UNDER EMBARGO UNTIL 10:00 P.M. EST NOVEMBER 11, 2015

REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014

Trends and Lessons Learned in REDD*X* Countries

Gustavo Silva-Chávez, Brian Schaap, Jessica Breitfeller

November 2015

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

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About Forest Trends

Forest Trends is a Washington, DC-based international non-profit organization whose mission is to maintain, restore, and enhance forests and connected natural ecosystems, which provide life-sustaining processes, by promoting incentives stemming from a broad range of ecosystem services and products. Specifically, Forest Trends seeks to catalyze the development of integrated carbon, water, and biodiversity incentives that deliver real conservation outcomes and benefits to local communities and other stewards of our natural resources.

Forest Trends analyzes strategic market and policy issues, catalyzes connections between producers, communities, and investors, and develops new financial tools to help markets work for conservation and people.

This report was released by Forest Trends' Forest Trade and Finance program which since 2000, has sought to increase international transparency and accountability, ultimately improving the financial practices and mechanisms used in forestry investment.

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Table of Contents

Foreword

Nearly a quarter of the global population relies on forests for food, water, and shelter. At the same time, forests provide an array of environmental services: they are some of the most biologically diverse ecosystems on Earth, providing habitats to two-thirds of the planet's plants, animals, and microorganisms. Yet, when degraded or destroyed, forests are major emitters of greenhouse gases, contributing to approximately 10-15% of carbon emissions worldwide. We simply cannot solve the climate change problem without reducing global emissions from deforestation.

As the final preparations get underway for the United Nations climate negotiations in Paris, France, in December 2015, governments need to show continued commitment and maintain the momentum behind forest protection. The ten-year-old United Nations initiative to protect forests in developing countries, known as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), has been a major step forward, and as we look ahead, public finance will remain a critical anchor to the future of our global forest estate and the planet. Forests can be critical in meeting the emissions gap – the difference between what it takes and what countries have to do in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the most extreme effects of climate change – and forest mitigation is at the core of many developing countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). My hope is that in Paris, for the first time ever, parties will reach a global climate change agreement that contains incentives for large-scale forest protection, a firm commitment to channel climate finance into a range of forest conservation activities, and a way to spur large financial investments from the private sector.

However, the UN negotiations are not the only place where forests are playing a significant role in our collective mitigation and climate finance efforts. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), a global partnership led by the World Bank, as well as countries like Japan and the US state of California, are also developing policy frameworks for how to use market and non-market funds to pay for forest protection. The private sector, via a variety of commodity roundtables and other initiatives, is also participating and mobilizing resources to reduce the pressure on forests from agricultural production. This very unusual alliance of governments, multilateral institutions, NGOs, and the private sector working together to support REDD+ and broader land-use activities is historic and essential to halt global deforestation. The New York Declaration on Forests is a prime example of all these actors coming together, and Forest Trends is proud to be among them.

We are heavily committed to this mobilization of climate finance for forest protection. One example is this report, the culmination of our REDD*X* project which was launched in 2011 with a clear goal of answering fundamental questions around REDD+ finance flows, including: How much money is being pledged, committed, and actually disbursed for REDD+? From which donor countries? To which REDD+ countries? For what types of REDD+ activities? Our goal is to generate transparency around the large amounts of REDD+ finance that countries pledged, and subsequently committed and disbursed beginning during the run-up to the Bali climate meeting in 2007 through today. Overall, REDD*X* has tracked over US$6 billion in REDD+ finance out of a total of almost US$10 billion globally, most of which constitutes Official Development Assistance (ODA) from donor countries.

This report contains detailed information and analysis of REDD+ finance flows in major REDD+ countries. Based on the report findings, our key recommendations urge policymakers to provide clarity around long-term plans for finance, increase coordination across scales and between donors, and enhance private sector engagement. Major challenges remain especially around how to generate new finance and leverage existing finance for forest protection, how to create and implement low-carbon development pathways for REDD+ countries, how to fill existing gaps in financing, and how to ensure that REDD+ finance is used effectively. Our hope is that in Paris the climate and forest community can use our findings as guidance and experience, as they debate the major obstacle of financing REDD+.

Michael Jenkins
Founding President and CEO
Forest Trends

I. Executive Summary

In 2014, Forest Trends released the first REDD*X* global synthesis report[1] that analyzed REDD+ financial flows in seven REDD+ countries during the years 2009-2012. For this new report, our REDD*X* partners have collected data through 2014 from an additional six countries, bringing the total number of countries to 13. These 13 countries account for 65% of global tropical forest cover and are representative of the range of tropical forest countries eligible for and participating in REDD+ efforts globally. Our country partners collect primary data for REDD*X* annually via surveys and in-person interviews, as well as national validation and consultation processes to confirm the results in each country.

This report takes a comprehensive look at the state of REDD+ finance in these 13 countries, tracing the progress and evolution of REDD+ finance from 2009-2014.[2] It presents data on the historical flow of REDD+ money from donors to recipient governments and organizations in these countries, as well as to multilateral agencies that manage donor funds, examining how much of the funding committed has been disbursed to date for activities meant to prepare countries for large-scale payments for verified emissions reductions. It also analyzes a growing trend, driven by a handful of major donor governments, to structure REDD+ finance in a performance-based manner, to incentivize action in all three phases of REDD+: Readiness, Implementation, and Results in the form of verified emissions reductions.

Our finance data are divided into three main categories; pledges, commitments, and disbursements.[3]

Pledges are non-binding promises by a donor to deliver aid. These are sometimes cancelled and other times altered from the original pledge announcement.

Pledges turn into commitments when the donor and recipient sign a legally binding agreement that specifies the amount, conditions, and results associated with the financing, ensuring the delivery of funding to the recipient.

REDD*X* treats promises by donors to make performance-based payments to REDD+ countries for achievements in Phases I, II, or III of REDD+ – Readiness, Implementation, and Verified Emissions Reductions – as pledges rather than commitments, as this funding is not guaranteed, but is dependent on performance by the recipients.

Disbursements occur once funds are transferred from donor to managing institutions, i.e., REDD+ countries or any other entity that will use the funds for any of the REDD+ phases.

These are the definitions used in this report, which are broadly consistent with donor and REDD+ country classifications.

Key Findings

In total, more than US$6 billion has been pledged, committed, or disbursed across the 13 REDD*X* countries as either REDD-Readiness support or payment for emissions reductions. When compared to the estimated US$9.8 billion pledged[4] to finance REDD+ activities at the global level, the REDD*X* project countries represent over 2/3

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[1] http://www.forest-trends.org/publication_details.php?publicationID=4802

[2] REDD*X* follows national REDD+ country definitions for what they consider REDD+. REDD+ countries have the flexibility to determine what exact activities they will implement in their countries based on national circumstances and development/conservation priorities.

[3] REDD*X* defines a "pledge" as an announcement of support from donor governments with no legal or formal indication that this funding will be released, no terms for how it might be spent, and no guarantee that it will be fully used to support REDD+ activities. The REDD*X* methodology tracks commitments and disbursements but not pledges, since financial pledges are uncertain and can be retracted. However, while not included in the official REDD*X* country-level data sets, this report does analyze the major performance-based pledges that have been made to REDD*X* countries over the past several years to provide a more complete picture of the full REDD+ finance landscape.

[4] Norman, Marigold, and Smita Nakhooda. 2014. "The State of REDD+ Finance." CGD Working Paper 378. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. http://www.cgdev.org/publication/state-redd-finance-working-paper-378

of global REDD+ finance. While this is a considerable amount, it is still significantly short of global estimates that indicate at least US$20 billion annually is needed to reduce global deforestation by 50%.

Of the US$6 billion pledged, the REDD*X* initiative has tracked US$3.7 billion in REDD+ finance commitments to the 13 REDD*X* countries from 2009 to 2014. Donor governments have been the primary source of funding. Bilateral funding accounts for US$2.2 billion of the total US$3.7 billion committed, and Norway alone provided half of this funding. Multilateral organizations, as implementing agencies and led by the World Bank, managed more than US$1 billion. The majority of committed funds are still being used for capacity-building activities (Phase 1 of REDD+).

Another US$381 million changed hands through "payment for performance" contracts for verified emissions reductions in the 13 REDD*X* countries in the form of offsets on the voluntary carbon markets.[5] This funding represents the third phase of REDD+, payments for verified emissions reductions. This funding went to forest carbon project developers in the 13 REDD*X* countries and was in many cases shared at least in part with local forest-dependent communities participating in project activities.

In addition, a handful of donors led by Norway, Germany, and the United Kingdom have pledged an additional US$2 billion in performance-based pledges that reward REDD+ countries for concrete progress made in all three phases of REDD+: Readiness, Implementation, and Verified Emission Reductions (VERs). Donor programs are mostly channeling these pledges through individual bilateral deals between Norway and several REDD+ countries, the REDD Early Movers (REM) program, a significant portion of the BioCarbon Fund's Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL),[6] and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's (FCPF) Carbon Fund.

These donors have begun to shift away from ODA-style grants/loans to a more rigorous model of performance-based pledges, which tie funding to achievement of specific objectives (e.g., VERs) in future years. REDD*X* considers payments for VERs as "performance-based payments" but also payments for the achievement of other metrics for Phase I- and II-activities. Recent bilateral pledges by Norway in particular have linked the provision of funding for all three REDD+ phases to concrete achievements by recipient countries (i.e., "performance").

Brazil and Indonesia together received nearly two-thirds of all funding pledged or committed. Brazil claimed 42% of all REDD+ funding commitments tracked across the 13 REDD*X* countries, while Indonesia is on the receiving end of nearly one-third of all funds pledged, committed, or disbursed. As countries with some of the world's largest remaining tropical rainforests, this is not surprising.

