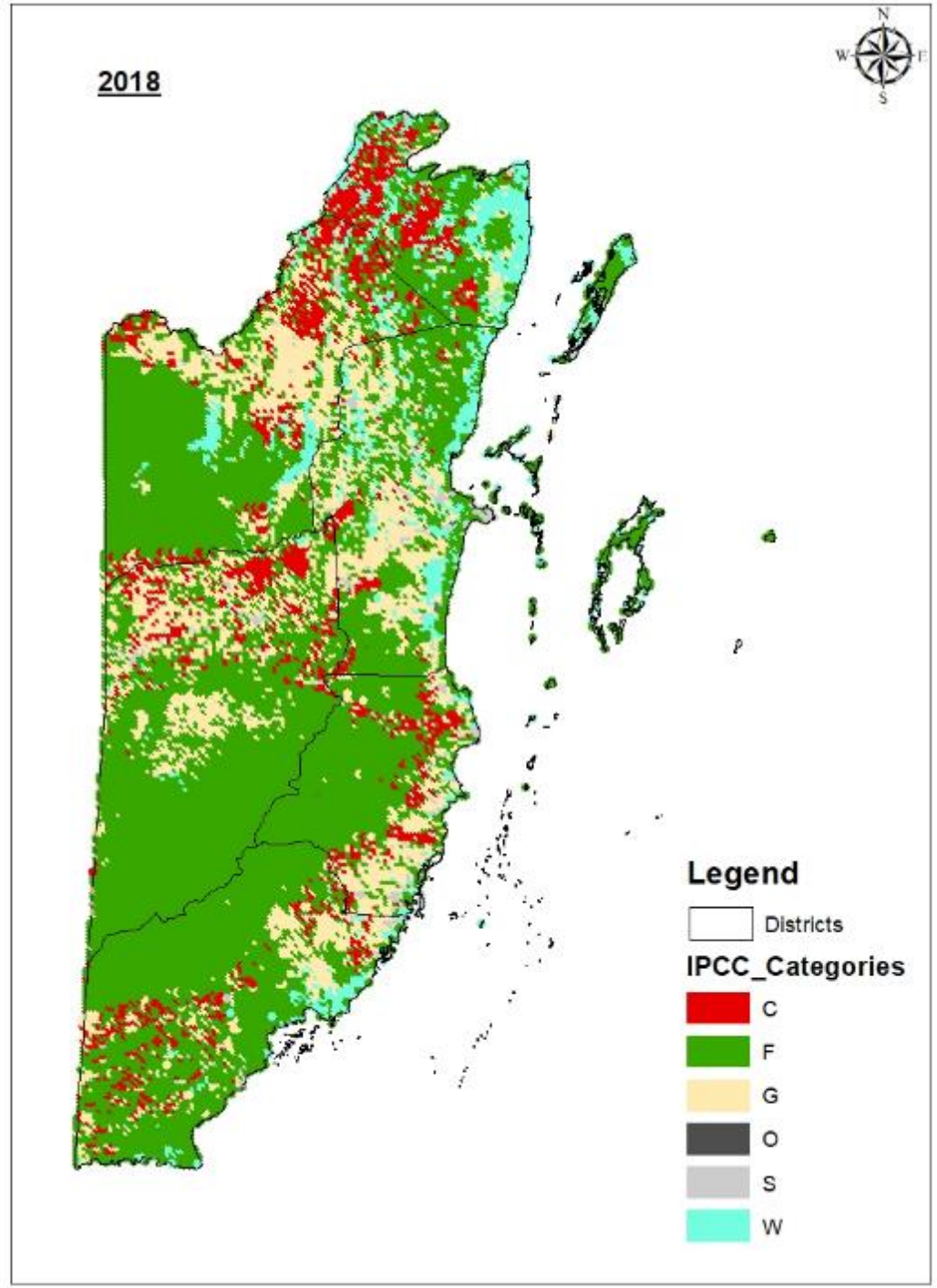

Pine
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
Pine
2 per. Mov. Avg. (Pine)



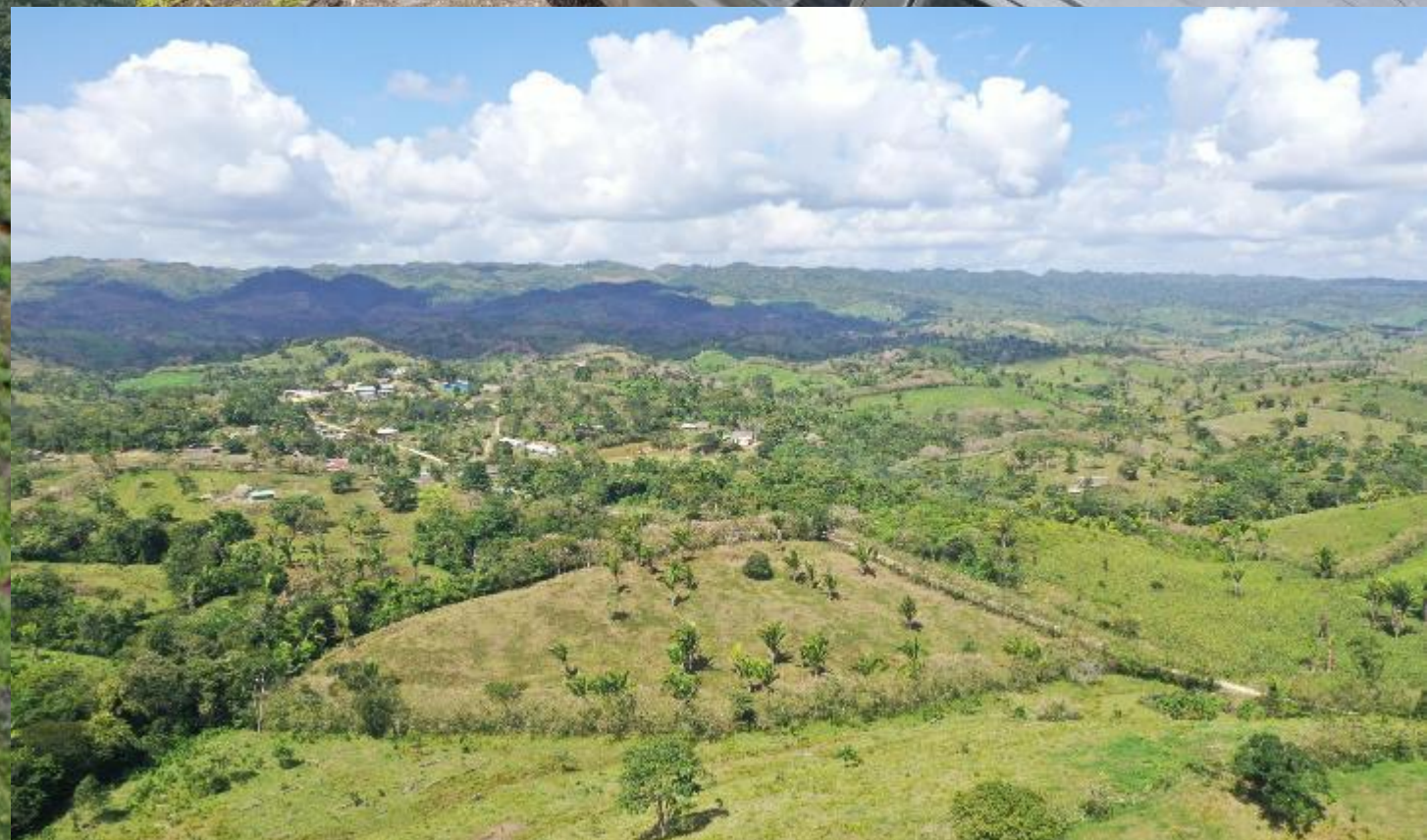
Forest Cover		
Year	Percentage	Ha
2000	68.03%	1504029
2001	67.59%	1494278
2002	67.05%	1482214
2003	66.69%	1474373
2004	66.44%	1468844
2005	66.22%	1464018
2006	65.90%	1456780
2007	65.54%	1449039
2008	65.23%	1442103
2009	64.82%	1433055
2010	64.57%	1427425
2011	65.10%	1439187
2012	64.58%	1427627
2013	63.88%	1412145
2014	63.52%	1404304
2015	62.90%	1390531
2016	62.40%	1379473
2017	62.00%	1370727
2018	61.76%	1365197