Disbursements have grown steadily over time, and by the end of 2014, 62% of all committed funds had been disbursed to a variety of recipients. Disbursed funding has primarily gone to in-country implementing agencies and beneficiaries, while a smaller portion has supported the work of international organizations and consultants. Disbursements of REDD+ funds to individual countries varied widely, from more than 90% (Brazil) to less than 10% (Mexico).[7] Among the major donor types, governments and foundations disbursed funds more quickly than multilateral institutions. Yet, information has remained limited on how much of this finance indeed went to national initiatives prioritized within national strategies and the organizations managing and implementing REDD+ on the ground, and more importantly, the effectiveness of this finance at reducing deforestation and providing an alternative development path.[8]

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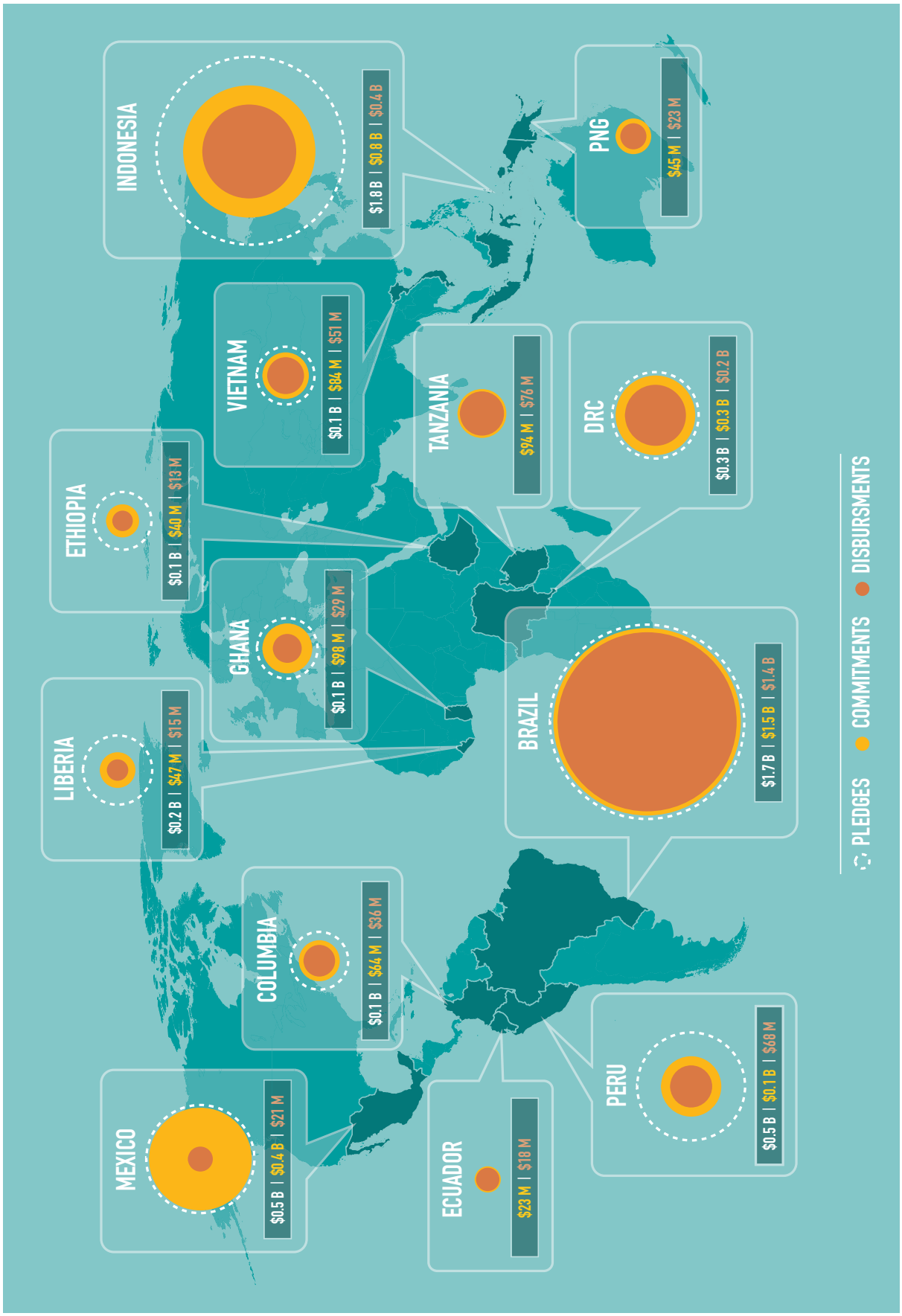
[5] According to data supplied by Forest Trends' Ecosystem Marketplace for the years 2009-2014.
[6] In total, of the $US360 million capitalized by the ISFL, US$90 million is designated for technical assistance and implementation support (BioCF Plus), and US$270 million is set aside to pay for verified emission reductions. Not all of the US$90 million under the BioCF Plus will be disbursed on a performance-basis.
[7] The Mexican government did not participate in the 2013-2015 REDD*X* data collection or validation process, and the numbers listed are not endorsed by the Mexican government.
[8] Lee, Donna, and Till Pistorius. 2015. "The Impacts of International REDD Finance." San Francisco, CA: Climate and Land Use Alliance. http://www.climateandlandusealliance.org/uploads/PDFs/Impacts_of_International_REDD_Finance_Report_FINAL.pdf.

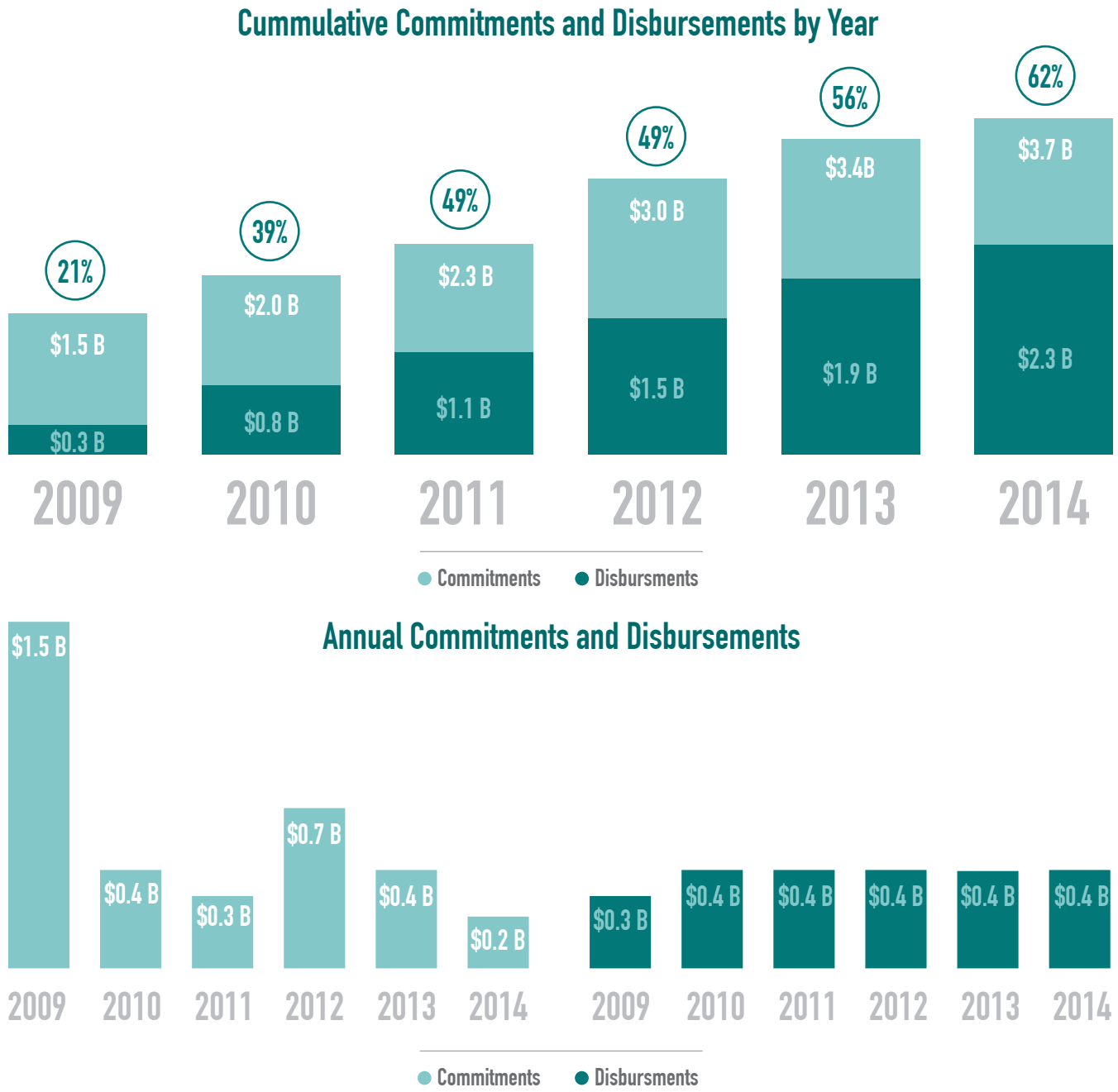
Figure 1: Global Map of Pledges, Commitments, and Disbursements



Notes: See Annex II for more detail.

Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014.*

Figure 2: Commitments and Disbursements to the 13 REDD*X* Countries by Year



Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014.*

Funding from the private sector remains low, with corporations responsible for only 10% of all REDD+ finance commitments tracked in the REDD*X* countries over time.[9] These private sector contributions have been made almost exclusively through the voluntary carbon markets as offset payments to forest carbon project

[9] This report takes a relatively narrow perspective on the private sector, tracking only private sector funding to support explicit REDD+ actions which do not include private sector funding to support increased sustainability in supply chain product sourcing related to deforestation. However, it is important to note that recently there has been a new engagement by many private sector companies to reduce deforestation in their agricultural supply chains. Forest Trends is in the beginning stages of tracking such flows. This additional information will be included in subsequent reports.

developers and participating communities for project-scale forest carbon emissions reductions. REDD+ offset buyers in the voluntary carbon markets now include some of the world's largest companies, but private sector demand for forest carbon offsets has seen limited expansion over the past three years, in part due to the lack of compliance markets that accept REDD+ offsets, the absence of policy certainty surrounding carbon pricing, and also a lack of climate change mitigation policy at all levels, from the international down to the subnational. There are currently few examples of public-private partnerships in which public institutions de-risk or otherwise incentivize the flow of private dollars.

REDD*X* Partners and Methodology

The Forest Trends REDD+ EXpenditures Tracking Initiative (REDD*X*) was launched in 2011 to provide greater transparency around the financial flows that have been committed to support REDD+, and to aid countries in identifying national climate and conservation priorities. A pillar of this initiative has been to work in partnership with local civil society organizations and REDD+ Focal Points. The REDD*X* initiative currently operates in 13 countries collectively representing around 1.1 billion hectares of forest, or about 65% of global tropical forest cover:

Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru

Africa: The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, and Tanzania

Asia-Pacific: Indonesia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), and Vietnam

The REDD*X* Methodology

The REDD*X* model is based on annual cycles of primary data collection through surveys and in-person interviews, as well as national validation and consultation processes to confirm the results in each of the REDD*X* participant countries.[10]

Figure 3: REDD*X* Civil Society Partner Network

COUNTRY	PARTNERS
BRAZIL	IDESAM–Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas
COLOMBIA	Fundación Natura
DRC	ERAIFT – University of Kinshasa
ECUADOR	EcoDecisión
ETHIOPIA	ECFF – Environment and Coffee Forest Forum
GHANA	NCRC – Nature Conservation and Research Centre
INDONESIA	Pelangi
LIBERIA	SADS – Skills and Agricultural Development Services
MEXICO	Independent Consultant
PNG	WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society
PERU	SPDA – Peruvian Society for Environmental Law
TANZANIA	Independent Consultant
VIETNAM	Forest Trends – Vietnam

Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014*.

[10] See Annex I for details.

REDD*X* tracks the flow of committed REDD+ funds, focusing on the following aspects:

- Timing of the flow of committed REDD+ funds, starting with original disbursements to first recipients and then down to secondary or even tertiary disbursements, tracking the flow of funding through to final REDD+ activity implementation.
- Listing and categorization of recipient organizations which receive or manage REDD+ funds, and/or implement the REDD+ activities (e.g., governments, NGOs, large international consulting firms and in-country consultants, community organizations, etc.).
- Tracking the various types of REDD+ activities being implemented, spanning the full spectrum from REDD+ Readiness to payments for emissions reductions.

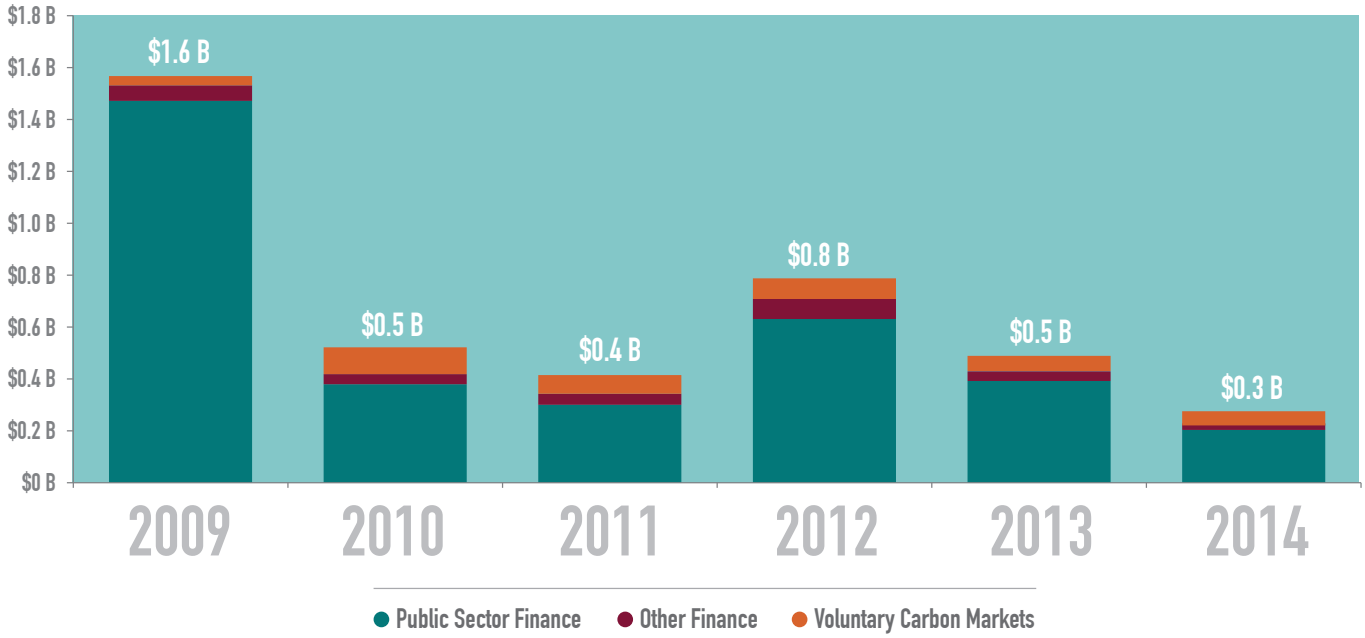
II. Overview: Commitments and Disbursements

REDD+ Finance Commitments for Actions that Support National REDD+ Strategies Overshadow Voluntary Carbon Markets Finance by a Ratio of 10:1

For the period 2009-2014, Forest Trends has tracked a total of US$4 billion dollars in public and private financing commitments in support of REDD+ across the 13 REDD*X* countries.[11] REDD+ is being supported by a wide array of funding streams and financing arrangements, and the vast majority of this committed funding (US$3.7 billion) is supporting national-level REDD+ objectives, as outlined in national REDD+ strategies and plans, enabling REDD+ countries to begin planning and implementing measures to reduce their forest-related carbon emissions and enhance their carbon stocks. Most of this finance (82%) has come from the public sector, primarily donor governments and multilateral institutions (Figure 4).

By contrast, Forest Trends' Ecosystem Marketplace tracked US$381 million in payments for emissions reductions across the 13 countries through the voluntary carbon markets over the same six year period (Figure 4). Total voluntary carbon market finance is therefore equal to a tenth of the funding going to support national REDD+ strategies in the 13 countries.

Figure 4: REDD+ Finance Commitments by Donor Sector

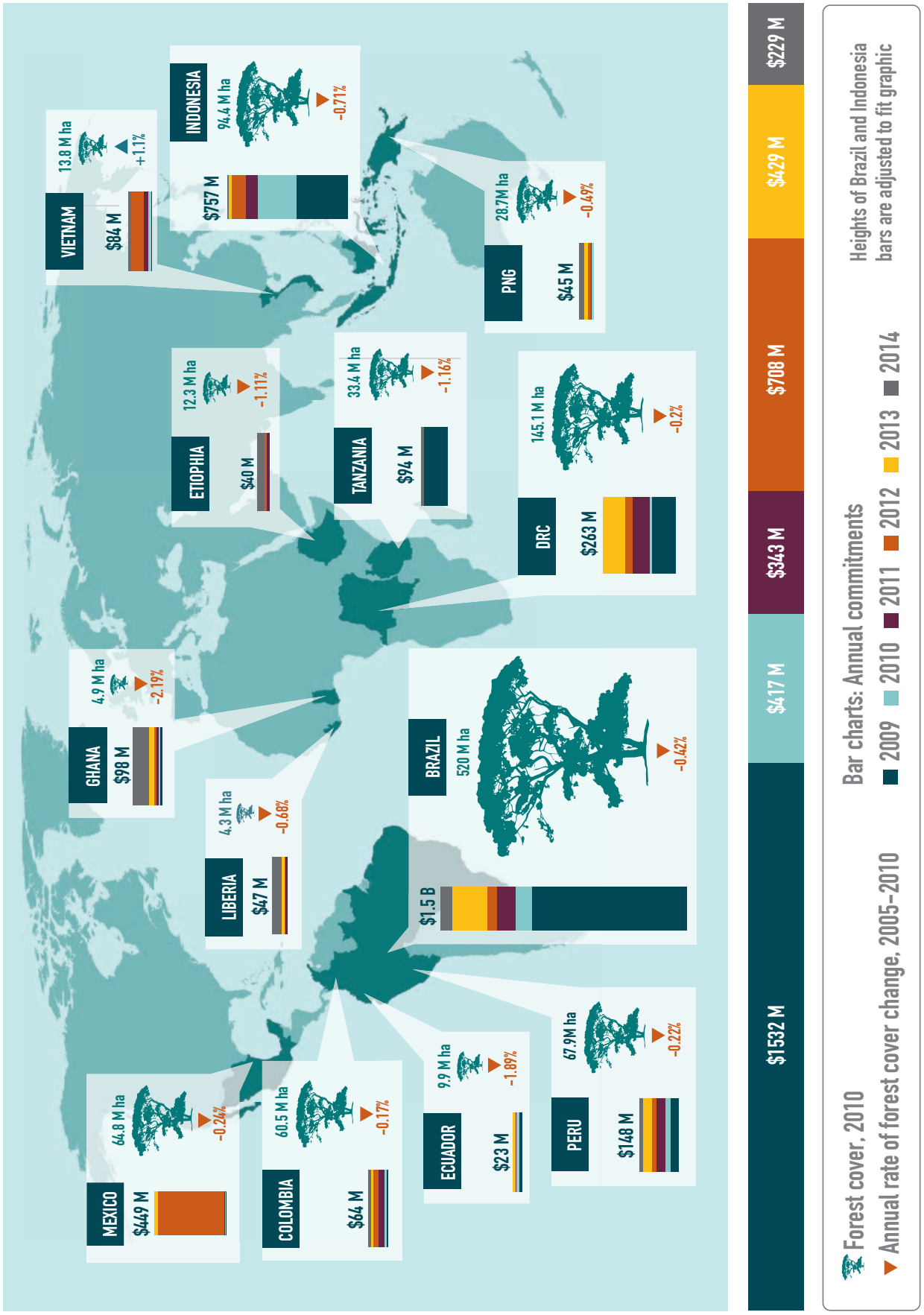


Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014.*

Aggregate REDD+ finance commitments grew from 2009 through 2014, but 2009 set the high water mark, with more than 40% (US$1.5 billion) of all funding committed in that year alone. In the lead up to the Bali COP in 2007, when REDD+ finance issues started to be formally discussed, there was a strong sense that for REDD+ to work, there would have to be up-front commitments by donor countries to help developing countries get ready for REDD+. As a result, developing countries, led by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, asked for financial support, and donors responded by making commitments. A large portion of the funding committed in 2009 constituted financial support from the Norwegian government to the Brazilian Amazon Fund.

[11] This includes US$381 million through the voluntary carbon market, which is not included in the total of US$3.7 billion mentioned earlier in the report. See Annex I for more detail describing the data collection methodology.

Figure 5: New Commitments by Country and Year



Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014.*

Disbursements Grow Steadily from 2009 to 2014

Over the six-year period from 2009 through 2014, disbursements of REDD+ finance were consistent each year, ranging from US$319 million to US$435 million. By the end of 2014, nearly two-thirds (62%) of all funding committed had already been disbursed, sending a positive signal that REDD+ funding is beginning to flow as intended. Disbursement schedules for REDD+ initiatives are often spread across multiple years, and time lags between commitments and disbursements are typically expected, given the time required to create work plans, set up financial management and procurement systems, and ensure proper development of operational policies. Despite these expected delays, the trend of steady disbursements is clear, and as funding continues to be disbursed, trust between REDD+ countries and donors is being strengthened. This trust will be necessary, but not sufficient, to ensure that money continues to flow to support the design and implementation of REDD+ activities that, together with other development and agricultural reforms, help to reduce deforestation.