Forest to Other landuse per District in Manged and Unmanged Lands 2000-2018
80000
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
Total FC FG FS
Belize
Total FC FG FS FW
Cayo
Total FC FG FS
Corozal
Total FC FG FS
Orange Walk
Total FC FG FO FS FW
Stann Creek
Total FC FG FS FW
Toledo


2000
N
W
E
S
Legend
Districts
IPCC_Categories
C
F
G
O
S
W


2018
N
W
E
S
Legend
Districts
IPCC_Categories
C
F
G
O
S
W

Sentinel 2 Land-Use Mapping Ground Truthing



BELIZE COLLECT EARTH/OPEN FORIS LAND USE AND LAND USE CHANGE ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

DECEMBER 30, 2019

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHRIES, FORESTRY, THE ENVIORNENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND IMMIGRATION

Lead Technical Expert: Edgar Correa, Forest Officer

Technical Experts: Florencia Guerra, Forest Officer
Dr. Timoteo Mesh, REDD+ Social Expert

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Michael Burton, Forester
Mercedes Carcamo, REDD+ Technician
Alex Escalante, Forester
Edalmi Grijalva, REDD+ Technician
Kareem Reynolds, REDD+ Technician
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Brittany Meighan, Climate Change Mitigation Officer
Jorge Nabet, Forester
Koren Sanchez, Forester
Lewis Usher, Forester

Support Group:
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Javier Fernandez, Coalition for Rainforest Nations
Dr. Lennox Gladden, Chief Climate Change Officer
Dr. Elma Kay, University of Belize, ERI Terrestrial Scientist
Jan Meerman, Consultant
Wilber Sabido, Chief Forest Officer
Alfonso Sánchez-Paus Días, Collect Earth/Open Foris Lead Consultant
Milena Niño, Coalition for Rainforest Nations
The Protected Areas Conservation Trust
Marcelo Windsor, Deputy Chief Forest Officer

Citation: Forest Department. 2019. Belize Collect Earth/Open Foris Land Use and Land Use Change Assessment Protocol. Belmopan City: Government of Belize.

Present Achievements and Next Steps

4 Mandatory Requirements for REDD+

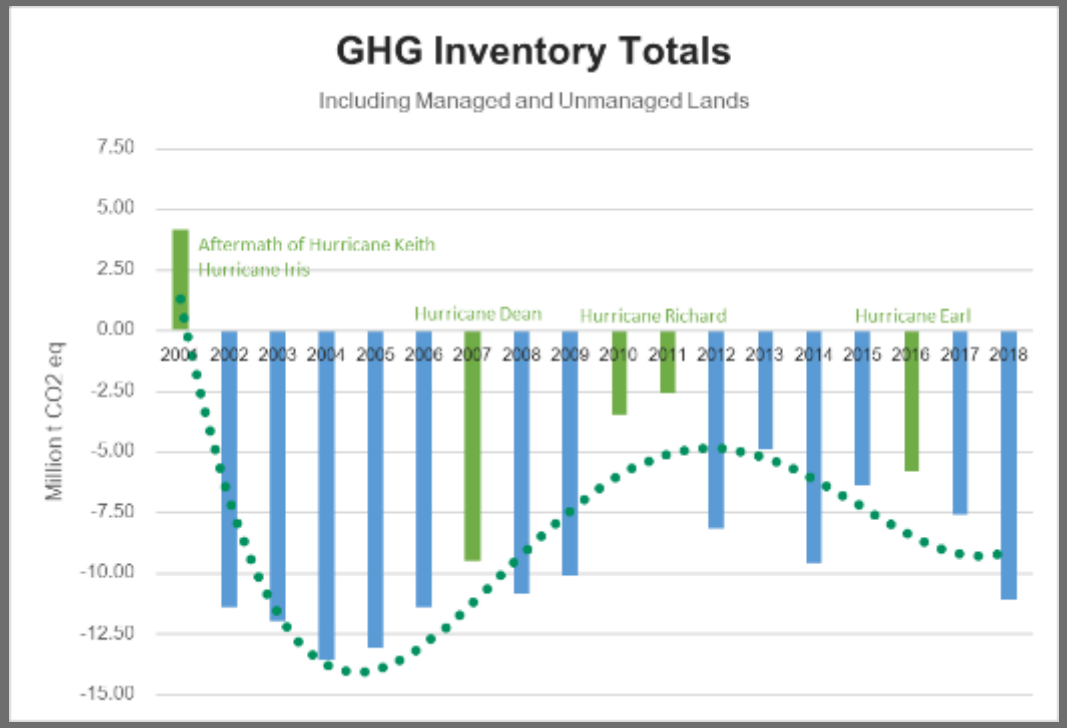
Par.71 Decision 1/CP16

- REDD+ Strategy (Pending)
- National Reference Level + Technical Annex Report (Finalized and Submitted)
- National Forest Monitoring System (Pending)
- Safeguards – Pending