III. Donors: Who Is Financing REDD+, and How Much Have They Committed?

Norway Responsible for Nearly a Third of All Funding Committed

Donor governments, by forming bilateral agreements with REDD+ countries, have directly supplied over half (US$2.2 billion) of the total US$4 billion in REDD+ funding tracked, offering grants, concessional loans, and the direct provision of goods and technical assistance services. A handful of countries have provided the vast majority of this bilateral funding, with Norway committing US$1.1 billion, and Germany, Japan, and the United States together committing US$730 million. Other countries, including the UK, Australia, and France have contributed smaller but still significant funding.[12]

Donor governments have also provided funds to multilateral institutions, which manage the next-largest portion of REDD+ finance tracked in the 13 REDD*X* countries, collectively providing or channeling US$1 billion. The United Nations REDD Program (UN-REDD), together with two trust funds managed by the World Bank – the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund – are the three largest multilateral forest and climate funds, together channeling US$293 million in REDD+ finance. The World Bank also delivers other forest-related finance. For example, a Forest and Climate Change package to the Government of Mexico[13] includes a flexible International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Strategic Investment Loan (IBRD-SIL) of US$350 million. While this loan was provided directly by the World Bank, it accompanies other World Bank REDD+ funding to Mexico which originated from donor governments, including US$42 million in FIP funding and US$8.8 million from the FCPF Readiness Fund (with the possibility of an additional US$50 million from the FCPF Carbon Fund for emissions reductions results). Mexico is also providing a co-financing contribution from its National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) to supplement these World Bank funds.[14] Collectively, this funding will support the Government of Mexico to begin implementing key components of its National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+). Other major contributions from the World Bank include a US$64 million grant to the DRC from the International Development Association (IDA) and a US$99.8 million grant to Brazil.

Private foundations are the next-largest donor after governments, collectively contributing US$166 million. Commitments from the Betty and Gordon Moore Foundation represented more than half (53%) of all foundation funding, while other foundations, including ClimateWorks as well as the Ford Foundation and the and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, also made significant contributions. These four private foundation donors also made collective commitments through the Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA), an umbrella consortium which allows these foundations to partner together to support land-use policies and practices that mitigate climate change, benefit people, and protect the environment.[15]

A wide variety of other donor types together supplied the remaining US$273 million in REDD+ finance commitments, in many cases functioning more as intermediaries than donors. Supranational institutions (primarily the European Commission) committed US$41 million, and international NGOs channeled US$38 million. The Congo Basin Forest Fund routed US$36 million in commitments to support REDD+ activities in the DRC, US$29 million of which had been disbursed by the end of 2014 to in-country recipients, including NGOs and a private sector company.

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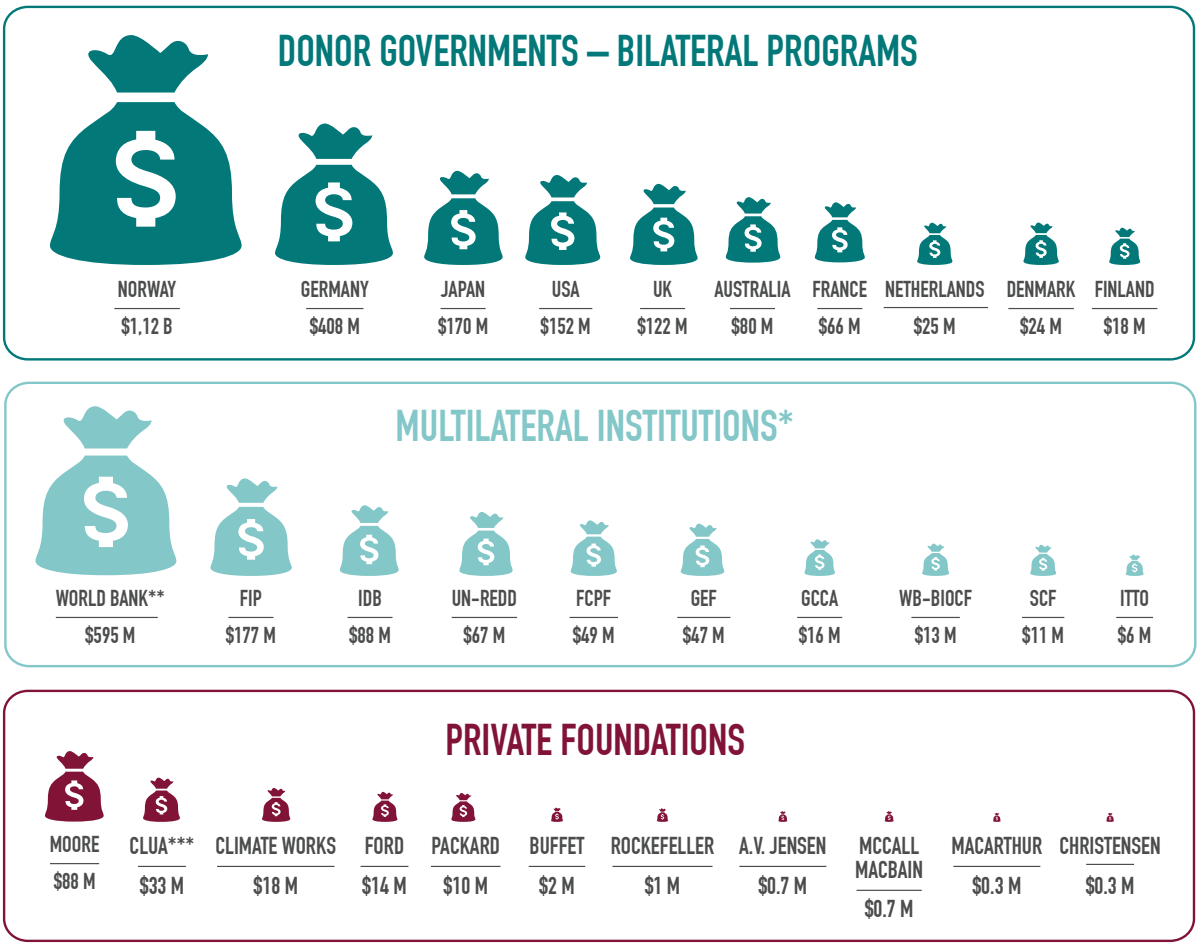
[12] REDD*X* does not track funding from donor governments to multi-partner trust funds, as this funding is co-mingled with other donor contributions and cannot be directly linked to specific country recipients. Therefore, donor government commitments tracked by REDD*X* include bilateral arrangements between donor and recipient countries only, but not donor government contributions to multilateral programs such as UN-REDD, FCPF, and FIP.

[13] The Mexican government did not participate in our data collection or validation process, and the numbers listed are not endorsed by the Mexican government.

[14] See the box discussing Domestic Contributions for REDD+ for more detailed information regarding domestic co-finance and REDD+ government contributions.

[15] http://www.climateandlandusealliance.org/en/home-en/

Figure 6: Total Commitments by Donor Type, 2009-2014



* Some of this funding was originally provided by donor governments, while other funding originated from the multilateral donors themselves.
** This includes a $350 M loan from the World Bank to the Government of Mexico for activities which support the government's REDD+ strategy.
***CLUA is a consortium of four foundations: Betty and Gordon Moore Foundation, ClimateWorks, Ford Foundation, and David and Lucile Packard Foundation. The $33 M shown here attributed to CLUA could not be tracked back to the original four donors, although the funding ultimately came from them.

Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014*.

Private Sector Accounts for 10% of Total REDD+ Finance

Private sector corporations contributed US$36 million in REDD+ finance supporting national REDD+ strategies, as well as US$381 million in project-scale payments for carbon offsets through the voluntary carbon market.[16] Thus, in total, the private sector provided roughly 10% of the US$4 billion in REDD+ finance commitments tracked by REDD*X* and Ecosystem Marketplace across the 13 countries.[17] If the two worlds of national and jurisdictional-scale REDD-readiness and localized REDD+ projects are to come together under a nested system, structures and incentives will need to be created to increase REDD+ investment from the private sector to much higher levels.

[16] As reported in data from Forest Trends' Ecosystem Marketplace.
[17] This report takes a relatively narrow perspective on the private sector, tracking only private sector funding to support explicit REDD+ actions. We do not include private sector funding to support increased sustainability in supply chain product sourcing related to deforestation. However, it is important to note that recently there has been a new engagement by many private sector companies to reduce deforestation in their agricultural supply chains. Forest Trends is in the beginning stages of tracking such flows. This additional information will be included in subsequent reports.

Domestic Contributions for REDD+

Despite its growing importance, data regarding domestic government contributions for REDD+ remains limited. According to the REDD+ Partnership's Voluntary REDD+ Database (VRD), only 18 of the over 50 REDD+ finance-receiving countries provided quantitative domestic REDD+ finance data in 2014. Reported data tends to be based solely on domestic government-provided co-finance associated with international donor REDD+ funding commitments. However, preliminary REDD*X* research demonstrates that national REDD+ country governments are using their own resources to support REDD+ through a variety of channels, including budgetary allocations supporting general operations of REDD-related government agencies, financing for domestic forest-conservation subsidy programs, and contributions to regional and/or national endowment funds.

Seeking a better understanding of the role of domestic contributions in the REDD*X* countries, REDD*X* began a pilot study in early 2014 with six of the initiative's 13 countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Liberia, Peru, and Tanzania) to capture these critical financial flows in order to:

- **Present a more comprehensive overview of REDD+ finance** by revealing in-country investments and accounting for a more complete cost of REDD+;
- **Enhance coordination amongst REDD+ stakeholders** by providing additional information to international donors, allowing them to better target their funding to complement preexisting national efforts and minimize duplication of funding and support;
- **Prompt greater private sector engagement** by examining the degree to which existing national REDD+ contributions are helping to create stable investment climates and promote increased public-private partnership.

Preliminary Results

Domestic Contributions Fill in the Gaps of Donor Contributions

Financing for REDD+ is not a simple North-to-South transfer of funds; preliminary REDD*X* data indicates that several REDD+ recipient governments utilized domestic funds to support readiness activities when experiencing significant delays in international donor disbursements. For example, the government of Ghana contributed early finance to support REDD+ pilot projects in the country in an effort to compensate for the slower-than-expected disbursement rates of multilateral agencies.

Domestic Contributions Tie REDD+ to National Development Objectives

In Ecuador, government programs targeting reduced deforestation and degradation, forest conservation and sustainable forest management, though not explicitly labeled as REDD+, provided the equivalent of more than three times the amount of international REDD+ funding committed to Ecuador from 2009 to 2014. This funding also contributed to rural poverty alleviation and livelihood support for Ecuadorian smallholders.

In Ghana, the bulk of domestic funding (US$36.4 million) tracked was earmarked for the National Forest Plantation Development Programme, which aimed to boost domestic timber production and create jobs by establishing timber plantations. Programs such as these, which unite economic growth with environmental conservation, reveal the ways in which REDD+ countries are seeing the value in allocating scarce public resources to support REDD+ initiatives that meet multiple objectives. Many countries do not explicitly label these domestic investments in forest conservation and reforestation as "REDD+," although these activities clearly fall within the UNFCCC definition.

IV. Recipients: Who Is Receiving REDD+ Finance?

In Commitments and Pledges, Brazil and Indonesia Lead the Way

Commitments: Among recipient countries, Brazil alone received 42% of all REDD+ finance commitments tracked, with a total of more than US$1.5 billion committed by the end of 2014.[18] Indonesia received the next largest amount, at just over US$756 million. Mexico (US$449 million), the Democratic Republic of Congo (US$264 million), and Peru (US$148 million) round out the list of top-five REDD+ finance-receiving countries, taking into account commitments but not pledges.

Pledges: As REDD+ finance continues to evolve, donors are increasingly deciding to channel finance to REDD+ countries in the form of performance-based pledges.[19] These agreements make the release of funding contingent upon achievement of concrete objectives, either towards the goal of national-level REDD-Readiness (Phases I and II) or the actual reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (Phase III). When funding from these performance-based pledges is considered together with the more formalized, legally binding commitments, the overall picture of REDD+ finance recipients changes. In this scenario, **Indonesia is the global leader, with nearly US$1.8 billion pledged or committed**, followed by Brazil (US$1.7 billion), Mexico and Peru (US$500 million each), DRC (US$314 million), Liberia (US$197 million), and Ghana ($148 million).[20]

REDD+ Country Governments Receive Largest Share of REDD+ Finance

Until recently, REDD+ finance has been commonly understood as government-to-government financial transfers, although under the UNFCCC, the Green Climate Fund, a fund within the framework of the UNFCCC that was founded as a mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change, is also expected to play a key role in channeling financial resources and catalyzing climate finance. The actual landscape of REDD+ finance is considerably more complex than this, however, with a range of donor types providing finance to a wide assortment of governmental and non-governmental recipients and intermediaries. REDD*X* data shows that **REDD+ country governments are indeed by far the largest recipients of REDD+ finance, netting more than 43% (US$1.55 billion) of all REDD+ funding commitments tracked.**

However, a range of other entities are also involved in the REDD+ finance chain, receiving funding to manage or implement various components of REDD+ programs and initiatives. Dedicated funds, mainly the Amazon Fund, channeled the second-largest share of REDD+ finance (US$935 million), while NGOs also received a significant portion (US$479 million). International consortia and subnational jurisdictions (e.g., states, provinces, and territories) within the 13 REDD*X* countries received the fourth-largest portion of REDD+ finance over the six-year period (US$152 million and US$128 million, respectively).

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[18] REDD*X* defines "commitment" as a formal indication from a donor that they will fund REDD+ activities in a country. This "commitment" will be backed up by a legal or formal agreement specifying the total amount of funding for the recipient, a timeline for activities, and a schedule for when finance will be disbursed and expended. Commitments guarantee that the funding will be disbursed to the recipient. Therefore, agreements which link payments to performance are considered "pledges," as receipt of the funding is uncertain and depends on the performance of the potential recipient.

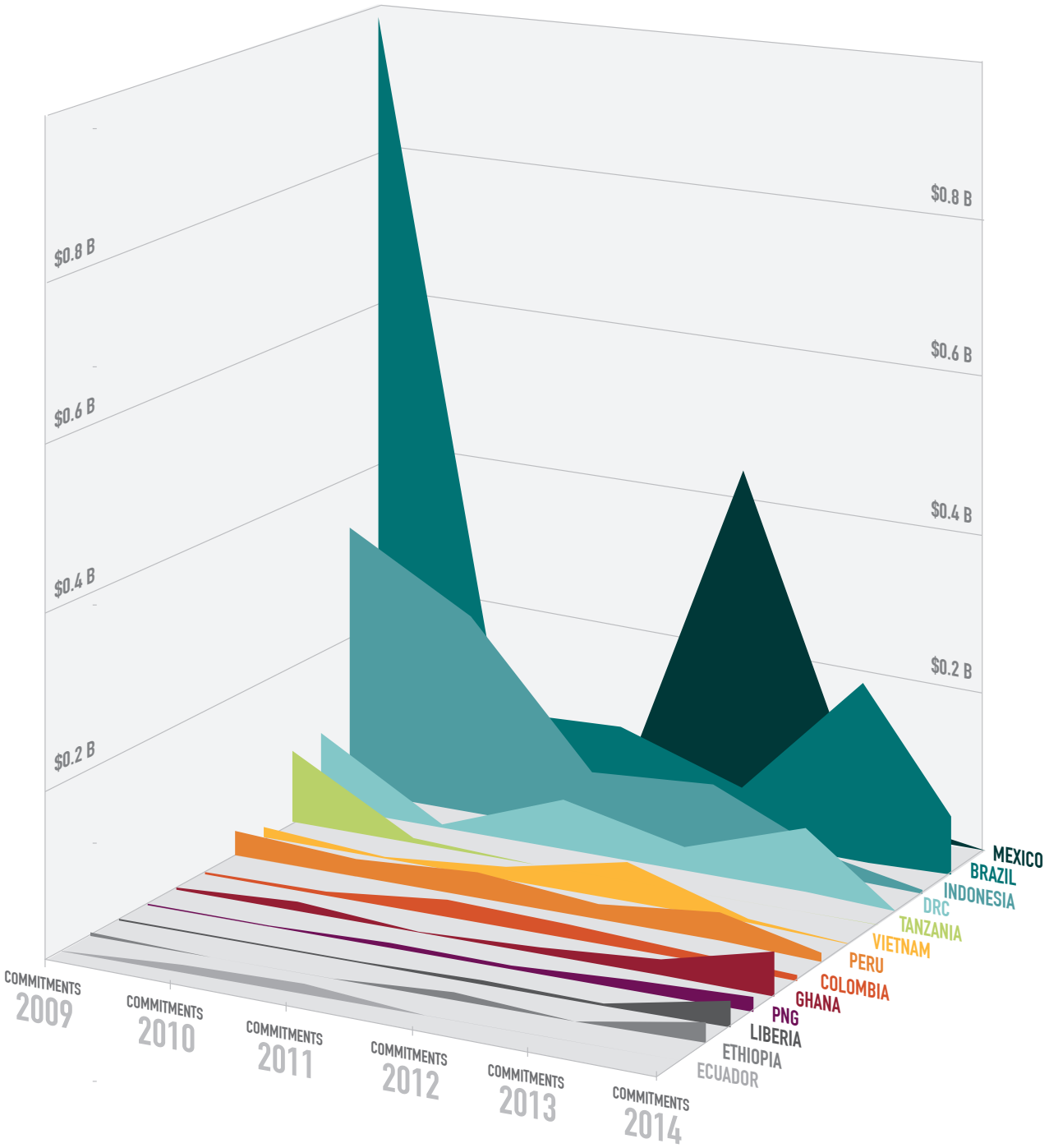
[19] REDD*X* defines a "pledge" as an announcement of support from donor governments with no legal or formal indication that this funding will be released, no terms for how it might be spent, and no guarantee that it will be fully used to support REDD+ activities. The REDD*X* methodology tracks commitments but not pledges, since finance pledges are uncertain and can be retracted. However, while not included in the official REDD*X* data, this report does analyze the major performance-based pledges that have been made to REDD*X* countries over the past several years to provide a more complete picture of the full REDD+ finance landscape. "Performance," as defined in this report, applies to all three phases of REDD+ (I, II, and III), not only Phase III VERs.

[20] See Annex II for additional detail regarding total finance pledged to each country.

Intermediaries such as UNDP, UNEP, and FAO, as well as donor government embassies and in-country government agencies, received the next-largest portion. These multilateral implementing agents and donor government agencies received US$120 million and US$106 million respectively and in many cases acted more as managers than implementers, channeling the majority of the finance they received on to other recipients and project implementers who carried out the REDD+ activities on the ground.

Private sector firms and consultancies were also major recipients, receiving US$114 million in total.

Figure 7: New Annual Commitments to REDD+ Countries



Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014*.

Performance-Based Payment Agreements: The Evolution of REDD+ Finance

In contrast to the majority of REDD+ Readiness finance, which has followed the traditional ODA model of allocating funding through unrestricted grants and concessional loans, donor governments such as Norway, Germany, and the UK are pursuing a new model which links payments to the achievement of specific deliverables, primarily verified emissions reductions (VERs). In addition to tying payments to VERs, Norway's more recent bilateral agreements link payments to the achievement of specific REDD+ Readiness actions and proxy indicators of emissions reductions for Phases I and II, rather than focusing on and rewarding "performance" in terms of VERs alone. Although the majority of REDD+ finance committed globally has been for capacity-building purposes, more than US$3.5 billion in public finance has been pledged to REDD+ countries as performance-based payments since 2008.