2020

BELIZE FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (FRL) 2001 - 2015

Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries, the Environment and Sustainable Development



- The Baseline for the FREL 2000-2015
- Looking at results for 2015-2018

United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change

FCCC/TAR/2020/BLZ

Distr.: General
18 May 2021

English only

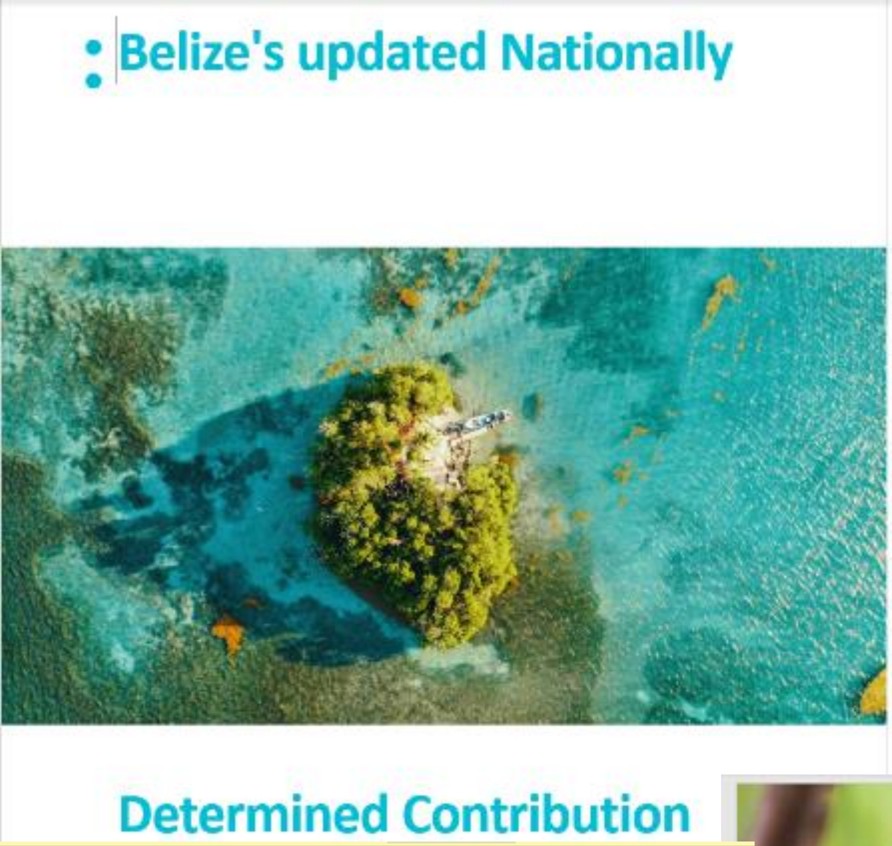
Report on the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference level of Belize submitted in 2020

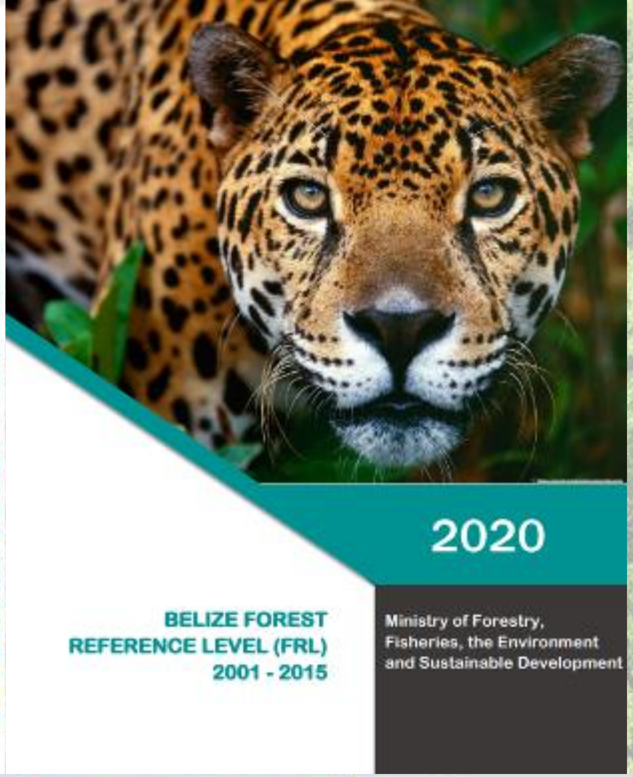
Summary

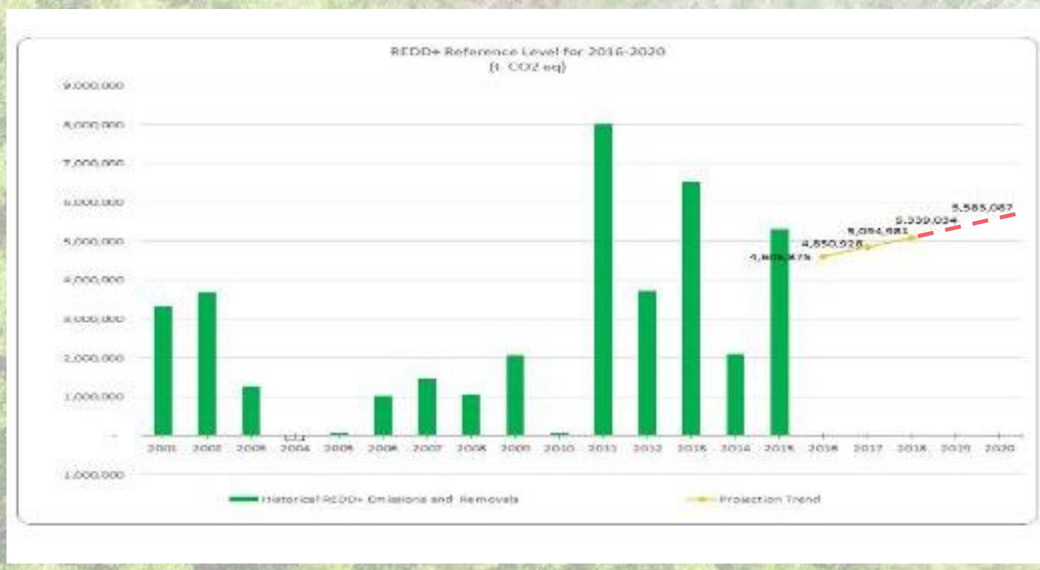
This report covers the technical assessment of the voluntary submission of Belize on its proposed forest reference level (FRL) in accordance with decision 13/CP.19 and in the context of results-based payments. The FRL proposed by Belize covers the activities reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, which are the five activities included in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70. For its submission, Belize developed a national FRL. The FRL presented in the submission, for the reference period 2016–2020, corresponds to 4,606,875, 4,850,928, 5,094,981, 5,339,034 and 5,583,087 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent for 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. The assessment team notes that the data and information used by Belize in constructing its FRL are mostly transparent, complete and in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17. This report contains the assessed FRL and a few areas identified by the assessment team for future technical improvement in accordance with the provisions on the scope of the technical assessment contained in the annex to decision 13/CP.19.