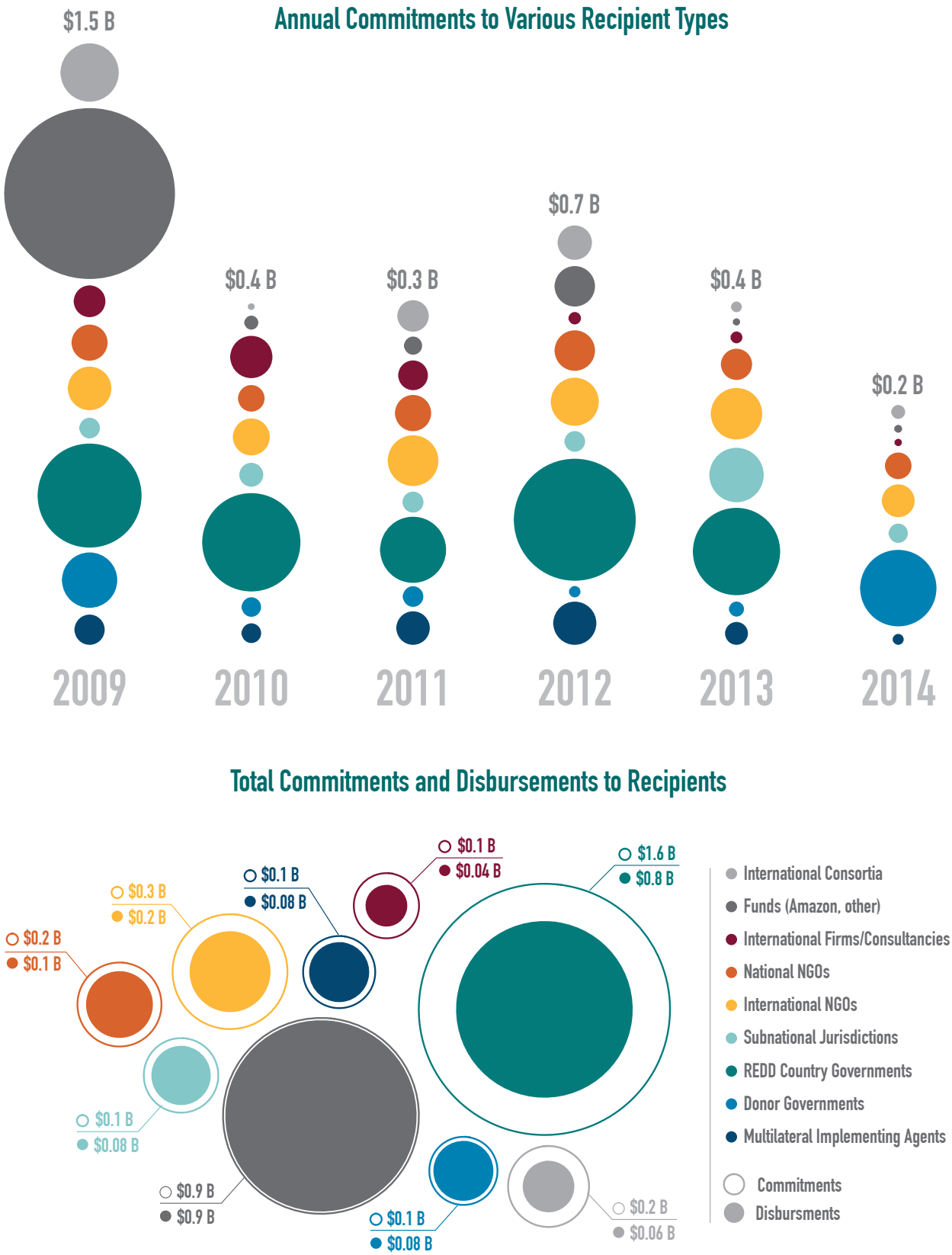
The first experiment with a payment-for-results model of REDD+ finance took place in 2008, when Norway agreed to pay Brazil up to US$1 billion if the country could hold its national deforestation rate below the annual average for the period 1996-2005. Soon after, Norway signed similar agreements with Guyana and Indonesia. Since 2013, this payment-for-performance model of REDD+ finance has expanded to include pledges through the REDD Early Movers Program, the BioCarbon Fund's Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL), and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund (see table below).

As these types of funding arrangements have expanded since 2008, they have evolved to become more comprehensive and strategic. While the Norwegian bilateral deals with Brazil, Guyana, and Indonesia measured "performance" largely in terms of reduced national deforestation rates, many of the agreements signed in 2013 and 2014 provide more balanced funding to support all three phases of REDD+ (i.e., Readiness; Implementation; Verified Emissions Reductions), linking payments to the achievement of specific targets within each phase.

Donor	Recipient Country or Jurisdiction	Pledged (US$ M)	Disbursed* (US$ M)	Year Agreement Signed
Norway	Brazil	1,000	867	2008
	Guyana†	250	190	2009
	Indonesia	1,000	50	2010
	Liberia	150	0	2014
	Peru	300	0	2014
REDD Early Movers (Germany and Norway)	Acre, Brazil	40	17	2013
	Ecuador††	65	0	2014
	Colombia	65	0	2014
BioCarbon Fund ISFL (Germany, Norway, UK, US)	Ethiopia	68§	3	2014
	Zambia†	38§	0	2014
	Colombia	65§	0	2015
	Indonesia	pending§	0	pending
FCPF Carbon Fund	11 Countries in the Pipeline‡	465**	0	pending
TOTAL		**3,506**	**1,127**	

* Disbursements are from 2009 to 2014.
† Guyana and Zambia are not currently included within the REDD*X* Initiative.
†† While Germany considers its pledge of US$65 million under the REDD Early Movers (REM) program to be REDD+ finance, the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment (MAE) does not classify this as REDD+ finance.
§ ISFL has a total donor capitalization of US$360 million. Pledges to Ethiopia, Zambia, and Colombia are preliminary and may change over time. A potential pledge to Indonesia is still pending.
‡ These include: Chile, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Republic of Congo, and Vietnam.
A total of 8-9 countries are expected to be accepted, each eligible to receive up to US$50 million.
** The Carbon Fund has a collective donor capitalization of US$465 million, but a portion of this will be allocated toward World Bank management and operational costs, and will therefore not be pledged or disbursed to countries.

Figure 8: Commitments and Disbursements to Recipients



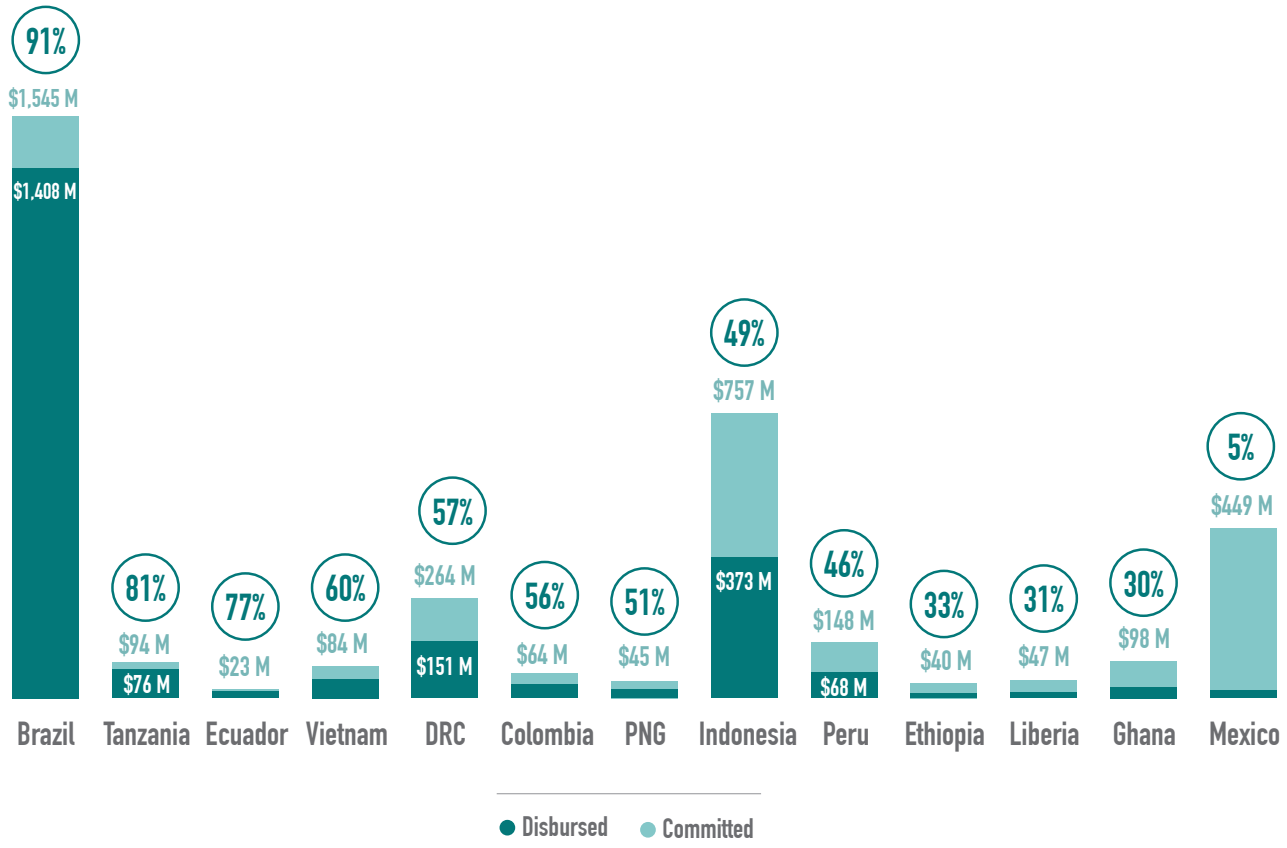
Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014.*

V. Disbursements: Is the Finance Flowing?

Disbursements to Countries Vary: Brazil Leads the Pack, Mexico Still Waiting for Funds to Appear

Disbursement rates vary greatly across the 13 countries and reveal important trends (Figure 9). Brazil leads the way with a remarkably high disbursement rate of 91%, which is particularly surprising given that it alone has received more than 40% of all commitments tracked across the 13 countries. One might expect such a large sum of finance to take longer to disburse than the smaller amounts of funding committed to the other countries, but this has not been the case. By the end of 2014, disbursements to Brazil alone were greater than disbursements to the other 12 countries combined. This trend is driven in large part by the high rate of disbursement from Norway to the Brazilian Amazon Fund under the US$1 billion bilateral deal between the two countries signed in 2008. As of the end of 2014, Norway had disbursed US$867 million into the Amazon Fund, and it expects to complete the full disbursement of the US$1 billion pledged by the end of 2015.

Figure 9: Disbursement Rates by Country, 2009-2014



Note: For full disbursements to all countries, see Annex II.

Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014.*

Brazil has some important advantages over other countries that may explain why Norway and other donors are more confident in disbursing REDD+ funds to this country and why they are agreeing to structure financing arrangements in ways that facilitate fast disbursements. The biggest example of this is that Brazil has been reducing its emissions from deforestation steadily and is on track to meet its original target, announced in 2009, of an 80% reduction in Amazon deforestation by 2020. By showing it is able to stop deforestation while growing its agricultural production, Brazil demonstrates to donors that their investment will yield real environmental results. Another factor which likely

contributes to the high disbursement rate of REDD+ funds to Brazil is donor confidence in the fiduciary capacity of Brazilian institutions to appropriately handle the large sums of REDD+ finance donors have committed. This confidence in Brazil's commitment and capacity to reduce deforestation, and in its ability to manage donor funding paved the way for Norway to structure its Amazon Fund pledge to BNDES in a way that makes it very easy for Norway to disburse the money quickly and regularly.

Tanzania and Ecuador have also each received more than three-quarters of all REDD+ funding committed to them. The reason for these high disbursement rates is that virtually all REDD+ finance commitments to both countries were made from 2009-2011, giving donors plenty of time to disburse these monies, while funding commitments to both countries have stagnated since 2011. The high disbursement rates are therefore not an entirely positive signal in this case, as they indicate that donors have disbursed most of the funding pledged from 2009 to 2011, but have made no new large commitments from 2012-2014. With no significant new funding sources for the past few years and the older projects initiated between 2009-2011 now wrapping up, the continued progression of REDD+ in both countries is somewhat uncertain.

On the other end of the spectrum, a handful of countries have had rather low disbursement rates. By the end of 2014, Mexico had only received 5% of the total committed funding. This trend is mainly due to the fact that a US$350 million loan commitment made in 2012 from the World Bank to Mexico's National Forestry Commission has yet to begin making significant disbursements. Three other countries, Ghana, Liberia and Ethiopia, also had relatively low disbursement rates, each between 30 and 33%. The reason for this is that in each of these countries, the majority of REDD+ commitments were made in 2013 or 2014 and donors therefore have yet to begin making large disbursements. More than half (64%) of Ethiopia's total funding commitments were made in 2013, while more than two-thirds (69%) of Liberia's funding was committed in 2014, and more than three-quarters (76%) of Ghana's funding commitments were made in 2013 or 2014.

The Tortoise vs. the Hare: Donor Governments and Foundations Disburse Most Quickly; Multilaterals More Slowly

REDD+ finance is channeled through a variety of arrangements, ranging from simple to complex. Each arrangement has advantages and disadvantages, and each has the potential to fill different but complementary roles in the broad landscape of REDD+ finance provision. As Table 1 indicates, financing from foundations or from bilateral arrangements with donor governments tends to be disbursed more quickly than funding channeled through multilateral institutions.

Since donor governments and foundations can more easily exercise control over the design and financing arrangements of their REDD+ programs, they are generally able to channel funding to recipients more quickly. In contrast, multilaterals typically require coordination among multiple donors and other stakeholders and often demand more complex management and reporting procedures. While these realities can slow down the project design and implementation phases, they also have the potential to create durable partnerships that can lead to long-term, transformative change at a broad scale. While donor governments and foundations tend to fund individual projects or country governments, multilaterals more often create comprehensive programs that operate across multiple countries and coordinate numerous projects toward a singular goal. Examples for these types of large-scale programs include the FCPF and FIP programs, which each operate across numerous countries at the regional or global level.

Table 1: Disbursement Rates by Major Donor Types

Donor Type	Total Commitments (US$ M)	Total Disbursements (US$ M)	Percentage Disbursed
Donor Governments	2,192	1,741	79%
Foundations	172	109	64%
Multilateral Institutions	1,072	321	30%

Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014*.

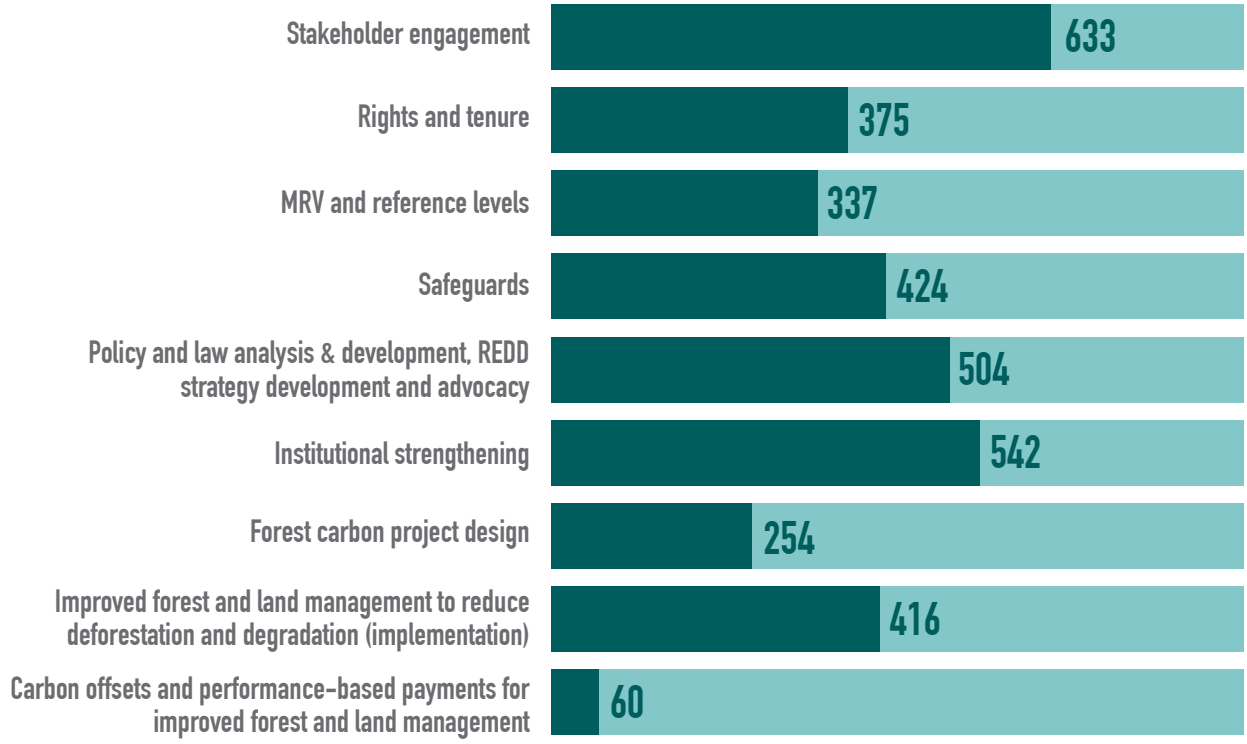
VI. What Is REDD+ Finance Supporting?

Majority of Committed REDD+ Finance Focused on Readiness Activities

In the 13 REDD*X* countries, three-quarters (US $2.8 billion) of the total funding commitments tracked went to activities characterized as REDD Readiness, while one-quarter of funding commitments (US$913 million) moved beyond readiness to pay for VERs, both through the Brazilian Amazon Fund and payments under the REM program to Acre, Brazil. "Readiness" activities involve efforts to prepare and equip REDD+ country governments, civil society institutions, and forest-dependent communities to engage in actions that reduce emissions from forest loss and degradation, preparing the way for future payments for VERs. This funding has supported a full suite of REDD-Readiness activities, such as:

- Improving the participation of non-governmental stakeholders in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the three phases of REDD+;
- Clarifying and strengthening land tenure rights of forest communities, and developing safeguards to ensure their full participation and informed consent in REDD+ program design and implementation;
- Designing Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems to more accurately track changes in forest cover as well as other social or environmental impacts of REDD+ programs;
- Strengthening the institutional capacity of REDD+ country governments to more effectively manage their forests by developing national REDD+ strategies, and aligning policies and laws to reduce deforestation;
- Improving forest management in protected areas and conservation reserves;
- Piloting project-scale REDD+ activities with forest-adjacent communities to develop lessons that can be taken to scale.

Figure 10: Proportion of the total (877) donor initiatives supporting various REDD+ activities



Source: Forest Trends' REDD*X* Initiative. *REDD+ Finance Flows 2009-2014*.

In total, REDD*X* collected data on 877 distinct REDD+ donor initiatives across the 13 countries (Figure 10). **During the 2009-2014 period, more than 85% of donor initiatives at least partially supported stakeholder engagement and consultations with a strong focus on engaging non-governmental stakeholders in the design, implementation, and monitoring phases of REDD+, particularly in both Latin America and Africa.** Over 55% of all projects and activities surveyed supported institutional strengthening, as well as policy, law, and REDD+ strategy development, including research, advocacy, and outreach to policymakers. In the Asia-Pacific region, donor initiatives also had a strong focus on safeguard activities. This breakdown of resources matches well with national REDD+ programs that have emphasized early investments in these areas.

Very few donor initiatives supported activities associated with Phase III of REDD+ (performance-based payments for emissions reductions). While approximately 30% of donor initiatives financed forest carbon project design, just 7% supported carbon offsets and performance-based payments for VERs. The majority of this funding has come from the Norwegian and German governments in their support to Brazil through the REM and Amazon Fund programs. Other funding for these activities came from bilateral donor governments or REDD+ country governments working in conjunction with the private sector via various types of public-private-partnerships to provide performance-based payments. For example, the Colombian government has committed over US$3.6 million, 10% of which has been provided to private companies to lay the groundwork for implementing forest carbon pilot projects. Efforts such as these are increasingly integrated into national-level REDD+ planning and development. Private sector actors, through the voluntary carbon markets, have also directed significant funding (US$381 million) on their own to support forest carbon project design and payments for emissions reductions at the project-scale in the 13 countries.

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations for Paris and Beyond

To date, approximately 68% of the US$4 billion in forest carbon finance committed to the 13 REDD*X* countries tracked by Forest Trends over the period 2009-2014 can be categorized as public sector finance aiming to support REDD-Readiness activities. Initially, early funding provided during the Fast-Start Period (2010-2012) was intended to support the first phase of REDD+, including national REDD+ strategy development. More recently, some funding (e.g., FIP funding) has begun to be directed to Phase II to support countries to transition from readiness toward actual implementation of national REDD+ strategies and reforms. However, REDD*X* data shows that Phase II is significantly underfunded, as compared to Phases I and III.[21] In reality, these phases are not as clear-cut as originally thought and often overlap in practice. Nonetheless, while Phase-I Readiness investments have been crucial in getting REDD+ off the ground and in building the necessary structures and capacities to enable it to progress, very few countries, aside from Brazil, have reached Phase III of REDD+ results, and significant challenges remain.