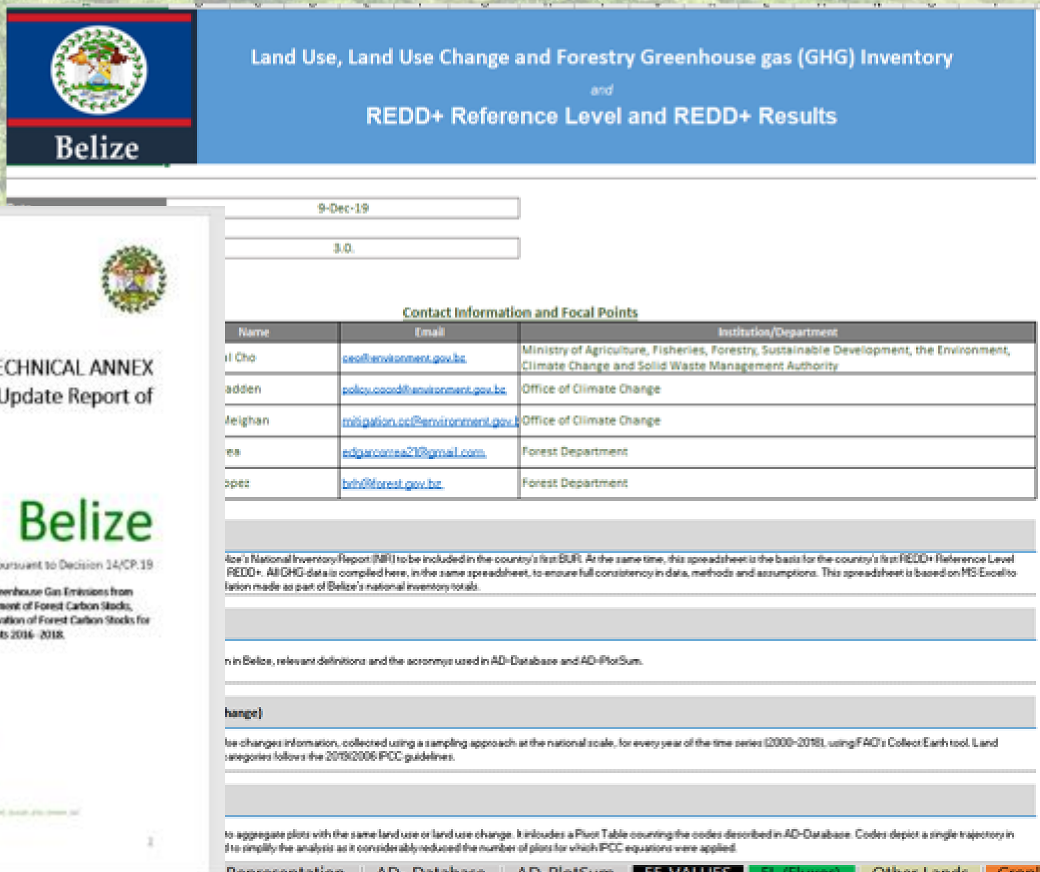
APPROVED


Results



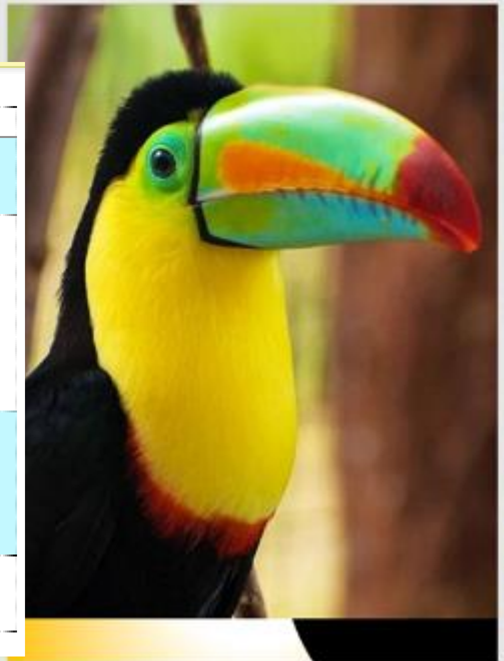


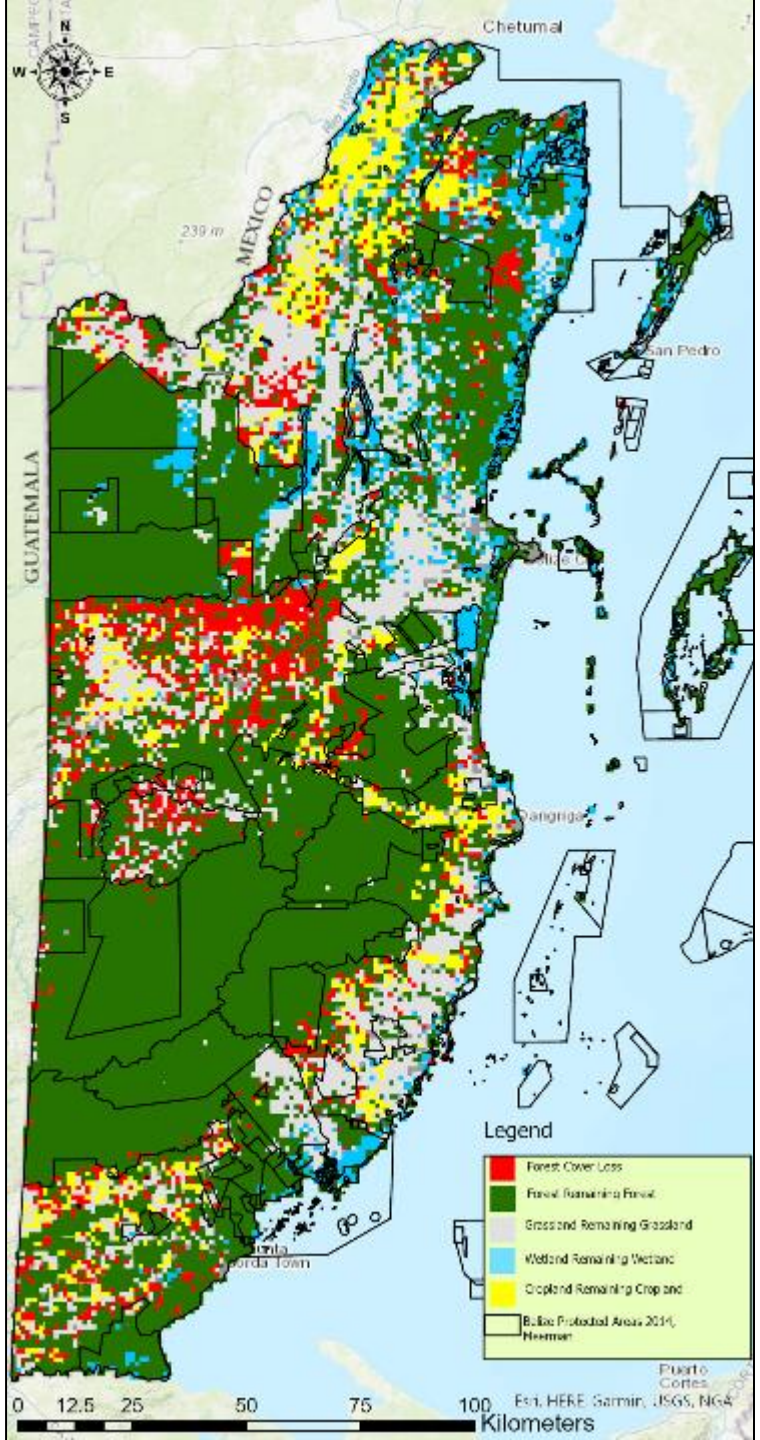


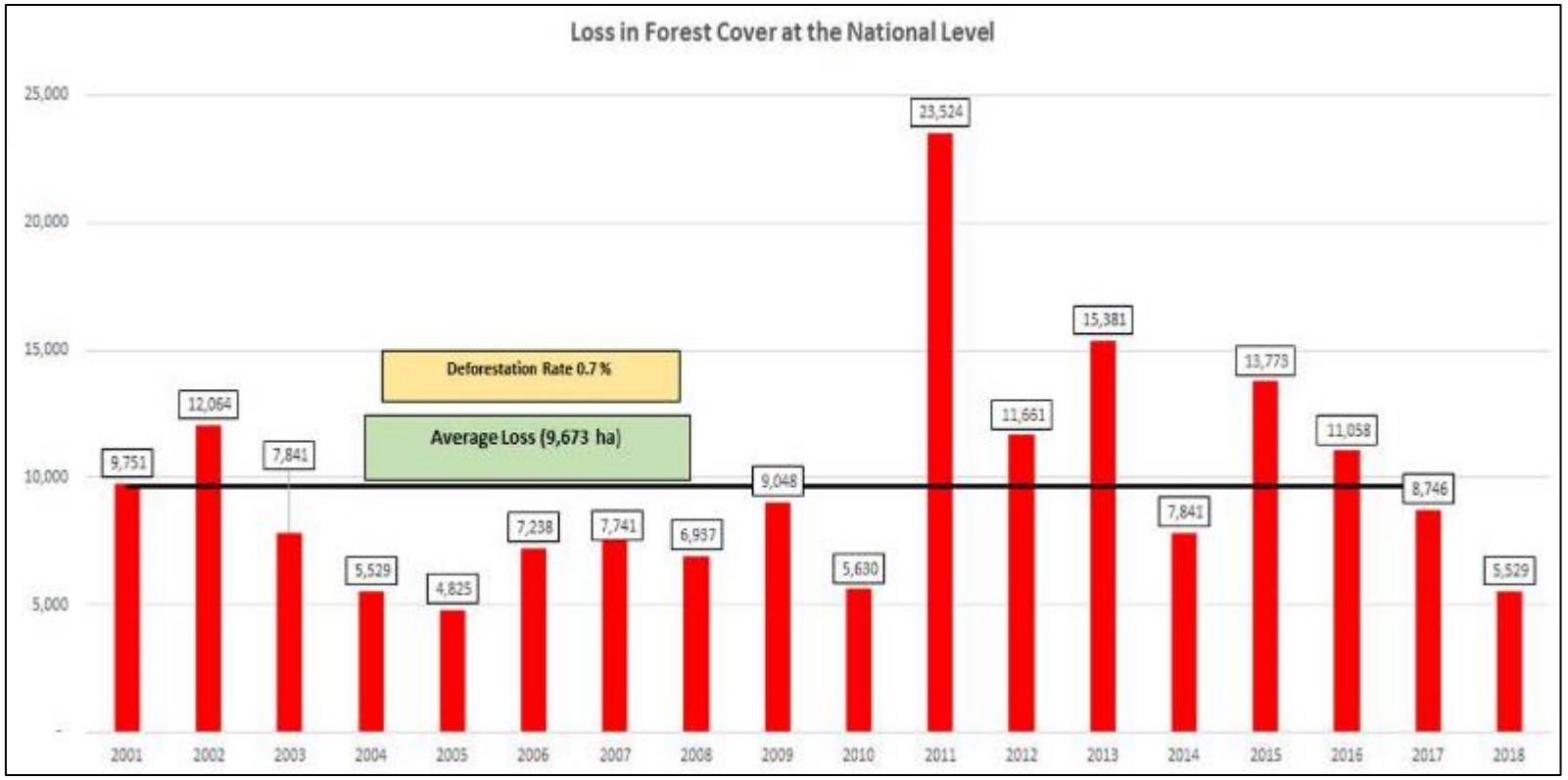


6.2.1 Land use change and forestry

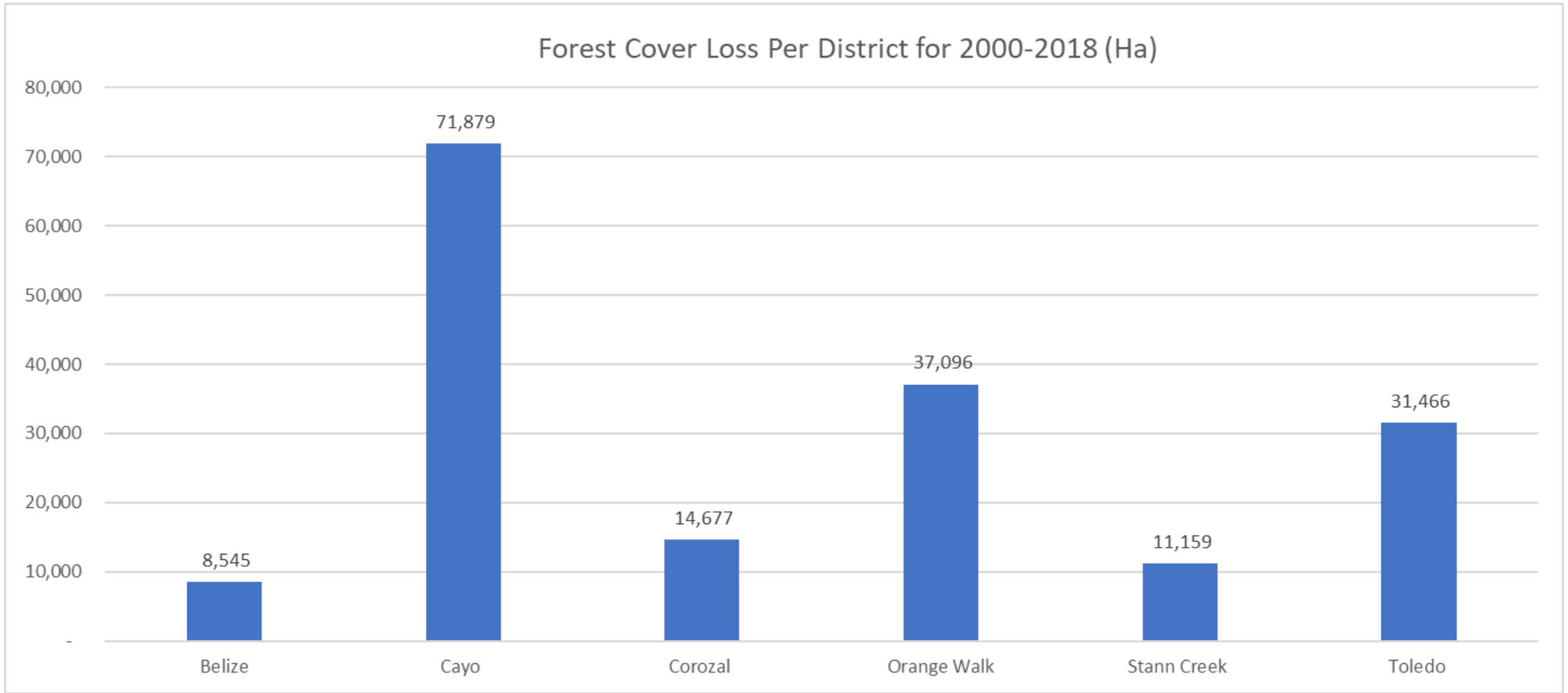
Type		SDG linkages
Target	Reduce GHG emissions and increase GHG removals related to land use change totalling 2,053 KtCO2e[11] cumulative over the period from 2021 to 2030)	13, 15
Action	Complete the REDD-plus Strategy, including options, implementation framework and assessment of social and environmental impacts, publish and maintain a National Forest Reference Level covering 2006-2020, and design systems for monitoring, information and safeguards; including stock taking for tropical forest and mangrove cover and promotion of community land stewardship practices. Participate in REDD+ for performance-based payments for emissions reductions and removals increase achieved above and beyond the commitment in this NDC.	13, 15
Action	Implement reforestation practices for 1,400 hectares in forest areas inside protected areas, as well as the restoration of 6,000 hectares of degraded and deforested riparian forests[12] by 2030, with 750 hectares of this being restored in key watersheds by 2025	6, 13, 15
Action	Reduce degradation in 42,600 hectares of forest within protected areas by reducing fire incidence, improving logging practices, and controlling other human disturbance by 2030.	6, 13



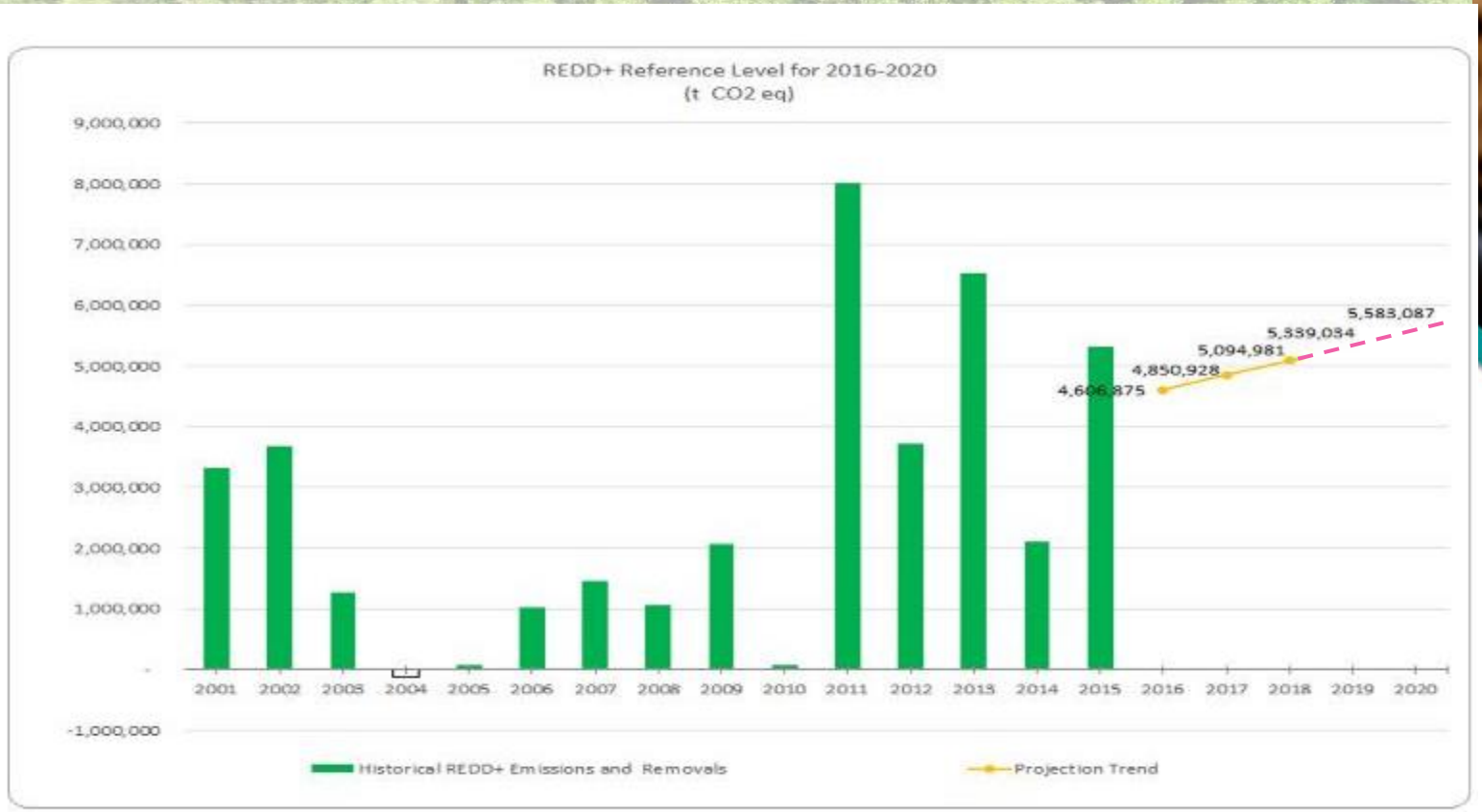

Chetumal
MEXICO
GUATEMALA
San Pedro
Dangriga
Puerto Cortes
Legend
Forest Cover Loss
Forest Remaining Forest
Grassland Remaining Grassland
Wetland Remaining Wetland
Cropland Remaining Cropland
Belize Protected Areas 2014, Heemsr
0 12.5 25 50 75 100
Kilometers
Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA


Loss in Forest Cover at the National Level
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
-
Deforestation Rate 0.7 %
Average Loss (9,673 ha)
9,751
12,064
7,841
5,529
4,825
7,238
7,741
6,937
9,048
5,630
23,524
11,661
15,381
7,841
13,773
11,058
8,746
5,529
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018


Landuse/Landcover 2018
Forest - 61.75%
Cropland - 9.39%
Grassland - 20.33%
Settlements - 1.65 %
Wetlands - 6.86 %
Otherlands - 0.03 %
Cropland
Forest
Grassland
Otherland
Settlement
Wetland


Forest Cover Loss Per District for 2000-2018 (Ha)
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
-
8,545
71,879
14,677
37,096
11,159
31,466
Belize
Cayo
Corozal
Orange Walk
Stann Creek
Toledo

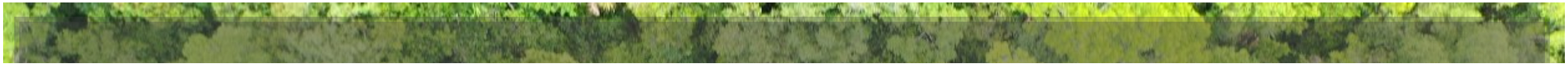
Belize Forest Reference Level (Verified)



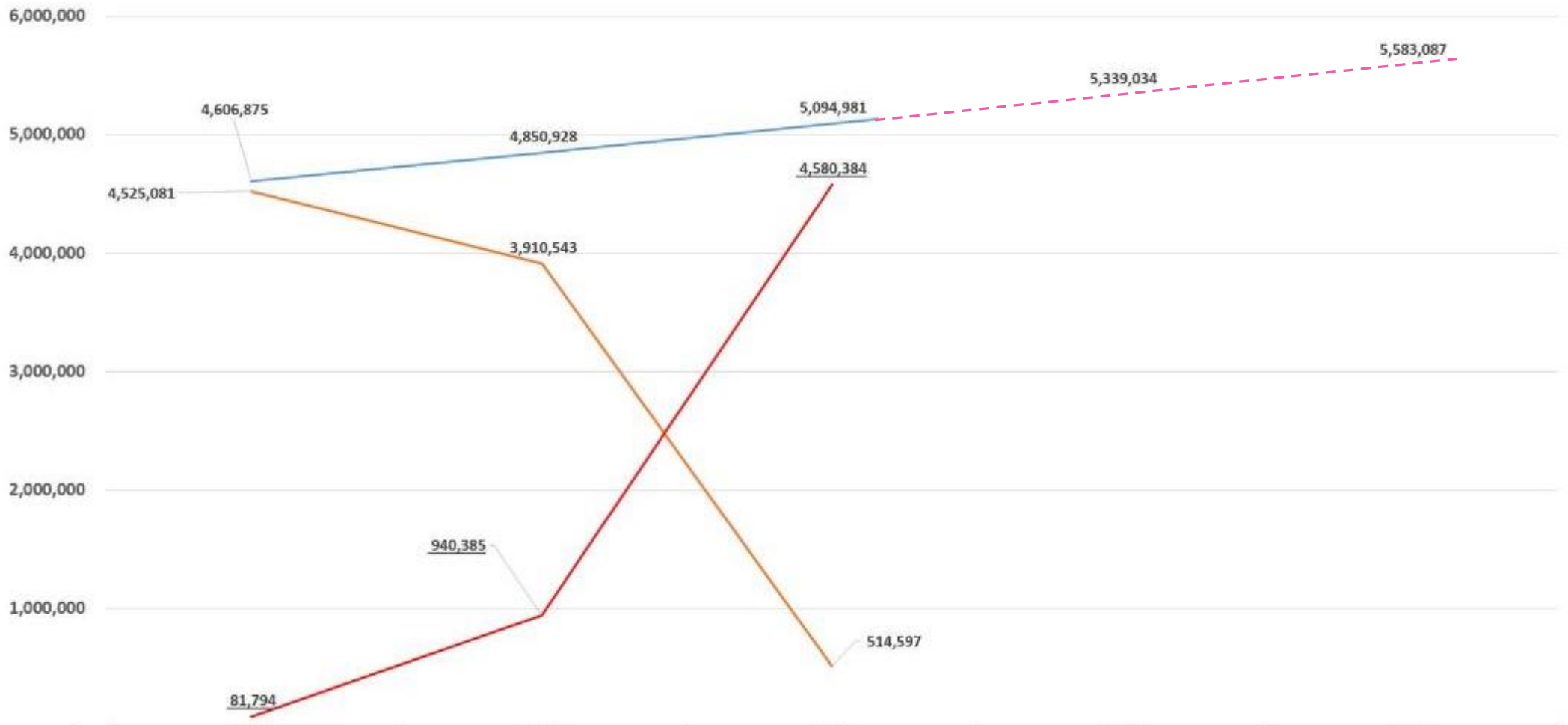
2020

BELIZE FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (FRL) 2001 - 2015

Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries, the Environment and Sustainable Development