Time lags between commitments and disbursements have delayed progress. Incongruent allocation has also been problematic, with substantial funding only flowing to a few select countries (i.e., "early movers" and those with advanced institutional structures and policies). While this has prepared these countries for the introduction of performance-based payments based on quantifiable forest emissions reductions and agreed-upon reference levels, it has left others with too little funding or support to move forward, especially when future flows are highly uncertain and likely insufficient. Furthermore, the lack of private sector funding to support and enable REDD+ has left donor governments with all the heavy lifting; this burden will need to shift, if global targets for future climate finance provision are to be met (i.e., at least US$100 billion annually by 2020). Addressing these main issues, in addition to increasing support of results-based finance, will be imperative in solidifying the long-term sustainability of REDD+ beyond Paris.

Recommendations

1. **Provide clarity around long-term plans for finance:** Without reliable future funding sources, further progress is likely to be stymied. Therefore, as countries move from readiness to implementation, it will be particularly important to identify sources of future funding and long-term modalities for disbursal in all REDD+ countries. Doing so would provide tropical forested countries with the assurance and incentives needed to spur further institutional, economic, and governance reforms, all of which will be key to the long-term success of REDD+.

2. **Increase coordination across scales and between actors:** Emphasis on increased donor – and national – coordination will be a critical component to ensuring that future finance is used effectively and efficiently. Donors should seek to decrease duplicative projects, focusing on support for country-led approaches. This includes the harmonization of funds to match aims outlined in national REDD+ strategies. Coordination at the domestic level should be two-fold. National governments should seek to integrate the private sector into national REDD+ planning and implementation processes, while at the same time incorporating REDD+ strategies into overall development planning. This will help link REDD+ to other national economic and conservation objectives and will ultimately aid in identifying and addressing underlying factors contributing to deforestation and forest degradation.

3. **Enhance private sector engagement:** The public sector has thus far been the only source of finance capable of investing at scale in the types of public goods needed for REDD+ to get off the ground (Phases I and II). However, in order for REDD+ to succeed over the long-term, much greater investment from the private sector

[21] Other analysts confirm this trend. See, for example: Lee, Donna, and Till Pistorius. 2015. "The Impacts of International REDD Finance." San Francisco, CA: Climate and Land Use Alliance. http://www.climateandlandusealliance.org/uploads/PDFs/Impacts_of_International_REDD_Finance_Report_FINAL.pdf.

is needed. The inclusion of REDD+ as a means for achieving emissions reductions goals within the Paris Agreement, coupled with robust national emissions reductions targets and domestic regulation of carbon markets that allow for international offsets, would be important policy signals to unlock a new wave of private sector finance. Public sector investments have laid the groundwork for REDD+ countries to begin producing quantifiable emissions reductions, and engaging the private sector to invest in these reductions would be one of the most economically efficient ways to both protect vast areas of tropical forest and reduce global carbon emissions. The continued expansion and implementation of private sector commitments to reduce deforestation in commodity supply chains will also be important in reducing the drivers of deforestation and allowing REDD+ to succeed.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the following REDD*X* partners:

Brazil: Mariano Cenamo and Carolle Alarcon at the Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas (IDESAM)

Colombia: Roberto León Gómez and Michelle Hernández at Fundación Natura-Colombia

Democratic Republic of Congo: Baudouin Michel and Konunga Mbotekola at the University of Kinshasa (ERAIFT)

Ecuador: Jacob Olander and Kevin Moull at EcoDecisión

Ethiopia: Tadesse Gole and Kidist Birmeta at the Environment and Coffee Forest Forum (ECFF)

Ghana: John Mason, Rebecca Asare, and Kwame Agyei at the Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC)

Indonesia: Fitrian Ardiansyah, Wira Dillon, and Melati Melati at Pelangi Indonesia

Liberia: Peter Mulbah at Skills and Agricultural Development Services (SADS)

Mexico: Carlos Muñoz Piña and Jimena Ortega

Papua New Guinea: Richard Cuthbert, Ezra Neale, and Bensolo Ken at the Wildlife Conservation Society-Papua New Guinea (WCS-PNG)

Peru: Jose Luis Capella Vargas, Pablo Peña, and Manuel Carbajal Gutiérrez at the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law

Tanzania: Erneus Kaijage

Vietnam: Dang Viet Quang and Le Van Cuong

We would also like to thank Forest Trends staff, especially Michael Jenkins, Kerstin Canby, Allie Goldstein, and Anne Thiel for their comments, as well as Eszter Bodnar for design of the infographics and layout of this publication. We would also like to thank the following external reviewers of the report: Jason Funk, Tracy Johns, and Donna Lee. All errors are the sole responsibility of the authors.

Finally, we would like to thank our funders, the German Government's International Climate Initiative (ICI) and the Skoll Foundation, for their financial support since 2011.

Annex I

REDD*X* Methodology

The national REDD*X* survey and review processes are carried out by national partners (typically civil society organizations) in collaboration with governmental agencies (typically offices of REDD+ Focal Points). The annual cycle of data collection and validation includes the following steps:

Primary data collection at national and sub-national levels: REDD*X* teams work with national civil society partners and national REDD+ Focal Points to collect information on REDD+ pledges, commitments, and disbursements at the national, state, and local levels. This is conducted via primary surveys and in-person interviews. Often the funds are tracked through multiple organizations as they make their way down to the ultimate beneficiaries or implementing organizations.

Data validation: Survey responses are entered into the centralized REDD*X* database and checked for accuracy and consistency with our methodology. Data may then be cross-checked with or clarified by donor program headquarters (particularly on disbursement schedules which are updated frequently but are usually not publicly available). Analytical statistics, charts, and graphics are produced to form the basis of draft findings for review at national- or regional-level workshops.[22] These review workshops are typically co-hosted by REDD*X* partners and government agencies (typically REDD+ Focal Points) and attended by national stakeholders, including donors themselves. Often these meetings initiate discussions on the gaps and needs of national REDD+ programs, starting with the comparison of the REDD*X* findings against the stated objectives and needs of national REDD+ strategies. At the end of these meetings, adjustments are made to the data to incorporate stakeholder feedback.

Dissemination: REDD*X* disseminates the REDD+ finance findings via graphics, charts, and analysis on the REDD*X* website,[23] as well as through annual country reports written by government and REDD*X* national partners, and other publications and blogs which highlight key trends relevant to REDD+ policy makers and stakeholders.[24] In addition to being publicly available on the REDD*X* website, reports and findings are also provided directly to key climate and REDD+ policymakers and presented at relevant meetings (e.g., FCPF meetings, COPs, etc.).

This report also includes REDD+ finance flow data collected by Forest Trends' Ecosystem Marketplace (EM) initiative, which focuses on REDD+ finance provided to forest carbon project developers through the voluntary carbon market, primarily by the private sector. Ecosystem Marketplace collects this data by reaching out to project developers, encouraging them to complete an online survey summarizing their forest carbon project activities and finance. Although this finance pays for carbon offsets generated by forest carbon emission reductions at the project scale, while REDD*X* tracks finance flowing to national and jurisdictional scale REDD+ activities that align with national REDD+ strategies, both types of finance can broadly be considered as supporting REDD+. Indeed, as REDD+ continues to develop and evolve, the project-scale activities of the voluntary carbon market in many cases will need to be nested within jurisdictional REDD+ emissions accounting and payment tracking systems.

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[22] Due to an expedited data collection cycle in 2015, validation workshops for 2009-2014 data were held in Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, Liberia, Tanzania, Ghana, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Additional country data underwent a full donor validation, and a Latin American Regional workshop is scheduled for the fall of 2015.

[23] http://reddx.forest-trends.org/.

[24] Updated data for the 13 REDD*X* countries will be made available via the REDD*X* website (http://reddx.forest-trends.org/) in the fall of 2015. National reports from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Ghana, Tanzania, PNG, Liberia, Vietnam, and the DRC are expected to be published ahead of the COP21 meetings in Paris.

Annex II

REDD+ Finance, 2009-2014: Pledges, Commitments, and Disbursements

Country	Total REDD+ Finance (Pledges, Commitments, and Disbursements)	Pledges (Undisbursed)‡	Commitments (Undisbursed)	Disbursements	Voluntary Carbon Markets Finance§
Indonesia*	1,756,641,452	1,000,000,000	383,763,985	372,877,467	39,055,366
Brazil†	1,701,146,578	156,000,000	137,556,256	1,407,590,322	139,871,845
Mexico*	499,387,415	50,000,000	428,476,696	20,910,719	9,254,763
Peru*	497,578,261	350,000,000	79,702,837	67,875,424	153,171,000
DRC*	314,286,908	50,000,000	113,449,181	150,837,727	10,727,686
Liberia	197,193,783	150,000,000	32,645,126	14,548,657	-
Ghana*	148,241,539	50,000,000	68,900,990	29,340,550	-
Vietnam*	134,311,812	50,000,000	33,599,755	50,712,057	-
Colombia	129,185,847	65,000,000	28,154,243	36,031,604	1,629,463
Ethiopia	104,835,170	65,000,000	26,745,337	13,089,833	888,388
Tanzania	93,832,932	-	18,254,041	75,578,891	3,639,020
Papua New Guinea	45,312,415	-	22,093,207	23,219,208	22,123,549
Ecuador**	23,397,029	-**	5,428,675	17,968,355	903,062
TOTAL:	**5,645,351,141**	**1,986,000,000**	**1,378,770,329**	**2,280,580,814**	**381,264,142**

‡ See the box discussing "Performance-Based Payment Agreements" for more detailed information regarding the sources of these pledges to each country.
* Total REDD+ Finance includes a US$50 million estimated performance-based pledge from the FCPF Carbon Fund. This is provisional, as final selection of FCPF participant countries and the amount of funding each will be eligible to receive is not yet finalized.
† Pledges to Brazil include US$133 million from Norway to the Amazon Fund and US$23 million from Germany to Acre through the REM program as of the end of 2014. Total disbursements to Brazil include US$867 million from Norway to the Amazon Fund and US$28 million from Germany to the Amazon Fund.
** For the purposes of this study, Ecuador's REDD+ finance does not include the US$65 million pledged by REDD Early Movers (REM) to support Ecuador's Socio Bosque Programme (SBP), as the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment (MAE) does not consider the SBP as part of Ecuador's national REDD+ strategy.
§ For more detailed information and analysis of REDD+ finance in the voluntary carbon markets, see the forthcoming report from Forest Trends' Ecosystem Marketplace, *State of the Forest Carbon Markets 2015*.

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