Belize REDD+ Achievements by 2016 - 2018 (tCO2e)

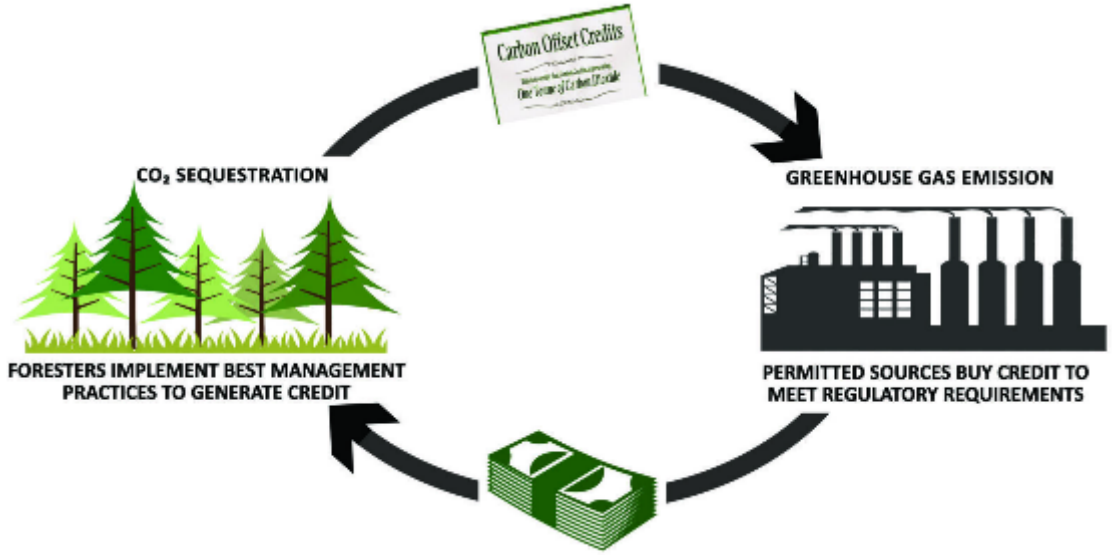


	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FRL Trend Values (Allowable Emission) (A)	4,606,875	4,850,928	5,094,981	5,339,034	5,583,087
GHGi Results (Actual Results) (B)	4,525,081	3,910,543	514,597		
REDD+ Results or Achievements (A - B)	81,794	940,385	4,580,384		

Potential Revenues

What does this Results mean for Belize?

Results	
2016	81,794 (tCO2eq)
2017	940,385 (tCO2eq)
2018	4,580,384 (tCO2eq)
Total	5,602,563 (tCO2eq)



Results can be sold
$7.00 - $ 11.00 USD/tCO2eq

Example: 5,602,563 x $ 7.00 = $39,217,941 USD
5,602,563 x $ 11.00 = $61,628,193 USD

Payment for Results

REDD+ WEB PLATFORM

HOME | FACT SHEETS | SUBMISSIONS | INFO HUB | FORUM | MEETINGS | CONTACT

Country	Date (Year)	Results (t CO2 eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO2 eq/year)	Quantities for which payments were received (t CO2 eq/year)	Entity paying for results	Links to documentation
Brazil	2011	**622,451,671.72**	**907,959,466.33**	33,363,022.00	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	**FCCC/SBI/ICA/2017/TATR.2/BRA** Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR 2)
	2012	**671,275,311.89**	**907,959,466.33**	32,733,224.00	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	**FCCC/TAR/2014/BRA** Submission on proposed reference level (Amazon biome)
				1.000.000,00	Government of Germany - KfW	Modified submission on proposed reference level
	2013	**606,111,615.42**	**907,959,466.33**	24,746,724.31	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	1st Safeguards information summary
				9.020.000,00	Government of Germany - KfW	2nd Safeguards information summary
	2014	**634,367,865.74**	**907,959,466.33**	24,000,000.00	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	National REDD+ Strategy
				1.464.000,00	Government of Germany - KfW	Info Hub Brazil
				9.515.517,98	Green Climate Fund	
	2015	**620,295,262.00**	**907,959,466.33**	19,590,670.23	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	
				11.534.093,04	Government of Germany - KfW	

Results are posted on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform after completion of Technical Annex to the Biennial Update Report (BUR)

REDD.plus: Going directly to the private sector

Private Sector Profits and Savings

Developed-Market Government Taxes

Payments to Countries from GCF and FCPF

$7 to $11

$5

REDD.plus

CfRN Country

A New Opportunity

How do we sell?

REDD.plus brings stakeholders together on a transparent and low-cost platform

How do we sell?

REDD+ WEB PLATFORM

HOME | FACT SHEETS | SUBMISSIONS | INFO HUB | FORUM | MEETINGS | CONTACT

Country	Date (Year)	Results (t CO2 eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO2 eq/year)	Quantities for which payments were received (t CO2 eq/year)	Entity paying for results	Links to documentation
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				9.515.517,88	Green Climate Fund	
	2015	**620,295,262.00**	**907,959,466.33**	19,590,670.23	Government of Norway (see explanatory note)	
				11.534.093,04	Government of Germany - KfW	
				3.774.489,6	Government of the United Kingdom	

REDD+ system established to manage

- National Forest Monitoring System
- Implementation of the National Registration System
- Framework and mechanism of carbon legislation
- Safeguard information system
- Benefit sharing mechanism
- National Forest MRV Working Group
- Forest Sector MRV Program


Next Steps
IDEAS
Progress
Process
MEETING
Business
Future
Innovation
Dialog
IDEAS
Forum
STRATEGY
Discuss
Communicate
Progress
Communication
SOLUTIONS
QUESTIONS
Exploration
IDEAS
Connection
Session
INPUT
TALK
Creativity
BUSINESS
FUTURE
PROPOSAL
FORWARD
Strategy

Moving Forward…

- Completed and Ongoing Activities

  - ✓ Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for the Forestry and Land use Sector
  - ✓ Grievance and Redress Mechanism
  - ✓ REDD+ Strategy
  - ✓ Safeguards Information System (Environmental and Social)
  - ✓ National Forest Monitoring System
  - ✓ Forest Reference Level
  - ✓ Benefit Sharing Mechanism (Ongoing)

- Institutional Arrangement for a Measuring, Reporting and Verification Program;
- Build capacity on REDD+ Registry and other payment avenues;
- Build out mechanisms for results-based payments for Blue Carbon and other carbon pools;
- Legislation on Carbon.

Thank You!

Questions?

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